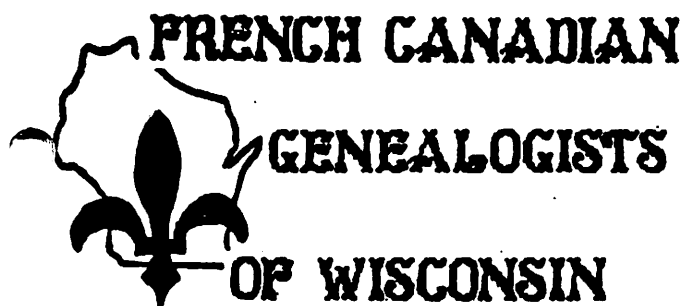


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QUARTERLY

VOLUME FOUR NUMBER ONE

AUGUST 1989

FCGW MEETS COUSINS AT BASTILLE DAYS

Eighty five people attending Bastille Days this past July, signed up at the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin genealogy booth, expressing interest in hearing more about the organization. They will be receiving a copy of this issue of THE QUARTERLY gratis, and it is hoped that many of them will join our organization and share the joys of genealogical and cultural research as well as the camaraderie that goes with it. In addition we are sending a copy of this issue to past members who through the years have dropped from our roster, hoping they will rejoin us.

At present the organization has members in 21 states including Alaska and Hawaii, as well as in the province of Quebec. Obviously the out of state members have joined primarily because of the QUARTERLY and the information they receive and the contacts they make through this publication.

Currently the dues for individual members are \$7.00 for the July 1989 through June 1990 membership year. The dues include receipt of four issues of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin QUARTERLY as well as participation in all the activities of the group as desired. A family membership is available for \$10.00 per year which includes one copy of each issue of the QUARTERLY sent to each family. Send a check made out to F.C.G.W. to Kateri Dupuis, Treasurer, 2424 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210. Include your name, address, phone number and the surnames of French Canadians you are researching who were married after 1800.

Bastille Days was a complete joy this year. The weather was ideal, the crowd was huge and everyone was happy. This is an especially exciting activity for members of the group who have expressed a strong interest in continuing this participation as long as Bastille Days itself continues.

FCGW PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

F.C.G.W. interest groups? A trip to France? Return to Canada?

Organized publicity campaign? Delve into Indian research? These are just a few of the items on the "wish list" set up by members of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin at the August 1989 meeting.

The portion of the meeting which was devoted to planning for the organization's future was led by Susan Ohde, a director of FCGW. After being broken up into small groups, the members were asked to evaluate the organization by listing the things about it that they liked the most. Each group noted in some form or another that they liked the camaraderie available, and the research support they were able to receive from other members of the group. The QUARTERLY was listed as a strong point, with encouragement to continue. F.C.G.W. has sponsored annual research trips to the State Historical Library of Wisconsin, in Madison and these were cited as high points.

Other activities meeting with strong approval of the group included participation in Bastille Days, with the booth there as well as the booths set up at the National Convention and at Gene-A-Rama. It is at these booths that the organization makes itself known to outsiders and the membership has an opportunity to talk to those with like interests from all over the world. Seventeen members made a trip together to Quebec this past June and that activity received high marks from the group. The programs of the meetings, especially those providing genealogical or cultural information about French Canada, were also perceived as a positive advantage of membership.

As the members present went on to consider plans for the future, they seemed to wish to continue much of the positive features already in place, but encouraged expansion into new areas. One suggestion was the formation of interest groups which would work on their own and eventually develop a presentation of some sort for the benefit of the membership. This presentation could be written, video, oral, etc. depending on the group itself. Obviously for such groups to be founded some sort of survey would be needed to establish, in fact, what the interests of the membership are.

It was also felt by some that a more organized and concerted effort to publicize the group could result in increased membership. Others encouraged the voyageur instinct that comes so naturally to French Canadians, and suggested long term plans for a trip to France as well as a return to Canada. In addition many suggested further participation in conventions, for example the convention in Rochester, New York next year and the National Genealogical Society convention in Portland Oregon in 1991.

The next meeting of the F.C.G.W. Board of Directors will include a consideration of all of the suggestions of this planning session and aim towards establishing a short and long term set of goals for the organization. More information about this will be published in the next issue of THE QUARTERLY.

CANADIAN CENSUS RESEARCH

by Patricia Ustine

The Canadian census, available at some large United States libraries and through interlibrary loan from the Public Archives of Canada, is one more excellent source of information when researching French-Canadian/Acadian ancestors. Although there are various census records dating from 1666 to the present, this article will cover only those enumerations which took place from 1851 through 1891. Those census records taken after 1891 have not as yet been released to the public. Those enumerations prior to 1851 will be considered in another issue of the QUARTERLY.

The census information sought by the government was collected on different "schedules", each centering on a different area. The schedule most frequently used by genealogists is the population schedule, which gives information about individuals and families. The agriculture schedule provides information about specific farms, another is a nominal return of deaths within the last twelve months, etc. It is always wise to be sure to research all schedules available for a given census year.

Information found on the Nominal census for the various years is as follows:

- 1851 (Quebec known as Canada East and Ontario known as Ontario West) Name of all living in household, often the maiden name of wife, occupation, birthplace, religion, age and sex. An agricultural census is available and has been filmed at the end of each subdistrict or district nominal schedule.
- 1861 Generally the same as for 1851. This time each agricultural schedule appears at the end of each population schedule for the entire census district.
- 1871 Names of all living in the household, sex, age, country or province of birth, religion, ethnic origin, occupation or trade, married or widowed, education, infirmities, remarks. In addition to the nominal schedule, there are eight other returns which are brought together as a unit on microfilm. The second schedule is a nominal return of the deaths within the last twelve months, (3) a schedule of public institutions, real estate, vehicles and implements, (4) a schedule of cultivated land, of field products and of plants and fruits, (5) a schedule of live stock, animal products, home-made fabrics and furs, (6) a return of industrial establishments, (7) a schedule of products of the forest, 8) a schedule of shipping and fisheries and (9) a schedule of mineral products. It is possible to relate the information in schedules 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 directly to the nominal return (Schedule 1) In these six schedules, page and line references to the nominal census returns are located in the first column of each page, entitled, "Reference to Schedule 1".
- 1881 and 1891 Of the 8 schedules recorded for these two censuses, only the microfilm copy of Schedule 1 (nominal population) has survived for each. This micro-film was made in 1950 and is of inconsistent quality. It is all that is available, however, and it is this 1950 film that has been duplicated for use. The information on the nominal schedule for 1881 and 1891 is approximately the same as for the 1871 nominal schedule.

For census administration purposes, each Canadian province was divided into census or enumeration districts. The names and boundaries of these districts were usually, but not always, the same as the names and boundaries of the counties or larger cities. The enumeration/census districts were then further divided into subdistricts, which were usually synonymous with towns, townships and city wards. Villages, small towns, parishes and seigneuries were generally enumerated as part of the township in which they were located. It may be necessary to do additional research, such as consulting a good historical atlas,

historical maps or local history books if difficulty is found in finding the family on a given census.

There is no surname index to the Canadian census. Some local genealogy societies, however, have indexed and published a particular county, district or province for a single census year. No one, including the Public Archives of Canada, seems to have a complete listing of such indexes, therefore it may be necessary to write to the historical society in the area itself to find if any such exist. Without an index, it is more time consuming to search for a family and it is at times necessary to search through the entire county.

When using the Canadian Census, it is important to refer to Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm, Catalogue de Recensements sur microfilm 1666-1891, by Thomas A. Hillman, published in 1987. The introduction to this catalogue provides detailed information about all the census returns. It goes into detail about enumeration districts as a guide to ordering microfilm and also provides charts explaining abbreviations used in census enumerations. (i.e. L.C. = Lower Canada, Quebec). Also of importance is included the alphabetical listing of all districts (counties/cities) and sub districts (townships/ town) filed together in one master listing. This alphabetical listing of districts and sub districts will also reflect name changes of towns and counties by referring the reader to other names. For example, one entry is Riviere-du-Loup-en-Haut Voir aussi/See also Louiseville (Ville/Town)

Also included are the Canadian Archives film numbers for each district and sub district for the various census years. (At this point it becomes apparent to the researcher that schedules for some towns/townships are missing). Remember that the film numbers given in this guide are those used to order films on inter-library loan from the Canadian Archives in Ottawa. Other repositories may have their own film numbers and the individual researcher will need to use the system of that particular archives or library to locate the desired microfilm reel.

The Canadian census returns for 1661-1891 can be found at the Family History Library, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, at Salt Lake City Utah. They can also be ordered out on loan through the various Family History Centers of that church.

In Wisconsin the Canadian Census returns are available on microfilm at the State Historical Society Library at Madison for the years 1666 to 1881. The microfilm, however, is non-circulating and must be used there. There are census return guide books located in the microforms room.

FRENCH CALENDAR FOR SALE

The 1990 edition of the calendar, "French in America" is now available at the cost of \$6.00 each, postage included. If four or more are ordered to be mailed to the same address the cost is \$5.00 each, postage included. This calendar includes 13 photographs, 12 in color, 50 historical anniversaries, places and dates of national and international cultural meetings and for the first time, great events in French America. The last page offers a list of schools in the United States that have immersion programs in French.

Prices for back issues, which include the 1989, 1988, 1986 and 1985

editions, are available for \$3.00 each, postage included. These orders must be placed at the same time as orders for the 1990 calendar. Order from R. Mikesell, Alliance Franco-Americaine du Midwest, 1155 E. 56th Street, Chicato, IL 60637.

THE DANIELS BOYS

by Linda L'Huillier

Joe Daniels, born in 1849 in St. Valentin, Quebec, was the oldest son of Sam Gelineau/Daniels and Anne Onisime Dumas. In 1868 Sam and Anne and their family crossed the Canadian line and settled in Shoreham, Vermont. Later they moved to Whitehall, Washington County, New York. Joe worked as a young carpenter at Whitehall and then at a lumber village at the head of Lake Champlain where he gained considerable experience. In 1881 when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was being built, Sam and Ann and three of their sons, Joe, William and Frank, established residence in St. Ignace, Michigan to work on its construction.

Eventually Joe and his brothers William and Frank became established builders in the area and were known as the "Daniels Boys". They were boat builders of small schooners and also did the carpentry at the Catholic Church in St. Ignace.

Then the opportunity came to work on the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island. Joe was an excellent cabinetmaker and his expertise was employed to do much of the original carpentry. Frank and William worked on the "Grand Promenade" or veranda of the hotel. At a later time the brothers were contracted to make winter repairs at the hotel. They had a cabinet shop in St. Ignace where they did their work and this shop stood until 1959. They were always busy making parts for the next year's work on the island. They had many races with the weather, rushing to get the work done on the island and to get themselves and their equipment back on the mainland before the freeze-ups. Sometimes in urgent cases, materials had to be carted over on ice sleds.

One of Joe's daughters, Harriet May later Mother Rita of the Convent in St. Ignace, was asked about her childhood. She recalled playing in her father's workshop with long "wood curls" he had made by running the sharp planes over the fresh smelling wood. She also recalled tucking the wood curls into her own hair and getting a "whipping" because it made extra work for her already too busy mother. She also liked to play at "cutting out things" on her father's jig saw.

Jo Daniels' daughter, Roseann, married Emil L'Huillier of Marquette, Michigan in 1892.

BORDER LINE: PIERRE LEBEL - 1830

1. Pierre Lebel, son of Charles and Marie Blanchet, m. 21 Sept. 1830 at Gentilly, Quebec, to Victoire Beaufort, daughter of Antoine and Marie Normandeau. [Loiselle]

Children:

- a. Franeur Xavier b. 10 Sept 1831, d. 5 Jan 1835, both at Gentilly. [1]
- b. M. Flane (Mathilda) b. 23 April 1832, Gentilly [1], m. 9 Jan 1850 Manitowoc, WI to George Greenwood [3], d. 22 Nov 1921, Marinette,

WI [2]

- c. Joseph P. b. 2 July 1833, Gentilly [1] m. to Marguerite Jarvis [4] ,
d. 21 June 1910, Pulaski, WI [9]
 - (2) d. Moise
 - e. Louis Adolphe b. 3 April 1836, Gentilly [1]
 - f. Emalie b. 22 March 1838, Gentilly [1] m. 22 May 1858, Manitowoc, WI
[3] d. 12 Oct. 1913, Gillett, WI [5]
 - g. Odelia b. 20 Aug 1841 [6] m. 4 Nov 1855, Manitowoc Rapids, WI to
Aimable Pratt [3] d. 25 March 1883, Stephenson, MI [6]
 - h. David b. ca. 1843-1844 [7]
 - i. Rose b. 1 Oct. 1847, Canada [8], m. 2 Dec 1871, Duck Creek, WI [9] d.
3 July 1934, Gillett, WI [5]
2. Moise "Moses" LaBelle, son of Pierre Lebel and Victoire Beaufort, b. 30 Aug
1834 [1] m. 19 Feb 1855 to Marguerite Belanger, daughter of Louis and Mary
Constance Brunette [3]. Marguerite b. 4 Oct. 1840 , Green Bay, WI [9] d. 21 July
1915, Marshfield, WI [11]. Moses d. 15 Nov. 1917, Laona, WI [10]
- Children:
- a. Mathilde b. 28 Feb 1857, Manitowoc Co., WI [12] m. 20 April 1877,
Green Bay, WI to Adolph Ledger [9] d. 15 July 1937, Laona, WI [12]
 - (3) b. Alfred Moses
 - c. Elizabeth b. 20 April 1861, Manitowoc Rapids, WI [13] m. to Louis
Sherry [24], d. 13 Nov. 1936, Preble, WI [24]
 - d. Louisa b 9 March 1863, Francis Creek, WI [14] , d. Dec. 1863 [25]
 - e. Louis b. 10 Dec. 1866, Duck Creek, WI [9] m. 26 May 1885, Marshfield,
WI to Catherine Coonan [11], d. 16 Dec 1945, International Falls, MN
[14]
 - f. Louise b. 24 Dec 1868, Duck Creek, WI [9] m. 3 May 1892, Marshfield,
WI to William H. Ledger [11] d. 22 July 1949, Two Rivers, WI [3]
 - g. Albert b. 1 Dec. 1869, Duck Creek, WI [9] , m. to ?Rose Carpenter
[14], d. 1946-1951, Montesano, WA [14]
 - h. Leander Serophy b. 27 May 1872, Duck Creek, WI [9] m. 24 Nov 1897,
Marshfield, WI to Josephine Robl [11], d.d. 4 Feb. 1949, Green Bay,
WI [9]
 - i. Peter b. 27 Oct. 1874, Duck Creek, WI [9] m. 18 June 1896, McMillan
WI to Josephine Gallagher [17], d. 3 Oct. 1951, West Allis, WI [16]
 - j. Rose b. 27 June 1877, Duck Creek, WI [14] m. 17 Oct 1899, Wood Co.,
WI to Frank A. Wolfe [11], d. after 1951 [16]
 - k. Adolph b. 24 Oct 1879, Wallace, MI [11], m. 10 Oct. 1907 Marshfield,
WI to Marie Lahr [11], d. 1 Aug. 1940, Marshfield, WI [11]
 - l. William b. 10 March 1882, ?Marshfield, WI [15] , never married, d. 15
Feb. 1964, Marshfield, WI [15]

3. Alfred Moses LaBelle, son of Moise "Moses" and Marguerite Belanger, b. 6 May
1859, Francis Creek, WI [18], m. ca 1886 to Emma Richard [14] , daughter of Felix
and Elizabeth ?Klein [12]. Emma b. 18 Nov. 1867 [12] Syracuse, NY [14], d. 4
April 1916, Laona, WI [12]. Alfred d. 21 Aug. 1929, White Lake, WI [18]

Children:

- a. Sarah "Sadie" Margaret b. 12 Jan 1888, Marshfield, WI [23], m. 18 May
1914, Menominee, MI to Walter D. Cavers [23], d. 20 Dec 1936, White
Lake, WI [23]
- b. Earl Alfred b. 2 Feb. 1890, Vesper, WI [11], m. 1 Jan 1916,
Milwaukee, WI to Leone Emmerich [20], d. 26 Oct. 1962, Milwaukee, WI
[20]
- c. Rose "Pearl" b. 15 Feb. 1892, ?Marshfield, WI [9], m. to Emil J.

- Dupont [9] d. 1 Feb 1958, Green Bay, WI [9]
- d. Ethel b. 15 March 1894, Wausaukee, WI [2], d. before 1900 [26]
 - e. Lily b. May 1896 [27] , d. 13 Nov 1897, Crivitz, WI [27]
 - f. Raymond Moses b. 25 June 1898, Menominee, MI [21]m. 1 Aug. 1924 to Nellie Fay Bishop [9] , d. 30 Nov. 1972, Green Bay, WI [9]
 - (4) g. Roy Ely Hilary
 - h. Richard Guy b. 28 May 1908, Marinette, WI [2], m. 14 Oct. 1935, Milwaukee, WI to Hedwig Henrietta Johnson [20] , d. 4 Jan 1959, Milwaukee, WI [20]
 - i. William Dot b. 20 July 1911 [14] never married, d. 30 Jan 1967, Milwaukee, WI [20]

4. Roy Ely Hilary LaBelle, of Alfred Moses and Emma Richard, b. 21 Feb. 1901, Menominee, MI [2], m. 25 June 1928, Norman, WI to Clara Margaret Wagner [22], d. 23 Sept. 1949, Antigo, WI [18]. Clara was b. 23 Feb. 1901, Antigo, WI [14]

Children:

- a. Carol Mae b. 1 June 1931, Green Bay, WI [9] , m. 17 July 1954, White Lake, WI to Delmer Herman Wojan [14]
- b. Hilary "Larry" Roy b. 25 March 1936, White Lake, WI [18], m. 9 July 1960, White Lake WI to Beverly Dorothy Ploenske [14]
- c. James Alfred b. 30 April 1942, Antigo, WI [18], m. 1 July 1967, Monroe, WI to Kay Marie Drye [14]

Footnotes:

- 1. St. Edouard de Gentilly
- 2. Marinette County Courthouse
- 3. Manitowoc County Courthouse
- 4. Family history from Kitty Werner
- 5. Oconto County Courthouse
- 6. Family history from Myrna Pratt
- 7. 1850 Federal Census, Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc Co.
- 8. Family history from Beatrice Harris
- 9. Brown County Courthouse
- 10. Obituary, The Marshfield Times, Nov 21 , 1917
- 11. Wood County Courthouse
- 12. Forest County Courthouse
- 13. Baptisimal record from Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Church in Manitowoc Rapids found at St. Boniface Church, Manitowoc
- 14. Family History
- 15. Cemetery stone, Hillside Cemetery, Marshfield
- 16. Death notice, The Milwaukee Sentinel, 4 Oct 1951
- 17. Marathon County Courthouse
- 18. Langlade County Courthouse
- 19. Elmwood Cemetery, Antigo
- 20. Milwaukee County Courthouse
- 21. Menominee County, Michigan Courthouse
- 22. Kewaunee County Courthouse
- 23. Obituary, The Antigo Daily Journal, Dec 21, 1936
- 24. Obituary, Marshfield News-Herald, 14 Nov 1936
- 25. Obituary, The Marshfield Herald, 24 July 1915
- 26. 1900 Federal Census, Menominee, Menominee Co., MI
- 27. Obituary, The Independent, Wausaukee, WI, Nov 20, 1897.

(For further information about this genealogy please contact Beverly LaBelle, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151)

S.H.S.W. HOURS FOR 1989

Except for the dates shown below, the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library will be open from 8:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M. Monday through Thursday, and from 8:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. on Friday and Saturday. The Library is always closed on Sunday.

August 14 - Sept. 1	8:00-5:00 only
September 2-4	closed
October 31	8:00-5:00 only
November 23	closed
December 23-25	closed
December 26-29	8:00-5:00 only
Dec.30- Jan. 1, 1990	closed

PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH IN QUEBEC

The Societe de genealogie de Quebec provides a genealogical research service for those who cannot come personally to the Quebec City archives to do their own research. They will do several kinds of research for those making a request.

Parent-line research consists in establishing a generation by generation link between a given person and the first of his ancestors to come to the province of Quebec. They provide the names of the spouses, as well as the place and date of their marriage. They probably get a good deal of this information from the Loiselle Marriage Index, but their flyer does not state this. It would be well to ask them for their sources for accurate documentation.

They also research specific baptismal, marriage or burial records. In each case they provide the names of the parties, as well as the date and place of the event. The applicant is asked to specify the religion being researched.

Research of different kinds of contracts notarized between 1640 and 1883 is also conducted. This research can be done on the documents of notaries who practiced in the following legal districts: Beaupre, Bellechasse, Kamouraska, Levis, and L'Islet. People interested in having this kind of research done must specify the kind of contract and the names of the parties. They must also give an indication of the date of the contract and the place where it may have been drawn up.

All requests must be accompanied by a check or money order for \$8.00 made out to the Societe de genealogie de Quebec. This amount covers administration fees and is not deductible from the total amount charged for research. The Societe does not undertake to carry out all requests. In the case of a refusal, the applicant will be informed as soon as possible.

In addition to the above administration fees the research fees are as follows:

Parent-line	\$25.00 per line
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Marriage record	\$ 5.00 per record
Baptismal or burial record	\$10.00 per record
Notarial Act	\$10.00 per hour
Photocopy	\$.15 per page

The address is Societe de Genealogie de Quebec, Genealogical Research Service, Case postale 9066, Sainte-Foy, Province of Quebec, Canada G1V 4JAB.

QUEBEC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

A listing of genealogical societies located in the Province of Quebec is provided courtesy of the Societe de genealogie de Quebec. The name of each organization, its address and zip code and telephone number are included as well as the date of its incorporation. Where given, the cost of dues are also included as well as the name of any publication. When information appears to be missing, this is because it did not appear on the memo from the Society, which is dated May 1989. If any members of FCGW belong to any of these organizations or decide to join, please keep the editor of the QUARTERLY posted as to the benefits of such membership so this information can be passed on to the others.

Centre de genealogie Madeleine Inc, Case Postale 244, Havre-Aubert I.M. P.Q., G0B 1J0. Telephone 937-5711. Incorporation in 1988.

Federation quebecoise des societes de gen. Case Postale 9454, Sainte-Foy, P.Q., G1V 4B8. Incorporated in 1984. Info-federation is the name of their publication.

Quebec Family History Society, Case Postale 1026 Pointe-Claire, P.Q. H9S 4H9. Telephone 634-5771. Incorporated in 1988. Dues \$20.00. Publication, Connections

Societe de cons. du patrimoine de St.-Fr.- de la Riviere-du-Sud, P.Q. 534, chemin Saint Francois Ouest, Saint Francois. G0R 3A0 Telephone 259-7309. Incorporated in 1902.

Societe de gen. de la Mauricie, Bois Francs, P.Q. Case Postale 901, Trois Rivières. G9A 5K2 Telephone 376 2691. Incorporated 1977. Dues \$20.00. Publication, Heritage

Societe de genealogie de Lanaudiere, Case Postale 221, Joliette, P.Q. J6E 3Z6 Telephone 753 5400. Incorporated 1981. Dues \$18.00 Publication, Nos Sources

Societe de genealogie de l'Est du Quebec, Case postale 253, Rimouski, P.Q. G5L 7C1. Incorporated 1979. Dues \$10.00. Publication, L'estuaire genealogique

Societe de genealogie de l'Outaouais Case postale 2025 succ. B, Hull, P.Q. J8X 3Z2. Telephone 772-2900. Incorporated in 1978. Dues \$18.00. Publication L'outaouais genealogique

Societe de genealogie de Quebec, Case postale 9066, Sainte-Foy, P.Q. G1V 4AB. Telephone 651-9127. Incorporated in 1961. Dues \$25.00. Publication L'Ancetre.

Societe de genealogie des Cantons de l'Est. 1215, rue Kitchener, Sherbrooke, P.Q. J1H 3L1. Telephone 562-7741. Incorporated in 1968. Dues \$20.00. Publication L'entraide genealogique

Societe de genealogie des Laurentides, Case postale 131 Saint Jerome, P.Q. J7Z 5T7. Telephone 438 7313 . Incorporated in 1984. Dues \$8.00. Publication, Echos genealogiques

Societe de gen. Salab. de Valleyfield, Case postale 164 Valleyfield, P.Q. J6S 2M2. Telephone 373 3019. Incorporated in 1985. Dues \$4.00. Publication Le lien

Societe d'histoire et d'archeol. des Monts, C.P. 1192 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts, P.Q. 60E 260, Telephone 763 7871. Incorporated in 1970. Dues \$10.00

Societe d'hist. et de genealogie de Dolbeau 1150, boulevard Wallberg, Dolbeau, P.Q. 68L 2P9. Telephone 276 8373 and 276 1530. Incorporated in 1988. Dues \$5.00.

Societe d'hist. et de gen. de la Matapedia, Case postale 2095, Amqui, P.Q. 60J 1B0. Telephone 629 3921. Incorporated in 1989. Dues \$20.00

Societe d'hist. et de genealogie de Matane, Case postale 608, Matane, P.Q. 64W 3P6. Telephone 562-9766. Incorporated in 1950. Dues \$8.00. Publication, Au pays de Matane

Societe d'hist. et de gen. de Riv. du Loup, 65, rue Hotel de Ville, 65R 1L4. Telephone 867-4245. Incorporated in 1987. Dues \$5.00

Societe d'hist. et de gen. de Saint Prosper, Case Postale 4, Saint Prosper, P.Q. 60X 3A0. Telephone 328-8242. Incorporated in 1986. Dues \$5.00

Societe du patr. et de gen. du Canton Nadelec, 623, route 101 Nadelec, P.Q. J0Z 2Z0. Telephone 784 2546. Incorporated in 1982. Dues \$5.00

Societe genealogique canadienne-francaise, C.P. 335, Place d'Armes, Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 3H1. Telephone 729 7786. Incorporated in 1943. Dues 22.00. Publication Memoires SGCF

Societe genealogique de la Cote-Nord, 649 boul Laure, Sept Iles, P.Q. 64R 1X8 Telephone 962 3434. Incorporated 1986. Dues \$20.00.

Societe genealogique de la Presqu'ile, 137, Ste Catherine, Saint Polycarpe, P.Q. J0P 1X0. Telephone 371 4850. Incorporated in 1987

Societe genealogique de la reg. de l'Amiante, 671, b.Smith Sud, Thetford-Mines, P.Q. 666 1M1. Telephone 338 859. Incorporated in 1988. Dues \$10.00

Societe genealogique du K.R.I., 258, av. Sirois, Saint-Epiphanie, P.Q. 60L 2X0. Telephone 862 5313 Incorporated in 1985

Society genealogique du Saguenay Case postale 814, Chicoutimi, P.Q. 67H 5E8. Incorporated in 1980. Dues \$15.00

Societe hist. et gen. de Sainte-Julienne, 2482, place Rivet Sainte-Julienne, P.Q. J0K 2T0. Telephone 831 3551. Incorporated in 1985. Dues \$15.00

Societe hist. et gen. de Trois Pistoles, Case postale 1586, Trois Pistoles, P.Q. G0L 4K0 Telephone 851 1750. Incorporated in 1977. Dues \$10.00. Publication, L'Echo des basques

Societe monteregeienne de genealogie 1435, rue Dupont, Marieville, P.Q. J0L 1J0 Telephone 658 1671. Incorporated in 1988. Dues \$10.00.

MADISON RESEARCH TRIPS PLANNED

Two genealogical research trips to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison are set for September, 1989. One is scheduled for Wednesday, September 27th and will be led by Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Avenue, Brookfield, WI 53005, telephone 414 786 6408. The other trip will take place on Saturday, September 30th and will be led by Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220, telephone 414 541 8820.

It is sincerely hoped that F.C.G.W. members from out of the Milwaukee metropolitan area will also plan to join us in the reading room of the S.H.S.W. between 8:00 A.M. and 8:15 A.M. on either of those days. Please note that beginners are especially encouraged to join the group as plans are made to have experienced genealogists there to help them.

It is possible to eat lunch in the University Union or at one of the restaurants on State Street, however, many bring a sandwich and eat it in the section at the S.H.S.W. where this is permitted. Usually researchers stop and eat dinner at a restaurant on the way home, however in each individual case this is controlled by the driver of the car.

As in the past, those planning to travel from Milwaukee will meet at 6:30 A.M. on the appropriate day, at the south end of the Brookfield Square parking lot. When heading west on interstate #94, exit at Moreland Road, then turn immediately turn into the parking lot. At that time researchers will organize the car pool, leaving unneeded cars in the parking lot.

Although everyone who appears at 6:30 A.M. on either morning will be most welcome, it will be appreciated if those going will call either Jo or Pat ahead of time. In this way it will be possible to insure enough cars and drivers for everyone. It will also be appreciated if more experienced genealogists who are willing to help beginners will let Jo and/or Pat know they will be there to assist.

F.C.G.W. ANNUAL DINNER

Set aside Tuesday evening, October 17, 1989 on your calendar and join the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin for their annual dinner. For the second year in a row the group will return to the Dinner Bell Restaurant, located at 119 East Oklahoma Avenue on the corner of Chase and Oklahoma across from Cubs. This year the cost per person will be \$10.00 which includes cost of the dinner, tip and tax. Members, spouses, and friends are welcome.

There will be an open bar from 6:30-7:00 P.M. with dinner being served at 7:00 P.M.

By popular demand, the menu will remain the same as last year.

Relish tray

Beef	Chicken	Ham
Vegetable		Mashed Potatoes and gravy
Cranberry Sauce	Beverage	Rolls/muffins/butter
Desert		

This will all be served family style as last year.

Please send a check made out to F.C.G.W. for \$10.00 per reservation to Kateri T. Dupuis, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210. If a large number of people make reservations it may be necessary to dine in the larger of the two dinning rooms. Make reservations as early as possible so that such arrangements can be made if needed.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual dues for individuals of \$7.00 and family membership dues of \$10.00 include a subscription to the QUARTERLY)

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MAILLOT SPEAKS AT M.U.

Marquette University has notified the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin that a leading French Canadian novelist will speak at M.U. on April 4 and 5, 1990. Members are urged to mark their calendars for these dates. Madame Antonine Maillet will present in English, From Oral to Written Literature in French Canada. On Thursday, April 5, she will offer readings and interpretations, in French, of her works. Members of the FCGW will be invited to attend these presentations and will receive these invitations directly from the University. English translations of some of her works will be made available for sale at the Marquette University book store in the near future.

This internationally known Acadian/French Canadian author has received many awards and prizes. Her novel Pelagie-La-Charette won the prestigious Prix Goncourt, which gained her instant fame in France. She has received 20 honorary doctorates as well as 17 titles, including Presidente des Artistes pour la paix, Quebec, and Chancelier de l'University de Moncton, both awarded in 1989.

THE FRENCH IN WISCONSIN

by Patricia Keeney Geyh

The first French who came to Wisconsin were pathfinders rather than empire builders. They came to explore the land in hopes of finding the route to China, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and to establish fur trading routes and posts. Most early French Canadian settlements in Wisconsin were either Indian missions or trading posts.

Jean Nicolet arrived in Green Bay in 1634, complete with oriental robes and a gun in each hand. In 1658 Radisson and Grossielliers built a hut on the west shore of Chequamegon Bay (which in turn is on the southern coast of Lake Superior). This is the site of the first dwelling occupied by white men in what is now known as Wisconsin. A French missionary, Claude Jean Allouez, was in Wisconsin in 1665 and a mission was founded by him at DePere in 1670. Marquette and Joliet discovered the Mississippi in 1673. The first French fort was built at LaBaye in 1684 and called Fort. St. Francois Xavier. Nicholas Perrot built Fort St. Nicholas near what is now Prairie du Chien in 1685. In 1718 a French fort was built on Madeline Island which was established for fur trading and

at LaBaye in 1684 and called Fort. St. Francois Xavier. Nicholas Perrot built Fort St. Nicholas near what is now Prairie du Chien in 1685. In 1718 a French fort was built on Madeline Island which was established for fur trading and exploration for copper mines. The post and the fort were both called LaPoint.

All this and more was done to provide the means for the missionary to convert the Indians and for the voyageur to ply his trade. The voyageur--that legendary French Canadian who has acquired "Paul Bunyonesque" qualities in the mythology of Wisconsin. What is known about him?

The man who had the money to buy canoes, fill them with supplies, hire voyageurs and set up trading posts, was called a bourgeois or proprietor. He, in turn, hired the subtrader or voyageur, sometimes called engage. The voyageur was either called a pork eater or a winterer. The pork eater, because salt pork was a frequent part of his diet, was usually the beginner. He traveled only so far as to be able to return to Quebec for the winter. The winterer, on the other hand, was the more experienced. He traveled far into the interior and usually spent the winter with the Indians, returning in the spring, with his load of furs. He felt himself far superior to the pork eater. These terms and distinctions were in existence during the French regime, the English regime and as long as fur trading lasted under United States control.

Voyageurs were licensed. These contracts or licenses specified the salary, conditions of hire, length of time of the contract, where the voyageur was headquartered. The contracts which were made during the French regime can generally be found in Quebec archives. Those made since that time can sometimes be found in the records of the various fur trading companies. Those called coureur de bois were renegades who functioned in the forests without a contract.

The canoes of these men surpass the imagination of most modern people who have seen the small canoes of today. Those used in the trade were of many sizes, but the Montreal canoe and the North canoe were used most frequently.

The Montreal canoe was between 35 to 45 feet long and was used on larger bodies of water such as the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. It carried five tons of cargo plus the weight of the fourteen men who crewed it. It contained no nails or metal, being made entirely of materials that could be found in the wilderness.

The North canoe was smaller, being about 25 feet long, carrying 300 pounds of cargo and needing a crew of 8 men. It was used on the smaller streams and lakes.

These canoes were made of bark, the rind of one yellow birch for each canoe. The strips of bark were fastened with the fine roots of a coniferous tree. The bark was set over a frame of cedar boards, and fastened with more of the twine made from the roots. Four to nine bars were placed across the top at more or less regular intervals to hold the canoe in shape. Then it was ready for gumming. This was achieved by applying melted gum from pine trees with the aid of a torch. This gumming or calking procedure had to be repeated at least daily to keep the craft airtight.

One traveler, who journeyed inland on such a vessel described it. "The canoe would be an object of interest anywhere, even without paint; but now, ornamented as it is, it is really striking.... Around the sides, and upon a white ground, is a festoon of green and red paint. The rim is alternate green, red and white. On each side of the bow, on a white ground, is the bust of an Indian chief, smoking, even larger than life... In the bow is an enormous wood pipe... This is the canoe that was made at Fond du Lac; and on both sides and against the swell of the middle, is painted in large letters, Fond Du Lac."

The canoe was used for travel and each night it was unloaded and turned over so that the voyageurs could sleep under it. It was their home.

The voyageur himself? He was usually a short man, ranging in height from

allowed a pack of forty pound for himself. All the rest of the cargo was packed in pieces of ninety pounds each. At each portage the men would carry two to four of these pieces in a sling which ran over their forehead.

These men were happy-go-lucky, cocky men, extremely gallant, courteous, and very interested in their appearance--especially when not in the wilderness. They could sing. Oh, how they could sing! It was natural. They came from a French Canadian heritage of song. Their contracts, however, sometimes specified higher pay because they could sing well. The singing set the pace of the paddles and was oftentimes essential to the success of a venture. They were proud to be voyageurs and looked down on the lesser men who were not. Their work was done with amazing efficiency. Thomas McKenney of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs says his men took the canoe out of the water, emptied it, mended a breach in it, reloaded it, cooked breakfast, washed, ate and re-embarked, all in 57 minutes. There were breaks called every so many hours, and these would be long enough for them to smoke a pipe, about ten minutes. Eventually "pipe" became a measure of time, about ten minutes.

Time passed. The Conquest of 1759 and the British took over. The American Revolution and the Americans took over. Still the voyageurs plied the waters of Wisconsin. Then more and more settlers moved into the territory. The forest was leveled the land was plowed, the beaver left. The voyageurs came no more. Some, with their families had retired to small French towns in Wisconsin such as LaPoint, Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. The permanent effect of these people on the State of Wisconsin was little. Their spirit remains, but little of their physical presence. They named the rivers, the land, the towns and then they left.

The second wave of French Canadians came on their heels--the lumberjacks. Some of the fur traders went into the lumbering business toward the end of the fur trading period. Most lumbermen, however, were from Quebec, leaving their homeland because of economic reasons. The vast majority of people in Wisconsin with French blood flowing in their veins come from these men and their families. And they did bring their families.

Let's look at this next wave of French Canadians. The land that became Wood county was the haven of some of them. The choice of the Wood county area by other French immigrants was influenced by the early lumber industry activity of three men of French Canadian descent, Francois Xavier Biron, Jean Baptiste Marcotte and Amable Brignon, the last a descendant of the Brignon family of fur trading fame. Brignon changed over into lumbering from the fur trading business. The other two came here specifically to set up lumber mills. And other French Canadians came to work for them.

Dozens, then hundreds, then thousands of French Canadians settled. Wherever they settled, whether in Wood County or in other communities in the Pinerias, they were generally accredited as being the best rivermen of the great Wisconsin log drives. Their wives, in turn, brought with them their French Canadian cooking: pea soup, johnnie cake, highly seasoned fish, root vegetables desserts flavored with maple sugar, and meat pie.

Then, as the era of lumbering drew to a close, another change could be seen. Most of the French, by the third generation, were being assimilated into the general English speaking population. Of the 28 families headed by French Canadian men, coming from Quebec into New York and Vermont and then into Pepin county, 60% were married before they left Quebec. The rest married in Wisconsin or in the east. Of the marriages in the second generation that have been located, approximately 40% married outside the French community.

So less and less of the ethnically identifiable French Canadian exists here in Wisconsin, but the memories of these happy people who loved to dance and sing, who were kind and remarkably courtly, these memories do live on--the

courage, the joy of life, the shadow of that lives on. Yes, they are remembered. Think ! In Statuary Hall in the Capital in Washington D.C. are the two statues representing the State of Wisconsin. One is a statue of Father Jacques Marquette S.J. The other is a statue of Robert LaFollette, a man of French Canadian descent.

DeMarce, Virginia, The French-Canadian Settlement in Waterville Township, Pepin County, Wisconsin. A manuscript in FCGW library
Derleth, August, The Wisconsin River of a Thousand Isles
1985. U. of Wisconsin Press
Eccles, W.J., France in America 1972. Harper & Rowe Pub.
Nute, Grace Lee, The Voyageur 1955. Reprint, Min. Hist. Soc.
Turner, Virginia, Origin and Development to 1860 of French Settlement in Wood County, Wisconsin. Manuscript in State Historical Society of Wisconsin library.

NEWS NOTES

The library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has limited hours on certain days during the month of December. It will be closed from December 23-25 for Christmas. On December 26-29 it will be open from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. only. It will be closed on December 30-through January 1, 1990 for the New Years holiday. The rest of December hours will be as usual.

Mary Agnes Starr of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin's honorary folklorist, has donated her collection of tapes, records, books and sheet music of French Canadian folk music to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee library. For those seeking more information about this refer to the Friday , November 17, 1989 edition of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The sixteenth annual conference of the French Colonial Historical Society will take place at Mackinac Island, Michigan from 17 through 19 May 1990. The conference will be held at the Chippewa Hotel on Mackinac Island. In addition to the regular program of papers and panels there will be many interesting activities, including a visit to the British fort with a reception in the Officers' Quarters, and a boat/motorcoach tour of the Marquette Mission site, Indian village sites, and Fort Michilimackinac. Are there members of FCGW who would like to plan to attend this event? If so, contact Pat Geyh at 414 541 8820 see if it is possible to make arrangements.

Richard A. De Bonville of Merimack , New Hampshire writes that the Chouinard Family Association of North America is putting together an update of the 1921 Family Genealogy book. They are in search of information on the descendants of the original Jacques Chouinard and Louise Jean (came from France to Canada). They have gathered information on over 5000 descendants. Those who can help are asked to write the association president Jean Chouinard, 725 Duquwsne, St. Hyacinthe, J2S 7A6 P.Q., Canada.

Set aside Friday March 2 through Sunday March 4, 1990 for a very special Festival of Roots and Branches being sponsored by the Manitowoc County Genealogical Society. This workshop, organized for all genealogists, beginning and experienced, will be headquartered at The Lighthouse Inn on the Lake in Manitowoc. Meetings will take place in the County Courthouse, at Rancali Highschool, at the Lighthouse Inn, at the Manitowoc Maritime Museum and will cover many topics. A session in basic French Canadian Research and another in Advanced French Canadian Research will be conducted by Patricia Geyh, president of the FCGW. Contact

A roster of members of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin is enclosed in this issue. A complete surname listed will be mailed with the February issue.

THIRD TUESDAY

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meet on the third Tuesday of each month, except December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings, 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. No classes before the meetings, but at 7:00 P.M. experienced genealogists will be available to give individual help to those who have a problem they wish to discuss.

December. No meeting.

January 16, 1990. SHOW AND TELL---RESEARCH AIDS AND CLUES. Members are asked to bring any materials relating to F.C. genealogical research that might be of value to others. A book to review? An article in a publication of special interest? A novel way to organize your material for the family? Published indexes, repertoires, charts, information about archives or collections, catalogs--bring them along and share with the group. Plenty of time will be set aside for browsing.

February 20, 1990. Program is still open. Members in the metropolitan area will be notified of its content on the regular reminder card.

March 20, 1990 Jacques Robillard will once again return to us with tales of his journeys in Acadia. More details about this program in the February issue.

April 17, 1990 Mary Dunsirn in a program about the Apparel of our French Canadian Ancestors. More details in the February issue.

May 15, 1990. Mary Jane Herber, Local History Librarian of the Brown County Library and member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, will discuss Genealogical Resources in the Green Bay and Brown County Area. More details in the February issue.

GIVE US YOUR RECIPES!

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are planning to publish the recipes that have come down to the members from their grandparents, great grandparents, etc. To do this the organization needs the help of each and every member. Although recipes that originated in French Canada will be featured, other family recipes will be included.

1. Send in your family recipes that have come down from your grandparents, great grandparents, etc. Place each recipe on a separate sheet of paper. (Some of these recipes may have descended to you via great-aunts etc.)

2. Indicate clearly if the recipe originated in French Canada, or is of French Canadian tradition.

3. These must be family recipes and not out of a commercial cookbook.

4. In addition to the recipe itself we want to know about the grandparent from whom you know the recipe came. You might include such things as dates of birth, marriage and death, names of parents and spouse, where they lived, interesting tales about them etc. It is understood that some of this information may need to be edited. Don't hesitate, however, to give us a good bit of information. It will be the job of the editor to select and condense.

5. If the recipe comes to you in inexact terms (i.e. 5 lbs of potatoes

or a handful of flour, or cook until done, etc.) please give the recipe in its original form. Then repeat the recipe using any modifications that have been made through time.

6. Remember that oftentimes only dessert recipes were saved and we hope to receive many of them. We are, however, especially anxious that you be sure to include any meat, vegetable or fruit recipes you may have.

7. Include household hints that have come down from your grandparents, great grandparents etc. Also of interest might be homemade medicines or ingredients used in cleaners and other necessities.

8. Include your name, address and phone number on each recipe.

9. Please write clearly or type.

10. The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin reserve the right to accept or reject recipes submitted for publication. Obviously the book can be only so large and also it will be desirable to include a wide variety of recipes in it.

11. Send your recipes to Suzette Hulan, 6021 S. Trinthammer Ave., Cudahy, WI 53110.

12. THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF THESE RECIPES IS 15 FEBRUARY 1990.

13. TO MAKE THIS BOOK A SUCCESS WE NEED EVERYONE'S COOPERATION! SEND AS MANY RECIPES AS POSSIBLE! REMEMBER! IT IS NOT ONLY FRENCH CANADIAN RECIPES FOR WHICH WE ARE ASKING. ALL OLD FAMILY RECIPES WILL BE INCLUDED. WE PLAN TO POINT OUT THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN RECIPES WITH A FLEUR DE LIS SO BE SURE TO GIVE US BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR EACH RECIPE. LET'S GET GOING!

FOR SALE!

Back issues of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin **QUARTERLY** are available for sale at \$2.00 per issue. To order make out a check to F.C.G.R., state the issues being purchased, and mail to Marilyn Bourbonais, 1807 Jackson Boulevard, Wautatosa, WI 53213. Many of these issues contain detailed information about the use of various French Canadian genealogical material. For example:

Vol. 1, #2, May 1987 includes a detailed discussion of Father Loiselle's Quebec Marriage Index.

Vol. 2, #2, November 1987 provides a three page time line of historical events on this continent and in France that help the F.C. genealogist place his/her research in perspective.

Vol. 2, Number 3, February 1988 gives detailed information about Cyprien Tanguay's seven volume Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, including information about the various symbols used by Tanguay and the pitfalls found in the volumes.

Vol. 2, Number 4, May 1988 includes an article on Arthur Leboeuf 'a Complement au Dictionnaire Genealogique Tanguay, which is an essential tool to use in conjunction with Tanguay.

Vol. 3, Number 3, February 1989 includes a bibliography of New Brunswick research sources.

FIND THAT CEMETERY!

by Patricia Keeney Geyh

Genealogical researchers have often discovered significant information about their ancestors in the cemeteries in which they were buried. This information is oftentimes available nowhere else, especially when researching women during the 1800's. Frequently, however, the problem is to find the specific burial ground --locating the one cemetery which will provide the answers to so

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GEORGIANNA LANDRY 464 SOUTH GRANT DENVER CO 80209	LUCILLE ANGELINE MORGAN 6551 NORTH 56TH STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53223	MAXINE A. PLASA 9127 WEST HERBERT CT. MILWAUKEE WI 53225	JEANNE SYARTO 265 NORTH COLUMBIA BLVD BROOKFIELD WI 53005
ANITA LARSON 5505 HIGHWOOD DRIVE EDINA MN 55436	ZONSETTA MORRISSETTE 347 DAILEY, #C-1 ANCHORAGE AK 99515	BETTY PLOMBON 403 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET STANLEY WI 54768	KATHY HALL TORKELSON 1416 EAST FREMONT STREET APPLETON WI 54915-3772
MRS. GERALD LAVENTURE 220 EAST CAPELLA AVENUE LA HABRA CA 90631	GERMAINE NATROP 5441 WILLOWBROOK LANE GREENFIELD WI 53221	GENEVIEVE ANDREE POTVIN 8306 WEST OKLAHOMA, APT. #1 WEST ALLIS WI 53219	MARILYN URBAN 5175 S ROOT RIVER PARKWAY GREENFIELD WI 53228
MARY A. LIEDEKA 1599 BOND COURT GREEN BAY WI 54303	PATRICIA OFFUTT-GAUTHIER 1515 NORTH 47TH STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53208	PATRICIA PROU-SAWVELL 4392 GOODLAND PARK ROAD PRAIRIE DU CHIEN WI 53711	PATRICIA USTINE 8811 WEST STUTH AVENUE WEST ALLIS WI 53227
ANDREW LOCKHART POST OFFICE BOX 51 ONTONAGON MI 49953			NELDA WOMACK-ROULEAU 4141 WEST VLIET STREET MILWAUKEE WI 53208

many questions.

Remember, cemetery research is research. Cemetery is merely the adjective. When beginning a research project it is important to do basic homework. Decide who or what family is being researched. Bring together as many names and dates as possible. Be especially sure to have surnames of collateral relatives associated with the family, since plots are sometimes listed under the name of the purchaser, and that could be an in-law. Also note surname variants. Locate the area from which the family came and narrow it down as much as possible using the census, land and family records as well as local histories. With this information in hand, it is time to locate the cemetery.

The genealogist may know the name of the cemetery, but not know where it is located. Another genealogist may know the area in which the ancestor died, but have no idea as to where the cemetery is located. Either way, here are some sources to check.

1. Question relatives. This fairly obvious suggestion can be most valuable. Whenever possible take older relatives along on research trips to cemeteries. It is astonishing the stories that are recalled while peacefully walking among the tombstones.

2. The death certificate at the county courthouse may list the place of burial along with other information.

3. The local undertaker keeps records and those records certainly include the cemetery in which the deceased was buried. These records, depending on the individual undertaker and State regulations, can provide a good deal of information. To locate undertakers in a given community, it might be well to check the National Directory of Morticians, published annually in Youngstown, Ohio and available in most large libraries. Please note that mortuary records are private business records and morticians are not obligated to allow you access to them. Genealogists must depend on their good nature. A word to the wise.

4. Family tradition may reveal that an ancestor was buried in a National Cemetery. A file on soldiers buried in national cemeteries is kept in Washington D.C. and a request, with clear identifying information and a S.A.S.E., will be answered.. The address is The Cemetery Service, National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Ave, N.W., Washington D.C. 20422.

5. A lesser known fact is that the U.S. government will provide a headstone for veterans who served from 1879 through 1964 which can be placed on their graves in private cemeteries. The Veterans Administration (address above) has a card on file on each veteran for which such a stone was provided. It shows the name of the serviceman, military organization, name and location of cemetery where buried, date and place of death and date of application.

6. Local historical societies may well have lists of cemeteries and also some local histories that have been published will include that information.

7. Many organizations have transcribed inscriptions on cemetery headstones. Check for them in historical societies, libraries, archives, genealogical societies, cemetery societies, the D.A.R. These transcriptions not only help find the cemetery the genealogist is searching for, but can also record inscriptions that no longer exist, as stones are constantly being destroyed.

8. Many county maps have cemeteries cited on them. Some of these maps are in plat books, others are in local histories, others can be found in the county surveyors office.

9. The Town or County Clerk's office usually store records of non-taxable land, which includes cemeteries.

10. Land records will sometimes record the transfer of family cemeteries. At times the land records will record the sale of a given plot of land, but will reserve the cemetery. At other times the land record an agreement with the new owner that the cemetery will be carefully maintained. In such

cases, there is a legal description of the site of the graveyard.

BORDER LINES: DESROCHERS IN 1754

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French Canadian/Acadian secondary source, which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.)

1. Jean-Baptiste Desrochers, son of Pierre and Marguerite Caille, was b. 8 Dec 1754 at Baie-du-Febvre, Quebec. (See Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Dictionnaire Genealogique Familles Canadiennes, Vol. 3, p.393). He married Marie-Joseph Lionais, daughter of Claude and Marie Louise Lefebvre-Courville on 20 November 1775 at Baie-du-Febvre [1] and died 9 July 1828 at Baie-du-Febvre.[1]

Children: (All births and deaths noted below took place at Baie-du-Febvre, Quebec.)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| a. Jean-Baptiste | b. 18 August 1776 [1], d. 15 Sept 1776 [1] |
| b. Jean-Baptiste | b. 1 Nov 1777 [1] d, 23 Aug 1778 [1] |
| c. Joseph | b. 1 June 1780 [1], m. Genevieve Niquet 13 Sept 1802 at St. Francois, du Lac, Quebec.[2] |
| d. Marie-Joseph | b. 2 June 1782 [1], d. 26 Aug 1782 [1] |
| e. Jean Baptiste | b. 8 April 1784 [1], d. 12 March 1830 [1], m. 4 Nov. 1816 to Marguerite Faucher-Chateauvert at Baie-du-Febvre[1] |

(2)f. Antoine

- | | |
|------------|--|
| g. Louis | b. 10 Oct 1790 [1], d. 30 May 1792 [1] |
| h. Louis | b. 4 Sept 1792 [1] d. 9 May 1813 [1] |
| i. Gabriel | b. 9 May 1794 [1] |

2. Antoine Desrochers, son of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Joseph Lionais, b. 16 Nov 1788 at Baie-du-Febvre[1], married Catherine Chevalier, daughter of Louis and Marguerite Chevrefils on 13 Sept. 1810 at Baie-du-Febvre [1], d. 28 April 1847 at Baie-du-Febvre [1].

Children: (All births at Baie-du-Febvre--henceforth BDF)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Louis | b. 11 November 1811 [1], d. 11 Nov 1811 at BDF [1] |
| b. Marguerite | b. 25 Dec 1812 [1], d. 17 Jan 1813 at BDF [1] |
| c. Antoine | b. 20 Sept 1813 [1], d. 22 Sept 1813 at BDF [1] |
| d. Etienne | b. 11 June 1814 [1], d. 14 July 1814 at BDF [1] |
| e. Jean Baptiste | b. 1 Aug 1815 [1], d. 10 Aug 1815 [1] |
| f. Jean Baptiste | b. 1816 [1], d. 1816 at BDF [1] |
| g. Marie Julie | b. 30 July 1817[1], m. Isaac Faucher-Chateauvert on 26 Jan. 1841 at BDF.[1] |
| ✓h. Guillaume | b. 1 Mar 1819 [1], d. 17 April 1870 at Shullsburg, WI [4], m., Rosalie Bain in 1852 at Dubuque, Iowa[3] |
| ✓i. Marie Louis | b. 10 Oct 1820 [1], d. 31 Aug 1853 [4], m. Elizabeth Younglove 3 Nov 1844 at Shullsburg, WI [4] |
| ✓j. Edward | b. 18 June 1822 [1], d. 15 Dec 1877 [4], m. Marie Bain, 10 June 1849, Shullsburg, WI [4] |
| ✓k. Marie Joseph | b. 5 June 1824 [1], d. 27 March 1899, Jefferson, S.D.[6]
m. Louis Prevost 2 June 1849 in Benton, WI [4] |
| ✓l. Marie Angele | b. 14 Sept 1825 [1], m. Louis Dionne 24 Nov 1841 in BDF [1] |
| ✓m. Angele | b 28 April 1827 [1], d. 25 Jan 1899, Jefferson S.D. [6].
m. Benjamin Gardepie 18 Jan 1849, Dubuque Iowa[5] |

- n. Joseph b. 16 Nov 1828 [1], m. Augustine O'Neil 12 Nov 1855
- o. Jean Baptiste b. 22 May 1829 [1], d. 22 May 1830 [1] at BDF
- p. M. Marquerite b. 12 Aug 1831 [1], d. June 1916, Jefferson S.D. [6], m. Isiah Montagne 18 Jan 1849, Dubuque Iowa (5)
- (3)q. Sara b. 18 Oct 1834 [1], d. 18 Oct 1834 at BDF [1]
- r. Andre b. 25 Aug 1835 [1], m. Catharine Franklin 28 June 1863[5]
- s. Jean Baptiste b. 21 Feb 1838 [1], d. 1904 Jefferson S.D. [6], M. Cyrille Montagne, 7 Feb 1853, Galena, Ill [7]
- t. Philomene b. 10 Oct. 1839 [1]
- u. Madeleine

3. Sara Derocher, daughter of Antoine and Catherine Chevalier, b. 13 Dec 1833 at Baie-du-Febvre [1], m. Francis Varing, son of Jean Baptiste Joseph and Lydia Marie on 4 Nov. 1852 at Guilford Twp, Ill. [8], d. 14 Sept 1892 at Guilford Twp, Ill. [9]

Children: (Surname is Varing)

- a. Mary Selina b. 28 Sept, 1855 [7], d. in S.D., m. Michael Seiler, 11 May 1882 [7]
- b. Louisa b. 16 April 1856 [10], d. 17 April 1942, Wakonda, S.D.[10]. M. Edward Rederick 17 Feb. 1874 [10]
- c. Joseph C. b. 1859 [4], d. 7 June 1910 [4], m. Alice McCanna 27 Nov 1890 [4], Benton, WI [8]
- d. Unnamed infant [8]
- e. Frank Freeman b. 20 March 1862 [12], d. 30 Nov 1933, Spirit Lake, Iowa [12]. m. Clara Rowe, 30 Jan 1890, Apple River, IL [12]
- f. Henry b. 20 May 1864 [7], d. 8 April 1901 [7]
- g. Alice A. b. July 1867 [7], d. 2 May 1930 [11]. M. Frank T. Keenan, 17 Jan 1892, Scales Mound, Il. [11]

(4)h. Sarah Adele

- i. William b. 3 Jan 1871 [7], d. 23 June 1878 [7]
- j. Clara b. Dec 1873 [7], d. after June 1959, Kremling Co. m. Daniel McIsaac [13]
- k. Louis Edward b. Mar 1876 [7], d. before 1930, Irene S.D., m. Mary Ellen Hocking 27 Dec 1899, Benton, WI [4]

4. Sara Adele Varing, daughter of Francis and Sara Derocher, b. 17 Oct. 1868,

Guilford Twp., IL [7], married Edward Metcalf, son of Edward and Margaret Davis, on 22 May 1900 in Guilford Twp. IL [7] d. 24 Dec 1946 at Shullsburg, WI [4]

Children: (Surname is Metcalf)

- a. Inez Celia b. 12 Mar 1901 [4] d 27 Mar 1901 [4]
- b. Alice Genevieve b. 4 Sep 1902 [4] d 1982 in Denver CO. [15] m., first, Einor Axel Johnson 4 Aug 1922 [4]. m, second, Karl Krazner in Denver CO [15]

(5)c. Edward LaVerne

- d. Margaret E. b. 12 July 1909 [4], d. 13 Oct 1909 [4]
- e. Beatrice Clare b. 24 May 1908 [4], m. Elbert Case 13 April 1929 [4], Shullsburg, WI [4]
- f. Newell Sylvester b. 1 Aug 1910 [4] d. 5 Jan 1986, Winter Park, FL [15] m. Evelyn Raspberry 9 March 1943, Flora Mississippi [15]

5. Edward Laverne Metcalf, son of Edward and Sarah A. Varing, b. 16 Nov 1905 at Shullsburg, WI [4], d. 1 Jan 1969 in Milwaukee, WI [14], m. Ellen Lucille McDermott, daughter of Peter Francis and Mary Donohoe, on 27 December 1927 at Darlington, WI [4].

Children: (Surname Metcalf)

- a. Marilyn Mavis b. 15 Nov 1928 [4], m. John Paul Urban on 21 May 1949, Shorewood, WI [14]

b. Dorothy Leah

b. 10 July 1931 [4], m. Leo Winter 12 July 1951,
Milwaukee, WI [14]

Footnotes

1. Vital Records: St. Antoine, Baie-du-Febvre, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada
 2. Vital REcords, St. Francois du Lac, Yamaska, Quebec, Canada
 3. Records of Reverend John Derocher
 4. Vital Records, Courthouse, Lafayette Co., WI
 5. Vital Records, Courthouse, Dubuque Co., Iowa
 6. Newspaper Obituary, Jefferson, S.D.
 7. Vital Records, Courthouse, Jo Daviess Co., IL
 8. Jo. Daviess & Carroll Counties, IL (County History)
 9. Jo Daviess Co., IL, Tombstone Index, VOL 5, by Robert Hansen
 10. Obituary, Wokonda Monitor, S.D.
 11. Obituary, Galena Daily Gazette, Galena, IL
 12. Obituary, Iowa, Spirit Lake
 13. Will of Clara McIsaac
 14. Vital Records, Courthouse, Milwaukee County, WI
 15. Judy Sweets, daughter of Newell Metcalf.
- (For more details about this genealogy contact Marilyn Urban, 5175 S. Root River Parkway, Greenfield, WI 53228.

NEW BYLAWS PROPOSED

In the process of applying for tax exempt status for the F.C.G.W., it has been necessary for the Board of Directors to recommend a complete revision of the by-laws. Those wanting a copy of the proposed changes, including a recommended change of the name of the organization to French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, should send an SASE to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI. Ratification vote will take place at the February 1990 meeting.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual dues for individuals of \$7.00 and family membership dues of \$10.00 include a subscription to the QUARTERLY)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Patricia Geyh, Melvin Kuschel, Josephine Christon, Bernaine Natrop, Kateri Dupuis, Alice Kuschel, Suzette Hulgan, Susan Ohde. QUARTERLY EDITORIAL BOARD: Marilyn Bourbonais, Josephine Christon, Patricia Geyh, Patricia Ustine, Eugene Connerton, Susan Ohde.

The QUARTERLY is published four times a year by the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries. Copyright (c) 1989 by French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin.

F.C.G.W.
4624 W. Tesch Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53220





QUARTERLY

VOLUME FOUR

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F.C. RESEARCH AT MADISON

by James L. Hansen

From the early explorers and fur traders to the later immigrants seeking land and opportunity, the French-Canadian heritage of Wisconsin and the midwest is a significant one. In recognition of this heritage and in keeping with its mission to acquire as far as possible the available published resources relating to the history of North America, the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has gathered one of the largest collections of material in the U.S. of interest to the researcher of French-Canadian genealogy.

Many researchers begin by getting their bearings in the major French-Canadian genealogical dictionaries. Because the early French-Canadian population was so small and because so many families are interrelated, it provided an unusual opportunity for producing comprehensive genealogical resources. The pioneer for all such publications is the Dictionnaire genealogique des familles Canadiennes [F1051 T16 1969] by Cyprien Tanguay (7 volumes, Montreal, 1871-1890). More recent publications include the Dictionnaire nationale des Canadiens-Francais [CS88 Q4 D5 1979] published in three volumes by the Institut Genealogique Drouin (Montreal, 1979) and the Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec [CS88 Q4 J47 1983] by Rene Jette (Montreal, 1983). Tanguay and Drouin attempt to cover families in French-Canada from the earliest period through the 1760's, although occasional later records are included. Jette is more limited, covering families only through 31 December 1730, but it is much more detailed and accurate for that period than the above-mentioned sources. Also of use is the Complement au Dictionnaire Tanguay [F 1051 T16 1969 suppl.] by J. Arthur Leboeuf (Montreal, n.d.) which provides many additional pre-1800 marriage records not included in Tanguay's original compilation.

Many researchers, however, need to undertake original research to connect their families to these French-Canadian compendia. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, while its collections are not absolutely comprehensive, does provide many resources that may be of help in this regard. Among the most used sources for such purposes are several hundred volumes of French-Canadian marriage "repertoires" which record the marriages in the various French-Canadian, mostly Catholic, churches from the earliest period to the present. The State Historical Society's collections of these publications is one of the largest anywhere and covers nearly all the parishes of French Canada and some settlements of French-

Canadians outside the province of Quebec itself. Locating the repertoire for a particular parish can sometimes be challenging, however. The size of the Society's collections has not made it possible to catalog and locate these volumes in a single location. Therefore, the Library catalogs must be used and the careful researcher should check not only under the name of the community but also under the name of the county, the parish name and any other names that may be connected with the particular location involved. If difficulties arise, the researcher should by all means check with the Reference Librarian. The Library has acquired published baptismal and death records as they have appeared, but they have been published much less frequently than have marriage records.

As the researcher traces back into the French period, another source beyond the compendia mentioned above should be considered. The Repertoire des actes de bapteme, mariage, sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien [CS 88 Q4 R46] published in Montreal in 45 volumes between 1980 and 1989 transcribes and provides with indexes all the records of baptism, marriage and burial for all of Quebec from the earliest period through 1765. It can be a vital source in filling in and adding to the accounts in the various genealogical compendia and because it includes the names of baptismal sponsors and other details from the original records, can often provide important clues for further investigation.

Another important source of genealogical information is the variety of genealogical periodicals held by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Such major French-Canadian genealogical/historical publications as the Bulletin des recherches historiques [F 1001 B932], l'Ancetre [CS 80 A5], and the Memoires [CS 80 S62] of the Societe genealogique Canadienne-Francaise provide important accounts of many French-Canadian families and reading of articles even when your specific family is not involved will often suggest important additional resources or research techniques. In addition to the resources mentioned above, more general historical journals such as the Revue d'histoire de l'Amerique Francaise [F 1001 R48] and archival publications such as the Rapport de l'archiviste de la Province de Quebec [F1051 Q4] will also frequently have significant material of interest. For example, the Rapport de l'archiviste... between 1929/30 and 1945/46 published a series of lists of individuals engaged by the various fur companies to make voyages to the West. As many Midwesterners have ancestors who were involved in the fur trade, these engagements can provide important immigration clues.

The engagements are to be found in Quebec as part of the major genealogical resource beyond the church records, i.e. the records of the notaries. The notary functioned as a civil official/recordkeeper and among the notarial records will be found marriage contracts, land records, records relating to the settlements of estates and many other miscellaneous records of a variety of types. These records, because of their volume and complexity can be difficult to use. Most of them must still be located in the various French-Canadian archives, but there have been some attempts to publish abstracts and indexes. The most significant of these is the Inventaire des greffes des notaires du regne Francais [CD 3645 Q28] issued in 27 volumes (Quebec, Archives de la Province de Quebec, 1943-1976. There have been various other publications of more limited extent providing abstracts and indexes of the records of a particular notary or a particular region and the Society has typically tried to acquire as many of these as possible.

An important resource particularly for nineteenth century Canadian families are the censuses of Canada. The State Historical Society has acquired, on

microfilm, all the available Canadian censuses from the earliest French censuses in the seventeenth century through the Canadian census of 1881. Generally, these Canadian censuses are rarely indexed so that the researcher must be prepared to either pinpoint his ancestor's location or undertake a fairly extensive search. It should be remembered, however, that many parts of Canada were not heavily populated so that searches of fairly broad areas may be possible without excessive investigation. For the researcher whose ancestors were involved in the fur trade, the Society has a variety of resources both printed and manuscript that may be of help. A good starting point is The Fur Trade in Minnesota: an Introductory Guide to Manuscript Sources [Pam 77-2285] by Bruce M. White St. Paul, 1977) which, despite its title, covers much of the upper Midwest and provides descriptions of a variety of resources in various repositories that may be of interest or help.

In addition to the more specific resources mentioned above, the State Historical Society also collects a variety of supportive materials such as guides, histories, both broad and narrow in scope, atlases, plat books, gazetteers, directories, some newspaper, Canadian federal and provincial government documents and a variety of other more miscellaneous material. The collection is not one that can be investigated or exhausted in a brief visit, but, like any good research collection, has a variety of resources available when the researcher needs them. Because of the size and antiquity of the Historical Society's collection, the material is not always easy to use or locate, especially if the researcher is not familiar with the vagaries of French-Canadian language and history. The reference staff, however, will try to assist as necessary in locating specific items or types of material.

The State Historical Society Library is located at 816 State Street in Madison and is normally open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., Monday-Thursday and 8 A.M. - 5 P.M. on Friday and Saturday whenever the University of Wisconsin is in session. The Library is not open in the evenings when the University is not in session. A detailed list of hours for the year may be obtained from the reference librarian. Hours are subject to change so be sure to check before making a major trip. Of course, that trip need not be limited to searching from French-Canadian ancestors; the Library's resources of family and local histories, published genealogical and historical records, censuses, newspapers and other resources cover the rest of North America too.

(James L. Hansen, nationally known genealogist, is currently the Reference Librarian at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library)

LIBRARY HOURS

Except for the dates shown below, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library will be open, during 1990, from 8:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M. Monday through and from 8:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. on Friday and Saturday. The Library is always closed on Sunday. The library is located at 816 State Street, Madison, WI, 53706, telephone is 608 262 3266.

March 19-24	8:00-5:00 only	August 13-31	8:00-5:00 only
April 13	8:00-12:00 only	September 1-3	Closed
April 14	closed	October 31	8:00-5:00 only
May 21-June 16	8:00-5:00 only	November 22	Closed
May 26-28	Closed	December 24-25	Closed

July 4

Closed

December 26-29 8:00-5:00 only
Dec. 31-Jan 1, '91 Closed

FCGW CHANGES ITS NAME

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin is the new name given to F.C.G.W. at the February meeting of the organization. At that time the by-laws were amended and the new name of the group is one of the more obvious changes resulting from that revision.

The change of name will be reflected in the letterhead of the Quarterly by the next issue. Members of the organization will receive a copy of the new by-

NEWS NOTES

The first international reunion of the Girouard/Gerriors/Girroirs etc will be held July 27, 28, 29th 1990 at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. and at Tracadie, N.S. Those interested in attending this Acadian family reunion should write to Bill Gerrior, Box 20, Site 16A, Brookside, R.R. #2, Armdale, N.S. B3L 4J2. F.C.G.W. member, Marilyn Bourbonnais is planning on attending, should anyone wish to contact her.

The Annual Gene-A-Rama, presented by the Wisconsin Genealogical Council will take place on June 22 and 23, 1990 at the Holiday Inn, Wisconsin Dells, WI. The main speaker will be Mark Varga, UW, Milwaukee--"How to Find the ARC in Archives, Digging up Roots-Using Resources in an Archives." Individual sessions will cover Beginning Genalogy, Newsletter Editors Forum, Carved in Stone: Cemetery Research, and a panel discussing Why Aren't Your Queries Answered? Buffet Lunch is \$7.75. Registration is \$7.00 before 20 May 1990 and \$12.00 after that date. For registration information, which includes a form for your surname listing for the program booklet, write to Emnil Krause, 6083 County Trunk S, Wi. Rapids, WI 54494.

The American Council for Quebec Studies will be meeting at the Fairmont Hotel in Chicago on 15-18 November 1990. This convention will be conducted in French and in English, depending on the language of the given speaker. More information on this will follow, but it looks like a good date to set on your calendar.

Milwaukee County Genealogical Society will conduct a workshop on 28 April 1990 at Cousins Center, 3501 S. Lake Drive. The main speaker will be John Philip Colletta, PhD from the Library of Congress. His first session will cover materials in the Library, session 2 covers ship passenger lists, session three is an overview of European immigration to America and session 4 is called "Packing your Genealogical Bags". In addition to Dr. Colletta, Professor Juergen of UW Madison will speak on Using Surnames in Tracing the Origin of German Ancestors and also German Surnames and Their American Offspring. Donald E. Gradeless, will speak on Use and Selection of Computer Equipment for the Novice and the Genealogist and Russell Helwig and James Shirey will present a session on Genealogical Computer Software. Before April 14 the cost of the workshop is \$9.00 and the lunch is \$4.25. After 14 April the cost of the workshop is \$11.00 and luncheon reservations are closed. Mail registration to Milwaukee Co. Genealogical Society, Workshop Registration, 9554 West Metcalf Place, Milwaukee,

WI 53222. Your check will be your receipt and confirmation.

The spring meeting of the Wisconsin State Genealogical society will take place at the Ramada Inn, 3841 E. Washington Ave, Madison, WI on 5 May 1990. Mary Hammersmith will talk on Illinois research and on historical research. The cost is free for members and \$5.00 for non-members.

Genealogy columns have appeared in two major magazines in the last few months. One is in Prologue the quarterly of the National Archives and the 2nd is in Colonial Homes which is sold in most supermarkets.

Plan to attend the April in Paris dinner dance sponsored by the French Societies of Milwaukee, on Friday 27 April 1990 in the Imperial Ballroom of the Pfister Hotel. Cash Bar at 6:30 P.M. and dinner begins at 7:30 P.M. and dancing follows. For reservations call Emmanuel Mizrahy, 414 871 5028. Cost is \$30.00 per ticket.

BORDER LINES: P. DUMONT IN 1820

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French Canadian/Acadian secondary source, which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.)

1. Pierre Dumont, son of Pierre Dumont and Genevieve L'Ecuyer, was b. 3 Sept 1775 at St. Charles in Grondines, Quebec.[1 & 12] He married M. Louise Bastien, daughter of Joseph and M. Francoise Vincent 24 Sept 1804 at St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup, Quebec [2]

Children:

(2)a. Augustin

2. Augustin Dumont, son of Pierre & M. Louise Bastien, was b. 12 Sept 1820 at Yamachiche, Quebec.[7] He married 1st Pelagie Lesieur dit Lapierre 16 Feb. 1841 [7] and 2nd M. Claire Paillant, daughter of Vital Payant and Claire Trudelle, 26 Oct 1858 at St. Louis de Gonzaga [12].

Children of Augustin & Pelagie:

a. Charles	b. 31 Jan 1846 at St. Ann d'Yamachiche, Quebec [7]
b. Augustine	b. c. 1843 [9]
c. Delma	b. c. 1849 [9]
d. M. Dalila	b. 2 Dec. 1848, Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche [7]

Children of Augustin & M. Claire:

(3)e. Joseph Stanislas (George)	
f. Pomella	b. 3 Nov 1862 [8 & 9], m. (?) Gagnon, d. 12 Dec 1977 Seattle, WA [11]
g. Joseph	b. c. 1864 [9]
i. Hercule	b. 4 April 1861 [8]

3. Joseph Stanislas (George) Dumont, son of Augustin and M. Claire Bastien, was

born 2 Feb 1861 at Valleyfield, Canada.[8]. He married Emma Lena Ozios, d. of Louis and Josephine Boisseau, 3 May 1881 in Chippewa Falls, WI [4] He d. 7 March 1940 at Los Angeles, CA. [5]

Children:

- a. Arthur b. c. 1884 [11]
- b. George Henry b. 21 Feb 1887 [5]
- (4)c. Josephine
- d. Louise [11]
- e. Laura [11]
- f. Lewis [11]
- g. Lawrence b. 23 Jan 1892 Grand Forks, ND [10]
- h. Olive b. c. 1894 [11]
- i. Elsie b. 1897 [11]
- j. Mary b. 24 July 1897 [10]
- k. Anna Ida b. 1902, Grand Forks ND [10]
- l. Albert Charles b. 1 July 1904 Grand Forks ND [10]
- m. William b. 5 Jan 1911 Grand Forks ND [10]

4. Josephine Dumont, daughter of George Stanislas & Elena Ozios was born c. c. 1890 [11] and m. Peter Hoffman about 1908, probably in Montana.

Children (Surname Hoffman):

- a. Gladys b.? lived 3 months
- (5)b. Laura Mary
- c. LeRoy P. b. 23 March 1911, Great Falls, Mt

5. Laura Mary Hoffman, daughter of Josephine Dumont and Peter Hoffman was born 26 September 1909 in Great Falls, Montana. She was married (first) 5 May 1928 to Lawrence LeRoy Courter, (second) 12 Dec. 1932 to Clarence King, (third) 1 to Iver Albert Thompson and (fourth) October 1970 to Clarence Voll.

Children (surname Courter):

- a. Donald Stanislaus b. 23 Dec 1929, Seattle, WA
- b. Mary Jo b. 1 Feb 1931, Seattle, WA

Children (surname Thompson):

- c. Ronald Clarke b. 4 Oct 1935, Seattle, WA
- (6)d. Karen Marke b. 19 Oct 1940, Seattle, WA

6. Karen Marie Thompson, daughter of Iver Albert and Laura Mary Hoffman, was born 29 Oct. 1940 in Seattle, WA. She married Duane Dean Miller 13 Nov 1958 in Seattle, WA. There are no children.

FOOTNOTES;

- 1. Institut Genealogique Drouin, Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais
- 2. Church Records, St. Antoine de la Riviere du Loup, Quebec
- 3. Loiselles Quebec Marriage Records
- 4. Church Records, N.D. church, Chippewa Falls, WI
- 5. Death Record from State Dept of Health, Vital Statitists Dept, Sacramento CA
- 6. Church Records, Maskinonge Parish, Louisville, Quebec
- 7. Church Records, Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, Comte de St. Maurice, Quebec
- 8. Church Records, St. Stanislas de Kotskep, Quebec
- 9. Canadian Census Records, Valleyfield
- 10. Church Records, St. Michaels Church, Grand Forks, ND

11. Family History available from Karen Miller
12. Church Records, St. Louis de Gonzaga, Quebec
13. Church Records, St. Charles de Grondines, Quebec

For further information contact Karen Miller, 4801 NE Rova Road, Poulsbo, WA 98370

ENLARGED ROLE IN BASTILLE DAYS

Gene Harrison, of the Bastille Days festival, joined the F.C.G.W. Board of Directors at its January meeting to plan for the annual French festivities in July. The organization has been invited to help set up a French Canadian cultural area for this year's event. The tent would be 20' x 30' in size and set up by F.C.G.W., with the approval and cooperation of the Bastille Days organization.

Suggestions, volunteers, brilliant ideas, are all welcome. Members will be notified shortly as to definite plans.

QUEBEC LAST JUNE

(ed.note. The F.C.G.W. voyageurs were Marilyn Bourbonais, Ellen Cootware Conner, Howard Gauthier, Patricia Geyh, Anne Keller, Beverly LaBelle, Larry LaBelle, Clara LaFaive, Georgianna Landry, Darlene Longrie, Nancy McCarthy, Lucille Morgan, Germaine Natrop, Susan Ohde, Charlotte Olsheske, Betty Plombon, and Patricia Ustine. IMPORTANT NOTICE! Bernadette Morin of Isle de Orleans, who spent a day with the travelers showing them around her island, will be in Milwaukee from 7 March through 21 March 1990. It is hoped that a grand reunion can be scheduled.)

by Howard Gauthier

....ancestors, festivals, adventure, artisans, sore feet, singing, dancing, --yes, in search of all of this and more, the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, seventeen strong, headed for Quebec for ten days this past June.

Now a tour is a tour, but with the FCGW it's that, all of the above and a wee bit more. What's nice is that they handle the transportation and sleeping arrangements and you are left to do whatever you want.

The trip to Montreal from Milwaukee was terrible! Instead of arriving before noon, most of us got there at 9:30 at night. Some of us arrived via Toronto but Larry, Bev and I had to wait four hours in the Detroit airport before take off to Montreal. That was where the three of us teamed up and became the three musketeers for the rest of the trip.

Our rooms in Montreal were at McGill University, way high on Mont Royale. To go anywhere was all downhill, but coming back it was an uphill climb. Larry said he would always remember "the hill" and never would live on a hill again. Guess he didn't appreciate my sorta dancing up the hill when we came back from dinner that first night. But shucks, Larry, it wasn't so bad. I even went down again with four of the ladies to have another beer.

The rooms themselves, which previously had been inhabited by very careless college students, did nonetheless, provide an excellent place for Marilyn, Dede, Germaine and Ellen to begin their nightly tradition of playing sheephead

after returning from the days activities.

After a bus tour of Montreal on the first full day we were there, everyone did their own thing. Marilyn and Pat (Ustine) went to St. Joseph Oratory where they were given a private tour of the museum. Nancy, Clara, Betty and Ann met with Brother Julien, a long time friend, who took them to the monastery where they were able to use the library and even got a full dinner from the brothers. Others went to the archives, but the three musketeers roamed the city, visited the Old Town, and checked on refreshments. In the Old Town we were introduced to the outdoor cafes that are everywhere in the province--and no insects!

On the evening of our departure from Montreal we all met at the restaurant "Les Filles du Roy" which featured French Canadian cooking. I didn't see any of the king's daughters around, however.

Traveling by bus through the countryside, we began to notice the ever present silver and red roofs and the bright red doors on many of the homes.

In Trois Riviere we billeted at the University of Quebec which had a nicer living set up. We stayed in living units, each of which had four bedrooms, a bath, a kitchen and a living room. Here the three musketeers shared one of the units which was nice and roomy and a relaxing place for Larry's cocktail hours. In the parking lot we could pick up a bus for the downtown area. By the way, that parking lot provided a good dance floor for Anne and me to polka.

Again it was do-it-on-your-own, and we all did. Dede(Georgianna), Leola, Charlotte, Darlene and Pat (Ustine) took the boat cruise on the St. Lawrence. As they passed the church on Cap de la Madeleine, everyone on the ship, led by the captain, sang the Ave Maria! Sue, Nancy and Pat (Geyh) rented a car and traveled to all the small towns in the area from which their families came. They hit St. Casimir, Ste. Anne de la Perade, Batiscan, St. Thuribe amongst others. Each town is highlighted by a tall church steeple, usually in silver colored metal. Along the roadsides are shrines, with life sized statues. Most of these churches were built in the late 1800's on the site of the older parishes.

Some of the group went to the archives in Trois Riviere where the one staff member on duty was an intelligent, pleasant woman who could speak no English. Ann Keller came to the rescue and served as an excellent interpreter.

On the eve of our departure for Quebec City we all sorta gathered in one of the units to toast Trois Riviere, Canada, the French, the English, and ourselves. The evening ended midst much laughter and song and the next day we boarded the bus to our next stop.

In Quebec City we went first class, staying in the Hotel au Jardin du Gouverneur (Governor's Garden Hotel) which was right next door to the Chateau Frontenac, and walkable to all parts of the Upper and Lower City of Old Quebec.

Now it was St. Jean Baptiste day, festival time, and Quebec City was an exciting place to visit with lots of things to see; historic sites, old churches, street artists, jugglers, street dancers, excellent restaurants, and of course information on one's ancestors if one could squeeze in the time between eating and sightseeing.

We had a mass said at the Basilica of Notre Dame in Quebec City for Marie St. Louis, a founder of our group who died some years ago. It is a magnificent church and the perfect place for us to remember Marie.

Pat(Ustine) and Claire did their physical fitness thing by walking the Dufferine Terrace, all three hundred and sixty five steps, up and down.

The food was all good and I sorta liked the tourtiere, but the others liked the pea soup and Pat Ustine said she enjoyed Creton Pate.

Two carloads of us traveled out to the Ile de Orleans where Bernadette Morin, an islander herself, spent the day with us. A large percentage of French Canadians have ancestors who spent years living on the island and we all enjoyed seeing the communities, visiting the churches and talking with the people. Pat (Geyh) especially liked visiting the shop and home of Noella DeBlois, a master weaver, who showed us her workshop and from whom we bought a great many hand woven articles. Bernadette then took us to the original Rouleau home which is 300 years old. There we met the tenth generation Rouleau family to live in the home.

The highpoints of Quebec City, besides the food, were the bus tour of Upper and Lower Quebec, the riverboat cruise, the old churches, and the nearby areas such as Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Les Sept Chutes, the Citadel, and Ile de Orleans.

Incidentally Betty, what's this about you dancing with a handsome French Canadian on the streets of Old Quebec City? How did I miss out on that???

But good things come to an end too quick like, and suddenly it was the eve of our departure for home. We all met on the Ile de Orleans and had a special dinner at L'Atre restaurant. The building was constructed in 1680 and the traditional French Canadian meals are all cooked on the hearth (hence the name of the restaurant). Everything was quite special including Nancy getting doused with a glass of wine by the waitress. But then, Nancy, who else got to wash up at Madam's house, an historic site itself, and wear her borrowed blouse while yours was dried by the fireplace?

The next morning we all took the bus back to Montreal and flew back to Detroit, parting with our four Chippewa Falls friends there. On to Milwaukee where we were welcomed home.

All right gang, where are we going next? I'm wearing my dancing shoes!!

MAILLET AT MARQUETTE

As was announced in the last Quarterly, Antonine Maillet, famed Acadian/French Canadian author, will speak at Marquette University on April 4 and 5th. Members within commuting distance of Milwaukee will receive a personal invitation from Marquette University to attend a reception after the April 4th presentation, which will be in English. Commuting distance, in the minds of those at Marquette, is anywhere in the midwestern United States.

"From Oral to Written Literature in French Canada" will be presented in English at Emory T. Clark Hall, Room 111 at 3:30 P.M. on April 4, 1990. The

reception will follow for those who responded affirmatively to their invitation.

On Thursday April 5th at 7:00 P.M. in Sensenbrenner Hall, Grimmelman Courtroom Antonine Maillet will present some readings and interpretations from her works. This will be in French.

THIRD TUESDAY

The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meet on the third Tuesday of each month, except December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings, 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. The meeting room is open from 6:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. on each meeting night for exchange of information and socializing.

April 17 1990. Mary Dunsirn is presenting a program on F.C./A. culture. It's turning into a mystery program. Come and find out what she has in store for us.

May 15, 1990 Mary Jane Herber, Local History Librarian of the Brown County Library and member of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society, will discuss Genealogical Resources in the Green Bay and Brown County Areas.

CORRECTION

In the article in the last issue of the QUARTERLY headlined FOR SALE, members were reminded that back issues of the publication are for sale. The address given, however, was in error. When ordering back issues write to Marilyn Bourbonnais, 8107 Jackson Blvd, Wauwatosa, WI 53213. In other words, the error was in the house number given in the last issue.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN
4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual dues for individuals of \$7.00 and family membership dues of \$10.00 include a subscription to the QUARTERLY)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Patricia Geyh, Melvin Kuschel, Josephine Christon, Germain Natrop, Kateri Dupuis, Alice Kuschel, Suzette Hulgán, Susan Ohde. QUARTERLY EDITORIAL BOARD: Josephine Christon, Patricia Geyh, Patricia Ustine, Eugene Connerton, Susan Ohde. * * * * THE QUARTERLY is published four times a year by the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries. Copyright (c) 1990 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin.

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MANCHESTER NH 03105



A/R



**FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN
GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN**

QUARTERLY

VOLUME FOUR

NUMBER FOUR

MAY 1990

LEARN TO READ FRENCH

Having the opportunity to learn to read French was the activity most frequently requested by members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin in the questionnaire completed in 1989. Responding to this interest, the Board of Directors is offering members in the metropolitan Milwaukee area the opportunity to study written French for 15 weeks during the first four months of 1991. The classes, to be taught by Professor Steven M. Taylor of Marquette University, will be held on Thursdays from 7:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., with exact dates and the place to be set in the future. Note that this is a class in reading French. There are many opportunities in most communities to take classes in speaking the language, but the average French Canadian/Acadian genealogist is anxious to be able to read the large amount of family history available in French and sad to say will have little opportunity to speak the language.

This class, that Professor Steven Taylor of Marquette University has agreed to teach, will be geared to the interests genealogists. After the first five or six classes the materials used will be provided by the class members--any printed material of interest to the individual student. Professor Taylor is uniquely qualified to teach a class of this sort. For many years he has taught graduate students who need a reading knowledge of French to get their degree. In addition he has taught groups in industry who have needed to acquire skill in French for business purposes. He feels very confident that those who spend the fifteen weeks in the class and also work between sessions, will be able to translate French with comparative ease, assuming a dictionary is close at hand.

The cost of this class will be \$200.00 per student and a minimum of 15 students will be necessary to get the class started. Notifying members this far ahead will give everyone six months time to save for the tuition. Those interested should please notify Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave. , Greenfield, WI 53220--telephone 414 541 8820. Those having questions should contact her also. This will be a non credit program that will be offered privately and will have no

official connection with Marquette University. The tuition will be payable by 3 Jan 1991. If the class is not conducted for any reason this money will be returned in full. If a student drops out of the class the money is not refunded.

BASTILLE DAYS 1990

"French Footsteps in Wisconsin" is the theme of this year's French Canadian Cultural Tent, which is being coordinated by The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. This is the first year such a tent has been featured in the annual French festival which will take place on the 12th through 15th of July 1990.

Sharing the tent with the group will be Francois Dupuis of Peshtigo, Wisconsin. Mr. Dupuis, known as Snort by his family and friends, is of French Canadian and Acadian descent and carries on the wood carving tradition of the French Canadian "old timers" at Peshtigo whom he remembers from his youth. He will bring many of his carvings with him and will also demonstrate this skill.

Joining Bastille Days for the first time this year will be representatives from Heritage Hill in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Their display this year will feature the reconstruction of the Tank, Poilier, Roi Cottage in the Bay area. Members from the group will be entertaining on the Bastille Days stage on Saturday.

Returning again this year will be representatives from Historic Milwaukee Inc. who will present a display featuring the French Canadian Voyageurs. The F.C.G.W. will also have a section of the tent in which they will present ideas for beginning genealogists and will also ask those of French Canadian/Acadian heritage to provide their ancestors' names and other information about them for inclusion in the French Canadian/Acadian Register.

In addition, six bulletin boards are being set up by members of F.C.G.W. under the direction of Sue Ohde, and these will feature information about French places in Wisconsin, a time line of events and one board featuring Pedigree (Ancestor) charts of members of the group. PLEASE SEE THE ARTICLE ON THE BACK PAGE WITH INFORMATION ABOUT SENDING IN PEDIGREE CHARTS FOR THIS DISPLAY.

Jo Christon will be coordinating the volunteers needed to staff the tent during the entire four days. Members will be asked to staff the organizations tables as well as answer questions about the bulletin board displays. Please contact Jo Christon at 414 786 6408 to set up the time you will be able to help.

L.D.S. NEWS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints announced on 2 April 1990 that a new computer software program called FamilySearch is being released to all L.D.S. Family History Centers that are equipped with appropriate computer hardware.

"FamilySearch includes computerized versions of three tools in the Family

History Library: the Library Catalog, the International Genealogical Index and the Ancestral File.", reports the 19 May 1990 issue of The Church News.

The Library Catalog, which is currently available on microfiche at every Family History Center, describes 1.6 million rolls of microfiche and also all the books in the Salt Lake Library's collection. The advantage of the computerized version is that one can ask for all items involving a given surname, or all records relating to a certain location. "Exact spellings of the names are not required, as the computer can search the file using only part of a name."

The International Genealogical Index (IGI), familiar to all genealogists in its microfiche form, is available at all Family History Centers. Using the computerized version "the researcher enters the appropriate name and information into the computer, the computer retrieves the names and information that most closely match the request. The computer can also search the file's Parent Index, which helps locate possible family groups."

The Ancestral File is a collection of family-linked records that have been sent into Salt Lake City since 1979. Non-Mormans are encouraged to enter their family records for this file which will become more valuable as it grows. The name and address of the person contributing the data is also included in the Ancestral File. Currently it is available at Salt Lake.

FamilySearch cannot be purchased by an individual for home use, nor can it be accessed by modem. Information found with this program at a Family History Center can, however, be sent to a printer for a hard copy or copied to a diskette that the researcher can then load into his/her own computer.

DUES PAYABLE JUNE 30

Members of F.C.G.W. are reminded that this is the last issue of the QUARTERLY during this membership year. Dues for 1990/1991 are payable by 1 July. The current dues are \$7.00 for individual membership and \$10.00 for a family membership. Both memberships include one copy of the QUARTERLY mailed to the home.

Checks for dues should be made out to FCGW and mailed to Kateri Dupuis, Treasurer, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210.

EARLY F.C. ARCHITECTURE

by Eugene J. Conerton

When our ancestors first arrived in New France, the two immediate enemies they had to confront were the Iroquois and the winter. While the Iroquois would never prove to be predictable, at least winter was and in a short space of time they mastered, even befriended it. The immediate problem, of course, was adequate housing.

At the three principal settlements of Quebec, Trois-Rivières and Montreal, central homesteads were built first, but these temporary quarters soon gave way to individual family dwellings. These were erected by craftsmen from northern France who came chiefly from Normandy and the surrounding regions.

The construction technique that they brought with them was called "colombage" (half-timbered), which consisted placing a timber, usually squared, that was the length of the wall, on the ground. Upright timbers were then mortised into the base timber. The space between these uprights was then filled with stone, clay and straw to form the wall, or so it was in France. With wood plentiful in New France, they formed the wall with timbers instead. The upright timbers were grooved (mortised) on the inner side and horizontal timbers that were tendoned were placed between them. These logs were u-shaped on the top so that the uneven spaces could be filled with stone, wood, or clay. This modified technique came to be called "poteuz sur sole" (post-on-sill).

When the walls were completed, a fireplace was erected at one end or side. Fireplaces were soon made of stone, but at first the French Canadians used mortar bricks that were covered with grass. A mantle of clay was then added. Because of the heavy snows the chimney was often domed.

Strong center poles were then placed on the ends, above the wall height, to hold the ridge pole. These had to be long enough to create a steep slope of the roof to carry off the heavy snows and avoid damage from avalanches. The roof was covered with slats or bark, usually of cedar.

On one of the walls, two extra upright timbers were positioned to allow space for the door, the opening generally being under one of the center roof poles. The door itself was made from slats, split with an axe and then smoothed, which were held together with nails or, more commonly, wood pinning. The door was then hung from a pole that had been attached to an upright timber with withes (rough supple twigs, usually willow). The door was then secured with a wooden latch, and a leather thong was passed from the latch through the door to permit opening from the outside.

Windows, at least one at first, were then added. They were covered, at least until glass became available, with the thinnest parchment skin available. The walls of the entire structure were then covered on the outside with smoothed clay. It soon became apparent that the inside also had to be lined throughout. For this, plaster or roughcast of clay base was used. In the older deeds, this was referred to as "a la gasparde", but the term is no longer used and the etymology is uncertain. Floors of squared and smoothed timber were then added.

In general these wooden structures weathered well, but there was danger from fire, particularly when stone hearths became common. This is where the mason came into play. Houses continued to be built in this way, but were now placed on a bed of stone. This in turn created another problem. Stone is a conductor of cold and the ice which formed on it crumbled the mortar and clay. Since the stones were directly on the ground, they became loosened by the spring thaws. To correct this, the masons and carpenters devised a wooden frame that would move with settlement during the thaws. But this device removed the protection from the damp cold rising from the ground. They finally solved these problems by using a stone footing that was wider than the base of the house. This footing was then hollowed out to permit circulation. The house was raised on this platform. To keep out the cold in the winter months these hollows were covered with straw and tramped down earth. Two words were coined for this and they are still used in Canada. One is "solage" for the stone base on which the house was raised and the other is "renchaussage" which describes the straw and mud used to cover the "solage".

As agriculture expanded, construction of the barn became as important as that of the house. The barn became imposing in size since it had to hold enough fodder for the winter as well as all of the farm animals. The walls had to be thick enough to protect them from the winter cold and it had to be well ventilated to protect from epidemics, particularly in February and March, when the animals were producing young. To protect these barns from the heavy snows, 4-slanted instead of 2-slanted roofs were used and sometimes the roof was browed.

In Quebec Province today many houses, schools and other buildings constructed by the "Poteux sur sole" method are still standing. These masonry and carpentry skills were passed on from father to son and continually improved upon. This construction style, with some modifications was carried to every region into which the French penetrated. Because of the other persistent enemy, the Iroquois, a drastic change in building technique would rapidly take place.

The first communal dwelling at Ville-Marie (Montreal) and the individual dwellings that were to follow, were constructed in the same manner as those in Quebec and Trois Rivières. This quickly changed, however, since in their incessant attacks, the Iroquois could easily burn such dwellings. At this advanced outpost every house soon became a domestic fortress, square, massive, flanked by heavy chimneys and built of great stones from the fields which were wedged with heavy mortar. Instead of windows, slits were placed in the walls and covered with heavy shutters. These dwellings reflected the architecture of Breton, from whence their builders came, and were introverted, solitary, even watchful.

We thus have the Normandy style architecture of Quebec, usually rectangular, of medium height, walls broken by shuttered windows, roofs with dormers, and the walls roughcast and whitewashed. This stands in stark contrast to the Breton architecture of Montreal, those square and massive structures with walls often three feet thick.

All French Canadian architecture evolved from these two forms. The techniques were passed from father to son and continually improved upon. Well defined styles were established by 1780, which continued until the turn of this century. With continued improvements in technique, coupled with changes brought about by climate and social custom, no two houses were ever built alike.

In the towns wooden structures gradually gave way to those of stone. The chief reason for this was danger from fire. The early ordinances, written after a series of tragedies, describe the materials that could be used in construction, particularly for roofs. In the country, wood could still be used to cover roofs, but in the towns, tiles only were permitted. Here also, there had to be a firewall in each corner, ladders must be strategically placed, chimneys had to be periodically swept and water barrels posted.

In the towns, stone was used especially for public buildings. The notaries have recorded how the walls must be erected by a mason and how the roof and appendages would then be completed by a carpenter. They would sometimes erect a massive chimney against party walls, giving the buildings a martial appearance that was reminiscent of the Middle Ages.

Many fine samples of earlier architecture still stand, but public buildings began to change in the 19th century. Western European architectural styles first

appeared around 1835, the Victorian style being preferred. This trend continually strengthened until 1925, when the use of concrete ushered in the Modern Period.

Returning, however, to consideration of those earliest French Canadian buildings, the techniques for constructing wooden structures has remained with us for a long time. Today buildings of the "poteux sur sole" (post-on-sill) method are still being erected in the Ottawa valley. This technique has persisted for so long because it was first developed in the Quebec region, which long remained the hub of the fur trade. Both the fur companies and the voyageurs adopted it as their own.

Some modifications did evolve, probably due to the size of the dwelling required as well as the amount of labor available in sparsely settled areas. The first variation to appear was called "potieux en terre" (Post-in-ground). With this method the end timbers for the walls were placed in a pit instead of being mortised into a sill. The remainder of the dwelling was then completed in the usual way.

For the same reasons cited above, a variation of the "potieux en terre" method also evolved. This was called "palissade" (palisaded). The end timbers were again planted in the ground, but instead of filling the space with horizontal timbers, smaller timbers or poles were placed vertically between the end timbers, which were then capped by a grooved timber to hold them in place. This latter method seemed to increase in popularity as the severity of the winters decreased. It is particularly mentioned in the records of the Illinois Country and southward through the Mississippi Valley. Instead of bark or wood, thatch was commonly used to cover the roofs. Also added was another definitely Carribean influence, the porch or veranda, to shield the walls from the warm summer sun. The Illinois records reveal that the more prosperous French settlers would contract for a house to be built "poteux sur sols", with a veranda, of course.

Early French records from Wisconsin also reveal that the French settlers here built their dwellings in the same way. They are also described as such by early American visitors and settlers. It is not always clear from these latter descriptions whether the "potieux en terre" method was used, since this could not be distinguished after the building was completed, but the former method was the most popular. Roofs here are described as being covered in slats or bark of elm, cedar or ash. Recent excavations in Wisconsin of former XY Company and North West Company trading post sites have revealed that both types are used, often on the same building.

This tradiiton has carried quite far and it is still with us. One is struck, for example, by the great similarity of rural Louisiana to rural Quebec Province, which demonstrates the strong influence of the Canadian fur traders who settled in early Louisiana.

What was it like to live in such a dwelling? First, and necessarily, it was built to house a large family. By adding another set of end posts and moving an end wall it could easily be expanded, and this was often done. Also from the closing statement below from J.Edmond Roy we see why the French Canadian tradition of large kitchens still persists:

"On entering the house, there is a room which serves as both

kitchen and bedroom. The first thing that strikes one is the large chimney piece, with its open fire and flagstone hearth: there are hooks for pots and pans, at the further end of the room stands the bed...furnished by the firedogs, a shovel, the great caldron...a whole army of utensils...At the further end of the rooms stands the bed...furnished by 'the community of property'...the whole covered by a counterpane. The children's beds...lie in the shadow of this enormous piece of furniture. The rest of the furniture is of the most fundamental kind...It is proper home, where men, women and children foregather together with house and farm implements. It is here where food for both family and beasts is prepared, where clothes are warmed, and where working tools are placed to thaw out. The permanent feature of the home: it was built to resist all strong winds and squalls, snow and rain. It was a solid spacious homestead, built by reliable workmen from carefully chosen materials."

COUSINS

COUSINS lists the names and addresses of members who joined the FCGW after the roster was prepared for the November 1989 issue. Members who joined after the Surname Index was prepared for the February 1990 issue, and who therefore did not have the surnames they are researching published, will also find those surnames included in the entry below.

ARMOUR, GEORGIA L., 3558 S. 75th St., Milwaukee, WI 53220
 AUCLAIR, HOWARD J. 113 Wawbeek Avenue, Tupper Lake, NY 12986
 BAILEY, DOROTHY M., 2706 N. Russett, Portland, OR 97217
 BEDORE, LLOYD, 375 Hill Street, Hartland WI 53029
 BELIEL, SANDRA, 717 N. 18th Pl., Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
 BERTHIAUME, RICHARD, 1506 Scott Rd., Port Washington WI 53074
 CARBONNEAU, RICHARD J., 3022 Yorktown St., Racine, WI 53404
 CAYEN, DONALD, 81502 Hilltop Drive, Fond Du Lac, WI 54935
 CORRIGAN, ALICE, 1111 Archwood, #318, Olympia, WA 98502
 CHRISTIANSEN, J.W. AND NORMA, 505 Waldo Blvd, Manitowoc, WI 54220.
 Researching: Boisvert, Cayeau, Cayo, Greenwood, St. Francis Lac.
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THIRD TUESDAY

The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meet on the third Tuesday of each month, except December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings, 3150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. Although regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M., the meeting room is open from 6:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. on each meeting night for the exchange of information and socializing.

19 June 1990. This will be a work session to prepare displays at Bastille Days which takes place during July. Bring scissors and a ruler.

17 July 1990 Picnic in temperature controlled comfort at the annual post-Bastille Days get together. Lemonade will be provided. Bring finger foods. Welcome new cousins who introduced themselves at Bastille Days. Those who took photographs, try to get them to a 24 hour development center on Sunday or Monday and bring them to the meeting. Share tall tales and new ideas as only genealogists can.

21 August 1990 A panel discussion will be presented by members of FCGW who will consider genealogical techniques and sources of interest to French Canadian/Acadian researchers. It is hoped that all those present will join in with questions and additional information.

FOR SALE

Extra copies of the F.C.G.W. Surnmae Index, which was mailed to all members with the February 1990 issue of the QUARTERLY, are available for sale. The cost is \$2.00 each, plus \$.50 postage and handling.

Mail the check, made out to F.C.G.W., to Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Blvd., Wauwatosa, WI 53213

NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Board of Directors of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin have appointed a nominating committee to develop a slate of directors and officers for the November 1990 election. These committee members are Marilyn Bourbonnais, Howard Gauthier and Beverly LaBelle.

Any member who is interested in running for office should contact one of these members in order that their name be considered. Members should also notify any member of the committee of likely candidates other than themselves. Addresses of committee members can be found on the membership list included in the November 1989 issue and the surname index included in the February 1990 issue of the QUARTERLY.

NEW BOARD APPOINTMENT

Suzette and Lynette Hulgán, longtime members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin have moved to Merrill Wisconsin and much to the regret of the organization, Suzette has felt it necessary to resign her position on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is pleased to announce that they have appointed Mary Dunsirn to fill the vacancy created by Suzette's resignation and look forward to her continued activity in the organization. Mary Dunsirn has been providing members withing traveling distance with monthly post card reminders of meetings and she also edited the surname index which was mailed with the February 1990 issue of the QUARTERLY. Mary also organized, researched and presented the program for the May 1990 meeting.

NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENON!

NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS! Genealogical Data about Members of The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin and Their Ancestors is now available for sale at \$8.00 per copy plus \$1.50 postage and handling. To order mail a check for the appropriate amount, made out to F.C.G.W., plus your name and address, to F.C.G.W., attention Marilyn Bourbonnais, 8107 Jackson Blvd., Wauwatosa, WI 53213.

Over 600 people of French Canadian or Acadian descent are listed alphabetically in NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS! For most entries the first and last name of the individual is provided, name of spouse, date and place of birth, marriage and/or death, names of parents as well as place in Wisconsin where the family settled. Many of these entries have been documented. The names and addresses of contributors have been provided in order that they may be contacted by other researchers. This book, which is 8 1/2" x 11" in size and bound in a plastic comb binding, is the first volume of what is planned as a series of such works.

BORDER LINES: DEGUIRE-LAROSE

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the

immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French Canadian/Acadian secondary source, which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.)

1. Jean-Baptiste Deguire-LaRose, son of Pierre and Therese Groulx, was born in Quebec, Canada. He m. Appoline Cyr on 26 Oct. 1812 in St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec. [1]

Children:

(2)a. Jean-Baptiste

b. Appoline m. Francois Deguire-LaaRose, 12 Jan 1846, St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co. Quebec. [2]

c. Olive m. Joseph Constantineau 27 June 1849, St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec. [2]

d. Elviere (Elmire) m. J.B. Auby, 16 Oct 1848 in St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co. [2]

e. Louise b. 22 April 1814 in St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec. M. Felix Brazeau 23 Nov 1836 in St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [3 & 1]

f. Alexis m. Scholastique Guilmont 27 Feb 1843 in Ste. Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne Co., Quebec. [4]

g. Felix m. (1st) Delima Chartrand 12 Jan 1857 in St. Scholastique, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec. [5] He m. (2nd) M. Louise Bertrand 14 Feb 1865 in St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [6]

h. Honore Severe m. Marguerite Chartrand 12 Jan 1857 in St. Scholastique, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [5]

i. Anastasie b. 5 May 1821 in St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [3]

2. Jean Baptiste Deguire-LaRose, son of Jean Baptiste and Appoline Cyr, was born in Quebec Canada. He married (1st) Adeline Lorin, 25 Nov 1844 in St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co, Quebec. [2] He M. (2nd) Valerie Thessier 10 Nov 1890 in St. Andre Avelin, Papineau Co., Quebec. [7]

Children (by J.B. & Adeline):

a. David b. 18 Sept 1845 in St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [2] He m. Domitille Bertrand 21 Jan 1867 in St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co, Quebec [7]

b. Honore b. 13 Jan 1847 in St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec [2] He m. Cleophee LaCelle 24 April 1871 in Ottawa, Ontario. [8]

(3)c. Jean Baptiste

d. Cordelia She m. Wilfrid Gervais 17 Feb 1892 in Ottawa, Ontario.

3. Jean Baptiste Deguire-LaRose son of J.B. and Adeline Loren, b. 9 March 1849 in St. Andre Est, Argenteuil Co., Quebec [9] died 18 Nov 1913 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [10]. He m. Philomene (Sophie) Guertin, daughter of Abraham and M. Felicite Papineau 22 Aug 1870 in St. Andre Avelin, Papineau Co, Quebec. [13] She was born 3 March 1855 in St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co, Quebec [13] and d. 24 March 1925 in Newton Twp, Mackinac Co., MI [11]

Children:

✓ a. Melchior (Micheal) b. 28 Oct 1871, St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co., Quebec [13] d. 5 Mar 1910, Escanaba, Delta Co., MI of Typhoid Fever. [12] m. Anna Lapointe (Peter and Minnie

Lensieth/LeLonsette) Anna m. (2nd) Frank Blake on
31 Sept 1917 in Escanaba [12]

- ✓ b. M. Felanise (Fanny) b. 6 Sept 1876, St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co., Quebec [13] d. 15 Jan 1963, Gladstone, Delta Co., MI [12], m. Fabien (Frank) Lapoint (Peter and Minnie Lenasieth/LeLonsette) 23 Feb 1892 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [12]
- ✓ c. Jean Baptiste b. 25 Nov 1879, St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co., Quebec [13] d. 10 June 1958, Manistique, Schoolcraft Co., MI [14]. M. Marie Louis.
- ✓ d. Clara b. 25 Jan 1882, d. 3 Nov 1957 in Escanaba, Delta Co., MI [12]. M. Joseph C. Clairmont (August and Elizabeth Noel) 25 Jan 1897 in Bark River, Delta Co., MI [12]
- ✓ e. Edward b. 7 Oct 1884 and d. 22 Feb 1905 both in Delta Co., MI [12]
- ✓ f. Victoria b. 8 Dec 1887 in MI, d. 25 Dec 1945 in Green Bay, brown Co., WI. m. Jerry Joseph Reno (Alphonse Renaud and Amelia Mayville) 24 Sept 1907 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [12]
- ✓ g. Della b. 25 Nov 1889 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [12] d. 30 Nov 1952, Pentland Twp, Luce Co., MI. Lived in Manistique at time of death. m. Aimie Rocheforte (Zephiran & M. Cesarie Bulteau Labier) 26 Nov 1914 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [12]

(4) h. Fabien (Frank) Olivier

- ✓ i. Traceford b. 6 Oct 1895, Rapid River, Delta Co., MI [10], d. 16 Aug 1944, Manistique, Schoolcraft Co., MI (10) Served in WWI Company L, 128th Infantry as PFC.

- ✓ 4. Fabien (Frank) Olivier LaRose, son of Jean Baptiste Deguire-LaRose and Philomene Guertin, was born 25 Sept 1892 in Garden, Delta Co., MI. He died 7 April 1965 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI [15] He was a welder. He m. Minnie Rocheforte, daughter of Zephiran and M. Cesarie Bulteau Labier, 28 Sept 1914 in Garden, Delta Co., MI [12] She was born 2 Nov 1892 in Gould City, Mackinac Co., MI [11] and d. 20 July 1966 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee, CO. WI [15]

Children:

- ✓ a. Clara b. 15 May 1916, Fayette, Delta Co., MI [12] d. 28 March 1976 Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co., WI [16]. m. Albert Jaeger, Sept 1935, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI [15]
- ✓ b. Emma b. 19 Dec 1921, Escanaba, Delta Co., MI [12], d. 21 Feb 1987, Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co., WI [17], m. Jacob Schlotthauer 6 July 1940, Butler, Milwaukee Co., WI
- ✓ c. Frank b. 16 Jan 1923, Gladstone, Delta Co., MI [12], m. Delores Zunker 16 Jan 1943, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI

(5) d. Lucile Sophia

- ✓ e. Leona (Mae) b. 17 May 1928 in Escanaba, Delta Co., MI [12]. m. Theodore Lentz, 9 Aug 1954, Crown Point, IN [16]
- ✓ 5. Lucille Sophia LaRose (Fabien and Minnie Rocheforte) was born 2 July 1926 in Gould City, Mackinac Co., MI. She m. (1st) Marvin L. Murphy before 1948. She m. (2nd) Donald James March on 21 Nov 1949 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI [15]. He was born in Sheldon, Rusk Co., WI on 17 Dec 1922.

Children (Surname is March):

- ✓ a. Gary James b. 19 Aug 1950 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., WI [15]
- ✓ b. LuAnn b. 10 Oct 1954 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., [15]

Footnotes

1. Lost in Canada, V. 9, No. 1, P. 14

2. C.R., St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec
3. C.R., St. Benoit, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec
4. Repertoire of Marriages, Ste Anne des Plaines, Terrebonne Co, Quebec
5. Repertoire of Marriages, St. Scholastique, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec
6. Repertoire of Marriages, St. Hermas, Deux Montagnes Co., Quebec
7. Repertoire of Marriages, St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co., Quebec
8. Repertoire of Marriages, L'Original, Ottawa, Ontario
9. C.R., St. Andre-Est, Argenteuil Co., Quebec
10. Cemetery Records
11. V.R., Mackinac Co., MI
12. V.R., Delta Co., MI
13. C.R., St. Andre Avellin, Papineau Co., Quebec
14. V.R., Schoolcroft Co., MI
15. V.R., Milwaukee Co., WI
16. Family records
17. V.R., Manitowoc Co., WI

(For further information about this genealogy contact LuAnn Elsinger, 5408 Claret Drive, Stephens Point, WI 544819.)

IMPORTANT ACTION ITEM!!

Each member of F.C.G.W. is requested to send at least one pedigree chart showing four or five generations to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220. They should ARRIVE no later than July 10, 1990. These charts will be used as part of the display in the French Canadian Cultural Tent at Bastille Days on 12, 13, 14 and 15 July 1990.

More than one chart can be sent if desired but they should all be typed, printed or a computer print-out, since they will be used directly for the display and will not be redone. If at all possible send them in a large envelope that does not require folding.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN
4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual dues for individuals of \$7.00 and family membership dues of \$10.00 include a subscription to the QUARTERLY)
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