



JP

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN
GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

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BECOME ACTIVE IN FCGW PROJECTS

The policy of the Board of Directors of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin has long been to present projects to the membership and, when enough interest in these activities is manifested, to go ahead and develop them. Such things as the trip to Quebec in 1989, the continued participation in Bastille Days and the publication of Nous Nous en Souvenons are examples of such proposals which were well received. When a project is not of interest, it is abandoned.

Below is a list of various projects and their current status. "In Question" indicates that the project will be abandoned if sufficient response is not received by the deadline given. "Ongoing" indicates a continuing project and that further support is requested. The addresses of the people to be contacted regarding these activities appear on page 11 of this issue.

F.C.G.W. RECIPE PROJECT (In Question)

Suzette and Lynette Hulgán have agreed to supervise the publication of a recipe book if enough entries are received from the membership. These recipes must be family recipes and should not be taken from a published cookbook. The person from whom this recipe was handed down should be named along with date of birth, death etc as well as two or three sentences to describe her/him. If the recipe was received by a member from his/her mother, who in turn received it from her mother, who in turn received it from her mother--then information would be provided about the great grandmother--the original source of the recipe as far as is known. These need not be French Canadian/Acadian recipes, although those that are French Canadian/Acadian in origin will be marked with a Fleur de Lis. This project will be abandoned if a considerable response is not received by 15 November 1990. See the November 1989 issue of the *QUARTERLY* for more details. Their correct address appears on page 11 of this issue. They have moved since the November 1989 issue.

CLASS IN READING FRENCH (In Question)

A class in learning to read French is being offered to members of the F.C.G.W. by Professor Stephen Taylor. This class will begin toward the end of January 1991

and it will be offered every Thursday evening from 7:00 to 9:00 P.M. for 15 weeks. A minimum of 15 students must enroll and the cost for each is \$200.00. Those interested should notify Pat Geyh no later than November 1, 1990. Please leave a message on the answering service. See the May 1990 issue for more details.

"NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS!", VOL. II (Ongoing)

Now is the time to forward data to Beverly LaBelle to be included in Volume II of Nous Nous en Souvenons!. Although this is a year and a half ahead of time, it will be of help to Beverly and will avoid a huge rush just before publication.

A simple method to enter your records would be to photocopy your family group sheets, being sure that the information on these sheets is easily read and carefully documented. Remember that F.C.G.W. is requesting information on any and all French Canadian/Acadians married in the 19th or 20th century. In other words, if you send in a family group sheet on yourself, your parents, your grandparents, your great-grandparents and your great-great grandparents, then someone reading that volume of Nous Nous En Souvenons! would be able to trace your family back quite easily. By including a group sheet for each of the married children in these families it would truly provide an excellent source of information for others searching for their F.C. ancestors.

Don't postpone sending in data because you plan additional research and want to be sure it is included. Several months before actual publication, those who have submitted entries will receive a printout of their contribution to be proof-read and updated. In the meantime, anyone wanting a printout of their own data may receive it by sending a request and a SASE to Beverly LaBelle.

FRENCH CANADIAN SITES IN WISCONSIN (Ongoing)

Over the past several years the FCGW has been working to locate the places in Wisconsin that were settled by groups of French Canadians as well as the places in Wisconsin named by them. Such a listing includes cemeteries that have a significant number of French Canadian burial sites as well as sections of towns or neighborhoods which were identified with this ethnic group. Send in the names of French Canadian settlements in which your ancestors lived.

Information from "Romance of Wisconsin Place Names" is being researched. Are there county place name indexes out there that could be checked for further information? Kateri Dupuis is compiling all this information and will welcome whatever you can send to her. Her address is on page 11 of this issue.

BASTILLE DAYS MIGRATION ROUTES RESEARCH (Ongoing)

Bastille Days 1991 is eleven months away but we are already planning the displays. Mary Dunsirn is heading a group that will research the various migration routes used by the French Canadian/Acadians as they journeyed to Wisconsin. She will use the library and interview authorities, of course. But it is hoped that the membership will provide her and her group with a good deal of useful material.

Members are asked to send to Mary the name of the migrant and the route they traveled. For example a family might have left Montreal and entered the U.S.

through Buffalo, N.Y. and from there traveled to Chicago and then up to Wisconsin Rapids, WI. No matter how little you know, send it along. If you know your ancestor left a given town in Quebec and then wound up in Wisconsin, but don't know any more about it than that--then send that information. If you know a lot of the places in which they stopped or the method of travel (by boat, canal, railroad, on wagons etc), please, please include that also. In order to develop a display this information should be in her hands by January 1, 1991.

ANYONE WANT TO TAKE A TRIP? (Ongoing)

A travel committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. The charge of this committee is to ascertain what types of trips members would like to take and work to facilitate the arrangements.

The feeling is that some members of the group might like to take a one day trip to a place such as Heritage Hill Park at Green Bay. Other might be interested in an overnight trip to Prairie du Chien or perhaps the Harvest Moon Festival in Indiana. Others might be interested in a research trip. How about renting a motel room in Madison and really doing some intensive research at the libraries there for two or three days? Maybe a trip to Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, France!

Two of our members, Norma Christiansen and Helen Fitzpatrick, are presently on this committee. They plan to begin by finding out the types of trips in which the membership is interested. Each member is asked to write to Norma Christiansen or Helen Fitzpatrick and give suggestions for travel activities in which he/she would participate. Their addresses are on page 11 of this QUARTERLY.

REPertoire DES ACTS DE BAPTEME, MARRIAGE, SEPULTURE ET DES RE- CENSEMENTS DU QUEBEC ANCIEN.

Repertoire des actes de bapteme mariage sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien published under the direction of Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Legare is one of the most valuable and also one of the least used secondary sources of information for French Canadian genealogists.

A large scale study of the population of Quebec has been in progress since 1966 sponsored by the Research Program in Historical Demography. The original plan was to compile a register that would include all the demographic information on each Quebecois living from the 1600's through 1850. Currently there are 25 volumes in print covering data obtained through the year . There does seem to be some question as to whether the project will continue further, but even if it does not, there is a good deal of information currently available in the volumes already present.

The Repertoire duplicates transcribes almost all the information found in the parish registers: the first and last names of all those mentioned in every certificate, including witnesses and their spouses, and whatever occupation, kinship, places of residence and origin of every person is mentioned in the records.

In addition facts found on the early nominal censuses of Quebec are entered. Information on marriage contracts is included and later volumes include data found on civil records. Also included are hospital sick lists which provide the names of

good bit of time should be set aside to become acquainted with it.

This entire set is available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library in Madison, Wisconsin and the call number is CS88 Q4 R46. The call number for the instructions in English is CS88 Q4 R46 Suppl.

BORDER LINES: BACK TO JOSEPH MARTIN 1713

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 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. It is important to note that in this particular genealogy it has been necessary to go back an extra generation because of conflicting information in published sources.)

1. Joseph Martin, son of Francois-Lucien and M. Francoise Hautin was probably born in 1713. His older brother, Charles-Francois was born on 12 Sept 1711 at L'Ange-Gardien and his brother Ignace was born 8 Jan 1715 in St. Pierre I.O.^[1] On 21 November 1740 he married Marie Rose (Rosalie) Pelletier daughter of Charles and Barbe St. Pierre (Petit). They were married at St. Roche des Aulnais.^[2]

Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. M. Rosalie | b. 19 Sept 1741 at Ste Anne de la Pocatiere ^[3] and m. Joseph Boucher on 16 November 1761 at Ste Anne de LaPocataire ^[4] |
| b. Joseph | b. 15 Feb 1743 and d. 2 Sept 1743, both at Ste A. Pocataire. ^[1] |
| c. Joseph | b. 20 June 1744 at Ste Anne de la Pocatiere ^[3] and m. m. M. Louise Lavel (Lebel) on 13 July 1767 at Kamouraska ^[5] |
| d. Jean | b. 3 Nov 1745 at Ste. A. Pocataire ^[3] |
| e. Marie Anne | b. 28 Dec 1746 and d. 31 Dec 1746 both at Ste Anne Pocataire ^[1] |
| f. Radegonde | b. 27 July 1748 at Ste. Anne de Pocataire ^[3] |
| g. Basile Rapheal | b. 12 Feb 1750 at Ste. Ann Pocataire and m. on 12 June 1775 to M. Louise Minville (Miville) |
| h. M. Therese (Theacle) | b. 3 August 1751 in Ste. Anne Pocataire ^[3] and m. Antoine Lebel on 22 July 1771. ^[1] |
| i. Henri-Marie | b. 8 Dec 1752 at Ste A. Pocataire ^[3] and m. Theotiste Guy on 19 Jan 1778. ^[1] |
| j. M. Louise | b. 16 June 1754 at Ste Anne Pocataire. ^[3] |
| k. Elisabeth | b. 24 June 1761 and d. 11 Aug 1761 both at Ste Anne Pocataire. ^[1] |

(2) 1. Louis Beloni

- | | |
|---------|--|
| m. Noel | 29 Oct 1781 to M. Angelique Guy and next on 4 July 1791 to Charlotte Boucher |
|---------|--|

2. Louis Beloni Martin, son of Joseph and M. Rose Pelletier, was baptised on 11 July 1762 at Notre Dame de Liesse. [6] He was married on 20 Feb 1786 at /St. Anne de la Pocatiere [3] He married Angelique Pelletier the daughter of Jean Baptiste and Genevieve Talbot dit Gerve (Gervais). It is this record which has caused confusion since the priest very clearly gives his name as Louis Benjamin Martin. However the names of the parents are the same as the parents of Louis Beloni. Also the names of the brothers and sisters present at the wedding and those on the contract are the same. In addition the contract of marriage, made out two days before this wedding, with the same parents, brothers and sisters and other witnesses gives the name as Louis Beloni. The contract of marriage is dated 18 February 1786 and the date of the wedding is 20 Feb 1786. Why did the priest make this error? The only reason the researcher can guess is that in the midst of the festivities he became confused because two of the witnesses signing the document had the christian name of Benjamin. The signature of L. Martin on both documents is the same.

Children:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. | b. 6 May 1787 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] |
| b. Victoria | b. 30 May 1789 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] |
| (3) c. Jean Baptiste | |
| d. Marcel | b. 3 November 1793 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] |
| e. M. Julie | b. 13 July 1797 [7] |
| f. M. Constance | b. 26 January 1800 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] |
| g. Olivier | b. 30 March 1802 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] |

3. Jean Baptiste Martin, son of Louis Beloni and Angelique Pelletier, was born on 21 February 1791 at St. Louis Kamouraska [7] He married Marie Fortin, daughter of Zacharie and M. Ann Deschenes-Miville, on 17 October 1815 at Cap St. Ignace. [12] He married, second, Sara McLean, daughter of Donald and Sarah Barrey on 14 August 1827 at Riviere Ouelle. [8] It is at this point that the family seems to disappear into New Brunswick and just occasionally traces are found of them. Family stories tend to be the source of most of the following information.

Children of J.B. & Marie Fortin:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| a. Prudent, | b. about 1816 [9] m. Felicity Roy 11 Jan 1841 at St. Polycarpe church, New Brunswick. [10] |
| b. Jovite | m. Eugene Roy, son of Joseph & Julie Hache, probably in Petit Rocher, N.B. [11] |

Children of J.B. & Sara McLean:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. Sarah | m. John B. Gautron dit LaRochelle, 29 Dec 1867. |
| b. Caroline | m. Joseph Oulette on 29 Sept 1846 at St. Louis, Kamouraska [7] |
| c. Victor | b. c. 1854, m. Henriette Vina in N.B. |
| (4) d. Jean Baptiste | |
| e. Elizabeth | m. Joseph Seavey |
| f. Justine | m. Francois Breyon |

4. Jean Baptiste Martin, son of J.B. & Sara McLean, was born in Windsor, N.B. on 7 July 1833. [13] He married Sarah Alice Malley, daughter of John and Ann Malley in Kingston, Kent Co., N.B., now called Rexton. [14] In 1867 he emigrated to Grand Rapids, WI, now Wisconsin Rapids and in 1868 his wife and son W. Mark followed. He d. 4 January 1911 in Grand Rapids, WI, now Wisconsin Rapids. [13]

Children:

- (5) a. William Mark
b. Joseph James b. 3 Sept 1869 in Grand Rapids , WI , never married [15]
c. Ann Elizabeth b. 20 Jan 1872 in Wisconsin Rapids, WI and died on 14 April 1957 [16] m. Edward Hammel.
d. Sara Louise b. 16 Feb. 1877, Grand Rapids, WI [15] m. Carl Hall
e. Edith Marie b. 9 June 1874 in Grand Rapids, WI [15] m. John Horton.

5. William Mark Martin was b. 9 July 1865 in Kingston (now Rexton), Kent Co., N.B. [17] In 1868 he was brought to Grand Rapids(Wisconsin Rapids), WI. he m. on 16 June 1867 Marie Elizabeth Douville in St.Patrick's Church, Madison, WI [18] She was the daughter of Pierre Hubert Douville and Rosanna Hoy. He died 14 March 1959 in Wi. Rapids WI [17] and Marie Elizabeth d. 8 December 1937 in Wi.Rapids, WI. They are both buried in Calvary Cemetery, Wisconsin Rapids, WI.

Children:

- a. Mildred Marie b. 7 Oct. 1898 and d. 7 May 1899, both in Marsh field, WI. [19]
b. Charles Reginald b. 10 Oct 1899 and d. 20 Feb 1900 [15]
c. Edwin Joseph b. 10 Oct 1899 (twin) never married.
(6) d. Prudence Magdalene b. 1 March 1904 at Wisconsin Rapids and d. 15 November 1972 at Marshfield , WI. [15]
e. Bernard Mark

6. Prudence Magdalene Martin was b. 17 April 1901 in Wisconsin Rapids, WI [15] She married on 12 December 1925 to Gardner Asahel Keeney, son of Gardner Benjamin and Sorgine Jacobi Mauritsen. They were married in Milwaukee, WI. [20]

Children:

- Patricia Marie b. 27 March 1928 [20] and m. Charles Anthony Geyh on 17 December 1955 in Fort Devons Mass.

Footnotes:

1. Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes
2. C.R. St. Roche De Aulnais, L'Islet, p.6
3. C.R. , Ste Anne de la Pocataire, Kamouraska , LDS film #1018164
4. Repertoires of mariage, Ste Anne de Pocataire
5. Institut Genealogique Drouin, Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais.
6. C.R. N.D. de Liesse, Riviere Ouelle, Kamouraska Co., QP
7. C.R., St. Louis of Kamouraska
8. C.R. Riviere Ouelle
9. 1871 New Brunswick Census, Gloucester Co, Beresford district p. 54
10. C.R. St. Polycarpe, Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co. N.B.
11. Nouvelles Genealogiquist & Historiques, Vol. 1 #10, Jan 1982
12. Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index
13. D.R. certif #262 , Wood Cty Cthse, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
14. Obituary, Wood County , WI, Reporter, Thurs. 4 June 1896, front page.
15. C.R. St. Peter & Paul Church, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
16. D.R., Wood Cty Cthse, v.30 p. 420, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
17. D.R., Wood County Cthse, V. 38, p. 549, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
18. M.R., Dane Cty Cthse, Madison, WI., indexed under M. Elizabeth Douville.
19. D.R., Wood County Cthse, V.2, p. 65 #394, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
20. M.R., Milwaukee Cty Cthse, Milwaukee, WI

(For further information regarding this genealogy, contact Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Avenue, Greenfield, WI 53220.)

F.C.G.W. ANNUAL DINNER

Set aside Tuesday evening, October 17, 1990 on your calendar and join the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin for their annual dinner. For the third 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 Avenues and across from Cubs. This year the cost per person will be \$10.00 which includes 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. Send a check made out to FCGW to Kateri Dupuis, Treasurer, address on page 11 of this QUARTERLY.

Relish Tray

Beef	Chicken	Ham
Vegetable		Mashed potatoes and gravy
Cranberry Sauce	Beverage	Rolls/muffins/butter
Dessert		

1990 F.C.G.W. BALLOTS TO BE MAILED

The amendments to the by-laws of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, which were passed last year, call for the election of officers and board members to be conducted through the U.S. Mail. Therefore, this year each individual member and each family member will receive one ballot which should be returned to the organization postmarked no later than 1 November 1990.

This amendment was recommended and approved because of the obvious fact that almost half of our membership is from outside the metropolitan Milwaukee area. Although some members may not know the nominees, others certainly do and it seemed important to the membership that all be given a chance to vote.

The nominating committee of Marilyn Bourbonnais, Howard Gauthier and Beverly LaBelle present for consideration the following slate:

President:	Eugene Connerton 35 years in genealogy Founding Member of the National Genealogical Society Founding Member of the Wis. Genealogical Society
Vice President:	Barbara Glassel 18 years in genealogy Member of the Milwaukee Co. Gen. Society Member of the Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Soc. Member of F.C.G.W. for 3 years
Corresponding Secretary:	James Gaboury Member of F.C.G.W. for 6 years

Treasurer for 6 years

Recording

Secretary: Germaine Natrop
Member of F.C.G.W. for 4 years
Incumbent Secretary

Treasurer:

Beverly LaBelle
Founding Member of F.C.G.W.
Organized and Compiled Nous ou s en Souvenons!
Member of Milwaukee Co. Gen. Society

Directors at Large:

Mary Dunsirn
Incumbent board member
and
Patricia Ustine
Founding member of F.C.G.W.

Nominations from the membership in general are welcome. Send the name of the nominee and the position for which they are being nominated to Beverly LaBelle, whose address is on page 11 of the QUARTERLY. ANYONE NOMINATING A PERSON IN THIS FASHION MUST HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THAT PERSON BEFORE SENDING THEIR NAME IN TO BEVERLY. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERSON DOING THE NOMINATING TO GAIN THE APPROVAL OF THE NOMINEE.

PRINTED QUEBEC MARRIAGE INDEXES ARE READILY AVAILABLE.

Published indexes of Quebec marriage records are quite common and are another very valuable source of secondary information for genealogists. They are commonly called repertoires des mariages.

Repertoires of mariage are published records of one individual parish. They can also be the records of all the churches in a given county or town. In checking a card catalogue at a library it is best to look up the parish name, county name or town name in the subject catalogue. The titles vary, but usually begin "Repertoire des Mariages de (here follows the name of the church, town or county) To confuse the issue some parishes are listed in an individual repertoire and then are listed again in one that includes all the parishes in the county. Also some parishes have been published twice because the second publication improves the first.

The repertoire will invariably record all the marriages in the parish or parishes listed in the title. This means the date and place of marriage, the name of the couple getting married and the names of their parents. All women use their maiden names.

To the person using these indexes who cannot read French and therefore cannot read the instructions at the beginning of the volume, the books might hold some problems. This is because the layout of the material varies with the author or publisher.

Some repertoires are rather obvious.

DOUVILLE, ELIE	23-6-1862	YVON, GEORGINA
Olivier & Agathe Vallee		Urbain & Marc.Devault
"	ELIZA	2-7-1874
Joachim & Ad. Dusablon		BELANGER, JOSEPH
		Tiburce & Luce Dusablon

Above are two excerpts from the marriage records of Ste Anne de la Perade in Champlain County, Quebec. In the first record Elie Douville is married Georgina Yvon on the 23 of June 1862. Elie's parents were Olivier Douville and Agathe Vallee and Georgina's parents were Urbain Yvon and Marc. Devault.

The second record uses a ditto mark to indicate Douville and shows that Eliza Douville, daughter of Joachim Douville and Ad. Dusablon, married Joseph Belanger, son of Tiburce Belanger and Luce Dusablon on the 2nd of July 1874.

Repertoires that record all the marriages in an entire county may have each parish indexed quite separately within the same volume. It is just as though several volumes of parish repertoires were bound together. It is necessary, then, to look through each parish individually if the specific parish is unknown.

Some county repertoires, however, place all the names for all the parishes in master alphabetical order, with a code to indicate in which of the county parishes this record was found.

DOUVILLE
Gerard Philias & Marie Guertin CASI 14-07-1940 BEAUDET, Georgette

Above is a Douville entry from Mariages du Comte de Portneuf (1881-1950) In it we see that Gerard Douville, the son of Philias Douville and Marie Guertin was married at St. Casimir church on the 14th of July 1940. He married Georgette Beaudet and it will be necessary to look in the volume for the Beaudet family to find out the names of her parents.

The authors of some repertoires have become more complicated in their attempt to save space in the publication of these records.

DOUVILLE

Michel		Rosalie Gendron
Henriette	27-10-1829	Louis Gendron
Pierre	11 -9-1837	M. Anne Charest
Joacahim	1-2-1831	Eleanore Rousseau
Marguerite	28-2-1832	Damase Lanouette

The above is a list from the Repertoire des Mariages de Sainte Anne de la Perade. Once again, this is a record of the Douville family. On the first line is the name Michel and to the right the name Rosalie Gendron. Michel and Rosalie are the parents of the four people whose name follow to the left. Henriette married Louis Gendron on the 27th of October 1829. Pierre Douville married M. Anne Charest on the 11th of September 1837. To find the parents of the spouses of the Douvilles it will be necessary to look up their surname in the Repertoire.

This particular style is more difficult to use because the Douville names are not in alphabetical order and the researcher must look through every set of parents

to find the name of the particular ancestor.

Some few repertoires place the names in chronological order and then have an index in the back by surname. The name Douville, for example, is given in the index and then 20 or 30 page number follow it. This style of repertoire is truly a pain to research. However, it is better than having no published record.

This article does not pretend to cover every format used by the editors of the various Repertoires. It does attempt, however, to make clear that those formats are varied. Those unable to read the French explanation at the beginning of the book may find problems understanding the presentation of the information, but with a lot of patience, the researcher should be able to figure you most of them. When in doubt, of course, check with the librarian. The reference librarians at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are particularly knowledgeable and helpful.

These books are invaluable sources of information especially during that period of time between 1876, when the Mormons stopped microfilming church records, and the present. They are also valuable for those who do not have the LDS records available at all. Their drawbacks are obvious. If one does not know the parish or county from which the ancestor came it is impossible to access them. Circle searches are possible, however. For example, if Philip Douville was supposed to be married in Trois Riviere, but no record is found there, then a search could be made of all the parishes that circle that town, going further and further out and probably finding the record in a nearby parish repertoire.

Libraries in heavily French Canadian areas usually have a collection of these indexes. The Brown County, WI library, for example, purchased a large collection of them from the Marie St. Louis estate. Probably one of the largest collections of them outside of Canada is at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin library.

WHAT'S THAT ADDRESS?

Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Park Boulevard, Wauwatosa, WI 53213
(Purchase Nous Nous en Souvenons! from her.)

Christiansen, Norma D., S43 W36805 Laak Lane, Dousman, WI 53118-0487
(Send her your suggestions for FCGW sponsored trips)

Dunsirn, Mary, 324 N. Waterville Road, Oconomowoc, WI 53066
(Send her the migration patterns of your ancestors. Also send her any change in your address)

Dupuis, Kateri T., 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210
(Send her your reservation for the October FCGW dinner)]

Fitzpatrick, Helen, S42 W31428 Hwy 83, Wales, WI 53183
(Send her your suggestions for FCGW sponsored trips)

Geyh, Patricia, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220. Phone 414 541 8820.
(Notify her if you wish to take the class in reading French)

Hulgan, Suzette and Lynette, N2698 Row Road, Merrill, WI 54452
(Send them your family recipes)

LaBelle, Beverly, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151
(Send her your entries for volume 2 of Nous Nous....)

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN
4624 W. Tesch Avenue, 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, Germaine Natrop, Kateri Dupuis, Alice Kuschel, Mary Dunsirn, Susan Ohde. QUARTERLY EDITORIAL BOARD: Josephine Christon, Patricia Geyh, Patricia Ustine, Eugene Con-
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MAIL TO:



FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN
GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

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ACADIAN SOJOURNERS

by James (Jacques) Robillard

1604-1757

Acadia was settled in 1604 by French Colonists. Its location along the littoral of the Baie Francaise (Bay of Fundy) is important to the understanding of its history.

Acadia was isolated from Quebec City and Trois Rivières, the two major French settlements in the Saint Lawrence River Valley. As a result, there was little contact between these two groups of Frenchmen and gradually a cultural distinctiveness emerged, despite the common antecedents of both groups. Acadian contact with France itself was also at a minimum. Few Frenchmen from France were added to the Acadian population after 1670.

Ironically the geographical location of Acadia did encourage contact with New England. In a sense the French and the English faced each other from the opposite sides of a "lake", the Gulf of Maine, which provided them easy accessibility to each other. Some relatively peaceful commercial contacts were made. Other contacts were not so peaceful. Although the Acadians were primarily agriculturists, they carried on some fishing activities and as a result conflicts occurred between the two groups on the fishing banks.

Increasingly Acadia became a battlefield for the English and the French. The French garrison at Louisbourg, L'Île Royale, (now Cape Breton, Nova Scotia) was often the military objective of the British. However, the vulnerable position of Port-Royal, the major Acadian settlement in the 17th century, made it another object of plunder by New Englanders on several different occasions. The Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 closed one of many periods of hostility between the British and French in this area. Amongst its many provisions, this treaty granted to England Acadia "with the ancient boundaries". The French claimed that the ancient boundaries of Acadia included only what is now Nova Scotia, not including Cape Breton. The English, of course, disagreed. For all practical purposes the English, however, actually only attained control of the Acadians in the lower part of Nova Scotia. Here the largest number of them were settled.

With the peace there began a period of prosperity for the Acadians. Their numbers increased from 2,000 in 1710 to 8,000 in 1739. New settlements were formed in the northernmost extremities of the Baie Francaise (Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, on

the Minas Basin, the Bay of Fundy). As the Acadian population grew, so did the anxiety of the English.

The tenuous English control of Acadia was highlighted by the potential renewal of hostilities between French and English. Also the recalcitrant Acadians refused to take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the British Crown. (They wanted to be neutrals-- promising not to take up arms against the British, but also refusing to take up arms against the French.) These problems and others created an increasingly complex situation. Finally Governor Lawrence, without approval of the English government, decided to disperse all the Acadians throughout the other British Colonies. In the late summer and the fall of 1755, the "exodus" and "exile" of the Acadian French was carried out.

Please note here that the exact number of people involved in the long period of travail are difficult to obtain. Sources differ in their estimates. Take this into consideration if the following information does not seem to compute properly.

It is estimated that there was a total of 16,000 Acadians in 1755. Of these most lived in what is now Nova Scotia, excluding Cape Breton. Others lived in Ile Royale (Cape Breton), Ile Saint Jean (Prince Edward Island), and present day New Brunswick, which areas were still controlled by the French. These last were not major areas of Acadian settlement but served as a refuge for many who fled the large settlements in anticipation, especially in the period 1749-1754.

The assumption is that approximately 7,000 Acadians were actually exiled. Some few exiles were able to escape and made their way overland to the St. John River in New Brunswick. Of those forcibly removed, many families were separated, and all their homes were burned. Peninsular Acadia was depopulated. They were distributed throughout the American colonies where they were not as a general rule given a very cordial welcome.

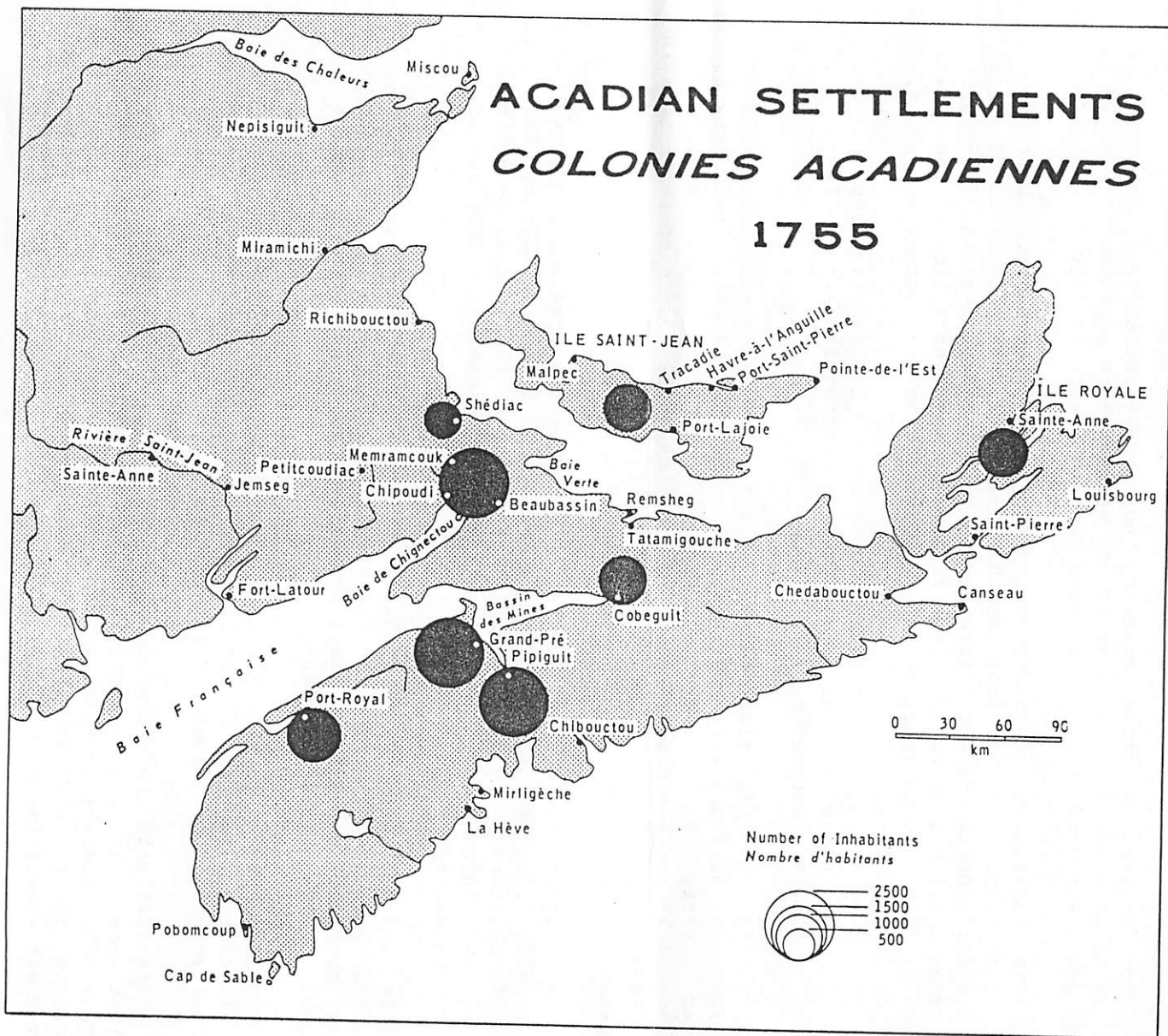
For example, the Virginia colony "at public expense" shipped off to England its allotment of 1,000 exiles. South Carolina and Georgia made no effort to prevent (and in some cases aided) the Acadians in their attempts to return to Acadia by sea. Most all of the exiles were scattered throughout the colonies, dispersed in small groups in many towns.

Of those who were not exiled were many who had escaped during the years immediately preceding the dispersal and possibly during the dispersal itself. Nearly 2,000 Acadians removed themselves to the refuge area of Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island). Another 1,500 sought refuge in the Quebec City area. With the exception of this latter group, which was soon established on the seigneuries of the Saint Lawrence River, the Acadians were in places which would not provide a permanent home. Not only did the English colonists fear and distrust them, but the Acadians, in turn, were constantly hoping to leave their prison-like existence and return to Acadia. For those who sought peace on Ile Saint-Jean, it was to be but a temporary home.

1758-1762

Now another chapter opens in the story of the Acadian sojourners, covering the period of 1758-1762. Political and military events were rapidly reaching the culminating point in the Anglo-French struggle for North America

In July of 1758 the Fortreess of Louisbourg fell to the English and with it



the hope of the nearly 5,000 Acadian refugees on Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) and Ile Royale (Cape Breton). By the end of 1758 the British had once again exiled Acadians from their homeland. 3,500 of them were transported to France. Of these, 700 perished when two of the ships sank in an Atlantic storm.

The capitulation of the French forces in the Battle of Quebec City on September 13, 1759 gave encouragement to some of the refugees in that city who sheltered the hope of returning to their homeland. More than 100 took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the English King and were given permission by the British authorities to return to Acadia.

Upon arrival in Acadia, however, they were imprisoned by Governor Lawrence. Most of these Acadians as well as others who had been captured by British raids at Cap de Sable and Baie Des Chaleurs were sent to France in 1760.

This apparently arbitrary action on the part of Governor Lawrence was not without its reason. It had long been his plan to resettle the vacated Acadian lands with New Englanders. He was determined to keep the Acadians away from their original homes until his scheme had been achieved. The deportation of the Acadians in January of 1760 was, in fact, on the very eve of the fruition of his plans.

In June of 1760 the first contingent of 650 English families from Boston and Rhode Island arrived to take up the vacated Acadian lands. By 1763, 12,500 New Englanders had been successfully settled in "Old Acadia".

Despite the resettlement of their homeland, or perhaps out of ignorance of this fact, the Acadians were continually turning up in Acadia. Their growing numbers aroused anxiety in English officialdom. One such officer wrote to London saying "...I am perfectly well convinced from the whole course of their behavior and disposition that they cannot with any safety to this province become again the inhabitants of its lands."

Once again the decision was made to remove the Acadians. In the month of August 1762, 1,500 left Halifax on five transports bound for Boston. The Massachusetts legislature which had continually objected to the dumping of exiles in their colony, now refused to allow the new arrivals to disembark. They subsequently were returned to Halifax!

It was during this period that a different group of Acadian refugees coming from the St. John River (New Brunswick) established settlements in the Trois-Rivieres district of Quebec. This same area would also attract numerous Acadian refugees from New England in 1767.

This period also marks the establishment of Acadians in Louisiana. The prospect of joining with their French brethren proved attractive to many of the exiles, especially those in the southern American colonies.

Note that with the exception of those in Quebec and Louisiana, nearly all the Acadians were in localities where forces were operating to dictate their removal. As concerns the numbers involved, the migrations of this period were second only in importance to the original expulsion in 1755. The dislocation in terms of distances was even greater!

The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the hostilities between England and France in North America and ended the French presence there, with the exception of two islands off the coast of Newfoundland. If this treaty heralded some semblance of a return to political stability, it meant little to the Acadians in Nova Scotia and to the many others returning in this period.

Lt. Governor Wilmot genuinely feared the Acadians. He sought permission of his superiors to send the exiles to the West Indies, but was refused. The Lords of Trade insisted, instead, that the Acadians be given land agreeable to themselves. Of course the only land falling into this category would have been their old lands on the Bay of Fundy: lands which were now occupied by thousands of New Englanders.

Attempts to resettle the Acadians generally failed. The inferior lands allotted to them and the restrictions placed upon them led eventually to their dissatisfaction and voluntary migration to the West Indies, Louisiana and the two islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland, retained by France in 1763 and still held by France today. 900 exiles returning from New England did, however, establish themselves successfully and permanently along the shores of St. Mary's Bay, south of old Port Royale in Nova Scotia.

By 1768 there remained only two major areas of Acadian instability. By 1767 the facilities of the two islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were so strained by the stream of refugee Acadians that some were encouraged to leave for France. It was not long after their arrival in the French ports that many expressed the desire to return to the tiny archipelago in the gulf of the St. Lawrence. Nearly 300 made the return journey in 1768. By 1775 the population of the islands numbered 1,500, again placing a strain on local resources. (Most of the exiled had to be supported by the government.) A new turn of political events provided a familiar solution to the problem.

The sympathy of France for the American cause in the Revolutionary war eventually led to French support of the American military effort in 1778. The English, in retaliation, sent an expedition to the strategic archipelago and deported to France 1,400 Acadians. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were retro-ceded to the French and soon after 600 Acadians returned once more from France.

During the entire time from 1755 on France, suprisingly, did not serve as a permanent home for exiled Acadians. The large number of them which arrived from Ile Saint-Jean in 1758 was the nucleus of an exile group which remained in France for nearly 30 years. In 1763 the Acadian group in England (of the original 1,100 from Virginia, only 860 remained) was brought to France, and to this was added the refugees from the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon who had not returned to their homeland. Various attempts to settle the Acadians in France, Corsica, French Guiana, et al: all failed. For the greater part of this period in France the exiles were supported at government expense. The destitution of the Acadians, the desire of the French government to solve a problem which was a severe drain on the treasury and the eagerness of Spain to strengthen its claim to Louisiana by active colonization: all led to the last of the major Acadian migrations. In 1785, more than 1,600 Acadians were transported to Louisiana by the Spanish.

1800-1800

By the end of the 18th century the location of the Acadians had taken on some measure of permanency. A few subsequent moves would take place involving small numbers, but, nonetheless, the fifty year period of migrations had come to an end. And so where was everybody? With the exception of the Acadian population in the Maritime Provinces, where an accurate ecclesiastical census was taken 1803, only estimates are available .

More than 80% of the Acadians were located in the two areas of Eastern Canada and Louisiana, with some 3,000 others scattered in the United States, the French ports and the Caribbean. By 1800, the three areas of settlement in the St. Lawrence River Valley were near the cities of Quebec, Trois Rivieres and Montreal: the Acadians generally living side by side with French Canadians. In the Maritimes, along the the shores of the Baie des Chaleurs, Eastern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the settlements are more "distinctively" Acadian. One striking feature of the location of the Acadians in the maritime region is their absence from their old homeland of Grand Pre where they had originally settled on the Baie Francaise.

Of the new areas of Acadian settlement following the migration, none, in the course of time, became as distinctive as that in Southern Louisiana. The major areas of settlement there were in the Attacappas, the Opeloussas, along the Mississippi River south of Baton Rouge and along Bayou La Fourche. The physical isolation of most of these settlements permitted a high degree of culture retention by the Acadians, who, of course, became known as Cajuns.

In 1800, for the first time since the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Acadians were located in areas where they were free to pursue their agrarian life and where there was a considerable measure of security: free from the vagaries of international politics, of which they had so often been the victims and of which they had been so ignorant.

The next series of migrations of the Acadians were distinct from those of the 18th century because of a new motivating force. No longer were the Acadians moved about with little consideration given to their own desires. They had now become willing participants in movements which had as goals an improvement in their own economic conditions---the same motivation, in fact, which propelled the large migrations of European people to the United States and Canada in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The fountainhead of the new migrations was the Acadian population of Eastern Canada. From 1850 until 1900, Acadians, principally from the Isles de la Madeleine in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, established settlements on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, east of Sept-Iles, on the island of Anticosti, in Labrador and in Newfoundland. Another and by far the most important of the new migrations was the large scale movement from the St. Lawrence River Valley to the growing industrial centers of New England. This movement began about 1860 at the same time that French-Canadians from Quebec were leaving the same areas for employment in the new mill towns of New England and later, for the mines and woodlands of the upper Mississippi river valley (Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin).

It has been most common to treat this migration as one made up entirely of French-Canadians. The likely reason is that Acadians are so similar in language, religion and tradition to the other French inhabitants of the St. Lawrence River

Valley that there seemed little point in distinguishing one from the other, assuming that scholars and researchers have been aware of the distinction at all.

AND SO TODAY

And what of the Acadians today? The largest concentration is to be found in New Brunswick where they make up about 38% of the population. In 1985 Nova Scotia showed 85,000 Acadians resident among a total population of 750,000. A large number of them in Louisiana are still known as Cajuns. Many more, however, are scattered throughout the United States and Canada, indistinguishable from their neighbors, but still proud of their ancestry.

Suggested reading and references:

Daigle, Jean, Les Acadiens des Maritimes: Etudes Thematiques, Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, Moncton, New Brunswick. Lescarbot Printing Co., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. 1980.

Akins, Th.B., Selection from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia., Annaud (House of Assembly, N.S.) Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Fortier, John and Fitzgerald, Owen, Fortress of Louisbourg, Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch) 1979.

Richard, E., Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History., Lowell, Montreal, 2 Volumes.

Doughty, Sir A.G., The Acadian Exiles, A Chronicle of the Land of Evangeline, Toronto Press, Toronto.

(This article on Acadia was written by James (Jacques) Robillard during and immediately after a lengthy visit to Acadia during the summer of 1990.)

JAMES ROBILLARD HONORED AGAIN

James (Jacques) L. Robillard, member of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin and president of the Alliance of Franco-Americans of the Midwest, has been invited to France in order to participate in Les Assises de la Francophonie Americaine. The host organization, France Louisiane/Franco-Americaine, Defense et developpement de la francophonie americaine, works to stimulate the exchange of people, ideas and cultural groups between France and the United States.

This conference, which will take place in Paris from December 6 through December 8 of 1990, covers discussions of French in the workplace, the media, literature, festivals and living museums. It will take place at many places in Paris, including the Palais du Luxembourg, Hotel de Ville, and the Hotel Hilton-Suffran. Robillard is scheduled to make a presentation on the second day of the conference.

It will be remembered by many of the organization that Robillard was awarded the medal and title "Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes" (Knight of the Order of Academic Palms) by the French government Ministry of Education in 1988. He received this honor in recognition of his role in promoting the French language and French culture in the United States. This award dates back to 1808 during the First French Empire when established by Napoleon I.

THIRD TUESDAY

Meetings of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are held on the third Tuesday of each month with the exception of December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings and Loan at 5150 S. 7th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. When classes are scheduled they begin at 6:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1990

Class: How to Organize Your Genealogical Material. Meeting: PAT GEYH will make a presentation on research in France and also on Research in the Government Documents section of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1990

This special meeting will feature a meal at 6:15 P.M. and a regular meeting at 7:30 P.M. Pea Soup and Johnny cake, coffee and dessert will be prepared by Mary Dunsirn, Pat Ustine, Kateri Dupuis, Nelda Womack and Pat Geyh. In order to be sure that enough food is prepared, please call Pat Geyh at 541 8820 to tell her you will be there for the supper. Donations at the door will pay for the food. After the meeting, which will begin at 7:30 P.M., JAMES (JACQUES) ROBILLARD will speak to the group. He will be giving us his impressions of Acadia as well as a report on his experiences in France during December.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

James LaGoo, a member of the staff at M.A.T.C., will discuss the French and Indian Connection in Wisconsin. A donation will be accepted at the door.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1990

William Proetz leads the historical re-enactment group called Les Troupes de Levis a Ste. Foye. This group, headquartered in the Milwaukee area, is especially interested in the French colonial period of the 18th century. Mr. Proetz will discuss the activities of his group. One of the features of this organization is the authenticity of the costumes that they wear and Proetz will also share with us the information they have acquired regarding men and women's clothing of that period. A donation will be accepted at the door.

F.C.G.W. PROJECTS UPDATED

NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS! VOL. II

Members are urged to continue sending to Beverly LaBelle new family group sheets to be published in the next volume of Nous Nous... Although the planned date of publication is well over a year in the future, it would be a good idea to get this data in well ahead of time.

In the last issue of the Quarterly members were told that they could send this information on copies of the forms in the back of the first volume of Nous Nous... or they could send in copies of family group sheets. Please note that in either

case, the information should be carefully documented. PLEASE NOTE--FAMILY SHEETS ARE TO BE SENT TO BEVERLY LABELLE. PEDIGREE CHARTS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

FRENCH CANADIAN SITES IN WISCONSIN

Kateri Dupuis is in charge of gathering information about French Canadian sites in Wisconsin. Send information to her about where your ancestors settled and/or any neighborhoods, towns etc in which French Canadians settled.

BASTILLE DAYS MIGRATION ROUTES RESEARCH

Mary Dunsirn urges everyone to send information to her about the migration routes of French Canadian ancestors. This information will be incorporated in a display at the 1991 Bastille Days festival here in Milwaukee. Much other research will be necessary, of course, but input from members is essential. Those who have already corresponded with Mary Dunsirn have provided much valuable material. Even more is needed.

F.C.G.W. RECIPE PROJECT

More recipes are needed for the recipe booklet being put together by Suzette and Lynette Hulkan. This booklet is planned for publication in time for the 1991 Bastille Days festival. Remember, provide unpublished family recipes. These need not be only French Canadian recipes, but those that are will be designated with a Fleur de Lis. Please give some information about the person with whom the recipe originated.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE

Send in suggestions for trips to be set up by the FCGW to Norma Christiansen and/or Helen Fitzpatrick.

CLASS IN READING FRENCH

This class is cancelled because of lack of interest.

CONNERTON ELECTED PRESIDENT OF F.C.G.W.

The Nomination/Election committee, composed of Marilyn Bourbonnais, Howard Gauthier and Beverly LaBelle, announced the results of the November 1990 elections. The following people will be officers and members of the board of directors of F.C.G.W. for the next two years:

President	Eugene Connerton
Vice President	Barbara Glassel
Recording Secretary	Germaine Natrop
Corresponding Secretary	James Gabory
Treasurer	Beverly LaBelle

Director at Large

Mary Dunsirn

Director at Large

Patricia Ustine

NEWS NOTES

9 FEBRUARY 1991. A free all day genealogical workshop will take place on 9 February 1991 at the L.D.S. Family History Library, 9600 West Grange Avenue, Hales Corners, WI 53130 (telephone: 414 425 4182). The topic of the conference will be USING L.D.S. COMPUTER PROGRAMS and it will be conducted by Jayare Roberts from the library staff at Salt Lake City. With the arrival of computers for the use of patrons at the Hales Corners Branch Library, this program should be of value to most genealogists. Computer programs that workshop participants will learn to access will include I.G.I. file, Family Ancestral File, Locality Index and the Social Security Index. Final details of this program have not been set, but a flier is apparently going to be distributed. Reservations will be needed, although no cost is involved except for those who wish to eat lunch at the church. It is suggested that the library be contacted after the first of the year for those who have not received a registration form by that time. WHEN YOU WRITE SEND AN SASE.

8 & 9 MARCH 1991. SEARCHING FOR YOUR ROOTS AND BRANCES, the annual workshop sponsored by the Manitowoc County Genealogical Society is being held in Manitowoc on Friday evening and all day Saturday the 8th and 9th of March. Friday evening will feature research at the Manitowoc County Courthouse which will be kept open for workshop participants only. In addition a beginning class will be conducted and a library tour of genealogical holdings. Saturday will have a variety of sessions covering Ship's Passenger Lists, Use of LDS Family History Center, Basic Holdings of the Area Research Center in Green Bay, The Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, New England in Pennsylvania, Basic French Canadian Research, Polish REsearch in Westprussia and Austrian Poland aka Galicia, Computer Genealogy and many others. Cost for Friday sessions is \$5.00. Saturday sessions cost \$9.00. Sub sandwich lunch on Saturday is \$3.00. Write to MCGS P.O. Box 1745, Manitowoc WI 54221-1745 for registration forms.

14-15 JUNE 1991. GENE-A-RAMA '91 will take place at the Ray Wachs Civic Ceenter and the Civic Center Inn at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. As usual this excellent workshop will include speakers, sales tables, mini sessions etc. Those who have not received registration information by the end of January may write requesting this of Betty Plombon 403 Franklin St., Stanley WI 54768 or Anne Keller, 1427 Hilltop Blvd, Chippewa Falls, WI 545729. BE SURE TO SEND AN SASE.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section will appear in each issue of the FCGW QUARTERLY beginning with this publication. This reflects a change of policy by the Board of Directors. For the next several issues, just send in all queries you wish published and when we have some idea of the type and quantity of material to be expected we will set guidelines and controls. Deadline for the February issue is 30 January 1991. Queries should be mailed to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Avenue, Greenfield, WI 53220. Please write on 8 1/2 x 11 inch sheets of paper and print or type.

HARSHMAN, Rose-Marie Chenette, 2818 N.E. Littler Way, Vancouver, Washington 98662 requests info. about: CHENET/CHENETTE, Alexis, b. 1742, Acadie, s. of Joseph and Isabel Thibodeau, deported to Boston area 1755, m. there to Marguerite Brault/Breau, b. 1745, Acadie, d. of Pierre and M. Joseph Dupuis. Rehabilitation

of m. at L'Assumption, Quebec, 6 Sept 1767. Desire any info on collect info on all Chenette families and will be happy to share. Also parents and sibs of PARMENTIER, Edouard, b. 26 Jan 1831, Trois Rivières, his wife LAVERGNE, Elise, b. 10 Mar 1841, Canada. They raised a family at L'Assumption, Iroquois Co., Ill. Some members of Parmentier family lived in Greenbay WI area. Also seeking info about DES JARLAIS, Thomas, b. ca. 1800, possibly Illinois/Missouri. m. an Indian woman, Marguerite Masigonne. their d. Marguerite was b. 1824 and m. Joseph Gagnon, s. of Louison and Elizabeth Caron of St. Cuthbert, P.Q. on 18 July 1842 at Ft. Vancouver, Washington Territory. Also need date and place of birth of sibs of GIGUERE, Marguerite, d. of Charles and Madeleine Chabot who were m. 28 June 1769 at Fortier.

ERWIN, N.H. Jr., 5843 W. 82 St., Burbank, Il 60459 is interested in anyone doing family research on the BEAUDOIN, PICARD, and/or TEEBO lines with special emphasis on Peter Teebo (raised by Raymond Beaudoin and wife Marrie Picard therefore sometimes known as Pierre Beaudoin) s. of Thurant Teebo. Peter m. Mary Amley/Hamlin, d. of Augustin and Marguerite Gearrille, on 2 May 1881 at St. John the Baptist, Duck Creek, Brown Co., WI.

HOWARD, Jan, 4 Dinglebrook Road, Brookfield, CT 06804 is seeking information on PELTON, Frank A., b. 10 Nov 1844 in Chicopee, MA (?) and m. Sarah B. Nicholson in Roxbury, CT. Family tradition said he was a French-Canadian. Does anyone know if Pelton is a dit name or anglicized name of another French name? (Ed. Note: If you have not already done so, it might help to contact the French Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, P.O. Box G-45, Tolland, CT. 06084)

MILLER, Karen, 4801 N.E. Rova Road, Poulsbo, Wash 98370. She will give \$100.00 REWARD FOR 1ST PROOF OF THE PARENTS OF JOSEPH BOISSEAU/BESAU/BOUSEAU. He was born in Canada c. 1800-1820, was a blacksmith, m. Mary Ann and he was in Chippewa Falls, WI at least from 1847-1850 where two of his children, Antoine and Josephine were born. Another son may have been Baptiste.

KOSTENUK, Ron, 87 Pennefather Bay, Winnipeg M.B., Canada R2B 2V1 is looking for the marriage record of LOISELLE, David and Zelia PLANT. Zelia (Adolphe and Helene Lambert) b. 8 April 1856 at Ste Ursule, P.Q. Moved to WI after April 1863. Wants name of David's parents. Also wants birth or baptismal record for Wilfrid Loisel, b. circa 1874 and Clara Loisel, b. August 6, 1876 or 1877. Both probably b. in Oconto, WI or Canton, Barron Co., WI. David and Zelia along with the Plante family moved to St. Joseph Manitoba in 1877.

THARIO, Leonard, 4001 East 7th, Anchorage, Alaska 99508 is searching for the parents of Albert THARIO who d. 25 April 1918 in Hickory-Maple Valley, Oconto Co., WI. Obit says he was b. in Press Isle in 1843. When 19 he came to Rockford, Ill and 2 years later came to WI. 1879 m. Jennie Moore and moved to Maple Valley. Death Cert. says he was b. in Maine.

WHAT'S THAT ADDRESS?

Bourbonais, Marilyn, 8107 Jackson Park Boulevard, Wauwatosa, WI 53213 (Purchase Nous en Souvenons! (\$8.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling) and purchase back issues of the QUARTERLY at \$2.00 per issue plus \$.50 postage and handling.

Christiansen, Norma D., 543 W36805 Laak Lane, Dousman, WI 53118-0487. (Send her

FCGW sponsored trips)

ary, 324 N. Waterville, Road, Oconomowoc, WI 53066 (Send her the migra-
patterns of your ancestors. Also send her any change in your address)

Dupuis, Kateri, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI. 53210. (Send her the places in
Wisconsin where French Canadians settled.)

Fitzpatrick, Helen, 101 Cardiff Road, Wales, WI 53183. (Send her your suggestions
for FCGW sponsored trips.)

Geyh, Patricia, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220. Phone 414 541 8820.
(Notify her if you will attend the Pea Soup and Johnny Cake supper at February
meeting. Send her queries for the QUARTERLY and genealogies for BORDERLINES.

Hulgan, Suzette and Lynette, N2698 Row Road, Merrill, WI 54452 (send them your
family recipes.)

LaBelle, Beverly, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151 (Send her your
entries for volume 2 of Nous, Nous...

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN
4624 W. Tesch Avenue, 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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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN
GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY 1991

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OF VALUE
TO GENEALOGISTS**

by Patricia Keeney Geyh

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has one of the largest collections of United States and Canadian government publications in the nation. In it are found many United States government publications, state publications from many of the states in the United States and town and county publications of Wisconsin. It also contains publications of the Canadian government as well as from all of the provinces.

Virtually all of this collection is uncataloged, therefore consulting with the librarian in that area is essential. Even with this help, a great deal of time browsing in the stacks is necessary in order to make productive use of the information available. Reference assistance is available from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

What can be found in these publications? Everything from statistical analyses published by various governmental agencies to complete genealogies included in volumes of Canadian archival material. Finding an ancestor in one of these documents will often point the way to other documents in which more detailed information of interest to genealogists might be found. Usually they do not provide direct genealogical information, but there are exceptions to this, as when complete genealogies are published in historical archives.

It is important to note that none of these are original documents. Original documents would be stored in the appropriate archives.

In this article there will be a discussion of the various types of publications to be found in each of these areas and some citations of use to genealogical researchers. It must be emphasized, however, that such citations are only intended as illustrative examples. There is no way to comprehensively cover all the material here available.

U.S. FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS

The Historical Society Library together with the libraries of the U.W.-Madison, is one of fifty-four regional depositories, for publications distributed by the the U.S. Government Printing Office. They are arranged by Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs)

classification number.

Although assistance of the research librarian will always be essential, there are some guides to these publications available. Below are listed just a few of them.

1. Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications. 1895-date. Gov. Pub. Ref.: Z/1223/A18. Currently provides author, title, subject access to U.S. Government publications.

2. Publications Reference File. Gov. Pub. Ref.: Located on the table adjacent to the microfiche reader. Microfiche catalog of all publications currently for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Access is through an index of titles, series, key words, key phrases, subjects and personal authors. The "catalog number" is the same as the SuDocs classification number.

3. CIS U.S. Serial Set Index 1789-1969. Gov. Pub. Ref.: Z/1223/Z9/C65. Provides subject access to the documents and reports of Congress and includes the Serial Set volume number. It indexes, in 12 chronological parts, the thousands of volumes of this set of publications. There are many items of interest to the genealogist in this set.

4. Grassroots of America: a computerized index to the American State Papers: land grants and claims (1789-1837) call number 028-136/index located on Level 4 (right side) This is everynome index to people involved in applying for land grants which are recorded in the American State Papers. This index gives the volume and page in the papers to refer to and those same publications are situated next to the index.

5. Army Register, 1789-1972 call letter D102.9:

What are some of the items that these guides, the librarian or your browsing might lead you to?

1. The War of the Rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. call # W45.5: located on Level 2A.

2. Official Records of the Union and Confederate navies in the War of the Rebellion call # N16.6:

3. The Canal Record A W79.5 bound copies of newspaper published weekly by U.S. government for those living on the Canal Zone during building of the Canal. This includes births, deaths, marriages, social activities, as well as all the detailed information about life on the zone and the progress of the canal. It includes such things as price lists at the commissary where residents bought their groceries.

4. "Treaty with the Chippewa, Etc., 1833" in Charles J. Kappler, ed., Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, v.2. (Treaties) Washington, 1904). PP. 402-415. "Schedule A" lists more than 200 individuals and families, most of mixed White/Indian ancestry who were to receive payments under the terms of the treaty.

5. The American State Papers are published in

many volumes and, other than the land grant programs , are not well indexed. The back of each volume has a limited index that can be used to help locate the time and place in which it might be prudent to search for a record of an ancestor.

WISCONSIN STATE PUBLICATIONS

The State Historical Society Library is the official depository for all Wisconsin state government publications except the publications of the University of Wisconsin. Unpublished records of state agencies are housed in the State Archives, located on the fourth floor of the Historical Society building.

Once again the research librarian will be of greatest importance in searching through Wisconsin publications and once again there are also guides to access some of this information. Examples of the latter are given below.

1. Wisconsin state government publications since 1977 have been fully cataloged and can be found listed in the card catalog in the Reading Room.

2. Wisconsin Public Documents (Government Publications Reference Annex, Level 3, Case 42: Z1223.5 W6 W65) lists Wisconsin government publications received by the Historical Society from 1916 to date. An author-title index was started in 1968.

3. Biography Index to the Wisconsin Blue Books, 1870-1873 Gov. Pub. Ref. JK 6074 A35 1973)

4. A Guide to the Wisconsin Blue Book, 1853-1962 (Gov. Pub. Ref.: JK 6074 A35 1853-1962)

Samples of the actual materials of value to be found after referring to the librarian or one of the guides might be as follows.

1. Wisconsin Blue Book, 1853- Call # JK6074.A35, located in the Government Publications Reference area includes biographies of state legislators, constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, and members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin. It also contains a great deal of statistics and would be the first place to look for information on Wisconsin and its state government.

2. Rosters of people needing licenses from the state to practice in Wisconsin.

STATE PUBLICATIONS OTHER THAN WISCONSIN

The State Historical Society has a great many publications from states other than Wisconsin. It has a paper or microform copy of almost every state publication issued through 1819. It holds copies of most of the publications from 1820 to the early 1930's. It is of course, generally uncataloged but there are a few guides available.

1. A Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records and supplement Z1223.5.A1U47. It is in the Microforms reading room.

2. Parish, David W., State Government Reference

Publications, an Annotated Bibliography. 2nd Edition. (Littleton, Colo., 1981).

3. American Bibliography (edited by Charles Evans, Ralph R. Shaw and Richard H. Shoemaker). This lists "all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in what is now the United States, from 1639 through 1819. Z1215.E92 1941 and Z1215.S48. Reading Reference room. There is a microprint of most of the publications listed in this index at the library.

What are the sorts of things one might find in the various state publications?

1. Abstract of Land Claims compiled from the Records of the General Land Office of the State of Texas (Galveston, 1852).

2. "Roster of Vermont Volunteers" in Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Vermont, From Oct 1, 1864 to Oct 1, 1865. (Montpelier, 1865.)

3. "An Act to Change the Name of Charles H. Sanders to Charles H. Probst" in Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, Twenty-Second SSession (Santa Fe, 1876) p. 212 . This is an example of a private law which may include name changes, claims, pensions, divorces etc.

WISCONSIN COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL PUBLICATIONS

The Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin has acquired a sizeable collection of Wisconsin county and municipal government publications. In addition to those housed at the library in Madison, some of the Area Research Centers established by the Society in various parts of the state, have actively sought publications from governments in their area. These collections include such things as "County Clerk's Report of the Outdoor Poor Relief" in Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Adams County, Wisconsin, Annual Session, November 1931. (Friendship, WI, 1931). pp. 33-34. This includes a list of individuals and families receiving public assistance.

CANADIAN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS

To the delight of French Canadian/Acadian researchers, the Society is also a selective depository library for Canadian federal government publications. In addition, through WWI the Society also collected publications from the various Canadian provinces. The collection itself is on level 6.

Outside the Government Publications reference area on level 3, however, are housed many of the reference guides and indexes to the Canadian Federal and Provincial collection. The following are a few of the guides available.

1. Checklists produced by various provinces in Government Publications Reference Collection Z1373.5 to Z1383.

2. General Index to the Journals of the House of

Commons of the Dominion of Canada and the Sessional Papers of Parliament. 1867 Call #Ys-3-

3. Canadiana 1953 to the present. Z1364 C 13 This lists all Canadian publications--government and non-government--and contains author, title and subject indexes. The library does not necessarily have all these publications, but does have some. It lists repertoires of marriage as they are published, genealogies etc. Examples of books listed are:

- a. Needler, George Henry. 1866. Louis Riel; the Rebellion of 1885. Toronto
- b. Jore, Leonce-Alphonse-Noel-Henri 1882. Mes ancestres acadiens. Montreal, Societe genealogique Canadienne Francaise 1955
- c. Weider, Ben, 1923, Louis Cyr, l'homme le plus fort du monde. adaptation de Stefan Chripounoff, Montreal, 1958. (An English version of this is in the SHSW library)

When browsing through the stacks of the Canadian Federal collection one finds many unexpected gems.

1. Canadian Historic Sites Series--Occasional Papers in Archeology and History R 61 21 1.

- a. "Gaspé, 1760-1867" by David Lee #23
- b. "Archeological Research at the Fortress of Louisbourg" by E. McM. Larrabee #2
- c. "French in the Gaspé, 1534 to 1760" by David Lee #3
- d. "A Campaign of Amateurs: The Siege of Louisbourg, 1745", by Raymond Baker #18

2. National Museum of Man Mercury Series--History Division

- a. "Les Interieurs Domestiques des Menuisiers et Charpentiers de la Region de Quebec- 1810-1819" by Jacques Bernier, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa 1977. #23
- b. "Les Contrats of Mariage a Quebec " by Helene Dionne. #29 Discusses what can be found in the contracts. Is written in French.

3. Canadian Archives, Sessional Paper #18, 1906.--3 Vol. SA-1 1906/ Genealogy of the Families of LaBeauce, P.Q., by M. Abbe Charles Beaumont, with index. These same three volumes include genealogies of the families of Ile de Orleans, genealogies of the Acadians and a census of the Acadians.

The Provincial publications are located on level 6 also. It is important to note here, however, that the published archives of both Ontario and Quebec are cataloged in the main library catalog and are found on level 9.

An example of provincial publications found on level 6 is Quebec, Province of, Sessional Papers #22 which lists everyone in Insane Asylums for 1886--where they were from, name of Asylum, date of admission, of death, of discharge, sometimes the name of wife or the dit name. Although genealogists hope none of their ancestors

were unfortunate enough to be placed in one of these establishments, it is important to remember that small eccentricities in behavior could be enough to warrant such placement. Also senile older people could have lived here also. Others of these sessional papers list families who had twelve children or more and were therefore entitled to 100 additional acres of land.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section will appear in each issue of the FCGW Quarterly beginning with the November 1990 publication. For the next several issues, just send in all queries you wish published and when we have some idea of the type and quantity of material to be expected we will set guidelines and controls. Deadline for the May issue is April 30, 1991. Queries should be mailed to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Avenue, Greenfield, WI 53220. Please write on 8 1/2 x 11 inch sheets of paper and print or type.

BEDELL, Linda, P.O. Box 487, Green Cove Springs, FL 32043 is seeking information on Guillaume COURTOIS, A/K/A William CURTIS. He was born in 1830 in Nicolet, Quebec. He m. Julie MARCHAND in Arthabaska in 1853. He moved his family to upper Michigan in 1880 and is shown on the census there. Ms. Bedell cannot find what happened to him after that. His wife, Julie Marchand, is buried in Florence, WI. Ms. Bedell is interested also in any other family members that may have come to the U.S. with him.

BANACHOWSKI, Joyce, 3230 S. 15th St., Milwaukee, WI 53215 announces that she has copies of the following notary contracts. Anyone liking a copy of one or more of them send her an SASE with your request. 1) Jean GADOIS of Longueuil, shoemaker to Jean-Baptiste SAINT AMOUR 1770 2) GERMANDO to AUBUCHON, a canoe sale, 1687. 3) Jean THIBODEAU to make 300 oars for John MC PHERSON of Trois Rivières. 1780.

GARDINER, Allen, 115 Portland Terr, Webster Groves, MO 63019, is seeking information on Joseph W. GARDINER (GARDANER/GARDNER), b. 1825-1829 in Canada and m. Susan Terry Tipler in Philadelphia, PA in 1863. He came to the U.S. in 1847 from Quebec. Family tradition has it that he was French. Does anyone know if Gardiner, Gardner or Gardner is a dit name or anglicized name of another French name? (EDITOR'S NOTE: Jette/Lecuyer in Repertoire des Noms de Famille du Quebec, des origines a 1825 published in 1988 lists the name Gardiner as a patronymic first appearing in French Canadian records in 1810 and the name Gardner first appearing in 1812. Once the parents of Joseph W. are known it might be worthwhile to check the Quebec Loiselle Marriage Index via your nearest LDS Family History Center.)

FRENCH CANADIAN OR BELGIAN?

Northeastern Wisconsin has long been known as a treasure box for French Canadian genealogical researchers. The early settlers--voyageurs, fur traders and military personnel--populated the

area from the early 1700's. Pioneer families such as Grignon, Brunette, Porlier, LaPlante, and others, are very familiar and have multiplied over the years. Research on these ancestors is fairly easy, using the many resource materials available in the Green Bay area and at the State Historical Society Library in Madison.

The influx of Belgian immigrants in the mid-to-late 1850's, particularly those from Wallonia--the southern French-speaking area of Belgium--brought a new dimension to the genealogical picture. The ability to converse in their native language was one of the reasons the first Belgians chose to locate near Green Bay after having made attempts to settle at Sheboygan and Kaukauna. Some of that group, and many who followed, carried the same surnames as their French Canadian predecessors. Researchers must be aware of this when beginning their work here.

Despite the fact that Canadian and Belgian spellings often differ, the pronunciations are the same. Thus, we find the spellings used interchangeably on documents and Census records. If country of origin is not given on a record, it's impossible to tell by the spelling alone whether the person named was Canadian or Belgian. Using first names is not a helpful clue, either, as French speaking people seem to have the same affinity for Jean, Joseph, Marie and Therese--most often as Jean-Joseph, Jean-Baptiste, Marie-Josephe, and Marie-Therese.

To assist those genealogists who may be starting their research in Northeastern Wisconsin, we are listing names which could cause problems. The first spellings are certainly French Canadian; some are also Belgian. The names in parentheses are Belgian spellings, followed by some variations found locally.

Allard (---); Belanger (Boulanger/Belangia/Belongie/Belongeay); Baudoin (Baudhuin/Bodwine/Bowdwin/Boudin); Bertrand (---); Boucher (---/Bouche/Bushey/Bouchie); Charles (---/Challe/Charle); Daniels (Dan-hieux); DeChaine (Deschane/Duchesne/Duchene); Denys (---); Desjardin (---/DeJardin/DuJardin); Dionne (Dion/Dahin); Daoust (---); Dubois (---); Dumont (---/Doumont); Dupont (---); Dupuis (---); Fontaine (---/Fontaine); Gaudette (---); Gauthier (---/Gochee); Gerard (---/Gerard/Birouard); Gre-goire (---); Hardy (---); Henri (---); Jacques (---); LaGrave (Legreve); Lecompte (Lecomte); Lambert (---); LeMay (Lumaye); LeFebvre (---/Lefevre/LeFave); Leduc (Ledocq); Marchand (---/Marchant); Martin (---); Masse (Massey); Mercier (---); Meunier (---); Michel (---); Moreau (---/Moreaux/Moureau/Moriaux); Noel (---); Nolet (---); Petit (---); Provost (Prevot/Prevost); Regnier (---/Renier); Rondeau (Rondou); Rousseau (---); Terrien (Thirion/Thyrion/Therian); Tremblay (Tremblez/Tremble); Vincent (---); Williams (Willems/Swillen/Swille/Willame/Guillaume).

On Census records, French Canadians are generally found in Brown County townships of Howard, Fort Howard, Scott, West DePere and Pittsfield. Belgians (1860 and after) are found most often in Allouez, Bellevue, DePere, Scott, Preble, Humboldt, Fort Howard, Town of Green Bay and City of Green Bay. It must also be remembered that during winter months and particularly after the fire of 1871, many Belgians went to work in lumber mills in Oconto, Marinette

Counties of Wisconsin and Menominee County, Michigan. They often remained there as residents.

If it's necessary to spend more time on your research than expected, it will be a learning experience. Happy Hunting!!

BORDER LINES; BACK TO RENE LANDRY, 1634

BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. 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. It is important to note that in most BORDER LINES in the past it has been the policy to begin with the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in at least one French Canadian secondary source. The following genealogy, being of an Acadian family, is being published in full inasmuch as published records are not as easily obtainable as are French Canadian.

1. Rene Landry b. 1634 in France, son of Jean Claude and Marie Sale [1] m. c.1656 in Acadie to Marie Bernard [2] Marie was the daughter of Andre and Andree Guion [1] Marie d. c. 1692. [1]

Children:

- (2) a. Antoine
- b. Claude b. 1663 [1] m. 1684 to Catherine Terriot[1] m. second to M. Babin [1]. m. third Jeannie Bellemere on 15 May 1741 [1]
- c. Cecile b. 1664 [1], m. Pierre Terriot. m. second Etienne Racois, surgeon of Grand Pre. [1]
- d. Jean b. 1666 [1] and m. Cecile Melanson in 1687. [1]
- e. Rene b. 1668 [1] m. Anne Terriot in 1691 [1]
- f. Marie b. 1670 [1] m. Martin Dupuis (Michel & Marie Gauterot) of Grand Pre[1]
- g. Marguerite b. 1672 [1]m. Pierre Richard [1]
- h. Germain b. 1674 [1] m. Marie Melanson (Pierre & Marguerite Muis Entremont in 1694 [1]
- i. Jeanne b. 1676 [1] m. Jean Terriot (Claude & Marie Gauterot) [1]
- j. Abraham b. 1678 [1] m. 5 Oct 1701 to Marie Guilbaut(Pierre & Catherine Theriau) [1]
- k. Pierre b. 1680 [1] m. 7 Jan 1704 to Madeleine Brossard (Francois & Catherine Richard) [1]
- l. Catherine b. 1682 [1] m. Jacques LeBlanc (Rene & Anne Bourgeois) of Grand Pre [1]
- m. Anne b. 1684 [1] m. Rene Blanchard (Martin & M.-Francoise) of Cobequid [1]
- n. Charles b. 1686 [1] m. Catherine Brossard (Francois & Catherine Richard) in 1708 [1]
- o. Isabelle b. 1690 [1]

2. Antoine Landry b. 1660 was the son of Rene Landry and Marie Bernard of Port Royal.[1]. He m. , c. 1681, Marie Thibodeau, daughter of

of Pierre and Jeanne Therriau [2]

Children:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| a. Marie | b. 1682 [1] | |
| b. Antoine | b. 1683 [1] | m. Blanche LeBlanc in 1706 [2] |
| c. Isabelle/Elizabeth | | b. 1685 [1] |
| d. Anne | b. 1688 [1] | m. Antoine LeBlanc (Antoine & Marie Bourgeois) [1] |
| e. Marguerite | b. 1689 [1] | m. Jacques Hebert (Emmanuel & Andree Brun) [1] |
| f. Pierre | b. 1690 [1] | m. c. 1712 to Marguerite Forest (Pierre & Cecile Richard)[1] |
| g. Francois | b. 1692 [1] | m. 27 May 1711 to M-Josephe Doucet (Jean & Francoise Blanchard)[1] |
| h. Franacoise | b. c. 1693 [1] | m. Pierre LeBlanc (Antoine & Marie Bourgeois) [1] |
| (3) i. Jean | | |
| j. Joseph | b. 1701 [1] | m. 11 Jan 1745 to M.-Josephe Bourg (Alexandre & Marguerite Melanson) [1] |
| | | d. 4 Sept 1783 in Louisiana [1] |
| k. Angelique | b. 1704 [1] | m. Joseph Babin (Charles & Marguerite Richard) [1] |

3. Jean Landry was b. about 1698 [1] the son of Antoine Landry and Marie Thibodeau. He m. Madeleine Melanson, daughter of Philippe and Marie Dugas about 1720. [1]

Children:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| (4) a. Antoine | | |
| b. Honore | b. c. 1721. [1] | m. second to M. Josephe Cormier c. 1754 [1] |
| c. Madeleine | b. 1722 [1] | m. Jean-Baptiste Granger (Rene and Marguerite Terriot) [1] |
| d. Marguerite | b. 1724 [1] | |
| e. Marie | b. 1725 [1] | m. Jean-Baptiste LeBlanc (Francois and Jeanne Hebert)[1] |
| f. Marie-Josephe | b. 1727 [1] | m. Joseph Raymond (Francois and Anne Comeau) [1] |
| g. Jean | b. 1728 [1] | m. about 1758 to Marguerite Daigle (Olivier and Angelique Doiron) [1]. d. 1762 in Saint-Malo France. No children. |
| h. Anne | b. 1729 [1] | |
| i. Ozite | b. 1730 [1] | m. Jean Broussard (Claude and Anne Babin) [1] |
| j. Rene | b. c. 1732 [1] | m. c. 1756 to Anne Benoit (Claude and Marie Commeau) [1] |
| k. Joseph | b. 1733 [1] | m. c. 1755 to Madeleine Doiron (Philippe and Marie Guidry)[1]. Deported to Massachusetts and returned to Yamachiche [1]. d. 22 March 1787. [1] |
| l. Paul | b. 1735 [1] | m. 25 June 1759 to Rosalie Benoit (Claude and Marie Comeau) in Massachusetts.[1] Deported to Massachusetts and returned to Yamachiche. [1] d. |
| m. Charles | b. 1738 [1] | m. c. 1760 to Marie Hebert [1]. |

	Deported to Mass. Came to Yamachiche [1]
n. Simon-Pierre	b. 1739 [1]
o. Anselme	b. 1741 [1]

4. Antoine Landry b. 1720 was the son of Jean and Madeleine Melanson of Grand Pre. [1] m. Anne Cormier (Pierre and Catherine LeBlanc) on 14 November 1740 in Beaubassin [1]

Children:

a. Marie	b. 1741 [1] m. Joseph Gaudreau (Augustin and Elizabeth-Felicite Guimont) on 14 June 1764. M.second, Jean Baptiste Bernier (Isidore and Ursusle-Catherine Belleau) on 11 May 1767 [1]
b. Jean Baptiste	b. 1743 [1] m. to M.Rose Martel on 11 May 1722 [1] Second marriage to M. Louis Dupil (Michel) on 3 Feb 1784 [1]
c. Josette	b. 1745 [1]
(5) d. Jacques	
e. Anne	b. 1748 [1] m. Paul Theroux dit Laferte (Pierre and M. Rose Cotton) in 1767 [1]
f. Joseph	b. c. 1749 [1] m. to Madeleine Bibeau (Antoine and Marguerite Richot) on 10 Feb 1777 [2] d. 7 Jan 1797 in Yamaska County , P.Q. [5]
g. Anastasia	b. c. 1750 [1]
h. Nicolas	m. Marie Louise Cartier on 9 Jan 1786 [5] m. second Marguerite Faurel on 23 April 1792. [5]

5. Jacques Landry b 1746, son of Antoine and Anne Cormier of Grand Pre [1], m. Marie Antoine Bibeau, daughter of Antoine and Marguerite Richotte on 15 June 1770 at St. Francois du Lac, Quebec [3]. m. (second) to Marie Lyonnais dit Boufist/Boseu on 28 April 1805 [2]. d. 14 March 1823 [3]. Jacques and two of his brothers left Grand Pre and moved to vicinity of St. Francois du Lac, Quebec at time of deportation. He inherited property from father in law on Island of St. Joseph in the St. Francois River, near St. Francois du Lac. Some family members still live in the area.

Children of Jacques & Marie Bibeau:

a. Anne	b. 1770 [3] m. Joseph Niquet on 8 Feb 1796 [2] d. 22 June 1827 [3]
b. M. Jeanne	b. 6 May 1772 [3] m. Charles Traversey dit Langlois on 11 Nov. 1795 [2] d. 8 Sept 1846[3]
c. Jacques	b. 9 Feb 1774 [3] d. 15 Dec 1798 [3]
d. Isabelle	b. 3 June 1775 [3] d. 18 July 1775 [3]
e. M. Madeleine	b. 8 Aug 1776 [3] d. 1 Dec 1776 [3]
f. Antoine	b. 28 Feb 1778 [3] d. 7 July 1778 [3]
g. Angelique	b. 29 Mar 1779 [2] m. J.B. Lyonnais 26 May 1800 d. 28 June 1831 [3]
h. Marguerite	b. 16 Mar 1782 [5] m. Ambroise LeMay on 24 Feb. 1800 [2]
i. Stanislaus Ant.	b. 1 July 1783 [3] d. 23 July 1783 [3]
j. Antoine	b. 27 Sept 1784 [3]
(6) k. Francois Xavier	

- l. Victorie b. 4 Mar 1788 [3] d. 28 Mar 1788 [3]
 - m. Amable b. 29 Jan 1789 [3] d. 21 July 1791 [3]
 - n. M. Louise (Lizette) b. 25 Feb 1790 [3] d. 24 Aug 1813 [3]
- Children of Jacques & M. Lyonnais dit Boufist/Boseu.
- a. Jacques b. 1805 [6] m. Leocadie Vital, 30 Oct 1826 [3]
 - b. Antoine b. 1806 [6] m. Josepht Gosset 24 Mar 1825 [2]
 - c. Emerante b. 1809 [6] m. J.B. Gauthier on 11 June 1827 [2] m. second to Louis Berthiaume on 9 Jan 1855[2]
 - d. Rosalie(Julie) b. 12 Dec 1810 [3]
 - e. Eleanor(Isidore) b. 1813 [6], m. 22 May 1838 to Angele Fontaine [2]
 - f. Jacques b. 1815 [6]
 - g. Theodore b. 26 April 1812 [3]

6. Francois Landry , b. 19 Nov 1786, son of Jacques Landry and M. Antoine Bibeau [3] m. Marianne Janelle on 27 Jan 1812 [2] d. 27 Sept 1839 [3]

Children:

- a. Francois Noel b. 26 Dec 1812 [3]
- b. Joseph b. 3 Jan 1814 [3] d. 8 May 1812 [3]
- c. Henri b. 15 Aug 1815 [3] d. 8 Sept 1815 [3]
- d. Joseph b. 1 Sept 1816 [3] m. Esther Manseau 20 Feb 1838 [2]
- e. Honore b. 23 Nov 1817 [3] m. Scholastique Despins 9 Feb 1841 [2]
- f. M. Caroline b. 25 Feb 1819 [3] m. Timothide Despins on 2 March 1836 [2]
- g. M. Olive b. 8 Aug 1820 [3] d. 10 Oct 1820 [3]
- h. Zoe b. 12 March 1822 [3] d. 23 Aug 1823 [3]
- i. Calixte b. 21 Aug 1823 [3]
- j. Abraham b. b. 21 Jan 1825 [3]
- k. Sophie b. 1 Aug 1826 [3] d. 21 Aug 1826 [3]
- l. Flore Inerin b. 9 Mar 1828 [3] m. Pierre Bergeron on 19 Feb 1844 [2] m. second to Felix Vachon 26 June 1900 [2]

- (7) m. Marie Basile
- n. Raphael b. 14 Aug 1831 [3] d. 23 Aug 1831 [3]
- o. Henry b. 7 June 1833 [3] d. 3 July 1833
- p. Pierre b. 29 June 1834 [3] d. 7 Aug 1834 [3]
- q. Alphonse de Liguoire b. 15 Oct 1835 [3] d. 7 Aug 1851 [3]
- r. Oscar Dolphe b. 3 Jan 1838 [3] d. 6 May 1838 [3]

7. Marie Basile Landry b. 21 Nov 1829 was the son of Francois and Mariane Janelle [3] m. on 13 Jan 1852 to Emelie Crevier dit Desche-neaux, the daughter of Louis and Angelique Morin [3]. d. 13 Jan 1913 [7]

Children;

- a. Louis b. 11 Oct 1852 [3] m. Louise Wilhelmine Alie (Joseph & Henriette Cote) 31 July 1877 [2]

- b. Phileas b. 9 Jan 1854 [3] m. Cedelia Grenier (Olivier and Josephine Laneuville) 11 Jan 1875 [2] d. 23 April 1881 [9]
- c. Frederick b. 7 Aug 1855 [3] m. Melvina Bouvier on 30 Aug 1887 [2]
- d. Alfred b. 20 Mar 1857 [3] m. Elodie Vereneau on 9 May 1882 [2]
- e. Pierre b. 10 Jan 1859 [3] m. Louise Daneau on 30 Jan 1882 [2] d. 5 Jan 1941 [10] Pierre is gf. of Lucien mentioned in footnote #6
- (8) f. Albert b. 10 Jan 1860 [3] d. 25 Mar 1865 [3]
- g. Joseph
- h. Etienne b. 28 Sept 1864 [3] Migrated to Mass. Never married
- i. Emma Lee b. 17 Aug 1866 [3] m. Roy Denis Descheneaux 14 Mar 1887 [2]
- j. George Henri b. 9 Feb 1869 [3] d. 17 Sept 1872 [3]
- k. Jacques F. b. 25 July 1870 [3] m. Arlise Levesque on 12 Nov 1888 [2]
- l. Eugene b. 14 May 1872 [3] Drowned in St. Francois River as a young child [6]
- m. Helene Emelie Josephine b. 8 Feb 1874 [3] m. Alfred Chenevertg on 7 July 1896 [2] d. 1957 [10]
- n. Adolph Romeo b. 13 Apr 1876 [3] m. Denise Guerin on 6 Jan 1900 [6] d. 1945 [6]

8. Joseph Landry, b. 6 May 1862 in St. Francois du Lac, Quebec, son of Basile Landry and Emelie Crevier dit Descheneaux [3] m. Cedelia Grenier, widow of his brother Phileas, on 26 Mar 1882 [9] d. 12 June 1934 [11]. He came to Oconto Wisconsin in 1880 at the age of 18.

Children:

- a. Minnie b. 27 May 1883 [9] d. 20 Jan 1893 [11]
- b. Emma b. 21 Aug. 1885 [9] m. John Kinart on 25 April 1911 [12] d. 27 Oct 1916 [12]
- c. Wilfred b. 13 April 1887 [13] d. 4 March 1888 [12]
- d. Alfred b. 2 Jan 1889 [13] m. Clara Greenwood 25 April 1911 [12] d. 22 Nov 1957 [12]
- e. Alexander b. 25 April 1891 [12] m. Adele Componde on 6 Dec 1924 [12] d. 8 Nov 1959 [12]
- (9) f. Victor b. 25 Aug 1895 [13] d. 14 Mar 1906 [11]
- g. Mayme b. 27 Sept 1897 [12] d. 29 Oct 1905 [11]
- h. Eva b. 25 Feb 1900 [14] d. 22 Aug 1914 [11]
- i. Edmund

9. Victor Landry, b. 29 July 1893 at Stiles, WI, son of Joseph and Cedelia Grenier [13] m. Julia Luisier, daughter of Louis and Catherine Cochnet on 29 July 1915 [11] d. 16 Sept 1963 [11]

Children:

- a. Norman b. 1916 and died as a small child. [11]
- (10) b. Germaine
- c. Howard b. 22 Oct 1920 at Stiles, WI [4] m. 26 Nov 1946 to Mary Ellis in Millwaukee, WI [15] m. second Betty Garms 22 June 1963 [15]

d. Clarence

b. 30 April 1930 at Stiles, WI [11] m. 30
Dec. 1954 to Grace Helmer at Lena, WI [11]

10. Germaine Landry, b. 8 Jan 1918 at Stiles, WI, daughter of Victor
and Julia Luisier [11] m. Norbert Lemirande son of John and Anna
Tuchowske, on 18 Aug 1945 at Lena WI [11]. m. (second) on 23 Aug 1979
to Gerald Natrop, son of Anthony and Henriette Helmrath, at Wauwato-
sa WI [15]

Children of Germaine and Norbert (surname Lemirande)

a. Julienne b. 10 July 1946 [15]
b. Jacqueline b. 8 July 1948 [15]
c. Patrice b. 16 Sept 1949 [15]
d. Terese b. 8 June 1952 [15]
e. Douglas b. 24 Mar 1954 [15]

FOOTNOTES

1. Bona Arsenaull, Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens
Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index
3. Church Records, St. Francois du Lac, Quebec
4. Birth Records, State Dept of Health, Madison, WI
5. Yamaska County Church Records, Microfilm #103175B, LDS
6. Lucien Landry, 31 rue Traham, Pierreville, Quebec, Canada J0G 1J0.
knows the family oral history. He was born and grew up on the
Island of St. Joseph which was the home of the Landry family
from the middle of the 1700's until 1954. Lucien still resides in
the area and possesses many important original family documents
accumulated since the middle 1700's.
7. Notre Dame de Pierreville Church Records, Quebec
8. United States Census 1880
9. St. Peter's Church Records, Oconto, WI
10. Tombstones in cemetery of Notre Dame de Pierreville church,
Quebec
11. Vital records, Oconto County WI courthouse
12. Landry family records kept by the Joseph Landry family
13. St. Patrick church records at Stiles, WI
14. St. Charles Borromeo church records at Lena WI
15. Vital Records, Milwaukee County Courthouse.

Further information about this genealogy can be obtained from Ger-
maine Natrop, 5441 Willowbrook Lane, Greenfield, WI 53221

THIRD TUESDAY

Meetings of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are held on the third Tuesday of each month
with the exception of December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Bank at 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale,
WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. When classes are scheduled, they
begin at 6:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1990

James Laboo, a member of the staff at M.A.T.C., will discuss the
French and Indian Connection in Wisconsin. A donation will be accept-
ed at the door. At 6:30 P.M. experienced genealogists will be avail-
able to discuss research problems with beginners. Be sure to bring

group sheets, pedigree charts, notes etc.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1990

William Protz leads the historical re-enactment group called Les Troupes de Levis at Ste Foye. This group, headquartered in the Milwaukee area, is especially interested in the French Colonial period of the 18th century. Mr. Protz will discuss the activities of his group. He will also share with us the information he has acquired regarding men and women's clothing of that period. A donation will be accepted at the door. At 6:30 P.M. a class will be presented on the use of city and county directories--their hidden secrets, once you really learn to read them.

NEWSNOTES

GENE-A-RAMA '91. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY 14 AND 15 JUNE

This year's program features ethnic research. Sessions on Polish, Czech, Bohemian, German, French Canadian and Norwegian. Also classes in beginning genealogy, immigration patterns to Wisconsin and computer research. Cost for seminar is \$10.00 before June 4 and \$15.00 after that date. For registration forms contact Betty Plombon, 403 Franklin St., Stanley, WI 54768. or call 715-644-5492

FGS CONFERENCE AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and The Allen County Public Library Historical Genealogy Department are scheduling An All American Conference in Fort Wayne on August 15-17, 1991. This three day conference features a "melting pot" of lectures for a variety of ethnic groups including Dutch, English, French, German, Hispanic, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Scottish and Welsh. There will be a total of 90 sessions. The library will also be offering extended research hours "a moonlight madness extravaganza to allow conference attendees to use the rich resources of one of the largest genealogical repositories in North America". The conference will take place at the Fort Wayne convention facility. The Hilton Hotel at the Convention Center is holding rooms at \$67.00 per room. Holiday Inn Downtown (2 blocks away) is holding rooms for \$55.00 per person.

The Wisconsin Genealogical Council is planning to rent busses to go to the convention--the cost will be \$45.00 round trip. Check with Emil Krause, 6083 CTY TRK S, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494 to see if there will be a stop in Milwaukee.

HELP PURCHASE 1920 SOUNDINDEX

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society has been asked by the State Historical Society to aid in raising funds for the purchase of the 1920 Soundex. (A complete set of 2,076 rolls of microfilm of the 1920 census costs \$80,000. The 8,590 rolls of 1920 Soundex will cost \$170,000.) The State Society has authorized a special fund drive for this purpose. They ask that you give thought to the value of this soundex and be generous in your giving. Checks should be

made payable to WSGS, marked 1920 Soundex and mailed to WSGS, 2109-20th Avenue, Monroe, WI 53566-3426. This is tax deductible.

"THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA" AT NEWBERRY

From March 1 through May 31 the Newberry Library will be featuring two displays dealing the with French presence in North America. One is geared towards children, and will feature many artifacts that should be of interest to people of all ages. The other is a cartographic exhibition called "Plotting French Settlement in North America". Both these exhibits are designed to accompany the meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society at the Newberry Library in May of 1991.

MANITOWOC WORKSHOP

See the last issue of the QUARTERLY for information about this seminar which will take place on Friday and Saturday, March 8th and 9th.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

President: Eugene Connerton, 4478 N. 26th St., Milwaukee, WI 53209 414 873 9479
Vice-President: Barbara Glassel, 8709 N. 66th St., Brown Deer, WI 53223 414 354 8018
Treasurer: Beverly La Belle, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151 414 425 8783
Recording Secretary: Germaine Natrop, 5441 Willowbrook Lane, Greenfield, WI 53221 414 281 4825
Corresponding Secretary: James Gaboury, 315 North West Avenue #202, Waukesha, WI 53186 414 547 5386
Director: Mary Dunsirn, 324 N. Waterville Rd., Oconomowoc WI 53066. 414 646 3423
Director: Patricia Ustine, 8811 W. Stuth Avenue, West Allis WI 53227 414 321 0727

Send dues, both new and renewal, to the treasurer, Beverly LaBelle. Also send to her new entries for the next edition of Nous Nous En Souvenons!.

Send change of address to Mary Dunsirn as well as information about migration patterns of French Canadians into Wisconsin.

Send information for the QUARTERLY and all exchanges to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220 414 541 8820

Send family recipes to Suzette and Lynette Hulgán, N2698 Row Road, Merrill WI 54452

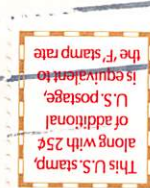
Send information about places in Wisconsin in which the French settled to Kateri Dupuis, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210. 414 871 5010.

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin annual dues for individuals are \$7.00 and family membership is \$10.00. QUARTERLY Editor: Pat Geyh. Publication Committee: Josephine Christon, Patricia Geyh, Eugene Connerton, Patricia Ustine, Marilyn Bourbonais, Mary Dunsirn, Beverly LaBelle and Suzette Hulgán. 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) 1991 by French Canadian /Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

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Wauwatosa, WI 53203

WI 532

MAIL TO





A/R

**FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN
GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN**

QUARTERLY

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 4

MAY 1991

BASTILLE DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!

The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are once again setting up the French Canadian/Acadian Cultural Tent at the Annual Bastille Days festival in Milwaukee. It is located on Jefferson Street between Wisconsin Avenue and Wells Street as well as in Cathedral Square. The festival will take place on July 11-14. The tent, 20' x 30' in size, will once again feature Snort Dupuis, the woodcarver of French Canadian/Acadian descent who will demonstrate woodcarving, and display his work.

In addition, this year, we will have with us David Thibideau, a raconteur and writer who will recall the stories of the early French Canadians in Wisconsin, especially those in lumbering. He will also tell of the Peshtigo fire. Some of his tales are factual, of course. Some are tall indeed.

Displays showing a time line of the French in Wisconsin, immigration routes of the French Canadians to Wisconsin and other items of interest will be featured. In addition the members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will be registering people of French Canadian/Acadian heritage and learning from them the information they have about their families.

WE NEED YOUR HELP! Members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists are urged to set aside time to work at the Cultural Tent during Bastille Days. Write to or telephone Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Avenue, Brookfield, WI 53005 414 786 6408. Those of you from out of the Milwaukee metropolitan area should plan to come and join the group. During the last week in June directions will be mailed to all volunteers so most questions will be answered ahead of time.

**FRENCH CANADIAN SETTLERS IN THE
CHIPPEWA VALLEY**

By Anne Keller

(When I was asked to write an article for the QUARTERLY about the French Canadians who settled in the Chippewa Valley area I thought, "Sure, that'll be easy." There are lots of us now, which must mean that there were many families here earlier. Easy, n'est-ce pas? Not so easy.

Unfortunately there has not been much specific information in the written histories that I consulted, but I'll share what I have gleaned from various sources.)

sources.)

There are many people who live in the area, which is present-day Chippewa, Rusk, Dunn and Eau Claire counties, who still carry the names of those French Canadians who arrived here well over a century ago. Just check the phone book: Belisle, Bergeron, Boisvert, DeLisle, Felix, Hebert, Lebeis, Levesseur, LeCleir, LaFaive and that's not even half of the alphabet. Shouldn't that make their history easy to find?

The History of The Chippewa Valley, (1891-92) says that the first saw mill was constructed in 1822 and "slowly the tide of migration to the pineries set in." First there was a general exodus from the eastern states, then "the immigrants from Europe, especially Sweden, came later on, until the population became a mixture of French-Canadians, Indians, half-breeds, Americans, English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Germans, etc." Although it isn't mentioned in this text, it should be noted that the location of this first saw mill was on the site of the present city of Menomonie, which is in Dunn County.

In 1832 Louis DeMarie, a Canadian of French Ancestry, and his wife, who had a French father and a Chippewa mother, came from Praairie du Chien where they had been living after leaving the Red River of the North. They settled at what is now west Eau Claire. He established himself there as a trader with the Indians.

On 29 July 1837, following a treaty with the Indians at Fort Snelling, near what is now Minneapolis, land which included a part of the Chippewa Valley came into possession of the United States government. Immediately a number of American Fur Company agents enlisted a group of men at Prairie du Chien to erect a saw mill at the Falls of the Chippewa River. Jean Brunet, a native of France, was placed in charge. He brought along boatmen, axmen, loggers and mechanics who had been French-Canadian voyageurs. Many of these people also had left the "Red River of the North" earlier to settle in Prairie du Chien.

The 1850 Census of Chippewa County lists 618 people: 7 from France, 62 males older than 21 and 1 female from Canada (nationality not listed) 14 males and 17 females from Red River. My suspicion is that the females from Red River were probably Indian, and the males were either French-Canadian or Metis. At the time of this census Chippewa County included the land from the Buffalo River north to Lake Court Oreilles.

"Up to this period (1854) the county was without schools or churches, or even newspapers, except at long intervals. Social intercourse was reduced to a minimum for want of the elements of social life. There were Yankees, Frenchmen, Indians and squaws, a most unpromising social melange." (History of Northern Wisconsin--Chippewa County: 1881)

By 1860 Chippewa County was somewhat smaller in area than ten years previously. The 1860 Census of Chippewa County lists 1890 people: 138 from Canada, one from Canada-West and four from Canada-East. Of these 8 were children, 21 were women and the rest were men.

A few years ago the Chippewa County Genealogical Society made a very complete index of all the Intention and Naturalization papers found

in various books and files in the court house. By working on this index over a period of a few years, we came to the understanding that many, many French Canadian men arrived here in the 1870s, a time when the lumbering industry most needed hearty young men to work in the woods during the winter. It seems that the men were required to fill out intention papers in order to secure a job, but that a great percentage of them never completed their stated desire to become citizens.

The Historical Atlas of Wisconsin (1878) shows French Town as lying on the south side of the Chippewa River. It would one day be part of the city of Chippewa Falls. The residents there were French-Canadian.

Diamond Jubilee: The History of Notre Dame Parish (1856-1931) tells a bit more about the varied population of the area. This is the first parish in the area, and it was thus observed, "When a Catholic Mission was established at Chippewa Falls, the population consisted mostly of French Canadians, Indians, and half-breeds, with an occasional Irish, Scotch, or German. The principle members of the flock were Jean Brunet, Louis Demarais, Francis Gauthier, Charles Belisle, George Michelin, Pierre Rousseau, Charles Carufel, Joseph Trepanier, and George Warren....The first structure was built in 1856....Contemporary with these gentlemen were Charles Langevin, Frank Bonneville, Louis Huber, Benjamin Monahan, Colishe Allen, Bartholemew Rooney, Edward Felix (Peloquin), Mike Gough, John Murphy, Joseph Hebert, John McDonald, Dan Sullivan, Pat Roan, Louis Auger, John Morning, Michael LaDuc, Pierre Blais, John Maloney, James Nolan, Mike Hogan, Telesphore Dussault, Bruno Vinette, Jake Kreiling, Michael Hall, Peter Lego, Abraham Hebert, Flavian LeBoeuf, Wm. Gagnier, John P. Mitchell, Charles Mandelert, Charles Dauphinais, Mike Meinen, George Hartmann, Charles Bergeron, Denis Lemoine, Pat Daly, Louis Vincent, Charles Revord, Theophile Pateneau, Leon Berthiaume, Ludger Bastien, the McDonald brothers and a Mr. Mahler.

Check the phone book. There are still many of these names listed!

APOLOGIES TO MARY ANNE DEFNET

The February 1991 issue of the Quarterly featured an excellent article on the Belgian settlers in the Green Bay area written by Mary Anne Defnet. Her byline was not included with the article and the editor of the Quarterly hereby offers apologies for this unintentional oversight.

WISCONSIN FARM STATISTICS CAN BE OF VALUE TO GENEALOGISTS

By Beverly LaBelle

The Annual Enumeration of Farm Statistics in Wisconsin covering the years 1923-1960 is a little known source of information and little used by genealogists. This is evidenced by the fact that most microfilm is still in the negative form. These statistics can be obtained from the Archives located on the fourth floor of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. These reports are known as the Series 751 Farm Statistics.

The records have been filmed by county and then by year. Therefore, when requesting that a positive copy of a microfilm be made it is necessary to indicate to the archivist the name of the county being researched and probable years.

Having obtained the film it will be found that the information is arranged first by year, then by township, then by fillage, and then by city. Names are not in alphabetical order so it may be necessary to go through the entire township, village or city to find a particular surname.

The type of information obtained will vary depending upon the year. In general, the information will include the name of the farm operator, acres of specified crops planted and farm machinery owned, and the number of people residing on the farm. A pleasant surprise is found in the 1942 statistics where the residents are listed by sex and in categories as follows: under 10 years; 10-15 years; 15-20 years; 20-30 years; and 30 years and over.

The information on farm statistics prior to 1917 has not been deposited with the Archives. According to the 1915 Wisconsin Statutes, similar types of information was to be gathered and two copies were to be made. One copy was to be deposited in the office of the town clerk, and the other copy with the clerk of the county. Perhaps this information is still accessible in the individual counties.

These statistics give an interesting history of the development of an ancestor's farm. This is true especially when they are used in combination with the Farm Schedules found in the 1870 Census.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES AND THEIR AREA RESEARCH CENTERS

As has been discussed in other issues of the QUARTERLY, many of the older records of the individual counties in Wisconsin have been transferred to one of the various Area Research Centers scattered throughout the state. Maps are available indicating the areas from which each Center draws its records. In addition to that map there is a listing of the various counties with the location of the Area Research Center to which its records are sent indicated in next to it in parentheses. It is duplicated below.

Adams	(UW-Stevens Point)	Marathon	(UW-Stevens Point)
Ashland	(Northland College)	Marinette	(UW-Green Bay)
Barron	(UW-Stout)	Marquette	(UW-Oshkosh)
Bayfield	(Northland College)	Menominee	(UW-Green Bay)
Brown	(UW-Green Bay)	Milwaukee	(UW-Milwaukee)
Buffalo	(UW-Eau Claire)	Monroe	(UW-LaCrosse)
Burnett	(UW-River Falls)	Oconto	(UW-Green Bay)
Calumet	(UW-Green Bay)	Oneida	(UW-Stevens Point)
Chippewa	(UW-Eau Claire)	Outagamie	(UW-Green Bay)
Clark	(UW-Eau Claire)	Ozaukee	(UW-Milwaukee)
Columbia	(SHSW-Madison)	Pepin	(UW-Stout)
Crawford	(UW-Platteville)	Pierce	(UW-River Falls)
Dane	(SHSW-Madison)	Polk	(UW-River Falls)

Dodge	(UW-Oshkosh)	Portage	Price	(UW-Eau Claire)
Door	(UW-Green Bay)		Racine	(UW-Parkside)
Douglas	(UW-Superior)		Richland	(UW-Platteville)
Dunn	(UW-Stout)		Rock	(UW-Whitewater)
EauClaire	(UW-EauClaire)		Rusk	(UW-Eau Claire)
Florence	(UW-Green Bay)		Saint Croix	(UW-River Falls)
FondDulac	(UW-Oshkosh)		Sauk	(SHSW-Madison)
Forest	(UW-Stevens Point)		Sawyer	(UW-Eau Claire)
Grant	(UW-Platteville)		Shawano	(UW-Green Bay)
Green	(UW-Platteville)		Sheboygan	(UW-Milwaukee)
GreenLake	(UW-Oshkosh)		Taylor	(UW-EauClaire)
Iowa	(UW-Platteville)		Trempealeau	(UW-LaCrosse)
Iron	(Northland College)		Vernon	(UW-LaCrosse)
Jackson	(UW-LaCrosse)		Walworth	(UW-Whitewater)
Juneau	(UW-Stevens Point)		Washington	(UW-Milwaukee)
Kenosha	(UW-Parkside)		Waukesha	(UW-Milwaukee)
Kewaunee	(UW-Green Bay)		Waupaca	(UW-Stevens Point)
LaCrosse	(UW-LaCrosse)		Wausara	(UW-Stevens Point)
Lafayette	(UW-Platteville)		Winnebago	(UW-Oshkosh)
Langlade	(UW-Stevens Point)		Wood	(UW-Stevens Point)
Lincoln	(UW-Stevens Point)			
Manitowoc	(UW-Green Bay)			

Area Research Centers do not have standardized hours through-out the state. It is wise, therefore, to call ahead before arriving to do research. The following are the phone numbers for the various Centers.

U.W. EauClaire	715-836-2739 or 715-836-3873
U.W. Greenbay	414-465-2539
U.W. LaCrosse	608-785-8511
S.H.S.W-Madison	608-262-3338
U.W. Milwaukee	414-229-5402
Northland College	715-682-4531 ext 311
U.W. Oshkosh	414-424-3347
U.W. Parkside	414-553-2411
U.W. Platteville	608-342-1688
U.W. Riverfalls	715-425-3567
U.W. Stevens Point	715-346-2586
U.W. Stout	715-232-2300
U.W. Superior	715-394-8512
U.W. Whitewater	414-472-5520

BORDER LINES; BACK TO FRANCOIS-AMABLE GAGNON, 1747

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 QUALITERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French-Canadian 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. Francois-Amable Gagnon, son of Pierre-Jean and Marguerite Marquet-Perigord, was born in St. Francois du Lac, Quebec, 8 Oct 1747.(Jette, p. 456). He married Francoise Cloutier about 1790. Francois-Amable died 11 Nov 1825 in St. Francois du Lac. Francoise died 22 Dec 1827 in the same place.

Children:

- (2) a. Francois
- b. Michel b. 30 Sept 1792, St. F. du Lac [1]
- c. Joseph d. 12 Sept 1809 [1]

2. Francois Gagnon, son of Francois-Amable and Francoise Cloutier, was born 3 March 1791 in St. Francois du Lac, Quebec. [1] He married Madeleine Cote, daughter of Louis and Josephte Allard, on 23 Jan 1815 in St. Francois du Lac. [2]

Children:

- a. Francois d. 7 Dec. 1815, St. Francois du Lac
- (3) b. Louis

3. Louis Gagnon, son of Francois and Madeleine Cote, was born 21 June 1817 in St. Francois du Lac, Quebec [3]. He married Emelia Gorham daughter of David Brass Gorham and Adeline Sauve-LaPlante on 20 Jan 1845 in Green Bay, Brown County, WI. [4] Louis died 2 Dec. 1886. He is buried in Stiles, WI.[5]

Children:

- a. Eliza b. 20 Oct. 1845, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [4]
- b. Joseph b. 30 Oct 1847, d. 1 Dec 1923, Stiles, WI [4]
- c. Francois b. 1851, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [4]
- (4) d. Mary (Twin)
- e. Pauline (Twin b. 16 Oct 1854, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI
- f. Leonard (Twin b. Dec 1855, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [6]
- g. Louis (Twin) b. Dec 1855, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [6]
- h. David b. 7 June 1857, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [6]
- i. Ellen b. 1858, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [6]
- j. J. Philomene b. 1860, d. 1860, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI
- k. Alfred b. Feb 1862, Tn. of Scott, Brown Co., WI [7]
- l. Christine b. 1863 [6]
- m. Odile b. 1865 [6]
- n. William b. 1867 [6]

4. Mary Gagnon, daughter of Louis Gagnon and Emilia Gorham, was born 16 October 1854 in the Town of Scott, Brown County, WI. She married Louis Proulx, the son of Theodule Proulx and Angele Cartier, on 31 March 1869 in the Green Bay area. Mary died on 20 April 1923 and is buried at Wabeno in Forest County, WI. [8] Mary, Louis and their son Joseph survived the Peshtigo fire.

Children (surname Proulx/Prue):

- a. Joseph b. 24 June 1871, Peshtigo, Marinette Co, WI. [8], [9] and [10]

- b. Pauline b. 1873
- (5) c. Angeline
- d. M. Louise(Amelia) b. 24 Dec 1877, Abrams, Oconto Co., WI
- e. Edward b. 1 April 1879, Abrams, Oconto Co., WI
- f. Alfred b. 1881, Chase, Oconto Co., WI
- g. Eliza b. 11 Jan 1883, Sampson, Marinette Co., WI
- h. Margaret Anna b. 30 April 1886,
- i. Leonard b. 29 June 1888, Oconto, Oconto Co., WI
- j. William b. 15 April 1889, Oconto, Oconto Co., WI
- k. Louis b. 8 Feb 1891, Oconto, Oconto Co., WI
- l. Emily b. 20 May 1892, Oconto, Oconto Co., WI

5. Angeline Proulx (Prue) daughter of Louis Proulx and Mary Gagnon was born on 11 August 1874 at Pensaukee, Oconto Co, WI. She married William Charlton, son of John and Mathilda Rymer, on 7 June 1891 at the Town of Morgan, Oconto Co., WI. [11] Angeline died 6 April 1940 and is buried in West Allis, WI. William died 14 August 1937 and is buried in West Allis, WI.

Children, surname Charlton:

- (6) a. Grace Etta
- b. Mary Louise b. 16 July 1894, Underhill, Oconto Co., WI
- c. Theresa Elizabeth b. 2 March 1897, Underhill, Oconto Co., WI
- d. Howard William b. 11 Sept 1899, Underhill, Oconto Co., WI
- e. Mabel Angeline b. 17 March 1903, Pound, Marinette Co., WI
- f. Earl Edward b. 13 July 1905, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- g. Samuel John b. Nov. 1907, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- h. Pearl b. 9 May, 1910, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- i. James Robert b. 18 Nov 1917, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI

6. Grace Etta Charlton, daughter of William Charlton and Angeline Proulx(Prue) was born 6 Feb 1893 at Dunbar, Marinette Co., WI. She married William T. McNulty, the son of Henry and Katherine Kehoe, on 30 June 1914 at Wabeno, Forest Co., WI. Grace died 9 May 1959 and William died 30 August 1959. Both are buried in Wabeno, WI. [8]

Children, surname McNulty:

- (7) a. Leola
- b. Beatrice b. 25 June 1916, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- c. Lucille b. 5 Nov. 1917, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- d. Charlotte b. 6 August 1919, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- e. George b. 8 Feb 1921, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- f. Edna b. 11 Nov 1922, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- g. Darlene b. 17 July 1924, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- h. Harold b. 19 Oct 1925, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- i. Etherel b. 11 Dec 1927, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- j. Mary b. 23 Feb 1929, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI
- k. Audrey b. 6 Feb 1931, Wabeno, Forest Co., WI

7. Leola McNulty, daughter of William and Grace Charlton was born 15 April 1915 at Wabeno, WI. She married Oswald H. Calkins, the son of Henry Calkins and Anna Jensen, on 9 March 1940 at Milwaukee, WI.

Children, surname Calkins:

- a. Diane
- b. Donna

- b. 10 Oct 1945, Milwaukee, WI
- b. 26 Dec 1947, Milwaukee, WI.

Footnotes:

1. Parish Record, St. Francois Du Lac, Quebec, LDS film #1031749
2. Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index
3. Naturalization Papers
4. Vital Records, Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay, WI
5. St. Patrick Catholic Church Death Record Book, Stiles, WI
6. 1870 U.S. Census, Oconto Co., WI
7. Vital Records, Brown Co. Ct. Hse, Green Bay, WI, vol 53 (spelled Gunion)
8. Family records
9. Vital Records, Marinette Co. Cthse, Marinette, WI
10. Vital Records, Oconto Co. Cthse, Oconto, WI
11. Marriage Certificate
12. Wm. Charlton's naturalization papers.

Further information about this genealogy can be obtained from Ms. Leola K. Calkins, 5822 W. Thurston Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53218. Her records go back to Pierre Gagnon in the 1500's in Tourouvre, Perche, France and include clarification of the disputed lineage of Pierre Jean Gagnon who was born in 1693.

COUSINS

Listed below are the names, addresses and surnames being researched of people who have joined The French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin since the publication of the surname listing sent out with the November 1990 issue.

ANSLEY, JOY, 11000 Bluestem Back Road, Oklahoma City, Ok, 73162.
APPS, CHRISTINE T., 1645 S. 32nd St., Milwaukee, WI 53215. Boudreau,
Bourque, Poirier, Thibeault
BEAUVAIS, TOM, 21 Billman Terrace, Sioux City, IA 51104
CARRIGAN, PATRICK M., 2383 Richland Ave, San Jose, CA 95125 Brouiette,
Bruette, Carr, Laundry
DEMPSEY, DOROTHY SAUVE, 16522 5th Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98148,
Bowman, Sauve
FERCHO, THOMAS AND DONNA, 3448 S. 92nd St., Milwaukee WI 53227.. Paige,
LeClair
FITZPATRICK, HELEN, 101 Cardiff Rd, Wales, WI 53183 Campeau, DeHate,
LaRiviere, Mondeau, Mondeaux, Quell
GAGNON, ROBERT F., 154 Main St., Thiensville, WI: 53092
GARDINER, ALLEN H., 115 Portland Terrace, Webster Groves, MO 63119.
Gardiner, Gardner, Jardinier
HARSHMAN, ROSEMARIE, 2818 N.E. Littler Way, Vancouver, WA 98662
HOBLE, MARGARET, 133 South Vine, St. Mary's, Ohio 45885
JOHNSON, SUSAN H. , 1754 N. Elinor, Appleton, WI 54914, Dupuis, Moreau
NATARELLI, KATHY V., 3820 S. 104th St., Greenfield, WI 53228
REILLY, MARY AND DENNIS, 1305 Sorrento Drive, GreenBay, WI 54304. DeGrace,
Boisclair, Desautel, Desotel, Tebbits, Tibbits, Williams
SADOWSKI, PATRICIA, 3954 N. 93rd St. Apt #2, Milwaukee, WI 53222. Forcica
SZCZEPANSKI, JANIS DELONAY, 6113 S. 37th St., Greenfield, WI 53221. Vallier,

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section will appear in each issue of the FCGW Quarterly. Send in any queries to be published to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220. Please type or print on a 3 1/2 x 11 inch sheet of paper.

CHRISTON, Josephine, 12950 Nelson Ave., Brookfield, WI 53005 would like to hear from anyone researching Michel/Felix LAUZON, son of Michel and Agathe Dumouchel, married to Eulalie ?. Possibly lived in Calumet Co., WI in 1860/1870. May have been from St. Scholastique, Deux Montagne, Montreal, PQ, Shefford Co., PQ or Sherbrooke Co., PQ.

SOPP, George, 23952 Nomar St., Woodland Hills, CA 91367 is seeking help to resolve a family debate. Bernard MIVILLE DIT DESCHENES married Louise MIVILLE (Charles and Madeline Ouellet) (contract Dionne 7 Jan 1757. Parents of Bernard are debated. The genealogist Drouin shows that his parents are Bernard and Marie Francoise Soucy. Others show that his parents are Pierre-Rene and Marie Anne Roy-Desjardins. Both Bernard and Pierre-Rene are children of Jean and Madeleine Dube. Can you help me find the truth? (Editor's note: Let's add to the confusion by pointing out that J. Leboeuf in Complement au Dictionnaire Genealogique Tanguay not only states that Bernard is the son of Pierre-Rene and Marie-Anne Roy-Desjardins, but also states that this information is recorded in a marriage contract record by notary B.J. Richard, dated 23 April 1758. It would seem that the best way to settle this would be to go to the nearest LDS Family History Center and order out films of these two notorial records or write to Quebec to have them send photocopies of both records. Explain the problem and cite the records. They charge \$10.00 per hour to look up the contracts and \$.15 per page to photocopy. Address is Societe de Genealogie de Quebec, Genealogical Research Service, Case postale 9066, Sainte-Foy, Province of Quebec, Canada G1V 4JAB)

HARSHMAN, , Rosemarie Chenette, 2818 N.E. Littler Way, Vancouver, Washington 98662 is seeking information about the following:

1. CHENET/CHENETTE, Alexis, b. 1742, Acadie, son of Joseph and Isabel THIBODEAU, was deported to the Boston area 1755, married there to Marguerite BRAULT/BREAU, b. 1745, Acadie, daughter of Pierre and Marie Josephe DUPUIS. Rehabilitation of the marriage at L'Assumption, Quebec, 6 Sep 1767. Desire any information on this family. Collect material on all Chenette families and will be happy to share. 2. Looking for parents and siblings of Edouard J. PARMENTIER, b. 26 Jan 1831, Trois Rivières, Quebec, and of his wife Elise LAVERGNE, b. 10 March 1841, Canada. They raised a large family at L'Erable, Iroquois Co., Illinois. Some members of the Parmentier family lived in the Greenbay, WI area. 3. DES JARLAIS, Thomas, b. ca 1800, possibly Illinois/Missouri, married an Indian woman, Marguerite MASKIGONNE. He was probably in the fur trade. Their dau. Marguerite was b. 1834 and married Joseph GAGNON, son of Louison and Elizabeth CARON of St. Cuthbert, Quebec on 18 July 1842 at Ft. Vancouver, Washington Territory. 4. Need birthdate, place, siblings of Marguerite GIGUERE, daughter of Charles and Madeleine CHABOT who were married 28 June 1769 at Fortier.

LA BELLE, Beverly, 4527 S. Oakwood Terr., New Berlin, WI 53151, would be interested to hear from anyone with French-Canadian and German ancestry-living in New York state around 1867. Felix RICHARD was born December 1837 in Canada. His father was born in French Canada and his mother in Germany. He married Elizabeth KLINE, German ancestry, and had a daughter, Emma, born in Syracuse in 1867.

LDS FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

New acquisitions for Wisconsin are now available through the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Oshkosh Area Research center; naturalizations for Dodge, Green Lake Fondulac, Winnebago counties; probates for Marquette County.

State Historical Society, naturalizations, 1844-1955, for Sauk Co.

State Historical Society, probate boxes, 1847-1860, for Dane Co.

Richland Co. probate boxes, 1850-1986

Rock County probates, 1832-1988.

MEMBERS TRAVEL TO GREEN BAY FOR RESEARCH

On a lovely spring morning, Wednesday April 3, 1991, Mary Dunsirn, Helen Fitzpatrick, Marilyn Bourbonais and Pat Ustine traveled to Green Bay for a day of Genealogical research. Art and Naomi Bugenhagen from Crivitz met them at the Brown County Library.

No time was wasted deciding where to start. Mary took off to Allouez to the Green Bay Diocese Offices-Archives. The Bugenhagens and Pat walked to the Brown County Register of Deeds. Marilyn and Helen stayed at the Brown County Library to do research in the Local History and Genealogy Department.

In the afternoon the group gathered again at the Brown County Library where Mary Jane Herber, head of the Local History and Genealogy Department, familiarized them with that department. Fond memories of Marie St. Louis were kindled as everyone became acquainted with her books and records which are located there.

The next stop was the Area Research Center at U.W. Green Bay where Debbie Anderson, archivist, gave an orientation. For the rest of the evening until closing Debbie and her assistant we kept busy pulling the various records for the group to study.

Another trip was taken by members to the Library at the State Historical Society in Madison.

These trips are planned for small groups who are interested in

traveling together to do research. They are coordinated by Helen Fitzpatrick and Norma Christiansen.

FCGW RECIPE BOOK AVAILABLE SOON

RECIPES FROM THE KITCHENS OF OUR GRANDMERES, will be available for sale at the Bastille Days Cultural Center this coming July. It is filled with recipes from many of the members of the organization and includes main dishes, vegetables, bread, soup, desserts and a miscellaneous section called Lagniappe.

In addition information about Quebec cuisine and tales of individual French grandmothers make the book a pleasure to read for chef and non chef alike.

A notice, with an order form, will be sent to each member in the near future. Plan to order immediately inasmuch as only 200 will be printed.

THIRD TUESDAY

Meetings of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are held on the third Tuesday of each month with the exception of December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Bank at 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is adjacent to Southridge and next to Big Boys. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. When classes are scheduled, they begin at 6:30 P.M.

Tuesday, 16 July 1991: Relax and celebrate the conclusion of another Bastille Days festival. Bring along finger foods of some sort, all your memories and welcome any new members who may have joined the group over the weekend. Did you take pictures of Bastille Days? If so, why not get them to a 24 hour developer on Monday and bring them to the meeting.

1991/92 DUES PAYABLE IN JUNE

Dues for the 1991/92 membership year are due by 30 June 1991: \$7.00 for individual members and \$10.00 for families. THERE IS AN EXTRA \$1.00 CHARGE FOR RENEWALS RECEIVED AFTER 1 AUGUST.

The QUARTERLY is now sent by bulk mail at a reduction in the cost of postage. This makes it possible to avoid a raise in the cost of dues. Naturally those who renew their membership after the August issue is mailed will receive their back issues, however they will have to be mailed first class. Therefore any renewals received after 1 August will have an extra \$1.00 charge attached in order to cover this extra postage.

ACTION ITEM. SEND IN PEDIGREE CHARTS FOR BASTILLE DAY DISPLAY

Those who send in pedigree charts of their French Canadian/Acadian heritage will have them displayed once again in the French Canadian Cultural Tent at Bastille Days. Many of you sent them in last year and we have those indexed and will once again use them this year.

Those, however, who did not send in any last year or who have more to send this year, please address them to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220 before July 4 of this year.

Remember when selecting the pedigree charts, be sure to send those which include people who were married during the 1800's and 1900's first. If you have already sent those, then forward charts giving names of people living during the 1700's and then the 1600's. It will be easier for people to make connections with those charts showing people who lived in the 1800's and 1900's. We, therefore, want them first.

Last year the response from all of you was wonderful and those in attendance at Bastille days spent many hours looking at the charts.

* * * * *
FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

President: Eugene Connerton, 4478 N. 26th St., Milwaukee, WI 53209 414 873 9479
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Corresponding Secretary: James Gaboury, 315 North West Avenue #2302, Waukesha, WI 53186 414 547 5386
Director: Mary Dunsirn, 324 N. Waterville Rd., Oconomowoc WI 53066. 414 646 3423
Director: Patricia Ustine, 8811 W. Stuth Avenue, West Allis WI: 53227 414 321 0727

Send dues, both new and renewal, the treasurer, Beverly LaBelle. Also send to her new entries for the next edition of Nous Nous En Souvenons!.

Send change of address to Mary Dunsirn.

Send information for the QUARTERLY and all exchanges to Pat Geyh, 4624 West Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220.
414 541 8820.

Send information about places in Wisconsin in which the French settled to Kateri Dupuis, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210. 414 871 5010

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin annual dues for individuals are \$7.00 and family membership is \$10.00. They are due by the end of June each year. Renewals received after 1 August are charged \$1.00 extra to cover cost of first class mail for back issues of QUARTERLY. QUARTERLY editor: Pat Geyh. Publication Committee: Josephine Christon, Patricia Geyh, Eugene Connerton, Patricia Ustine, Marilyn Bourbonais, Mary Dunsirn, Beverly LaBelle and Suzanne Hulkan. 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) 1991 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin.