



# FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

## QUARTERLY

VOLUME 7

NUMBER 1

AUGUST 1992

#### SPEND OCTOBER 24TH WITH F.C.G.W.

A very special all day meeting of the French Canadidan/Acadian Genealogy Society, featuring guest speaker Lee Scrivner, will take place on Saturday, October 24th 1992 at the Shorewood, WI Library Community Center.

Scrivener, a frequent speaker in the Northeast part of the state, will give us a glimpse into the tools, food, clothing and equipment of the early French explorers in Wisconsin. His presentation is called "A Visit from an Early French Explorer—a Time Traveler" He was interested in United States western migration, but then found himself going back even further in time, becoming intrigued with the French and Indan war period. He is also an artist who works with learther, birch bark, raw hide and stained glass.

In addition to Scrivener's presentation, Pat Geyh will discuss French Canadian genealogical research. This is planned to provide some review for more experienced genealogists, but also to go into depth about lesser known sources of French Canadian research.

The Schedule is as follows:

9:00-9:30 A.M. Registration. \$5.00 donation requested. Coffee served.

9:30-10:00 A.M. F.C.G. W. meeting--open to members and non-members

10:00-10:50 A.M.-" Let's Trace Those French-Canadians Back into Quebec." Pat Geyh

11:00-11:50 A.M.-"Where Else Can I Search in Quebec?"

Pat Geyh

12:00-1:00 Noon Lunch. Restaurants nearby. It may be difficult to get back from a restaurant in one hour, therefore you may wish to bring a brown bag. Dessert and coffee/tea will be available for \$1.50.

1:00 -2:30 P.M. A Visit from an Early French
Explorer -- A Time Traveler. Lee Scrivener

The Shorewood Public Library is located at 2030 E. Shorewood Blvd, Shorewood WI and occupies that entire block between Murray Avenue and Frederick Ave. To get there, exit HWY #43 at Capital Drive. Travel east on Capital Drive until Murray Avenue. Turn south (right) on Murray for one block to Shorwood Boulevard. The main entrance is on Shorewood Boulevard. The entrance on Murray Avenue is for the handicapped. The parking lot behind the library can be entered from Frederick Avenue and the entrance there will lead immediately do the door going downstairs to the meeting room.

It is asked that those who intend to attend this all day event send their reservation, hopefully with a \$5.00 donation, to our treasurer, Beverly LaBelle 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151. We will be glad to accept your donation to the door as well.

MAKE CHANGES ON TWO ISSUES OF THE QUARTERLY BEFORE REFERRING TO THE ENCLOSED SEVEN YEAR INDEX

Enclosed is an index to the first six volumes of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Quarterly. Before referring to it, however, refer to your back issues of the Quarterly and make the following changes:

The May 1989 issue should be Volume THREE, Number FOUR. The August 1990 issue should be Volume FIVE, Number ONE.

The issues are indexed as such.

You will notice that each citation in the Index has three parts. First is the volume number in which the indexed name appears (i.e. V3), then is the issue number (i.e. #3 and after that the page within the issue (i.e. p.07)

Many thanks should be given to Beverly LFaBelle, who entered all the data, and Mary Dunsirn, who edited all the data. Without the two of them, this index would not be published.

If you do not have the complete set of QUARTERLY s you may wish to order back issues. This can be done by contacting Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Boulevard, Wauwatosa, WI 53213. Tell her the issue(s) you want and send \$2.50 per issue. If you

#### QUESTIONS DES LECTURES

Mrs. Marie Ponschock, 1900 Kellner St., #802, Manitowoc, WI 54220-15555 is seeking information about the following people and correspondence with any of their descendants.

Louis Coutlee (1709-1785) and wife Marie LaBossee" who came from Vitry France 1742. He had son Louis, JR (1750-1814) who m. Elizabeth LaDuc. Their son Hyacinthe (1786-1879) m. Catherine Stafford. Two of their sons Henry & George settled in Manitowoc, WI coming to this area from Cedars Quebec.

Another family Mrs. Ponschock is interested in is that of Modeste/Matthias LaCount, b. 1812 and wife Josephine Bebeau b. 1819 who came to USA through Detroit Oct. 1839. His brother Joseph, b. 1805 and wife Jane came from Three Rivers, Quebec and crossed over to Waddington, N.Y. Three sons weer born there: David, James and Joseph, between 1825 and 1828. All settled in Manitowoc Cty., WI. David later became a doctor in the Chilton WI area.

Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Avenue, Greenfield, WI 53220 is interested in corresponding with anyone who is researching the Fillion family from Delta County, MI. She would like to learn more about the place in Canada from which Mathias(Matt, Matthew) Fillian came. He married Emma Salvail (Salvial) in Delta County. Matt was the son of Evangeliste Fillion and Margrete.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONISIN INC.

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 LaBelle, 4527 S. Dakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151 414 425 8783
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Director: Mary Dunsirn, 324 N. Waterville Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066 414 646 3423
Director: Patricia Ustine, B811 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, 324 N. Waterville Rd., Oconomowoc, WI 53066

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

Send order for merchandise to Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Blvd, Wauwatosa, WI 53213
"From the Kitchens of Our Grandmeres", \$5.00 each plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

Back issue of QUARTERLY, \$2.00 plus \$.50 postage and handling.

"Nour Nous En Souvenon" \$8.,00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc. annual dues for individual are \$7.00 and family membership is \$10.00. They are due by the end of June each year. Renewals recevied after 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 Suzette Hulgan. The QUARTERLY is published four times a year by the french Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc. as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries. Copyright (c) 1992 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin

pick up the back issue at a meeting, the cost is \$1.50. Because she may have to duplicate some of the early issues, which are out of print, please be sure to call her at 476 6673 and let her know which issues you want brought to the meeting.

#### FUTURE INDEXES BEING CONSIDERED

Do you want us to publish indexes to the Quarterly in the future? The editors would like to include an index annually. This means, however, that someone must volunteer to take each issue and index it, entering it on a computer and printing it out annually for publication. Are there any volunteers out there who will do it?

If you are willing to consider doing this let us know. You may have a data base program on your computer that you can already use. If not, we have a share ware program that we use and can provide a copy of it. Let us hear from you. This is something that should be an activity for those outside the Milwaukee area. You don't need to be here to participate in this activity. Call Pat Geyh at 414 541 8820.

#### WHAT A STEW THEY WERE IN!

by Sharon Pelon Babby

My grandfather, Fred Pilon, always insisted this story was true. My aunt, Birdella Pelon Chevalier, remembers him telling it frequently.

Fred Pilon, whose parents were Isidore Pilon and Philomene Plouff, moved to Menominee Michigan from Canada in the late 1800's. He came with the rest of his siblings. He married Isabelle LaPlant whose parents, Frank LaPlante and Elizabeth Champeau, were from Bay Settlement, WI.

Fred and Isabelle had raised six children. To support his family Fred worked for a lumber company in Northern Wisconsin. In his younger years he was a river rat, riding logs down the river and breaking up log jams. In his older years, he worked in the paper mill on the Menominee River at Marinette, WI.

His oft repeated tale takes place in a week in late autumn when the camp of loggers was caught by an unexpected snowstorm. They could not get out of the camp. Food dwindled to next to nothing. One evening the cook prepared a stew in which a bit of meat appeared. The cook said the meat was squirrel which had been caught in the area. Later that night one of the men noticed that the camp cat had not been seen for quite a few hours. With some interrogation, the cook admitted that the squirrel stew was in fact cat stew. Upon hearing this a few of the men got sick—and after that, they all inspected their food most closely.



### INDEX (VOLUMES ONE THROUGH SIX)

### FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

### QUARTERLY (February 1987 through May 1992)

Each citation in this Index has three separate parts. The Volume Number (i.e. V3), the Issue Number (i.e. #1) and the Page Number (i.e. p07).

Before using this Index, please make the following corrections on your back issues. :

The May 1989 issue should be VOLUME THREE, NUMBER FOUR The August 1990 issue should be VOLUME FIVE, NUMBER ONE

Those issues are indexed as such.

Also note that there are only two issues in Volume #1--February 1987 and May 1987.

Back issues may be ordered from Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Blvd., Wauwatosa, WI 53213. The cost is \$2.50 per issue, including postage and handling. Make checks out to F.C.G.W.

APPRE V3 #1 910

.5 Brad V1 #1 p07

\*\*PAMSKY Beverly V2 #1 p08
.!NAULT V3 #1 p10

AKEY V3 #1 p04

AKINS Th. B. V5 #2 p07

ALAIN V2 #2 p02: V3 #2 p09

ALAIRE Hargaret V6 #1 p07

ALARIE Hargaret V6 #1 p07

ALBERT V3 #4 p04

ALEXANDER Josephette V6 #1 p07

ALIE Joseph V5 #3 p11

ALIE Louise Wilhelmine V5 #3 p11

ALIE Louise Wilhelmine V5 #3 p11

ALIE Louise Wilhelmine V5 #3 p11

ALIE ALARD V2 #1 p02: V2 #1 p03: V2 #2 p02

V3 #1 p04: V3 #1 p06: V3 #2 p09

V3 #4 p04: V5 #3 p07

ALLARD Josephte V5 #4 p06

ALLEN Colishe V5 #4 p03

ALLES John V1 #1 p08

ALLIE V1 #2 p03

ALLORD Erzilda V2 #3 p07 ALLIE VI #2 p03
ALLORD Eczilda V2 #3 p07
ALLORD Eczilda V2 #3 p07
ALLORD Eczilda V2 #4 p07
ALLORD EN #4 p08
AMELY/HAMLIN Augustin V5 #2 p11
AMD V3 #1 p05
ANCTIL V3 #4 p04
ANDERSON Albin V3 #2 p07
ANDERSON Bob V6 #1 p08
ANDERSON Bob V6 #1 p08
ANDERSON Debbie V5 #4 p10
ANGUILLE V3 #1 p06
ANSLEY Joy V5 #4 p08
ANTAYA V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
ANTAYA V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
ANTAYA V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
ANTAYA V3 #1 p10
Christine T. V5 #4 p08 ARCHAMBAULT V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04

V3 #1 p06: V3 #4 p04

ARCHAMBAULT Adelbert V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Adrian Maurice V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Adrian Maurice V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Adrian Fizabeth V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Anner Elizabeth V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Anna V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Celina V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Celina V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Dolphisse V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Edwund Bruno Jr. V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Emelie Josephine V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Emelie Josephine V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Emelie Josephine V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Francis Paul V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Francis Paul V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Joseph V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Joseph V2 #2 p07: V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Joseph V2 #2 p07: V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Joseph V2 #2 p07: V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Joseph V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Kateri Theresa V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Marie Emily Josephine

V2 #2 p07

ARCHAMBAULT Marie Emily Josephine

V2 #2 p07

ARCHAMBAULT Martha V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Martha V3 #1 p03 ARCHAMBAULT Marie Emily Josephine
V2 #2 p07

ARCHAMBAULT Martha V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Mary Louise V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Narcisse V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Norbert V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Philibert V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Philibert V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Robert V3 #1 p02

ARCHAMBAULT Theadule V3 #1 p02: V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBAULT Thebert V3 #1 p03

ARCHAMBEAULT Evangeliste V3 #1 p10

ARLEN Pierre V2 #3 p03

ARMOUR Georgia V3 #1 p03 ARMOUR Georgia V3 #1 p03

ARMOUR Georgia L. V4 #4 p07 ARSEHAULT Bona V3 #3 p08: V5 #3 p13: ARNOUR Seorgia L. V4 #4 p07
ARSEHAULT Benz V3 #3 p08: V5 #3 p13:
V6 #2 p10
ASSELIN V2 #2 p02: V2 #4 p02: V3 #1 p04:
V3 #1 p06: V3 #4 p04
ASSHAU V3 #1 p06
ASTI Joyce V3 #1 p03
AUBER Jeanne V2 #4 p04: V2 #4 p05
AUBER Jeanne V2 #4 p04: V2 #4 p05
AUBER Jeanne V2 #4 p04: V2 #4 p05
AUBERT V3 #1 p05: V3 #2 p10
AUBRY V3 #1 p10
AUBRY V3 #1 p10
AUBRY Joseph Isaie V6 #3 p12
AUBUCHON V5 #3 p06
AUBY J. B. V4 #4 p10
AUCLAIR Howard J. V4 #4 p07
AUDET Antoine V1 #1 p06
AUBET V3 #1 p06
AUBET V3 #1 p06
AUBER Louis V5 #4 p03
AUBER Roland J. V1 #2 p05
AUHOND Judith V2 #4 p04
AUHOND Judith V2 #4 p04
AUHOND Judith V2 #4 p07
AUBHAN V3 #1 p06
AVHARD Marie V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
AVHARD Marie V2 #3 p07
BABIN Anne V5 #3 p09
BABIN Charles V5 #3 p09
BABIN More V5 #3 p09
BABIN Joseph V5 #3 p09
BABIN Joseph V5 #3 p09
BABIN More V5 #3 p08
BACIE Tom V6 #1 p04
BAILLARGEDN V3 #4 p04
BAILLARGEDN V5 #3 p09 V6 #2 p10

BAILLARGEON V3 #4 p04
BAILLY V3 #2 p10
BAIN Marie V4 #2 p08
BAIN Rosalie V4 #2 p08
BAIN Rosalie V4 #2 p08
BAIRN H. S. V6 #4 p14
BAKER Raymond V5 #3 p05
BAKERS V2 #2 p02
BALANBER V3 #1 p03
BALCER Delores Cote V2 #1 p01
BALEY Dorothy M. V3 #1 p04: V4 #4 p07
BALCER Delores Cote V2 #1 p01
BALEY Dorothy M. V3 #1 p04: V4 #4 p07
BAILTHARM Hathilda V6 #4 p17
BANACHOMSKI Joyce V5 #3 p06: V6 #3 p18
BARBEAU V3 #4 p04
BARBEAU V3 #4 p04
BARBEAU V3 #3 p12
BARIBEAU Milliam V3 #2 p07
BARILOT V3 #3 p12
BARIET Cleadie B. V3 #3 p10
BARREY Marilyn V2 #2 p08: V3 #1 p03
BARNEY Hairlyn V2 #2 p08: V3 #1 p08
BARREY Marilyn V2 #2 p08
BASTIEN Joseph V4 #3 p05
BASTIEN W2 #2 p02
BASTIEN U2 #2 p02
BASTIEN Loona V4 #4 p07
BASHAN V2 #4 p02
BASTIEN Loona V4 #4 p07
BASTIEN Louise V4 #3 p05
BAUDE Louis V6 #3 p02
BAUDELOUIS V6 #3 p12: V5 #3 p07
BAUDIN Elizabeth V2 #2 p07
BAUDIN Elizabeth V2 #2 p07
BAUDIN Elizabeth V2 #2 p07
BAYARD V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p04: V3 #1 p04: V3 #1 p06: V2 #2 p07
BAYARD V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP Edward V2 #1 p01
BEAUCHAMP Edward V2 #1 p01
BEAUCHAMP Edward V2 #1 p01
BEAUCHAMP Low Finance V3 #1 p04
BEAUCHAMP Low Finance V3 #1 p04
BEAUCHAMP Low V2 #2 p07
BEAUDET Bearer V2 #4 p07
BEAUDET Bearer V2 #4 p07
BEAUDET Bearer V2 #4 p07
BEAUDET Marrer V5 #4 p14
BEAUDOIN V2 #1 p01: V2 #2 p02: V3 #1 p03: V3 #1 p04
BEAUCHAMP Low V2 #2 p07
BEAUDET Bearer V2 #1 p01
BEAUCHAMP Edward V2 #1 p01
BEAUCHAMP Low V2 #2 p07
BEAUDET Marrer V3 #4 p04
BEAUDET Marrer V3 #4 p05
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06: V3 #1 p04
BEAUDET Marrer V3 #4 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p07
BEAUDET Marrer V4 #1 p05
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p07
BEAUDET Antione V4 #1 p05
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUDET Francis V6 #4 p14
BEAUDON Pierre V5 #2 p11
BEAUDON Pierre V5 #2 p07
BEAUDET Searce V4 #1 p05
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p07
BEAUDET W7 #1 p07
BEAUDET W7 #1 p07
BEAUDET Marrer V6 #1 p05
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p06
BEAUCHAMP V3 #1 p07
BEAUDET W7 #1 p07
BEAUD BEDON Marie V6 #3 p18 BEDORE Lloyd V4 #4 p07 BEERS Henry V3 #3 p08

BELANGER Desire V3 #2 p06
BELANGER Desire V3 #2 p06
BELANGER Trances V6 #3 p14
BELANGER Louis V4 #1 p06
BELANGER Louis V4 #1 p06
BELANGER Marquerite V4 #1 p06
BELANGER Marquerite V4 #1 p06
BELANGER Marquerite V4 #1 p07
BELISLE W2 #4 p03: V3 #2 p04: V5 #4 p02
BELISLE Charles V5 #4 p03
BELISLE Charles V5 #4 p03
BELISLE Charles V5 #4 p06
BELIVEAU V3 #1 p06
BELIVEAU V3 #1 p06
BELLAND Denise V2 #3 p07
BELLAND Denise V2 #3 p07
BELLAND Denise V2 #3 p07
BELLANG Denise V2 #3 p07
BELLEAU Ursusle-Catherine V5 #3 p10
BELLEAU Ursusle-Catherine V5 #3 p10
BELLEAU Ursusle-Catherine V5 #3 p10
BELLEAU Ursusle-Catherine V6 #2 p09
BELLERIVE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
BELLERIVE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
BELLERIVE V2 #1 p07
BELLANGER Jeanne V5 #3 p08
BELLERIVE V8 #3 p07
BELLONGER V5 #3 p07
BELONGER V5 #3 p07
BENO Dorothy Cecile V6 #3 p15
BENO Bearld Joseph V6 #3 p15
BENO Bearld Joseph V6 #3 p15
BENO Dorothy Cecile V6 #3 p15
BENO Germaine Ruth V6 #3 p15
BENO Germaine Ruth V6 #3 p15
BENO Germaine Ruth V6 #3 p15
BENO Joseph Louis V6 #3 p15
BENO Houis V6 #3 p15
BENO Houis V6 #3 p15
BENO Houis V6 #3 p15
BENO Richard Louis V

BERNARD Marie V5 #3 p08
BERNECHE V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
BERNECHE Rose V3 #2 p06
BERNIER V2 #1 p02: V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p#

V3 #4 p04

BERNIER Jsidore V5 #3 p10
BERNIER Jacques V5 #3 p05
BERNIER Jean Baptiste V5 #3 p10
BERNS Clarence V6 #3 p15
BERTAND Marguerite V6 #1 p03
BERTHIAUME U3 #4 p04
BERTHIAUME Louis V5 #3 p11
BERTHIAUME Louis V5 #3 p11
BERTHIAUME Louis V5 #3 p11
BERTHAND Marguerite V6 #1 p07
BERTIARIME Ethers V6 #1 p07
BERTIARIME F1 p02: V3 #1 p06
BESAU V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
BESAU V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p06
BESAU V3 #1 p06
BESAU V3 #1 p06
BESAU V3 #1 p07
BIBEAU V3 #1 p07
BIBEAU Marbine V5 #3 p10
BIBEAU W1 #1 p07: V2 #1 p03
BIBEAU W1 #1 p07
BIBEAU W3 #2 p10
BIBEAU W1 #2 #4 p07
BIBEAU W2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p04
BIGEAU V3 #1 p06
BIBEAU W3 #2 p10
BIBABUIN W2 #4 p03: V3 #2 p04
BIGEAU V3 #1 p07
BISIONIERE M. Therese V2 #4 p06
BISSONITTE V2 #2 p02: V3 #1 p04
BLAKE Francis V6 #1 p07
BLANCHARD Francis V6 #1 p07
BLANCHET V3 #4 p04
BLANCHET V3 #4 p04
BLANCHET V3 #4 p04
BLANCHET W3 #1 p07
BLANCHARD FRANCIS W5 #1 p05
BLANCHARD Hartin V5 #3 p08
BLANCHET V3 #3 p09
BLANCHARD Hartin V5 #3 p08
BLANCHET W3 #1 p07
BLANCHARD W3 #1 p07
BLANCHET W3 #1 p07
BLANCHET W3 #1 p07
BUIN V2 #3 p03: V3 #1 p06: V3 #2 p11
B0ISSEAU J0 SEAU J0 SEAU J0 SEAU J0 SEAU

BONNEYJLLE Frank V5 #4 p03
BONNIN V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p05

\*\*\*CHERDI Frederick V6 #3 p09

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*CRUMN V3 #1 p03

\*\*\*GREU W1 #1 p06

\*\*\*RDDN V3 #1 p03

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*RDDN V3 #1 p03

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V2 #3 p10

\*\*\*BORDELEAU V2 #3 p07

\*\*\*BOUCHARD V2 #3 p07: V3 #1 p05

\*\*\*BOUCHER V2 #1 p07: V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*BOUCHER V3 #1 p07: V3 #1 p06

\*\*\*BOUCHER Josette V5 #1 p06

\*\*\*BOUCHER Josette V5 #1 p06

\*\*\*BOUCHER JOSETTE V6 #3 p13

\*\*\*BOUCHER Hargaret V6 #1 p07

\*\*\*BOUDHE W1 V3 #1 p08: V3 #2 p09

\*\*\*BOUDHE W2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06: V3 #2 p09:

\*\*\*BOUDHE W2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06: V3 #2 p09:

\*\*\*BOUDREAU V2 #1 p02: V3 #2 p09

\*\*\*BOUDREAU V2 #1 p02: V3 #2 p09

\*\*\*BOURRE V5 #3 p10

\*\*\*BOURRET Linise V1 #1 p07

\*\*\*BOUGHER V5 #3 p17

\*\*\*BOUGHEST M. Lyonnais V5 #3 p11

\*\*\*BOUFIST M. Lyonnais V5 #3 p11

\*\*\*BOUGHEST V3 #3 p12

\*\*\*BOUGHER V5 #3 p07

\*\*\*BOUGHER V3 #3 p12

\*\*\*BOUGHER V5 #3 p07

\*\*\*BOUGHER W15 Marilyn) V5 #1 p01

\*\*\*BOUGHER W15 Marilyn) V5 #1 p01

\*\*\*BOUGHER W15 Marilyn) V5 #1 p07

\*\*\*BOUGHER W15 Marilyn) V5 #1

अस्ति ते ते हैं। अन्य स्ट्रे**न्ड्रे**ड्डिंग सन

BROSSEAU Marie-Joseph V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Marie-Joseph V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Marie-Louise V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Marie-Harguerite V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Marie-Suzanne V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Marie-Suzanne V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Suzanne-Sianne V2 #3 p03
BROSSEAU Toussaint V2 #3 p02
BROUITITE Entily V6 #2 p02
BROUITILARD Joseph Peter V3 #1 p07
BROUITILARD Joseph Peter V3 #1 p07
BROUITILARD Hary Ann V6 #4 p18
BROUITILARD Mary Ann V6 #4 p18
BROUITILARD Mary Ann V6 #4 p18
BROUITILARD Mary Ann V6 #4 p18
BROUITILARD Hary Ann V6 #3 p09
BROUSSARD Jean V5 #3 p09
BROUSSARD Jean V5 #3 p09
BROUSSARD Jean V5 #3 p09
BROWN V2 #4 p02
BROWN V2 #4 p02
BROWN V2 #4 p02
BROWN V3 #1 p06
BRUETTE V2 #4 p08: V6 #2 p02
BRUET V3 #1 p06
BRUETTE V2 #4 p08: V6 #2 p09
BRUELE V3 #3 p09
BRUELE W3 #3 p09
BRUELE Marie Victoire V6 #3 p10
BRUNELL Farmelia V3 #2 p05
BRUNELLE Farmelia V3 #2 p05
BRUNELLE Farmelia V3 #2 p07
BRUNELLE Norbert V3 #2 p05
BRUNELLE Norbert V3 #2 p05
BRUNELLE Marie V5 #4 p07
BRUNETTE Adelaide V6 #3 p13
BRUNETTE Adelaide V6 #3 p13
BRUNETTE Adelaide V6 #3 p17
BRUNETTE Hary Constance V4 #1 p06
BRUNCTH War W1 p02
BUGENHAGEN Naomi V5 #4 p10
BUGENHAGEN V3 #2 p02: V3 #3 p03
BURTON V3 #2 p10
BUSSIERE V3 #4 p04
BUITER V3 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
CALKINS Diane V5 #4 p08
CALKINS Diane V5 #4 p08
CALKINS Diane V5 #4 p08
CALKINS Down V6 #3 p17
CAILLE Marguerite V4 #2 p08
CALKINS Down V6 #3 p17
CAILLE Marguerite V4 #2 p08
CALKINS Down V6 #3 p17
CAILLE W2 #1 p02
CAMERAIRE V3 #1 p09
CAMERON V3 #1 p09
CAMERON V3 #1 p09
CAMERON V3 #1 p09
CAMERON V3 #1 p09

CAMPRISM Distance V 12 pp 70

CAMPRISM Distance V 12 pp 77

CAMPRISM Distance V 12 pp 78

CAMPRI

CONTIONS Francois V3 87 p05

CDMTOIS Francois V3 87 p05

CDMTOIS Theotiste V3 87 p05: V3 82 p06

CRE Filen C. V2 22 p02: V3 83 p06: V3 81 p06: V3 82 p09: V4 83 p07: V4 84 p07: CDMTORE TO Element V3 81 p06: V4 84 p07: CDMTORE TO Element V3 81 p06: V4 84 p07: CDMTORE Aller V4 81 p07: V3 81 p06: V3 81 p07: CDMTORE Aller V4 81 p07: CDMTORE V4 81 p07: V3 81 p06: CDMTORE V4 81 p07: V3 81 p06: V3 81 p06: V3 81 p06: V3 81 p06: CDMTORE V4 81 p07: V3 81 p06: V3 81 p06: CDMTORE V4 81 p07: V3 81 p06: V COUTURE Jacques Olivier V1 #1 p06
COUTURE Jean V1 #1 p06
COUTURE Joseph V1 #1 p06: V1 #1 p07
COUTURE Leon V1 #1 p07
COUTURE Leonard V3 #4 p09

DARCHUK Eugenie V3 #1 p04

(1) 主义 (1) [1] 产品的主要需要基础的制

DAUME Antoine V2 #3 p07
DAUME Justine V2 #3 p07
DAUMGNT Simon Francois V6 #3 p04
DAUPHIN V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06: V3 #2 p09
DAUPHINAIS Charles V5 #4 p03
DAUPHNER V3 #1 p05
DAVIS Margaret V4 #2 p09
DAY V3 #1 p09
DE BORVILLE Richard A. V4 #2 p04
DE FRAIN Patricia M. V4 #4 p07
de la PDRTE V3 #1 p05
de la TRINITE V3 #1 p05
de la TRINITE V3 #1 p05
de la TRINITE V3 #1 p05
DEBLOIS V3 #2 p09
DeBLOIS Noella V4 #3 p09
DeERIEN Jean V3 #1 p02
DECARTIEL V3 #2 p09
DeCAST V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
DeCETT V3 #1 p04
deCHOMEDY Paul V2 #2 p04
DeCHARNY V5 #1 p04
deCHOMEDY Paul V2 #2 p04
DeCOURSIN Fred V6 #4 p18
DEFOURSIN Fred V6 #4 p19
DEFAUT V4 #4 p08
DEFAUT V4 #4 p08
DEFAYETTE Albert V3 #1 p10
DEFNET Mary Ann V2 #1 p02: V2 #2 p02
V3 #1 p04: V6 #3 p07: V6 #3 p16
DEFNET Mary Ann V2 #1 p02: V2 #2 p02
V3 #1 p04: V6 #3 p07: V6 #3 p16
DEFUIRE-LaROSE Alexis V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Anastasia V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Clara V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Clara V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Edward V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Edward V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Edward V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Fabian(Frank)Olivier
V4 #4 p11
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Felix V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Honore Severe V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Honore V4 #4 p10
DEBUIRE-LaROSE Honore Severe V4 #4 p10 

DEMEAU Marie-Anne V2 #3 p03

DENIS V3 #2 p09

DENIS Esther V2 #1 p05

DENYS V5 #1 p04: V5 #3 p07

DEGUIRE V3 #1 p04

DERAINVILLE V3 #4 p04

DERAINVILLE V3 #4 p04

DERAINVILLE V3 #1 p05

DERUCHER V3 #1 p06

DERUCHER V3 #1 p06

DERUCHER V3 #1 p06

DERUCHER Antoine V4 #2 p09

DEROCHER Antoine V4 #2 p09

DEROCHER Sara V4 #2 p09

DEROCHER Sara V4 #2 p07

DEROSIER Della V2 #3 p07

DEROSIER Irene Della V6 #2 p08

DERY V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05: V3 #2 p09

DES JARLAIS Thomas V5 #2 p11: V5 #4 p09

DES ANTELS Thomas V5 #2 p11: V5 #4 p09

DES ANTELS V5 #1 p02: V3 #1 p05

DESAUTELS Pierre V2 #1 p04

DESCHAME V5 #3 p07

DESCHEMEAUX Emelie V5 #3 p11: V5 #3 p12

DESCHEMEAUX Emelie V5 #3 p11: V5 #3 p12

DESCHEMEAUX V6 Denis V5 #3 p12

DESCHEMEAUX V7 Denis V5 #3 p11

DESPESS V7 #2 p04

DESHAIES Josephte V6 #2 p06

DESHAIES Narie Anne V6 #2 p08

DESPOSTER V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04

DESPOSTER V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04

DESPOSTER V8 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04

DESPOSTER V8 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04

DESPOSTER Scholastique V5 #3 p11

DESPES Anne V5 #1 p04

DESPOSTER Scholastique V5 #3 p11

DESPES Anne V5 #1 p08

DESROCHERS Andre V4 #2 p08

DESROCHERS Andre V4 #2 p08

DESROCHERS Andre V4 #2 p08

DESROCHERS Harie Julie V4 #2 p08

DESROCHERS Hari

DETERS Joy An V4 #4 p08
DETIENKE (aura v6 #3 p14
DEVALT Hart. V3 #3 p09
DETIENCH Karen V6 #3 p14
DEVILLE Minston V3 #3 p09
DETIENCH Karen V2 #2 p02
DILLION Mild R. V3 #4 p04: V5 #3 p07
DILLION Mild R. V3 #4 p04: V5 #3 p07
DIDNE V3 #4 p06: V3 #4 p04: V5 #3 p07
DIDNE V3 #4 p06: V3 #4 p04: V5 #3 p07
DIDNE V8 #2 p08
DIENE V8 #2 p07
DOANE Gilbert H. V1 #1 p03
DOCUME Harguerite V3 #3 p04
DIENE Mangelique V5 #3 p09
DENEE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p06
DENEE Mangelique V5 #2 p07
DENEE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p06
DENEE Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p06
DENEE Mangelique V6 #2 p08
DENEE Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE David V6 #2 p08
DENEE Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE David V6 #2 p08
DENEE Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE David V6 #2 p08
DENEE Marie Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE David V6 #2 p08
DENEE Marie Mangelique V6 #2 p07
DENEE David V6 #2 p08
DENEE Marie David V6 #2 p

DOUVILLE V1 #2 p06: V2 #1 p02: V2 #2 p02:
V3 #1 p05: V3 #2 p09: V5 #1 p11

DOUVILLE Adelia V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Clayton H. V2 #2 p02: V3 #2

DOUVILLE Elie V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Elie V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Eliza V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Francois X. V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Gerard V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Henriette V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Henriette V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE James V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Joachim V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Joseph V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Julia (Dora) V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Laura Estella V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Louis Leandre V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Harguerite V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE M. Celine V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Marguerite V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Marguerite V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Michel V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Dlivier V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Philias V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Philias V5 #1 p10

DOUVILLE Pierre Clovis V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Pierre Clovis V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Pierre Hubert V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Pierre Hubert V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Selina (Celina) V1 #2 p07

DOUVILLE Selina (Celina) V1 #2 p07 DOUVILLE Pierre Clovis V1 \$2 p07
DOUVILLE Pierre Hubert V1 \$2 p07:
V5 \$1 p07
DOUVILLE Stanislas V1 \$2 p07
DOUVILLE Stanislas V1 \$2 p07
DRAPER Joshua V4 \$1 p03
DROLETTE V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$2 p09
DROUILLARD V3 \$4 p04
DROUIN V1 \$1 p02: V2 \$3 p01: V3 \$2 p04:
V5 \$4 p09: V6 \$4 p01
CROULLARD V2 \$1 p03
DRUGEOT V3 \$2 p05
DWFE Kay Marie V4 \$1 p07
DU CETTE Joyce V3 \$1 p04
DUAIME Louis V6 \$4 p17
DUBAY V2 \$3 p05
DUBE V2 \$3 p05
DUBE V2 \$3 p05
DUBE V2 \$3 p05
DUBES Nadeleine V5 \$4 p09
DUBDIS Aldea V3 \$2 p06
DUBDIS Belphis V3 \$2 p06
DUBDIS Georgiana V3 \$2 p06
DUBDIS Georgiana V3 \$2 p06
DUBUC V3 \$3 p12
DUCHARME V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$1 p04
DUCHARME V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$1 p05:
V3 \$1 p04: V3 \$1 p05:
V3 \$2 p09: V3 \$3 p12
DUCHARME V2 \$1 p02: V2 \$1 p03:
V3 \$1 p04: V3 \$1 p05
DUCHENE V3 \$1 p05: V5 \$3 p07
DUCHENE V3 \$1 p06
DUFRESNE V3 \$1 p06
DUFAL V3 \$4 p04
DUGAS Marie V5 \$3 p09
duGUAST Pierre V2 \$2 p04
DUHAMEL Pierre V6 \$1 p07
DUJARDIN V5 \$3 p07
DULUDE V3 \$3 p12
DUMAS Anne Onisiae V4 \$1 p05
DUMAS Anne Onisiae V4 \$1 p05
DUMAS Anne Onisiae V4 \$1 p05
DUMONT Albert Charles V4 \$3 p06
DUMONT Anna Ida V4 \$3 p06

SUMMAY Acquestion V4 83 p06
DUMBAY Acquestion V4 83 p05
DUMBAY Acquestion V4 83 p05
DUMBAY Elisia V4 83 p05
DUMBAY Elisia V4 83 p06
DUMBAY Larra V5 82 p07; V5 84 p07;
V6 82 p12; V5 84 p07; V5 84 p07;
V6 84 p03; V6 84 p20
DUMPAY 28 p10; V6 83 p07;
DUPPEY V2 81 p07; V5 81 p07; V6 84 p07;
DUPPEY V2 81 p07; V6 84 p07
DUPPEY V2 81 p07; V6 87 p07
DUPPEY V2 81 p07; V6 84 FLANNER Beorgianna V6 \$1 p08
FLOR Richard V3 \$4 p06
FLORIN V3 \$2 p09
FLUET V3 \$4 p04
FUERSTER Shirley V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$2 p09
FUERSTER Shirley V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$2 p09
FUERSTER Shirley V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$2 p09
FORTAINE V2 \$2 p02: V5 \$3 p07
FONTAINE Angele V5 \$3 p11
FORBES V3 \$4 p04
FOREISA V5 \$4 p08
FOREST W3 \$1 p06
FOREST V2 \$4 p03
FOREER D07 orthea V3 \$4 p06
FORTIER J0hn V5 \$2 p07
FORTIN V3 \$1 p05: V3 \$4 p04
FORTIN Marie V5 \$1 p06
FORTIN Marie V5 \$1 p06
FORTIN MARIE V2 \$2 p02 V3 \$1 p05: V5 \$3 p07
FOUNTAIN W3 \$1 p09
FOUNTAINE V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$3 p12: V5 \$3 p07
FOUNTAINE V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$3 p12: V5 \$3 p07
FOUNTAINE V2 \$1 p01: V3 \$1 p03: V3 \$1 p10: V3 \$1 p09
FRANK LIZIE V6 \$1 p08
FRANK LIZIE V6 \$1 p08
FRANKLIN Catharine V4 \$2 p09
FRAPIER V2 \$1 p03: V3 \$2 p09
FRECHETTE V3 \$1 p05
FRECHETTE V3 \$1 p05
FRECHETTE V3 \$1 p05
FRECHETTE V3 \$1 p06
FREEMAN Mclita V2 \$2 p02
FRECHET W3 \$1 p07
FRECHET V2 \$1 p02
FRECHET V2 \$1 p03: V3 \$2 p09
FREEMAN Wclita V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02
FRECHET V3 \$1 p05
FRECHET V3 \$2 p09
FREEMAN Wclita V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02
FRECHET V2 \$1 p03: V3 \$2 p09
FREEMAN Wclita V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02: V3 \$1 p04
FOUNTAIN V2 \$2 p02
FREENCH V3 \$3 p05
FOUNTAIN V3 \$1 p09
FOUNTAIN

```
SAMPLEY William Joseph V2 83 p07:

W 12 p08
SAMPLEY V3 p10 p06
SAMPLEY V3 p10 p06
SAMPLEY V3 p07
```

GLASSEL Tom V2 #2 p02: V3 #1 p05
GDBIN Perinne V2 #4 p04

MAIN Perrine V2 #4 p04

MEE V5 #3 p07
GUDBOUT Fr. Archange V2 #3 p04

MDIN V3 #1 p05
JDU V3 #2 p09
GONIER V3 #1 p05
GONYA V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
GONYA V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
GONYA W2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
GORNAM Eaelia V5 #4 p06: V6 #1 p08
GORNAM Eaelia V5 #4 p06
GORNAM Eaelia V5 #4 p06
GORNAM Eaelia V5 #4 p06
GORNOM Jare W4 #4 p07
GORNAM Eaelia V5 #4 p06
GORNOM Jare W4 #4 p06
GORNOM Gladys V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Gladys V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Joseph Noel V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Midred V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel David V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel David V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel David V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Joseph V5 #4 p06
GORNOM Samuel David V3 #4 p06
GORNOM Joseph V5 #4 p06
GORNOM Joseph V5 #3 p18
GOULH Pierre V6 #3 p18
GOULH Pierre V6 #3 p18
GOULH Pierre V6 #3 p18
GOULH Jierre V6 #3 p19
GRAWELESS Donald E. V4 #3 p04
MRAMER Francis V3 #2 p04
GREENHOOD V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p09
GRAWELESS DONALD E. V6 #3 p19
GREENHOOD Beerge V4 #1 p05
GREENHOOD W10 #1 p07
GREENHOOD Beerge V4 #1 p07
GREENHOOD W10 #3 p07
GREENHOOD Beerge V4 #1 p07
GREENHOOD SCALE V6 #3 p07
GREENHOOD SCALE V6 #4 p07
GREENHOOD SCALE V6 #3 p07
GREENHOOD SCALE V6 #4 p07
GREENHOOD SCALE V6 #

SUERTIN Philomene (Sophie) V4 #4 p10
SUICHART V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
GUIDAY Tarie V5 #3 p09
GUIDAY Tarie V5 #3 p09
GUIDANART V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
SUILBAUT V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
SUILBAUT Marie V5 #3 p08
GUILLBAUT Pierre V5 #3 p07
GUILLEMETTE Henwidge V2 #3 p07
GUILLET Pierre V6 #3 p11: V6 #3 p12
GUILLET Fierre V6 #3 p11: V6 #3 p12
GUILLET Fierre V6 #3 p11: V6 #3 p12
GUILLET Fierre V6 #3 p05
GUIMONT Scholastique V4 #4 p10
SUIMMOND V2 #1 p03
GUIMONT Scholastique V4 #4 p10
SUIMON Andree V5 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
GUY Hentiste V5 #3 p05
GUY Hentiste V5 #1 p05
GUY Hentiste V5 #1 p05
GUY Hentiste V5 #1 p05
GUY Theotiste V5 #1 p05
HAREL Julie V5 #1 p05
HAREL Julie V5 #1 p06
HACHE-GALLANT V6 #2 p10
HALL V3 #3 p12
HALL Carl V5 #1 p07
HALL Kathy V3 #1 p05
HANELIN W1 #1 p03
HANELIN W1 #1 p03
HANELIN W1 #1 p03
HANELIN W2 #1 p03
HANELIN W2 #1 p03
HANEL Gward V5 #1 p07
HAMEL Charles V3 #4 p06
HAMMER Charles V3 #4 p06
HAMMER Charles V3 #4 p06
HAMMER H Gward V5 #1 p07
HAMBEN James V2 #2 p06: V6 #1 p10:
V6 #1 p12 V6 #4 p04
HANSEN James V2 #2 p06: V6 #1 p10:
V6 #1 p12 V6 #4 p04
HANSEN James V2 #2 p06: V6 #3 p17
HANSON Adele V4 #4 p07
HANSON Bene V1 #2 p01: V4 #3 p03
HARPER James V6 #2 p04: V6 #3 p17
HARPER James V6 #2 p04: V6 #3 p17
HARPER James V6 #2 p06: V6 #3 p17
HARPER James V6 #2 p06: V6 #3 p17
HARPER James V6 #2 p09: V6 #3 p07
HARPER James V6 #2 p09: V6 #3 p08
HARTI HERTI Dorothy V6 #2 p09
HARTEND DORDER V6 #2 p09: V6 #1 p05
HARTEND DORDER V6 #

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HOY (HAUBHEY) Roseanna V1 $2 p07
HUBERD V2 $2 p02: V3 $2 p09
HUBER Carl V2 $3 p08: V6 $2 p08
HUBER Emily Marie V2 $3 p08: V6 $2 p0:
V6 $2 p09
HUBER Louis V5 $4 p03
HUBERT Marie-Louise V2 $3 p04
HUBERT Marie-Louise V2 $3 p04
HUBERT Marie-Louise V2 $3 p05
HUBERT Marie-Louise V2 $3 p05
HUBERT Marie-Louise V2 $3 p05
HUBERT V3 $3 p12
HULBAN Prancis Dr. V2 $4 p08
HUET V3 $3 p12
HULBAN Prancis Dr. V2 $4 p08
HUET V3 $3 p09: V5 $1 p01: V5 $1 p11:
V5 $2 p09: V5 $2 p12: V6 $3 p17
HULBAN Suzette Marie V2 $3 p05: V3 $1 p09:
V5 $1 p01: V5 $1 p11: V5 $2 p09:
V5 $2 p12: V6 $3 p17
HULBAN Suzette Harpete V6 $3 p05
HUBHAUT Josephte V2 $3 p05: V3 $1 p05
HUBHAUT Josephte V2 $4 p04
HUMAUT Josephte V2 $4 p04
HUMAUT Josephte V2 $4 p04
HUMAUT Marie-Joseph V2 $3 p05: V3 $1 p05
HUS Paul V3 $2 p07
HUS Paul V3 $2 p09
JACUB Dan V2 $1 p06
JACUBES V3 $4 p04
JACUBES V3 $4 p04
JACUBES Sophie V2 $1 p05
JACUB IN V3 $3 p10
JAEBER Albert V4 $4 p11
JAEBER Joanne V6 $3 p15
JAHNEE V3 $4 p04
JAMELLE V2 $1 p02: V3 $1 p04
JANELLE Harianne V5 $3 p15
JAHNES V3 $4 p04
JANELLE Harianne V5 $3 p16
JANELE Marianne V5 $3 p17
JANSEN John V6 $4 p18
JARSTED Arleen V6 $3 p14
JARVIS Marquerite V4 $1 p06
JETTE Rene V2 $1 p02: V3 $1 p04
JENEL Marquerite V4 $1 p06
JETTE V3 $2 p09: V3 $2 p09
JEAN Louise V4 $2 p07
JUSSE Harquerite (Emma) V6 $4 p17
JETTE V3 $2 p04: V3 $2 p09
JOHNSON Harno V6 $3 p03
JOHNSON Harno V6 $3 p03
JOHNSON Harno V6 $4 p07
JESSIE Harquerite (Emma) V6 $4 p17
JETTE V3 $2 p04: V3 $2 p09
JOHNSON Harno V6 $3 p03
JOHNSON Mary E1len V6 $4 p09
JOHNSO
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JUEDES Ruth V6 #3 p19
JUERGEN Professor V4 #3 p04
JUNEAU V1 #1 p06: V2 #1 p01: V3 #1 p04
JUNEAU Francois V3 #3 p01
JUNEAU Peter (Pierre-Celestin) V3 #3 p03
JUNEAU Poter (Pierre-Celestin) V3 #3 p03
JUNEAU Solomon V2 #4 p08: V3 #3 p01:
V3 #3 p02: V3 #3 p03
KADDW Lotus J. V2 #3 p05
KADROSKI Michael V3 #2 P07
KAINE Jean V6 #3 p18
KAINE Marie-Jeanne V6 #3 p18
KAPPLER Charles J. V5 #3 p02
KEANE Sophie V3 #1 p09
KEENAN Frank T. V4 #2 p09
KEENAN Frank T. V4 #2 p09
KEENAN Frank T. V4 #2 p09
KEENEY Gardner Benjamin V1 #2 p08: V5 #1 p07
KEENEY Patricia Marie V1 #2 p08: V5 #1 p07
KEENEY PATRICIA Marie VI #2 p08: V5 #1 p07
KEHDE Katherine V5 #4 p07: V6 #1 p09
KELLER Ann V4 #3 p08
KELLER Ann V4 #3 p08
KELLER Anne V3 #1 p05: V3 #2 p09:
V4 #3 p07: V5 #2 p10: V5 #4 p01
KELLEY Eunice V2 #1 p02: V2 #4 p05
KELLEY Eunice V2 #1 p02: V2 #4 p05
KELLEY Bunice V2 #1 p02: V2 #4 p05
KENNEDY Patricia V3 #3 p09
KERRIGAN Thomas V6 #3 p15
KIAH V2 #1 p03: V3 #1 p06
KILBOURN Bryon V3 #3 p08
KINART John V5 #3 p12
KING V2 #4 p03: V3 #1 p05: V3 #1 p09
KING Clarence V4 #3 p06
KINIE Eugenie V3 #1 p04
KINIE V3 #2 p10
KINSLEY Donna V2 #2 p02
KINZIE James V3 #3 p02
KIRZHER Lucille V6 #1 p09
KIRK Barry E. V2 #2 p01
KIROUAC V3 #4 p04
KITTELSON Orin V6 #3 p15
KLAUS Elisabeth V2 #1 p05: V2 #1 p06
KLEIN Elizabeth V2 #1 p05: V2 #1 p06
KLEIN Elizabeth V4 #1 p06: V5 #4 p10
KORMAN Robert V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05:
V4 #4 p07
KORSOW Patrick V3 #2 p07
KOSTENUIK RON V5 #2 p11
KRAUS Doris V3 #1 p05: V4 #4 p07
KOSTENUIK RON V5 #2 p11
KRAUS Doris V3 #1 p08: V3 #3 p18
KRAUSE Emil V3 #1 p08: V3 #3 p18
KRAUSE Emil V3 #1 p08: V3 #3 p06:
V4 #3 p04: V5 #3 p14: V6 #1 p11:
V6 #3 p19
KRAZNER KAR1 V4 #2 p09
KREILING Jake V5 #4 p07
KUSCHEL Alice V3 #2 p07
KUSCHEL Alice V3 #2 p07
L'ECUYER V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p05
L'HEUREUX Julie V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p05
L'HEUREUX Julie V2 #1 p05
L'HEUREUX V3 #3 p16
L'HUILLIER Emil V4 #1 p05
L'HUILLIER Linda V4 #1 p06
Labelle Albert V4 #1
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V3 #1 p07: V3 #3 p07: V4 #1 p07:
V4 #3 p07: V4 #4 p09: V5 #1 p02:
V5 #1 p08: V5 #2 p09: V5 #1 p02:
V5 #2 p08: V5 #2 p09: V5 #2 p0?
V5 #4 p03: V5 #4 p10: V6 #1 p1.
V6 #2 p04: V6 #3 p10: V6 #3 p17:
V6 #4 p03: V6 #4 p17
LaBELLE Carol Mae V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Earl Alfred V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Earl Alfred V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Earl Alfred V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Earle V3 #1 p07
LaBELLE Earle V3 #1 p07
LaBELLE Haller V3 #1 p07
LaBELLE Larry V1 #2 p01: V4 #3 p07
LaBELLE James Alfred V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Larry V1 #2 p01: V4 #3 p07
LaBELLE Louis V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Louis Adolphe V3 #1 p07
LaBELLE Louis V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Louis Adolphe V3 #1 p07
LaBELLE Louis V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Harry V1 #2 p07
LaBELLE Rayse V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V5 #3 p10: V6 #3 p11
LaBELLE Rose V6 #3 p10: V6 #3 p11
LaBELLE Rose V6 #3 p10: V6 #3 p11
LaBELLE Rose V7 #1 p07
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07
LaBELLE Rose V9 #1 p07
LaBELLE Roy E1y V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Rose V9 #1 p07: V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V9 #1 p07: V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07: V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07: V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07: V4 #1 p06
LaBELLE Rose V8 #1 p07: V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Nilliam V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Nilliam V4 #1 p06: V4 #1 p07
LaBELLE Nilliam V4 #1 p07
LaCHAMEE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
LaCHAPELLE V3 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
LaCHAPELLE V3 #1 p03: V3 #1 p04
LaCHAPELLE V3 #1 p07: V4 #1 p07
LaCHAMEE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
LaCHAPELLE V3 #1 p07
LaCHAMEE V2 #1 p07
LaCHAMEE V2 #1 p08
LaCHAPE V3 #1 p08
LaCHAPE
```

LENTING V7 12 pt 201 v1 pt 24

LENTING V7 12 pt 201 v2 pt 201 v3 p

LEGIS WAY (8 & 8 pt)

LEGIS WAY (8 pt)

MARCOT V2 \$3 p05: V3 \$1 p05

MARCOTTE Jean Baptiste V4 \$2 p02:

V6 \$1 p07

MARCOEN V3 \$2 p09

MARCOEN V3 \$2 p07

ARKIENICT Stephanie D. V3 \$1 p05

MAROTIE V2 \$1 p03

MAROTIE V2 \$1 p03

MAROTIE V2 \$1 p05

MAROTIE V3 \$1 p06

MARTIE V3 \$1 p05

MARTIE V3 \$1 p05

MARTIE U3 p03: V3 \$2 p09

MARTIE L Jeanette V2 \$3 p05

MARTIE L Jeanette V2 V3 p05: V3 \$4 p04:

V3 \$1 p06: V3 \$2 p07: V3 \$4 p04:

V3 \$1 p06: V3 \$2 p07: V3 \$4 p04:

V3 \$1 p06: V3 \$2 p07: V3 \$4 p04:

V3 \$1 p06: V3 \$2 p07: V3 \$4 p04:

V3 \$1 p06: V3 \$2 p07: V3 \$4 p06:

MARTIM MARTIN Basile Rapheal V5 \$1 p05

MARTIN Charles Reginald V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Charles Reginald V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Charles Reginald V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Charles Francois V5 \$1 p05

MARTIN Ledith Marie V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Ledith Marie V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Ledith Marie V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Jean Baptiste V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Jean Baptiste V5 \$1 p05

MARTIN Jean Baptiste V5 \$1 p05

MARTIN Jean Baptiste V5 \$1 p06

MARTIN Joseph James V5 \$1 p06

MARTIN Joseph James V5 \$1 p06

MARTIN Joseph James V5 \$1 p06

MARTIN Marie Anne V5 \$1 p06

MARTIN Prudence M. V1 \$2 p07: V5 \$1 p07

MARTIN Prudence M. V1 \$2 p07

MARTIN Prudenc

日本特殊技术 日本

MONTOUR V3 #4 p04

MONTVILLE V2 #2 p02: V3 #1 p04

MORNE Winnie V5 #2 p11

MORDE Mentie V5 #2 p11

MORDE Mentie V5 #2 p03: V2 #3 p04

MORUIN Jeanne V2 #3 p03: V2 #3 p04

MORUIN Jeanne V2 #3 p07

MORAN Unter V2 #3 p07

MORAND WITCH V2 #3 p07

MORAND Francois Xavier V1 #2 p07

MORAND Louis V6 #4 p17

MOREAU Catherine V3 #3 p04

MOREAU Catherine V3 #3 p04

MOREAU Catherine V3 #3 p04

MOREAU Catherine V3 #3 p07

MOREAU V5 #3 p07

MORIAUX V5 #3 p07

MORISETTE Endelaide V2 #3 p08: V6 #2 p09

MORISETTE Endelaide V2 #3 p07: V4 #3 p07

MORISETTE Eugene V2 #3 p07

MORISETTE U11 and V5 #3 p11

MORNING John V5 #4 p03

MORNSON Louis V6 #4 p17

MOTQUIN Dolphine V3 #3 p04

MORRISETTE I TONZETTA V3 #1 p06

MORRISETTE I TONZETTA V3 #1 p06

MORRISETTE V3 #1 p07

MOTQUIN Dolphine V3 #3 p07

MUCK Claude V6 #1 p07

MADEAU V5 #3 p07

MUCK Claude V6 #1 p07

MADEAU V5 #3 p07

MURPHY Marvin L. V4 #4 p11

MADEAU V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p09

MADEAU V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p09

MADEAU V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p07

MARRAY V2 #4 p03

MADEAU V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p07

MADEAU V5 #3 p07

MATROP Germain V6 #2 p10

MATARELLI Kathy V. V5 #4 p08

MADEAU Deseph V5 #3 p13

MATROP Germain V6 #3 p17

MATROP Germain V6 #3 p17

MATROP Germain V6 #3 p19

MEMBERKY Frank V3 #1 p03

NEEDLER George Henry V5 #3 p07

MEMBERKY Frank V3 #1 p03

NEEDLER George Henry V5 #3 p07

MURBERN Frank V3 #1 p03

NEEDLER George Henry V5 #3 p07

MURBERN Frank V3 #1 p03

NEMBERKY FY mak V3 #1 p03

NEMBERKY FY mak V3 #3 p07

MORL Charles V6 #3 p1

NOLET V3 #1 p05: V5 #3 p07 NORMANDEAU Marie V4 #1 p05 NUMCHANUERU MAITE V4 # 1 PDS
NOWAK Anna V3 # 3 D04
NUTE Grace Lee V4 #2 P04
NYS Lucille V6 #3 D14
O'BOYLE Joseph V3 #3 P04
O'CDNNOR Bridget V1 #1 P07
O'DAY V3 #1 P09
D'DHERTY Father Liam V2 #1 P04
O'HARA Alma V3 #4 P09
D'HARA Alma J3 #4 P09
D'HARA Alma J3 #4 P09
O'HARA Ed W3 #4 P09
O'HARA Ed W3 #4 P09
O'HARA Ed W3 #4 P07
O'HARA Elvie V1 #1 P07
O'HARA Elvie V1 #1 P07
O'HARA Helen Irene V1 #1 P07
O'HARA James V1 #1 P07
O'HARA James Edward V1 #1 P08
O'HARA James Edward V1 #1 P08
O'HARA Mary V3 #4 P09
O'HARA MARY V3 #4 P09
O'HARA H1SIDN Josephine V3 #4 P09
O'HARA CHRISTON Josephine V3 #4 P09
O'HARA H1SIDN Josephine V3 #4 P09
O'KEEFE Dominic V3 #1 P02
OBKES Hona V3 #1 P02
OBKY V3 #1 P10
OEHLER V6 #1 P08
OFFUTT Patricia V2 #2 P02
OHDE Susan V3 #2 P01: V4 #1 P02:
V4 #3 P07
OHDE Susan V3 #2 P01: V4 #1 P02:
V4 #3 P07
OHDE Susan V3 #2 P01: V4 #1 P09
OLSHESKE Charlotte V2 #1 P03: V4 #3 P07
OLSHESKE Charlotte V2 #1 P09
OLSHESKE Charlotte V2 #1 P09
OLSHESKE Charlotte V2 #1 P09
OLSHESKE Malter V6 #3 P18
OLSHESKE Malter V6 #3 P18
OLSHESKE Malter W6 #3 P19
OLSHESKE Malter W6 #3 P09
OLSHESKE Malter W6 #3 P09
OUSALE MATICIA AND V2 #2 P02
OSIAS V2 #1 P03: V3 #1 P06
OUSLET V2 #3 P05
OSSANT JOSEPH-Marie V2 #4 P04
OUSELLET V3 #4 P08
OULLET V3 #4 P08
PAILLANT M. Claire V4 #3 P05
OANS BAT JOSEPH-Marie V2 #4 P09
OUNLET V2 #4 P05
OUHLET V3 #4 P08
PAILLANT M. Claire V4 #3 P05
PAPINEAU M. Felicite V4 #4 P10
PABUET V2 #1 P02: V3 #4 P04
PARENTIE V2 #3 P09: V3 #4 P04
PARENTIE Edouard V5 #2 P11
PARENTIE EDOUARD V5 #1 P09
PARENTIE V2 #1 P09: V3 #4 P09
PARENTIE V2 #1 P09: V3 #4 P09
PARENTIUS V2 #1 P09: V3 #4 P09
PARENTIE V2 #1 P09: V3 #4 P09: V3 #2 P0

V3 #4 p04
PATENAUDE Paul V4 #4 p08
PATENAUDE Paul V4 #4 p08
PATENEAUDE Theophile V5 #4 p03
PATNAUDE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
PATNAUDE V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
PATRAM V2 #4 p03
PAUL Barbara V6 #1 p04
PAUR Jastus V6 #1 p04
PAYAN V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
PAYAN V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
PAYAN V3 #1 p04: V1tal V4 #3 p05
PAYET V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04
PAYANT V3 #1 p04: V1tal V4 #3 p05
PAYET V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p07
PEARTREE V3 #1 p09
PEANEY Joseph V6 #2 p04
PELLETIER Napelique V6 #1 p07
PELLAND V3 #4 p04
PELLETIER Napelique V5 #1 p06
PELLETIER W2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05: V3 #1 p06:
V3 #2 p09: V3 #4 p04
PELLETIER Rangelique V5 #1 p06
PELLETIER Marie Rose V5 #1 p06
PELLETIER Marie Rose V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER Marie Rose V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER Rosalie V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER Rosalie V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER Rosalie V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER Rose V5 #1 p05
PELLETIER W3 #1 p06:
PELLOBUIN V3 #4 p04
PELTON Frank A. V5 #2 p11
PELTRET Henriette V6 #2 p07
PEPIN V2 #1 p02: V2 #4 p03: V3 #1 p06:
V3 #4 p04
PEPIN Nabroise V1 #2 p07
PEPIN Broilvier V6 #3 p15
PERGRUIT V3 #1 p06
PERRAULT Pierre V6 #3 p15
PERRAULT Pierre V6 #3 p15
PERRAULT V3 #4 p04
PERROT V3 #1 p06
PERRAULT V3 #4 p07
PETIT W3 #1 p06
PETIT V3 #1 p07
PETIT Barbe V5 #1 p05
PETERSON Marjorie M. V3 #1 p06
PETIN V2 #1 p07
PETIT Barbe V5 #1 p07
PETIT U3 #1 p09
PHELIX V3 #1 p04
PHILLIPS Edna Leona V3 #2 p07
PICHEE Rosanna V2 #2 p07
PICHEE V3 #1 p05
PISTONEAU V3 #1 p04
PINARD V3 #2 p06: V3 #2 p09
PICHELLE V3 #1 p05
PISTONEAU V3 #2 p09
PICHELLE V3 #1 p05
PINARD V3 #2 p05
PISTONEAU V3 # PINSONNEAU Marie-Francoise V2 #3 p03 PINSONNEAU Marie-Frse V2 #3 p03 PION V2 #1 p02 PIONTEK Joe V6 #1 p08

PLANDROON V3 81 p04
PLANT V2 91 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT V2 91 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
LURBON Betty V2 41 p03 V3 81 p07
LURBON Betty V2 41 p03 V3 81 p07
LURBON Betty V2 41 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
LURBON Betty V2 41 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
LURBON Betty V2 41 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
LURBON Betty V2 91 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
LURBON Betty V2 91 p03 V3 82 p09
PLANT Signe V2 82 p07
PLANT

RICHOTTE Marguerite V5 \$3 p10
RIEL (Duis V5 \$3 p05)
RILEY V3 \$4 p04
RISTIC Jovanka V6 \$1 p11: V6 \$2 p01:
V6 \$27 p12
RISTOW Rosella V1 \$2 p07
RITOW V2 \$3 p05: V3 \$1 p05
RIVARD V2 \$1 p02: V2 \$1 p05: V2 \$3 p05:
V3 \$1 p04: V3 \$1 p05: V3 \$1 p06
RIVARD Alexis V6 \$3 p12
RIVARD Alexis V6 \$3 p12
RIVARD Elmire V1 \$1 p07
RIVARD Julie V3 \$4 p06
RIVARD Hortiste V6 \$3 p12: V6 \$3 p13
RIVERS V2 \$1 p05: V3 \$1 p04: V6 \$3 p13
RIVERS V2 \$1 p05: V3 \$1 p04: V6 \$3 p13
RIVERS V2 \$1 p05: V3 \$1 p04: V6 \$4 p18
ROBBINS Benge V2 \$1 p03
ROBERGE V2 \$1 p02: V3 \$1 p04: V3 \$4 p04
ROBERGE Frisque V1 \$1 p06
ROBERGE Therese V1 \$1 p06
ROBERGE Therese V1 \$1 p06
ROBERGE Jayare V6 \$1 p10
ROBICHAUD V3 \$4 p04
ROBILLARD V2 \$1 p02: V2 \$1 p03: V3 \$1 p04:
V3 \$2 p09
ROBIDOU V2 \$1 p02: V2 \$1 p03: V3 \$1 p04:
ROBILLARD Mayurstin V3 \$3 p04
ROBILLARD Mayurstin V3 \$3 p04
ROBILLARD Marriet V3 \$3 p04
ROBILLARD Henriette V3 \$3 p04
ROBILLARD Jacques V2 \$4 p08: V3 \$3 p04
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V2 \$1 p02:
V3 \$3 p06: V4 \$2 p05: V6 \$1 p12:
V6 \$2 p12: V6 \$3 p17
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V2 \$1 p03:
V3 \$3 p06
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V2 \$1 p03:
V3 \$3 p06
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V2 \$2 p06:
V3 \$3 p06
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V2 \$2 p06:
V3 \$3 p06
ROBILLARD Jacques (James) V3 \$3 p04
ROBIL

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### SAMESON N. S. 1 POS. V. 3 4 POS.

### SOURCE OF STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF SAMESON SOURCE OF STATE OF SAMESON SOURCE OF STATE OF SAMESON SOURCE OF SAMES
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STERNEL Anthony V3 #1 p06
A STERN V3 #2 p04
EN Dr. V6 #1 p11
ART Alexander V3 #3 p6  TETRAULT V2 #1 p03: V3 #2 p09
TETREAU V3 #2 p09: V3 #4 p04
TETREAU Sophie V1 #1 p06
THARIO Albert V5 #2 p11
THARIO Leonard V5 #2 p11
THARIO Leonard V5 #2 p11
THARIO Leonard V5 #2 p11
THEBERT V2 #1 p03
THEBERT Mary Belle V2 #1 p03: V4 #4 p08
THERIAN V5 #3 p07
THERIAU Catherine V5 #3 p08
THERIAULT V2 #1 p02: V3 #1 p04: V3 #4 p04
THEROUIX Paul V5 #3 p10
THERRIAU Jeanne V5 #3 p09
THERRIEN V2 #1 p05
THIBEAU V3 #1 p05
THIBEAU V3 #1 p05
THIBEAU V3 #1 p05
THIBEAU V3 #1 p05
THIBEAU V2 #1 p03
THIBDOEAU V2 #1 p02: V2 #3 p05: V3 #4 p04
THIBDOEAU Jean V5 #3 p06
THIBDOEAU Jean V5 #3 p06
THIBDOEAU Jean V5 #3 p06
THIBDOEAU W2 #1 p02: V2 #3 p05: V3 #2 p10
THIBUDEAU W2 #1 p07
THIBODEAU W1 #1 p04
THIBODEAU W1 #1 p04
THIBODEAU W1 #1 p04
THIBODEAU W1 #1 p05
THIVIERSE V2 #3 p05
THIVIERSE V3 #1 p05
THIVIERSE V3 #1 p05
THOMPSON Fred V6 #1 p04
THOMPSON W6 #4 p08
THOMPSON Mary E. V3 #1 p03
THOMPSON Mary E. V3 #1 p03
THOMPSON Mary E. V3 #1 p03
THOMPSON W6 #4 p08
THOMSEN Kathleen Ruth V2 #2 p02
THORNE THOMSEN Kathleen R. V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Kathleen Ruth V2 #2 p02
THORNE THOMSEN Kathleen R. V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Kathleen Ruth V2 #2 p02
THORNE THOMSEN Kathleen R. V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Scathleen Ruth V2 #2 p02
THORNE THOMSEN Kathleen R. V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Nonald Clarke V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Scathleen Ruth V2 #2 p02
THORNE THOMSEN Kathleen R. V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN Nonald Clarke V4 #3 p06
THOMSEN W6 #4 p08
THO TROTTIER Eleanore V6 #2 p07

TROTTIER M. Therese V2 #4 p06
TROVINGER Ethyle V3 #1 p06
TROVINGER Lawrence V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
TROVINGER (Alsace) V2 #3 p05: V3 #1 p06
TRUSKSA Jane V4 #4 p08: V6 #3 p17
TRUBEAU J3 #1 p06
TRUBEAU Mary V6 #3 p14
TRUBEAU Mary V6 #3 p14
TRUBEAU Wary V6 #3 p14
TRUBEAU V3 #2 p09
TRUBEL Charlotte V3 #1 p02
TRUBEL J0seph V3 #1 p02
TRUBEL J0seph V3 #1 p02
TRUBEL J0seph V3 #1 p02
TRUBEL Claire V4 #3 p05
TRUMPE V2 #4 p03
TUCHOMSKE Anna V5 #3 p13
TUCHOMSKE Anna V5 #3 p13
TURCOT V3 #1 p06
TURROSKY Patricia V6 #3 p15
TURNER Virginia V4 #2 p04
TURNER Virginia V4 #2 p07
TURNER Virginia V4 #2 p07
USTINE Charles V3 #2 p07
USTINE Charles V3 #4 p01: V4 #2 p10
USTINE Charles V3 #2 p07
USTINE Pat V3 #2 p07: V3 #4 p01:
V5 #2 p08:
V5 #4 p10: V6 #3 p16: V6 #4 p04
USTINE Patricia V2 #1 p03: V2 #1 p04:
V3 #1 p06: V4 #1 p02: V4 #3 p07:
V5 #1 p09: V5 #2 p10: V6 #3 p17
VACHON Felix V5 #3 p11
VACHON Felix V5 #3 p11
VACHON Felix V6 #3 p05: V3 #1 p05
VALEE Marie Ann V1 #2 p07
VALENTIN Francios V3 #2 p07
VALIER V3 #1 p03
VALLIER V3 #1 p03
VALLIER V3 #1 p08
VALLIER V3 #1 p08
VALLIER V3 #2 p09
VALLIER V3 #3 p06
VANASE V3 #2 p09
VARING Francis V6 #3 p15
VANDERMEERSSCHE Violette V3 #1 p08
VANASE V3 #2 p09
VARING Lara V4 #3 p09
VARING Francis V4 #3 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #2 p09
VARING Louis Edward V4 #2 p09
VARING Louis Cdward V4 #2 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #2 p09
VARING Louis Cdward V4 #2 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #2 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #2 p09
VARING Louis Cdward V4 #2 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #2 p09
VARING Louis Cdward V4 #2 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #3 p09
VARING Hark Freeman V4 #





## FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

## QUARTERLY

**VOLUME SEVEN NUMBER TWO** 

NOVEMBER 1992

#### F.C.G.W. GAINS TAX EXEMPT STATUS

Thanks to the work of Beverly LaBelle, with the cooperation and coordination of the Board of Directors, the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin is now a tax exempt organization recognized as such by both the federal and state government.

There are several benefits in having such a status. The most immediate will be the decreased cost of postage. Another advantage is that the organization will not have to pay any tax on purchases. Also, any donations to F.C.G.W. can be used as a tax deduction on the donor's income tax.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS

(Social Security records are now easier than ever to access. Genealogists can locate living relatives, search death benefits indexes, or receive a copy of a person's original application for a social security card - perhaps without knowing the Social Security Number.)

#### By William Dollarhide

For those of us still living...we can gain access to our personal Social Security account, but no one else can.

After a person has died, however, the records for that person can be accessed by virtually anyone. The Social Security Administration, who at one time made the steps to access deceased person's records an exercise in bureaucratic bungee jumping, have actually loosened the strings and set policy that is now straightforward and simple. This is good news for genealogists.

In 1990 SSA released computer files relating to deceased persons - but only those whose survivors had taken advantage of the burial benefit to which everyone is entitled. This "Social Security Death Benefits Index", as it has become known, has been widely distributed as part of the Family-Search system of the Family History Library and their many branch Family History Centers. It is also available on Compact Disk (CD) or floppy disks

from GeneSys of Provo, Utah, a company that distributes genealogical databases. The period of coverage begins in 1936, the year SSA began keeping records, but the bulk of the index is for more recent deaths since 1962 when SSA began computerizing the data. It is by no means a complete index to every person who died during that period, but an excellent starting point for genealogists. The Family History Library's version contains about 34.5 million names while the Genesys version contains about 43.5 million names.

Note that the index listing may omit some items - but consistently shown are the Social Security numbers, names, and dates of birth and death. (ed. note: At times it also indicates zip code of place in which death benefit was mailed.) Genealogists who wish to write for copies of a deceased person's application for a Social Security number can use the Death Benefits Index first, particularly if you don't know the person's Social Security number.

In your genealogical research, the Death Benefits Index may reveal names of relatives you never knew about before, and with an exact date of death and place you should be able to write for death certificates, locate newspaper obituaries and fill in more details about the family.

One method of using the Social Security Death Benefits Index is to visit a local Family History Center (FHC). These are branch libraries of the main Salt Lake City FAmily History Library and are operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints (LDS), and they are open to the general public.

Each library has the computer FamilySearch system available. Within the FamilySearch system is the Social Security Death Benefits Index, along with the International Genealogy Index (IGI), the Ancestral File, and the library's huge catalog. Volunteers are available to assist you in using the computer. It is possible to down-load information from the FGC side onto floppy disks and take the information home with you, or make printed copies from the databases. There is no fee for use of these facilities except for the cost of copies.

GeneSys of Provo, Utah is a division of Dynix Corporation. Under contract from the LDS Library, Dynix was recently licensed to distribute CD disks from the FamilySearch system (including the IGI with some 160 million names).

Automated Archives, another Utah company, is a pioneer in producing large database systems for genealogists on CD ROM or floppy disks. Automated Archives developed an inexpensive and easy-to-use software system for accessing information from their CD or floppy disks called the <u>Genealogical Research System</u> (GRS), which is similar in function to the FamilySearch system.

As of April 1992, all of the databases produced by Automated Archives and in the near future, the CDs from the FamilySearch

system) are now being distributed by the GeneSys division of Dynix.

The Social Security Death Benefits Index is just one of several large databases for genealogy distributed by GeneSys. For more information about CD and floppy disk databases available (plus other products and services) call GeneSys toll-free at 1-800-222-3766. The address is 175 N. Freedom Blvd, Provo, UT 84601.

Genealogists who want to learn if a particular person is alive or not can contact any Social Security Administration office and request that information. However, you will need to know the person's Social Security Number (SSN). You will receive a "yes" or "no" answer only. You will not be given the address or any other information about the person. But... if you learn that a a person is still alive or not, your search can then proceed with other options.

If you learn that the person is deceased, you can proceed with a search for a death certificate, newspaper obituary, or a search in the Death Benefits Index to see if the person is listed there.

If you learn that the person is alive, you can ask a local Social Security officer to forward a letter to that person. Again, you will be asked to supply the person's SSN. Such requests are initiated at any SSA office and decisions are made at the local office. If it is possible to provide enough information to SSA about a person, including a full name, birthdate, birthplace, and full names of parents, you may be able to have a letter forwarded without knowing the person's Social Security Number.

The guidelines which the local administrator is supposed to follow are in SSA publication (Reference No. POMS GN 03315.015) which describes procedures and options in such requests for forwarding letters. If the administrator does not want to cooperate, request a copy of that publication, study the procedures, and then remind the administrator that "humanitarian reasons" is an acceptable reason for granting the request. If your written request includes an appeal for the reuniting of family members or family concerns, you may have a better chance of success.

The steps are as follows: you write a letter to the "lost" person, and it must be place in an unsealed envelope. There should be no attachments, photos, or other materials in the envelope, just a short letter addressed to the name of the person you wish to contact. Place that letter and envelope in a larger envelope along with a written request to the SSA to have the letter forwarded. SSA will not provide an address to you, but will conduct a search to find the person's address and forward the letter for you. You can visit an SSA office in person or the request can be mailed to any local SSA office, and an address of the nearest office should be in your local phone book. There is

no fee for this service.

The Social Security Administration was created by Congress in August 1935 and began operations on January 1, 1936. From the very beginning, it has been the responsibility of every American to apply for a Social Security account—it is not automatic. The application forms used by persons to apply for a Social Security Number (Form SS5) have been retained by SSA. Copies of all SS-5's from the years 1936 through about 1962 have been microfilmed, while SSS-5's from about 1962 have been extracted and the information entered into computer form. For any deceased person, it is possible to obtain either a copy of the SS-5 form itself, or the information from the form.

The application form has questions relating to the full name of the applicant; date of application; the residence of the person at the time of application; his birthdate and birthplace; the name of his father; and the maiden name of his mother.

Of course, there is no guarantee that all of the questions were answered fully, but the SS-5 is genealogical evidence that should be obtained, since the form was originally filled out by the applicant himself. That makes the information primary evidence, unlike a death certificate or obituary filled out by someone else.

If you know the person's Social Security Number, the fee is \$7.00 to obtain a copy or extract of the SS-5 from SSA the request must be in writing and does not have to be on any special form. You need only provide a name and Social Security Number for a deceased person. Checks should be made payable to "Social Security Administration". Mail the request and check to:

Freedom of Information Officer Social Security Administration 4-H-8 Annex 6401 Security Blvd Baltimore, MD 21235

If you do NOT know the Social Security Number for the person, the fee is \$16.50. You must provide SSA with the person's full name, date of birth, place of birth, and names of parents, if known.

When writing for the Form SS-5, ask for copies of other records relating to the deceased person. There is very little genealogical information that can be obtained from other SSA records, except that it may be posssible to learn of other places of residences for a person who was retired and received Social Security checks at different locations. Don't expect much, but on the other hand, asking for additional information may fill out details not otherwise known.

Social Security's toll-free information phone is 1-800-772-1213. It is available for people who need information about SSA's procedures and services. This service is excellent of you are asking about common Social Security topics, such as death benefits, social security payments, and so on. But depending on which operator finally answers, questions of a genealogical nature may cause the operator to leave the room and get a book, or ask a supervisor what to do, because they are not prepared for genealogists asking obscure questions like, "How do I get a copy of my grandfather's SS-5 form", or "I want to see if a person is alive or not." It may be worth the call to ask these questions, and you may even get a good answer — but in the preparation of this report, I called this number three different times and got three somewhat different answers to the same question. (One call resulting in an operator telling me, "I've never been asked that question before...")

On the other hand, this toll-free telephone number is the quickest and best way to find out where to write for a death certificate, and the current fee for obtaining a certified copy. That information is readily available because SSA deals with people inquiring about death benefits on a daily basis. You can use this free servcice to find out where to write for a birth or marriage record (indirectly), because by asking about death certificates, the same state vital statistics office is the source for birth and marriage records. SSA maintains a current database of addresses and fees for all U.S. States and Territories. This is superior to using published lists of State vital statistics offices (including the "Where to Write.." booklets from the Government Printing Office) which are usually out-of-date soon after being printed.

When writing to the Social Security Administration for a person's Form SS-5, and you do not know the Social Security Number, unfortunately, you must provide the same inforantion you are trying to receive. Since SSA can locate a deceased person's records by the Social Security Number alone, having the number is a shortcut to more information. But how can you find a SSN for a person? Here are some suggestions:

- 1. Obtain a death certificate for the person. Since 1936, the standard form for death certificates includes a place for the deceased's Social Security Number.
- 2. Locate papers normally found in a home, such as insurance records, payroll check stubs, business papers, bank statements, cancelled checks (if it was part of a person's printed address information) and anything else that might show a Social Security Number.
- 3. If a person had a driver's license, some states include the Social Security Number on the license. Motor Vehicle Departments in most states are open to inquiries about a person's driving record. (Massachusetts and Washington are the only two states that will not run a license check). Some states require more information, such as the license number, and last known address in the state. If you write and give the person's name

and the nature of your request, it may be possible for you to obtain a Social Security Number and other information about a person, but primarily for persons still living.

- 4. Records of previous employment may still be on file at the company where a person once worked. As private records, the company does not have to tell you anything, but by explaining the nature of your request as "family business' and that the person is deceased, you may have success.
- 5. If a person was a member of a trade union, professional association, fraternal organization, or even a private club, there may be membership records still available which reveal information about a person, including Social Security number.
- 6. Public and private schools maintain records for former students, particularly trade schools or colleges where a certificate or degree was earned by a person.
- 7. If your subject was a federal employee, contact the Bureau of Retirement and Insurance of the Civil Service Commission, 1900 East "E" St., Washington, DC 20415.
- 8. If your subject died in a hospital or nursing home, the "face sheet" of the patient's file has vital statistics about the person, including a Social Security number. Nursing homes and hospitals are busy places and such requests will likely be denied if requested over the phone. A written request explaining the purpose or a visit in person may be better.
- 9. If your subject served in the military for either World War I or World War II, a record of his discharge was requried to be recorded at the county courthouse where he resided at the time of discharge. For WWII discharges the court record will include a military Service Number for the person, and with that information, detailed military records may be available by writing to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Blvd, St. Louis, MO 631232. However, there was a disasterous fire in this facility in 1973, which caused a considerable loss of modern military records, including about 80 percent of the ARmy records from 1912-1959. If your subject was on active duty or receiving veteran benefits from 1973 forward, the records were reconstructed. The form DD214 is the "separation from service' document for all branches of the military and will give a Social Security Number for the subject and other vitals.

(Editor's Note: Normally previously published articles are not duplicated in the QUARTERLY, but members are referred to it, or information is extracted from it, with citations, of course. This article, however, seemed so valuable that it has been quoted almost entirely. It was originally published in the Dollarhide Systems Genealogy Bulletin, Number 15, Jul-Sept 1992. This is done by permission of the publisher, Dollarhide Systems, Bellingham, Washington.)

#### NEWS NOTES

The Waukesha County Genealogical Society will be compiling an index of all obituaries listed in the Waukesha Freeman since the first publication of the paper. Volunteers are needed for this project. Write WCGS, P.O. Box 1541, Waukesha, WI 53187-1541.

The Lower Wisconsin River Genealogical and Historical Research Center can be contacted at P.O. Box 202, Wauzeka, WI 53826-1202. Notes received by this editor seem to indicate that the geographical area of interest involved includes LaCrosse, Crawford and Grant Counties. Meetings take place the fourth Saturday of January, March, May, July, September and November at Wauzeka. There is a publication. Dues are \$5.00 individual and \$7.00 family.

The Cornish-American Genealogical Society is being created. A family membership is \$5.00 and includes a quarterly newsletter. For more information contact SW WI Cornish Assn., % Jim Jewell, Rt. 3, Mineral Point, WI 53565 ((WGC Newsletter)

The NGS Newsletter, Vol. 18, No. 4 1992, p.105 tells us that a free brochure is now available, "How to Host a Family Reunion. It is offered by MCI and includes information on selecting reunion sites, locating family members, researching family recipes as well as providing a family reunion checklest. To receive this brochure call 1-800-365 HOST or write to MCI "Family Reunions" c/o Kate Fralin, 1200 S. Hayes St., Arlington, VA 22202 and enclose a 52 cent, self-addressed envelope.

The WGC Newsletter informs its readers that the card catalog of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. WAyne, IN is now accessible from your home. A computer with a modem and communication software is necessary. The dial-up access number is 219/424-1330. Communications setting should be 1200 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity and VT-100 emulation. Press enter and "Control O" twice to get to the Welcome screen to start your search. When you are finished press "Control O" to log off. Then disconnect according to your software instructions. There are no access charges, but you will be charged for a long distance phone call if you are not calling from Ft. Wayne.

Vesterheim Genealogical Center (for Norwegian Research) has

Jacques Robillard notifies us that the following books in English can be purchased from the Institut Francais/Assumption College c/o Mme Claire Quintal, 44 Merlin Court, Worcester, MA 01602. In addition to the price given an extra two dollare for each book must be included for postage and handling.

Belair, Richard, The Fathers \$9.95
Brault, Gerard J., The French-Canadian Heritage in New England. \$14.95

Chodos, R. and Hamovitch, E. Quebec and the American

### VOLUME II OF NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS! TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1993

Nous Nous en Souvenons! is an alphabetical listing of descendants of French Canadians and Acadians who were married during the 1800's or 1900's or who lived in what is now the United States before that time. The names were contributed by members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, past and present.

Plans are now underway for the publication of Volume II of this book. As a result, members and non-members alike are encouraged to contribute information to FCGW for publication in that volume which is planned for distribution in 1993. This work will include all new names contributed as well as additions and corrections to names entered in Volume I.

All those of French Canadian/Acadian heritage, then, are encouraged to duplicate the form on the next page and send in one form for each person whose name is to be published for the first time or whose record is to be corrected.

Mail this information to Beverly LaBelle, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151.

#### NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENONS! ENTRY FORM

Members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin and non-members alike are offered the opportunity of having their French Canadian/Acadian names published in Volume 2 of Nous Nous En Souvenons which is planned for publication in 1993. Feel free to photocopy the form below, since ONE FORM SHOULD BE INCLUDED FOR EACH PERSON BEING REGISTERED. Each form whould provide information regarding a person of French Canadian/Acadian descent who:

- 1. was married at some time during the 1800's or 1900's either in Canada or the United States
- 2. OR someone who was living in what is now the U.S.A. during the 1600's or 1700's.

Please document information on the lines provided——even if the documentation is only, "family tradition". Bring the names up to date. If someone's name was entered and published in Volume #1 and corrections or new information are available, send in that information on a new form. Bring the names up to date. Why not include your own name and data on one of the forms? Send completed forms to Beverly LaBelle, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berline, WI 53151.

NAMR
SPOUSE
BIRTH D & P
SOURCE
MARR. D & P
SOURCE
DEATH D & P
SOURCE
FATHER
MOTHER_
WISCONSIN LOCATION
YOUR NAME
STREET
CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE

## CHURCH RECORDS AVAILABLE AT GREEN BAY DIOCESE ARCHIVES

Sister Ella Kaster, Archivist at the Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, 1910 South Webster, P.O. Box 23066, Green Bay, WI 54305-3066, phone number 414 435 4406, was a speaker at the Manitowoc Genealogical Society seminar on 17 October 1992. At that time she informed genealogists that there are church records available to them at the archives. These are baptism and marriage records. (Death records, if any exist, remain in each parish.) She requests, however, that appointments be made ahead of time.

Pat Geyh, 414 541 8820, has a list of all the parishes whose records are available, including the date the records begin and the ethnic orientation of the members of the parish. She will be glad to look up any parish if asked.

Below are listed only those parishes where the ethnic orientation was given as French. The date the records begin is also listed. This does not mean that other churches did not have French population. (For example, St. John, Little Chute, 1836 is listed as Dutch/Irish, but it does have French in it) It means that these are the parishes so indicated on Sister Kastner's list.

St. John, Green Bay	1832
St. Joseph, DePere	1871
St. Peter, Oconto	1871
St. John the Baptist, Howard	1881
St. Patrick, Stiles	1885
St. Joseph, Marinette	1887
St. Augustine, Wausaukee	1895
St. Francis of Assisi, Coleman	ı 1896

## INDEX TO ARTICLES IN FIRST SIX VOLUMES OF QUARTERLY

#### Prepared by Beverly LaBelle

In the last issue of the Quarterly members were provided an everyname index to the first six volumes of that periodical. This issue completes the indexing project with a listing of the various articles that appeared. These articles are grouped into five areas as well as a date of significance to that ancestor, usually birth.

The FIRST is "Border Lines, which as all regular readers know is a feature in which genealogies of French Canadians The index lists the earliest ancestor mentioned genealogy. The SECOND is a listing of the various articles appearing through the years involving club activities. The THIRD The FOURTH articles providing historical information. articles about French Canadians and the lumbering industry. FIFTH are miscellaneous articles which do not fit in any particu-SIXTH are articles providing information lar category. various research sources.

Each article is followed ed by the volume, issue and page numbers in which it appeared.

#### BORDER LINES

JOSEPH ARCHAMBANET, 1830 V3, \$1, p02
PIERRE CHAMPON, 1679 V6, \$3, p11
JACQUES CONTURE, 1798 V1, \$1, p06
JEAN-BAPTISTE DEGUIRE-LAROSE, 1812 V4, \$4, p09
JEAN-BAPTISTE DESORCHERS, 1754 V4, \$2, p08
JOSEPH DOUCET, 1713 V6, \$2, p05
PIERRE DUMONT, 1775 V4, \$3, p05
CHARLES DUPUIS, 1801 V2, \$2, p07
JOSEPH DOUVILLE, 1802 V1, \$2, p07
FRANCOIS GABOURY, 1834 V2, \$3, p07
BENONI GAGNE, c.1814 V3, \$2, p05
FRANCOIS-AMABLE GAGNON, 1747 V5, \$4, p05
VALERE GIROMARD, 1849 V2, \$4, p06
ELIE GORON, 1808 V3, \$4, p06
RENE LANDRY, 1634 V5, \$3, p08

PIERRE LEBEL, 1830 V4, \$1, p05
JOSEPH MARTIN, 1713 V5, \$1, p05
JEAN-BAPTISTE PROULX, 1782 V6, \$1, p06
AUGUSTIN ROBILLARD, 1812 V3, \$3, p04
ANTOINE ROULEAU, 1760 V2, \$1, p05
EPHRAIN ST. LOUIS, 1810 V6, \$4, p15

#### CLUB ACTIVITIES

1989/90 DUES ARE INCREASED, V3, #3, p05
1990 F.C.S.W. BALLOTS TO BE MAILED, V5, #1, p08
1991/1992 DUES PAYABLE IN JUNE, V5, #4, p11
ACTION ITEM: SEND IN STORIES OF ANCESTORS WHO WERE
LUMBERJACKS, V6, #1, p04
ACTION ITEM. SEND IN PEDIGREE CHARTS FOR BASTILLE DAY
DISPLAY, V5, #4, p11
ANCESTOR CARDS REQUESTED, V3, #3, p07
APOLOGIES FROM THE EDITOR, V6, #1, p06
BASTILLE DAY ON THE HORIZON, V3, #3, p12
RASTILLE DAYS PLANS PROGRESSING, V2, #4, p08
BASTILLE DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!, V5, #4, p01

BECOME ACTIVE IN FCGN PROJECTS, V5. 41, p01 BOARD RECOMMENDS CONSTITUTION ANNENDMENT, V2, #3, p05 CELEBRATING THE TENTH YEAR!, V6, 44, p01 CELEBRATION IS SCHEDULED IN MAY, V6, 43, p17 CONDOLENCES TO NELDA WOMACK AND DORIS SCHMIDT, V&, 41, p05 CONDOLENCES TO TWO F.C.G.W. FAMILIES, VA. #3, p18 CONNERTON ELECTED PRESIDENT OF F.C.G.W., V5, 42, p09 CORRECTION, V4, #3, p10 DINNER IN MAY TO CELEBRATE 10TH ANNIVERSARY. JAMES HANSON TO SPEAK, VA. #2, p04 DUES ARE \$7.00 PER YEAR, V3, \$4, p07 DUES PAYABLE JUNE 30, V4, 44, p03 ENLARGED ROLE IN BASTILLE DAYS, V4, #3, p07 F.C. RESEARCH AT HADISON, V4, #3, p01 F.C.G.W. ANNUAL DINNER, V4, \$1, p11; V5, \$1, p08 F.C.G.W. CELEBRATE 5TH ANNIVERSARY, VI, #1, p01 F.C.G.W. COOKBOOKS FOR SALE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS, F.C.G.W. IS NOW INCORPORATED, V6, #1, p06 F.C.G.W. OFFERS NEW SERVICE, V3, #2, p01 F.C.G.W. PROJECTS UPDATED, V5, #2, p08 FCGW ACTIVITIES ARE VARIED, V2, #2, p03 FCGW CHANGES ITS NAME, V4, 43, p04 FCSW HEETS COUSINS AT BASTILLE DAYS, V4, \$1, p01 FCGN PLANS FOR BASTILLE DAYS BOOTH, V1, #2, p01 FCGN PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, V4, \$1, p01 FCGN PLANS THO TRIPS TO MADISON, V2, #3, p06 FCGH QUESTIONNAIRE PROVIDES INSIGHTS, V2, #3, p01 FORW RECIPE BOOK AVAILABLE SOON, V5, 44, p11 FCGW SEARCHES FOR WIS. FRENCH SITES, V2, \$1, p01 FEBRUARY MEETING AT U.N.H., V6, #2, p01 FOR SALE, V4, #2, p06; V4, #4, p08 FRENCH CALENDAR FOR SALE, V4, \$1, p04 SIVE US YOUR RECIPES!, V4, #2, p05 HOWARD GAUTHIER DIES IN JUNE, V6, \$1, p05 IMPORTANT ACTION ITEM!!, V4, 44, p12 IN REMEMBRANCE V2, #4, p05 JAMES ROBILLARD HONORED AGAIN V5. 12, p07 LAGHIAPPE V3, 42, p10 LET'S HEAR MORE ABOUT THE FRENCH CANADIANS LUMBERNEN V6, 43, p11

MADISON RESEARCH TRIPS PLANNED V4, #1, p11 MAY ISSUE DELAYED V2, 44, p05 MEMBERS TRAVEL TO GREEN BAY FOR RESEARCH V5, 44, p10 NEW BOARD APPOINTMENT V4, #4, p09 **KEW BYLAWS PROPOSED V4, 42, p10** NEW MEMBERS WELCOMED VI. 61, p02 **NEXT ISSUE WILL HAVE INDEX TO FIRST SIX VOLUMES OF THE** QUARTERLY V6. 44. p19 NO QUARTERLY QUERIES VI. 41, p05 MUNINATING CONNITTEE APPOINTED V4, 44, p09 PLANS BEGIN FOR BASTILLE DAYS V6, \$3, p16 QUARTERLY HAS GROWING PAINS V2, 42, p03 QUARTERLY IS BEING INDEXED V6. #2, p04 QUEBEC IN JUNE? LET US KNOW NOW! V3, \$1, p01 QUEBEC LAST JUNE V4, 43, p07 RESEARCH TRIPS SCHEDULED V6, #4, p20 SEVENTEEN PLAN QUEBEC TRIP V3, 42, p08 TELL THE QUARTERLY ABOUT FRENCH CANADIAN LUMBERJACKS IN WI V6, #2, p11 THIRD TUESDAY V1, \$1, p05; V1, \$2, p06; V2, \$1, p06; V2, #2, p06; V2, #3, p06; V2, #4, p07; V3, #1, p08; V3, #2, p03; V3, #3, p06; V3, #4, p08; V4, #2, p05; RESEARCH V4, #3, p10; V4, #4, p08; V5, #2, p08; V5, #3, p13; V5, #4, p11; V6, #1, p11; V6, #2, p12; V6, #3, p17

#### HISTORICAL

ACADIAN SOJOURNERS V5, #2, p01 EARLY F.C. ARCHITECTURE V4. #4. BO3 FRENCH CANADIAN SETTLERS IN THE CHIPPENA VALLEY V5, 44, p01 FRENCH SIDE FISHING VILLAGE AN HISTORIC SITE V1, \$2, PO3 FRANCOIS CLAIRMON: WHICH SIDE WAS HE ON IN THE WAR OF OLD WORLD WISCONSIN SEEKS OLD FRENCH STRUCTURE V2, #4, p08

WHAT'S THAT ADDRESS? V5, #1, p11; V5, #2, p11

WRITE FOR THE QUARTERLY V3, #4, p01

THE CATHOLIC CHUCH IN COLONIAL AMERICA 1492-1790 V6, #3, p01 THE FRENCH IN WISCONSIN V4, #2, p01 THE MARINES HAVE LANDED! V2, \$4, p01

RESEARCH NOTES: HISTORY TIMELINE V2, \$2, p04

#### LUMBERING

"I HAVE PINE PITCH FLOWING THROUGH MY VEINS" V6. 12. p02 LA BELLE FAMILY AND LUMBERING V6, 43, p10 LOGGING WAS NOT FOR HIM! V6, #3, p07 LUMBERING IN WISCONSIN V6, \$1, p01

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

AND SO BACK INTO FRANCE V3, #2, p08 APOLOGIES TO MARY ANNE DEFNET V5, \$4, p03

BELLE AND OLD ELIZABETH V3, \$4, p09 COUNCIL SCHEDULES GENE-O-RAMA IN SEPTEMBER V2, 43, p06 FOLK FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR F.C.G.W. V3, 84, p07 FRENCH HOLIDAYS IN WISCONSIN THIS SUMMER VI. 12, pol GENE-O-RAMA IN SEPTEMBER V2, \$4, p03 LEARN TO READ FRENCH V4, 84, po1 LIBRARY HOURS V4, 43, p03 MAILLET AT MARQUETTE V4. 83. 009 MAILLOT SPEAKS AT M.U. V4, \$2, p01 MARQUETTE STATUE DEDICATED JULY 9 AT MOON V1, \$2, p02 HILMAUKEE CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL V3, 44, p08 NEWS NOTES V1, \$1, p05; V1, \$2, p03; V2, \$1, p08; V3, \$1, p08; V3, \$3, p05; V4, \$2, p04; V4, \$3, p04; V5, #2, p10; V6, #1, p10; V6, #2, p10; V6, #3, p18; V6, 44, p08 REGISTER FOR GENE-A-RAMA V3, #4, p05 S.H.S.W. HOURS FOR 1989 V4, #1, p08 SAPPING FEVER V3, 43, p03 SAVDIR-VIVRE V6, #3, p10 THE DANIELS BOYS V4, \$1, p05

BEGINHERS URGED TO TAKE CLASSES AND READ VI. \$1, p03 CANADIAN CENSUS RESEARCH V4, \$1, p02 CORRESPONDENCE IN GENEALOGY V6. 44, p10 COUSINS V2, #1, p01; V2, #2, p02; V2, #3, p05; V3, #1, p03; V3, #2, p09; V3, #3, p11; V4, #4, p07; V5, #4, p08 DEMARCE RESEARCH AVAILABLE TO FCGN V2, \$4, p02 E. COURTURE, TIMER CRUISER V6, #2, p10 EXCHANGE NOTES V2, \$1, p04 F.C. FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS V3, 44, p03 FIND THAT CEMETERY V4, \$2, p06 1812? V6, #4, p13 FRENCH CANADIAN OR BELGIAN? V5, #3, p06 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OF VALUE TO GENEALOGISTS V5, #3, p01 HISTORY AND GENEALOGY ARE INSEPARABLE V2, #2, p01 JOIN OTHER GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES V6, #4, p11 "KING'S DAUGHTERS" DUE IN APRIL V2, #3, p05 L.D.S. NEWS V4, #4, p02 LDS FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY ADDITIONS V5, #4, p10 HEN BRUHSWICK BIBLIDGRAPHY V3, #3, p08 **NEW F.C. GENEALOSIES PUBLISHED V3. \$1.** p07 NOTARY RECORDS BEING FILMED V2, \$2, p01 NOUS NOUS EN SOUVENON! V4, #4, p69 OLD WAUSAU SURVEY AVAILABLE V3, #4, p07 PRINTED QUEBEC MARRIAGE INDEXES ARE READILY AVAILABLE V5, #1, p09 PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH IN QUEBEC V4, \$1, po8 QUEBEC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES V4, #1, p09 QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS V5, #2, p10; V5, #3, p06; V5, 44, p09; V6, #3, p18 REPERTOIRE DES ACTS DE BAPTENE, MARRIAGE, SEPULTURE ET DES RECEMBEMENTS DU QUEBEC ANCIEN V5, #1, p03

RESEARCH NOTES: LEBOEUF V2, \$4, p04
RESEARCH NOTES: LOISELLE QUEBEC MARRIAGE INDEX V1, \$2, p05
RESEARCH NOTES: TANGUAY V2, \$3, p02
RESEARCH SOURCES: QUEBEC MARRIAGE RECORDS ARE BASIS OF
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH V1, \$1, p04
SOLOMON JUNEAU OF "NILMAUKEE" V3, \$3, p01
SUMMARY OF F.C. RESEARCH SOURCES V3, \$2, p01
"THE KING'S DAUGHTERS" BY COURTEAU V2, \$1, p07
THE 1920 U.S. CENSUS IS HERE V6, \$4, p04
THE MONDERLAND OF DIT NAMES V3, \$2, p04
USE PRIMARY SOURCES WHENEVER POSSIBLE V1, \$2, p02
WHAT WAS THAT NAME AGAIN? V3, \$1, p09
WIS. GENEALOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS V3, \$4, p02

WISCONSIN COUNTIES AND THEIR AREA RESEARCH CENTERS
V5, #4, p04
WISCONSIN FARM STATISTICS CAN BE OF VALUE TO GENEALOGISTS
V5, #4, p03

#### BORDER LINES: BACK TO ANDRE PLAMONDON - 1727

BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Numbers in superscript 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 it the policy to begin with the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in at least one French Canadian secondary source.

1. Andre Plamondon, son of Pierre and Marguerite Clement, was born on 9 April 1727 at Lorette, P.Q. He married Felicite Meunier, daughter of Jean and Marguerite Vezina on 22 Feb 1751 at Lorette. and died 3 April 1847 at Lorette.

Children (Unless otherwise stated, all b. in Lorette, P.Q., as indicated in Tanguay, footnote #1)

a.	Pierre	b. 27 Dec 1751
b.	M. Felicite	b. 3 Juin 1753
C.	Andre	b. 7 Aug 1754

b. 21 Aug and d. 26 Sept 1757 M. Felicity d.

b. 11 April 1759 Joseph e.

b. 24 Sept 1760 at Pte-aux-Trembles Jean Baptiste f.

(2) Ignace g. M. Jos b. 13 Oct 1763 h. b. 26 Oct 1764 Michel i.

2. Ignace Plamondon, son of Andre and Felicite Meunier was born 28 February 1762 at Lorette, P.Q. He married Angelique Moison, daughter of Pierre and Marguerite Drolet on 19 August 1793 at Lorette<sup>2</sup>. He died 3 April 1847 at Lorette<sup>2</sup>

Children:

- (3) Pierre
- 3. Pierre Plamondon, son of Ignace and Angelique Moison, was born 19 December 1795 at Lorette, P.Q. 2 He married Josephete Plamondon, daughter of Joachim Plamondon and Josephete Vezina on 24 February 1829 at Lorette, P.Q. He died on 7 August 1888 at St. Raymond<sup>3</sup>

Children:

- (4) Isadore
- 4. Isadore Plamondon (Sr.), son of Pierre and Josephete Plamondon, was born 18 April 1834 at Lorette, P.Q. He married Emily Bourdeau (Bordeau), daughter of Jean Baptiste and Harriet Verring, on 26 April 1865 at Benton, WI 4 He died 3 November 1920 at Dubuque, Iowa

### Children:

	a.	Euguenie	b. 1866 at Benton, WI <sup>4</sup> , d. 1952 at Dubuque, IA <sup>5</sup> , m. Richard E. Butler b. 1868 at Benton, WI <sup>4</sup> , d. 1949 at Omaha, Nebraska
	b.	Blanche	b. 1868 at Benton, WI 4, d. 1949 at Omaha, Nebraska
(5)	c.	Helena (Lena)	
	d.	Isadore John	b. 1875 at Dubuque, IA <sup>6</sup> , d. 1961 at Dubuque <sup>5</sup> , m. Mary Ellen McQuillan. b. 1877 at Dubuque <sup>7</sup> , d. 1882 at
	e.	Edward	Dubuque '
	f.	Louis Joseph	b. 1880 at Dubuque <sup>7</sup> . d. 1952 at Dubuque <sup>5</sup> , m. Agnes McIntyre. b. 1882 at Dubuque <sup>7</sup> and d. in CA.
	g.	Esther	b. 1882 at Dubuque 7 and d. in CA. m. Charles E. Remmington.
	h.	Charles	m. Charles E. Remmington. b. 1885 at Dubuque and d. 1955 at Omaha, Nebraska

5. Helene (Lena) Plamondon, daughter of Isadore Sr. and Emily Bourdeau, was born 21 November 1870 at Dubuque, IA <sup>6</sup>. In 1891 she married Ernst Karl (Charles E.) Wolf, son of Ernest and Henrietta. They were married at Dubuque, IA <sup>9</sup>.

### Children (surname Wolf):

a.	Gladys	b.	1892 at Dubuque, d. 1967.
b.	Lydia	b.	30 April 1893.

(6) c. Evelyn Henrietta Cecilia

d. Charles Alphones b. 1898. d. 1978 at Dubuque. m. Genevieve Florence Zemanek

6. Evelyn Henrietta Cecilia Wolf, daughter of Ernst Karl (Charles E.) and Helena Plamondon, was born on 17 September 1894 at Dubuque. She married John Henry (Harry) Gordon on 15 June 1915 at Dubuque. She died 7 February 1989 at Dubuque.

### Children (surname Gordon):

(7)	a.	Helena Marie	
	b.	Melvin John	b. 1916 at Dubuque, d. 1974.
			m. Iole Louise Truglio in Gumont,
			France in 1945
	C.	Marjorie Ann	b. 1920 at Dubuque, m. Michael
			Wozniak at Dubuque
	d.	Elizabeth Jane	b. 1923 at Dubuque, m. Richard
			Leach at Dubuque.
	e.	Jeanette	b. 1919 at Dubuque, m. Melvin
			Shilling
	f.	Paul Wallace	b. 1925 at Dubuque, m. Leona
		<del></del>	Knuckel at Dubuque.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

7. Helena (Helen) Marie Gordon, daughter of John Henry and Evelyn Henrietta Wolf, was born on 20 May 1918 at Dubuque, IA. She married Edward Henry Conrad (Sr.) on September 6, 1940 at Dubuque, IA.

### Children (surname Conrad):

a.	Barbara Ann	b. 1941 at Dubuque
b.	Mary Karen	b. 1942 at Dubuque
c.	Suzanne Marie	b., 1943 at Dubuque, m. John W. McCue in 1967 at Oconomowoc, WI
d.	Kathryn Ann (Lynn)	b. 1945 at Dubuque, m. William H. Jens in 1967 at Milwaukee, WI
e.	Edward Henry(Jr)	<ul><li>b. 1952 at Green Bay, WI.</li><li>m. Elizabeth Brenzel in 1974 at Madison, WI</li></ul>
f.	Timothy Raymond	b. 1953 at Green Bay, WI and m. Sarah Brenzel in 1956 at Milwaukee WI.

### **FOOTNOTES**

- 1. Tanguay, Mgr. Cyprien, <u>Dictionnaire Genealogique Familles</u>
  <u>Canadiennes.</u> Sixieme Volume.
- 2. Parish Records, L'Ancienne, Lorette
- 3. Parish Records, St. Raymond
- 4. Church Records, St. Patrick's
- 5. Vital Records, Dubuque, Iowa County Courthouse
- 6. Parish Records, St. Columbskill
- 7. Parish Records, St. Patricks
- 8. Parish Records, Holy Trinity
- 9. Family Records.

For further information about this genealogy please contact Barbara A. Conrad, 18 Aster Lane, Madison, WI 53719.

### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section will appear in each issue of the Quarterly, if such questions are received. They should be mailed to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220. Please write on 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper and print or type. If answers are received, Pat would like to have a copy, so that it too can be published.

Cecilia Dickson, P.O. Box 138, The Dalles, Oregon 97058 is trying to locate relatives and parents of Charles LaMarche and his wife Ester LaPorte. They had one son, Edmund Joseph LaMarche, born on 14 May 1843 in st. Roche. Edmund married Azilda LaFortune, who was from Trois Riviere, born the 15th of November 1843. Edmund and Azilda lived in Calument, MI.

Mrs. Eugene G. Chevalier of 214 11510 225 St., Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 9Y3 would like to know about Joseph Chevalier who was married to Marie Anne Savoie (Jean Baptiste Savoye and Marie Hache). Joseph's family came from Riviere du Loup. Who were his parents and grandparents? Where did he marry Marie Anne?

In the August 1992 issue Pat Geyh asked for information about Mathias Fillian and his parents Evangeliste and Margrete.

She received the following information from Wilfrid Grimard, CP 551, Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 6V7. "Evangeliste Filian (Joseph & Genevieve Raymond) m. in Curran, Ontario on 8 January 1866 to Marguerite Imbeaud (Jean & Louise Charbonneau)."

"Joseph Filion (Joseph & Marie Nollet) m. at Laprairie in 1817 to Genevieve Raymond (Constant & Marie Ouimette)."

### F.C.G.W. SEMINAR HANDOUT AVAILABLE

Ten copies of the 20 page handout given to those attending the F.C.G.W. seminar in October are available. This handout includes a lengthy bibliography, a guide to the French dating (which is spelled out and does not use arabic numerals), copies of birth and marriage records transcribed and translated as well as sample pages from other listed sources. Cost is \$2.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling. Order from Marilyn Bourbonnais, address is on masthead.

### ARTICLES FOR QUARTERLY NEEDED

Members are urged to contribute articles to the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin QUARTERLY for consideration for publication. This issue marks the end of a backlog of Borderline genealogies. More are needed. Look at the format and present it in that style. It will be published in the order received.

Contributions regarding lumbering, difficult searches, good books in this subject area that have been discovered. Send them to Pat Geyh-address below.

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French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc. annual dues for individual are \$7.00 and family membership is \$10.00. They are due by the end of June each year. Renewals recevied after 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 Suzette Hulgan. The QUARTERLY is published four times a year by the french Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Hisconsin Inc. as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries. Copyright (c) 1992 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Hisconsin

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## FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

## QUARTERLY

VOLUME 7 NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY 1993

### FEUDALISM AND THE SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM IN NEW FRANCE

Long before Europeans came to the continent of North America the feudal system was significant in social and political matters throughout Europe. Its exact origins seem to be lost in time, but feudalism did become strong as the central power of the Roman Empire disappeared. The system is based on the relatively simple principal of land and protection in return for service. The absence of a strong central government made it necessary for powerful men in each community to provide protection, food and necessities for their dependents and to preserve order. Dependents, in return for grants of land and protection, were to provide the powerful men with service and support, especially in times of war.

The immediate dependent of a lord, having been granted a large piece of land, could, in turn, distribute some of that land to his followers. There developed, then, a military hierarchy where each dependent was liegeman to his immediate feudal superior.

The dependent also assumed non-military obligations, and these were called manorial or seigneurial.

In France, as the centuries passed, one of the lords became more powerful than the rest and was named King. As each succeeding king assumed the throne his power became greater, until it was absolute. All the other lords were liegeman to him. The King, then, set up armies and developed new systems of warfare that protected the entire country. The military responsibilities throughout the feudal hierarchy disappeared. An extensive system of personal relationships based upon the tenure of land remained. "No land without a seigneur", was an axiom of this system. It became a tool of the French monarchs by which they maintained absolute control over their lands and people.

As time went by in France, many of the lords, or seigneurs as they were now called, departed from their estates and went to the larger towns or the capitol, leaving their land in charge of a bailiff. Many of these seigneurs were born, lived to a respect-

spectable age, and died, never having visited their land. All they wanted was the income from it. They had no contact with their dependents. It is at this time that many of the extreme abuses of the seigneurial system in France began to develop.

When the time came to settle in the lands called New France, which we now identify as Canada, it was natural that the seigneurial system should be employed to govern it. Initially the French monarchy granted control of all of the lands claimed by France in the Northern Hemisphere to one man or one company with the condition that seigneuries be granted to individuals and that the land be developed.

The first three grants were made on the advice of Champlain. The first grant, made in 1623, was to Louis Hebert. Hebert's seigneury was called the Seigneury of Sault au Matelot. Three years later the size of this grant was extended.

The Barony of Cap Tourmente was the second seigneury and it was granted to Guillaume de Caen in 1624. DeCaen stayed in New France only a short time.

In 1626 the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) were granted the Seigneury of Notre Dame des Anges which is located along the River Charles near Quebec. The Jesuits eventually became the largest single landholder in the colony.

In 1627 a monopoly of the fur trade and exploration rights turned over to the Company of New France (Company of Hundred Associates) on condition that they transport settlers and develop seigneuries in that area. From that time until 1674 control of New France switched from one trading company, to crown and then to another trading company. Little settlement development of the land was accomplished inasmuch as the companies were primarily interested in the fur trade and any explorathat might lead to a route to China. Finally in 1674 crown took over direct management of the colony. The seigneuries already issued were confirmed and validated. The seigneurs then liegeman directly to the king instead of to a company. relationship continued until 1759 when England defeated France and took control of all of what is now known as Canada.

During this time the King and his ministers issued many edicts designed to encourage settlement and adjust the seigneurial system of France to the circumstances in New France.

The King also worked to encourage fair treatment for those responsible to a local seigneur. It is interesting to see how many of all his edicts were ignored. It is a little difficult to enforce a regulation from the other side of the Atlantic ocean.

And just what sort of a relationship did exist between a seigneur in New France and the King, and between a seigneur and those living on his land?

The relationship between a seigneur and the King depended to some extent on the type of seigneurial grant he had received. The general policy of the French government was to grant lands en seigeurie only, and those lands were to be sub-granted en censive. There were exceptions to this, however.

Grants en franc aleu noble were actually freeholds and not really feudal at all. The only obligation placed on the person or organization receiving such a grant was that he/it should render fealty and homage to the king. If these grants were made to an individual, that individual was named to the nobility. Actually no individuals received land en franc aleu noble and only two such grants were made at all.

These two grants were made to the Jesuits. Because title to property held by the Jesuits was in the name of the General or head of the order, every time they changed administrators they would have to change the title. If the land held was held enseigeurie they would have to pay a quint or mutation fee (discussed later) at the time the title changed. Under grants enfrance aleu this tax was avoided.

Actually most of the grants to the Jesuits were made <u>en seigneurie</u>. In 1678, however, the King issued a royal edict eliminating any taxes on lands so granted to them.

The second type of grant made was <u>en franc aleu roturier</u>. This grant did not bring with it any rank in the nobility, but otherwise it was the same as a grant made <u>en franc aleu noble</u>. In other words, it was for, for all intents and purposes, a freehold. There were few of these seigeuries given and usually there was a good reason. For example, the land was difficult to settle because of frequent Indian attacks.

A grant en franche aumone or frankalmoign is the third type to be considered. There were a good many of these given to religious, charitable or educational organizations. The organization receiving the grant would be expected to render fealty and homage, plus assume responsibility for performing some specific acts such as say masses at a given time, convert "savages", tend the sick, etc.

Most large grants were made <u>en fief</u> or <u>en seigneurie</u>. Those terms were used synonymously in New France. This seigneurial grant was the basic unit of the colonial land tenure system. The seigneurs receiving such a grant assumed several responsibilities.

A. He must perform the ceremony of fealty and homage (foi et hommage). In New France the ceremony involved the visit of the seigneur to his feudal superior, or that superior's representative. This was usually the King's representative in Quebec City. On bended knee he would pledge fealty and homage. This ceremony would occur with each new succession to the throne and with each

change of land tenure.

B. Within forty days of receiving his grant, the seigneur was required to send to Quebec an <u>aveu et denobrement</u>. Such a report was sometimes additionally required, by terms of the grant, on a regular basis (i.e. every 20 years) as well as whenever the seigneury changed hands.

The aveu was a map of the seigneury.

The <u>denombrement</u> was a detailed description or census of the seigneury including the amount of improved land, the number of sub-grants, the number of settlers, the amount of produce, livestock, etc.

- C. An obligation distinct to New France was jeu de fief. It required the seigneur to sub-grant his land to settlers who would live on the land.
- D. When a seigneury changed hands (mutation of ownership) a mutation fine or <u>quint</u> was payable to the crown. It usually was 1/5th the value of the seigneury. The crown then usually rebated 1/3 of the <u>quint</u>. The <u>quint</u> was payable by sale, gift or inheritance of the seigneury. The only time it was not required was when the land was inherited by a direct lineal descendant.
- E. The last of the duties of the seigneur to the crown was military duty. He and his dependents (those living on his seigneury) were to be prepared to perform military service as needed. As time passed a captain of the militia was also assigned by the King's representative. He reported directly to that representative and not to the seigneur. It was the captain's responsibility to be sure that each person able to bear arms was trained and equipped to do so.

Other conditions in grants en seigneurie varied from one to the other. Many required the seigneur to build roads along the river front. Some limited his rights to that river frontage (this to encourage a fishing industry). Seigneurs were required to permit their dependents to appeal seigneurial decisions to a higher authority. Other provisions might prohibit the seigneur from trading with the Indians (the crown wanted to control that trade) and other grants might prohibit an individual seigneur from setting up tolls to cross bridges, use ferries, or a road.

One important fact to note is that in the process of the change of ownership of <u>any</u> land grant, the King retained the right to refuse the new owner his title to the land. In the large majority of cases this ratification of a new title was a mere formality, always granted. The existence of the royal privilege, however, did emphasize that the King retained ultimate authority in the distribution of land in New France.

Having received a seigneural grant, the seigneur was encouraged and eventually mandated to sub-grant his land. This was generally done in one of two ways.

First was a concession en arriere-fief, which in reality created a new seigneury, but one under the jurisdiction of the seigneur of the larger seigneury and not directly under the King. The person granted the sub-seigneury was required to perform the obligations which the crown imposed upon the seigneur himself, but when pledging fealty and homage, filing the aveu et denobrement and paying the quint he was dealing with the seigneur and not with the King.

This form of sub-grant was rarely made, because it was unprofitable to the seigneur. When made, it was usually granted to relatives or to settlers of importance who arrived at times when the crown was not issuing more seigneuries. The seigneurie en arriere-fief could be sub-granted. Some, however, were too small to make this practical.

The majority of seigneurial sub-grants were for farms held en-censive or en routure In New France, for all practical purposes, these two terms could be used interchangeably. Land held en censive or en routure could not be sub-granted and the man who held them was theoretically a censitaire a roturier. These terms were considered pejorative by the French in Canada, having lived in the demeaning feudal system in France, and they insisted on being known as habitants. The land the habitant was granted was called a routure. The land retained by the seigneur for his own personal use was the seigneural domain.

What duties and obligations were imposed on the habitants by the seigneur?

- A. The <u>cens</u> was an annual token payment intended, in large part, to indicate that the land was held <u>en censive</u> and could not be sub-granted.
- B. Most habitants paid a <u>rente</u> that was a much higher charge than a <u>cens</u>, and was supposed to be revenue producing for the seigneur. This <u>rente</u> was paid with money and was paid in kind (grain, capons, etc.) Some had no proof of their land grants—they had been given the right to the land <u>en-censive</u> from the seigneur by word of mouth, or merely with a chit—no contract. If problems arose between the seigneur and the habitant, it was this habitant who fared worse.
- C. The <u>corvee</u> was the obligation of the habitant to work from three to six days a year for the seigneur without pay.

In addition there were royal <u>corvees</u> at unspecified times that required habitants to work on public projects such as building roads.

- D. <u>Droit de peche</u> indicated that the seigneur had all rights to fish in the waters of the seigneury and in the St. Lawrence. The habitant had to pay for the right to fish in the river in front of his house—or in any waters of the seigneury. This took the form of a small cash payment or a percentage of the catch. This right was frequently not exercised by seigneurs, who found it too difficult to regulate fishing.
- E. Many seigneurs reserved the <u>droit de bois de chauffage</u>, the right to harvest timber on the lands of the habitants.
- F. When there were common lands for pasturage in the seigneury, there was a charge for using it. This charge was either stipulated in the original land grant or in a separate contract. There were commons on one third to one half of the settled seigneuries by 1700.
- G. The seigneurs also had the <u>droits de banalities</u>. The banal right as found in France granted the seigneur the right to set up a monopoly of services on his seigneury and compel his dependents to use these services at a price he set. The French seigneurial banalities might include the right to operate and charge for grist-mills, cork factories, hemp factories, saw mills, and bake ovens.

In Canada the only banal right enforced was the privilege of building and charging for the use of a grist mill. This was often a banal right more desired by the habitant than the seigneur. In most cases it was not a money making project, but it was necessary to produce flour and the habitant insisted on it. A great deal of conflict arose over mills. The seigneur complained that he was loosing money. The habitant said that the mill in the next seigneury was closer or that the mill he was compelled to use didn't work properly, etc., etc., etc.

H. The <u>lods et ventes</u> was charged whenever a routure was sold out of the direct line of succession. The seigneur was entitled to 1/12 of the sale price. The seigneur retained the right to buy the routure at the sale price within 40 days of the sale. In other words, he had the right to refuse to allow the sale of the land and to buy it himself at the sale price.

The seigneur wanted this privilege in order to protect himself when he felt that the habitant buyer and habitant seller actually exchanged more money than they declared. This would lower the <u>lods et ventes</u> due the seigneur. The seigneur, within 40 days, could buy the property at the price given him (which he assumed was

considerably less than the amount actually paid) and thus thwart the tax evading habitants.

The habitant also owed the seigneur certain honors. The seigneur had the best pew in the parish church and always marched just behind the cure in church processions. The habitant had to stand in his presence and doff his cap as the seigneur went by. The carriage of the seigneur was given precedence on the road.

The habitant had to render fealty and homage to the seigneur when the habitantfirst obtained his land and upon each subsequent mutation of ownership. In addition, on the first day of May, the habitants had to appear before the manor house and plant a May Pole near the door. In some seigneuries the roture grants specified that the habitants must put up a maypole outside the door of the manor house and dance and celebrate. This custom has been read about by many in the 20th century with smiles as they contemplate this quaint and joyful event of the bygone days. The habitant, however, was not always delighted with the idea.

Perhaps to understand, it would be well to imagine a group of families living in a sub-division of a Milwaukee suburb. Imagine further that they all had mortgages from one bank. In each mortgage contract it specified that on May 1st of each year the mortgagees and their families had to dress up and go to the bank where they would they would make the mortgage payment. Following this, the men would put up a maypole and everyone would dance-merrily.

During the French regime in Canada, then, the seigneurial system was part of the framework of society. Much of it was contractual, much of it was traditional and all of it reflected a paternalistic and sometimes repressive attitude toward persons lower in the feudal hierarchy. The seigneurial system certainly did not encourage independence, group problem solving or pride of ownership. It became necessary for the individualist, the free thinker, the malcontent, to slip off into the forest and head west and south.

### TERMS USED IN THIS ARTICLE

Arriere-fief A seigneurie conceded within a larger seigneurie, and held from the seigneur of the larger seigneurie, rather than the king.

Aveu et denombrement A list of the landholdings within a seigneurie, including the buildings, cleared land, and livestock on them, and the dues with which the landholdings were charged. This list was required of the seigneur after any change in seigneurial control, or on request of the intendant. The Aveu was a map of the seigneurie.

Banality A charge which a seigneur levied for a service which he provided.

Cens

A token cash payment always levied on rotures, and on no other type of landholding

- Censitaire One who paid a cens for a roture.

  Called a habitant in Quebec.
- <u>Droit de retrait</u> The right to take over land which had been sold by paying the purchase price within a specified time to the buyer.
- Foi et hommage A statement of vassalage owed by a seigneur to a seigneur of higher order from which he held his land.
- Lods et ventes. A tax of one-twelfth of the sale price which was levied on a sale of a roture out of the direct line of succession.
- Quint A tax of one-fifth of the sale price of a seigneurie.
- Rente A charge which a seigneur frequently levied for a roture held from him.
- Retrait roturier The right of a seigneur to take over a roture after its sale by paying the sale price within a specified time to the purchaser.
- Roture A concession of land which could not be sub-conceded, and which was held by a censitaire from a seigneur.
- (Above definitions taken from <u>The Seigneurial System in Early Canada</u>, A <u>Geographical Study</u>, by Richard Colebrook Harris. 1966, The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London.)

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### NEW BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

During November 1992 members of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin elected members to the Board of Directors. The staff of the QUARTERLY is pleased to announce that Eugene Connerton has been re-elected as President and Germain Natrop is now Vice-President. Mary Dunsirn will serve as Recording Secretary and Linda Boyea as Corresponding Secretary. Beverly LaBelle was re-elected as Treasurer and Loretto Damuth and Darlene Longrie are Directors at Large.

Following the directive set forth in the recent amendment to the By-Laws of the organization, Germain Natrop, Linda Boyea, Beverly LaBelle and Darlene Longrie were elected for a one year term. Next November there will be an election to fill those positions on the Board. The purpose of this amendment is to establish a system whereby only part of the board will leave at any one election.

### NEWS NOTES

A mural, by Acadian muralist Robert Dafford, will interpret the Acadian experience and the 75 to 85 people featured in it will have been researched carefully by the Genealogy Committee of the Acadian Memorial Project. In 1991 the legislature of Louisiana designated St. Martinsville, LA as the home of "The World Memorial to all Acadian Refugees Who Ended Their Exile in Louisiana."

The Acadian Memorial which will be built in St. proposes to pay tribute to the real life Acadians - those same men and women who have been both romanticized and ized as Evangeline and Gabriel. The Acadian Memorial A 30 ft. by 12 ft. mural will be installed components. interior wall of the building. Inscribed on the support building will be approximately 3, 000 names of of An eternal flame will burn to commemorate all those Exiles. lost their lives at sea. The fourth component will be the genealogical research center and interactive computerized data system. Although they seem to be asking for a minimum \$50.00 donation to this project, it can be presumed they will accept less. Address: Acadian Memorial Project, P.O. Box 376, Dept. AM, tinsville, LA 70582

"There have been some changes at the Probate Office (Brown County Register in Probate) in the past recent months. Estate case files and the indexes prior to 1880 have been transferred to the Area Research Center. The Probate Office has files dating from 1880 to the present.

"At this time all closed files are being stored in another building across the street and these files are retrieved only once a day. To access the post-1880 records involves a number of steps: 1) visit the office one day and locate the individuals you are interested in the index, 2) request the files you want, 3)

return the next day to read the files.

It is not known how long it will be before all the files are transferred to the Probate Office itself.

All estate guardianship files regarding incompetency up through 1982 have been destroyed. A list of the names of heirs mentioned in the files and the index does exist and may be looked at; pre-1880 at the Area Research Center and post-1880 at the Probate Office.

The library of the Milwaukee County Historical Society will be closed on Saturdays until further notice. This is because of the loss of one of the librarians.

There will be an all day German Workshop in Sparta Wisconsin on 17 April 1993 at the Inn on the Ranch Banquet Hall. The guest-speaker will be Professor Juergen Eichhoff who is a native of Hamburg Germany. He has lived in the country since 1966 and is a Professor of German at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Cost is \$8.00 before 9 April and \$12.00 at the door. Lunch is an additional \$5.75. For more information write to Monroe, Juneau, Jackson County Workshop, c/o Jeri Thorpe, P.O. Box 721, Tomah, WI 54660-0721.

Plan ahead for the annual Gene-A-Rama sponsored by the Wisconsin Genealogical Council. It will be held at Sparta Wisconsin on 18-19 June 1993 and feature well known genealogist Roger Joslyn. Sessions will include beginning genealogy, computers in genealogy, Pennsylvania Research, 19th Century Passenger arrival lists, Publishing, New York Research and more. For registration information contact Emil Krause, 6083 County Trunk S Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494 9212.

The California Genealogical Society tells us that to find information on an ancestor who was a railroad worker, write to

the State Historical Society Railroad Museum in the appropriate state or the United Association of Railroad Veterans, 187 Illinois Street, Patterson, N.Y. 070503 or Railroad Retirement Board, 844 N. Rush Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

The Newsletter of the Chicago Genealogical Society includes the following article headlined, "WONDERFUL NEWS ALOUT BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES" in its December 1992 issue.

"The following information was mailed to the editor by Ronald L. Otto.....

Effective January 1, 1992, the Illinois Vital Records Act (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 111 1/2, Paragraphs 73-1 et ) will include the provision that birth and death certifishall be issued to persons having a "genealogical interest". The Amendment (Public Act 87-1058) further provides (Paragraph 73-25 (3)) that a genealogical interest shall proper purpose with respect to births which occurred not less 75 years and deaths which occurred not less that 20 prior to the date of the written request. A certificate which is requested for genealogical purposes shall be stamped, FOR GENEA-LOGICAL PURPOSES ONLY. We appreciate the efforts of State Senator John Cullerton in guiding this piece of legislation the state legislative process. With this additional purpose requesting a birth or death certificate genealogists should no longer be required to prove more than a sincere genealogical We trust that county officials will recognize genealogical research as a proper purpose for seeking as many certificates as an individual is willing to purchase. Note that existing privileges of genealogists have been changed. purpose is additional to all existing purposes. If in the county officials provided birth and death certificates request, then such practices will continue. However, counties in which one was required to prove a relationship before ordering a certificate, such limitations must cease with respect to birth certificates more than 75 years old and death certificates more than 20 years old. These modest limitations only to requests which are based on genealogical research and if more recent certificates would be available under any other existing purpose, then such availability continues. Another change which was introduced by State Representative Black of Danville provides that certain indexes (originating prior January 1, 1916) be made available to "Persons for the purpose of genealogical research" rather than "members of Illinois Genealog-Societies." ical However, what better way is there to strate a sincere genealogical interest than membership Illinois Genealogical Society? .....Because marriage licenses regulated under a separate statute and because such records have been readily available to genealogists, no change with respect to them was proposed."

FCGW members Alice and Mel Kuschel enthusiastically encourage us to visit Forts Folle Avoine in Webster, located in north-

western Wisconsin on the banks of the Yellow River. It is a restored fur trading fort that gives visitors a first hand feel for the life of the hardy fur-gathering voyageurs and their Indian counterparts of nearly 200 years ago. Rebuilt by the Burnett County Historical Society and then opened for visitors in 1990, Fort Folle Avoine (meaning wild rice or wild oats in French) is regularly open from mid-May through mid-October.

To provide flavor and authenticity, tour interpreters include people in costume and in character. French Voyageurs and Indian traders greet visitors and demonstrate the skills needed when the Fort was fort established in 1802.

The visitor center has a museum, lecture hall, meeting rooms and gift shop, rest rooms and a dining area specializing in fur trade/Native American cuisine. There are specially scheduled musical and dramatic presentations.

Forts Folle Avoine is located 4 miles north of Webster on StH #35 to CoH U. Turn left on CoH U and then 2.6 miles to Forts Folle Avoine.

For information call or write the Burnett County Historical Society, P.O. Box 31, Siren, WI 54872. Phone # is 715 349 2219. The Forts Folle Avoine phone number is 715 866 8890.

### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section appears in each issue of the FCGW Quarterly. Queries should be mailed to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220. Queries should be printed or typed on paper 8 1/2" x 11" in size. If there is more than one query, please write on separate sheets of paper.

The editor would like to also publish answers obtained to queries and will therefore appreciate receiving copies of any of them.

In the February 1992 issue Wilfred GRIMARD, CP 551, Victoriaville, Quebec, G6P 6V7, sought to identify the parents of Elizabeth COURTOIS. He asked if she was the same who married Hardin PERKINS on 31 May 1823. (Editor's note: See Query Below.

Kaye Perkins HALE, 413 N. 5th, Cheney WA 99004 asks for information at Louis PIDN, the son of Jean Baptiste Pion and Louise Curtiss. He was born in Prairie du Chien somewhere in the middle 1830's. James Hansen, reference librarian at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin provides the following information which answer both of the above queries. He noted that Curtis was a common way to Anglicize Courtois. He also explained that there was only one J.B. Pion in Prairie du Chien at this time, and his record is given below. There is no record of a birth of

a son Louis, however, during the period that Louis is assumed to be born there are no extant church records for Prairie du Chien. Can Mrs. Hale give us her documentation for that connection so that we can complete the family circle?

### THE PION FAMILY

Jean Baptiste Pion was born ca. 1787 in French Canada, the son of Louis Pion and Josette Moise (who were married at St. Charles de Richelieu, 31 Jan. 1785). He came to Prairie du Chien ca 1821 and first married 7 Feb. 1822 at Prairie du Chien, Angelique, the daughter of Michel Sr. and a Winnebago woman. Brisbois. She died ca. and he married second, 20 May 1829 at Prairie du Chien, Theotiste Courtois, daughter of Dennis Courtois and Marie Jean Baptiste died 18 Jan 1842 and was buried Blondeau. Gabriels on the 20th, age ca. 55. (Courtois) Pion married second Clement Leduc and died 16 Feb. 1847 at Prairie du Chien.

Children (PION) of Jean Baptiste and Angelique (Brisbois):

- JEAN BAPTISTE, b. 13 Nov 1822, bp 1827 at PdC; m. (blessed 5 Sept. 1850) Ann Brisbois; d. 1 Dec. 1882. Ann d. 17 April 1893.
- ANGINE/ANGELINE, b. 14 Mar. 1825, bp 1827 at PdC;
   m. 2 Dec. 1839 at PdC (blessed 14 April 1840 at St. G.), John M. Folsom.
- 3. A child, unnamed, died in infancy

Children(PION) of Jean Baptiste and Theotiste (Courtois):

- FELICITE, ca 1836, bp 21 Jan 1839 at PdC; d 14 Apr 1844 at PdC, age ca. 9
- 2. ADOLPHE, b. 1, bp. 15 July 1839 at St.G.
- MARIE CELESTE, b. 18, bp 22 Feb. 1842 at St. G;
   d. Apr. 1844 at PdC, age ca "4" years.

### THE COURTOIS FAMILY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

COURTOIS was born 1 Oct. 1768 on the southwest of Detroit, the son of Charles Denis Courtois coast Catherine Cosme (marriage record and Christian Denissen, Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit Region. Revised edition [Detroit, 1987], v. 318. He was baptized as Charles Denis. Denis came Prairie du Chien ca. 1790 and remained there the rest oflife. He married ca. 1792 (blessed at Prairie 1817) Chien, Marie, daughter of Drezi Blondeau Genevieve Legnio of Canada. She was likely Canada and moved with her family to the upper Mississippi river area shortly thereafter. Marie was buried Prairie du Chien, 19 July 1827. Denis was buried 1.0 March 1871 at St. Gabriels, age 72.

Children (COURTOIS) of Denis and Marie Blondeau:

- 1. PELAGIE, b. 25 Oct. 1793, bp 16 Jan 1797 at St. Charles, MO. No further record.
- 2. CELESTE, b. 2 Apr 1796 at PdC, bp. 16 Jan. 1797 at St. Charles, MO.; m. ca. 1814 (blessed 12 May 1817 at PdC) Oliver Cherrier, Sr.; bur 17 Apr. 1853 at
- 3. DENIS, b. 15 Apr. 1798, bp 11 May 1817 at PdC; bur 18 July 1827 at PdC.
- MARIE FELICITE, b. 17 Nov 1800, bp 11 May 1817; m.
- 29 Dec. 1817 at PdC, Thomas McNair CHARLES, b. ca. 1803, bp 29 April 1817; d. 13, bur 5. 14 July 1857 at St. G., age 45. Unmarried.
- ELIZABETH, b. 18 Dec. 1806, bp 11 May 1817; m. 21 May 1823 at PdC, Hardin Perkins (he d. 15 Feb. 1826); m. second 12 Dec. 1827 at PdC (blessed 9 May 1829 at PdC), Pierre Grimard.
- 7. THEOTISTE, b. 10 May 1808, bp. 11 May 1817; m. 20 May 1829 at St. G., Jean Baptiste Pion; m. second 4 Sept 1844 at St. G. Clement Leduc; d. 16 Feb. 1847 at PdC.
- 8. MADELINE, b. 18 Jan 1813, bp 29 April 1817; m. 8 July 1831 at PdC, Frederick Folz; m. second Anderson (Scanlan).

addition, Mr. Hansen comments that he does not the parents of Hardin Perkins. He conjectures that Perkins may have come in from Kentucky, as did others at that time. He also speculates that Perkins may have served in the military, and suggests that Federal Archives be checked.

Barbara ROBERTS, 222-K West Bay Dr., NW., Olympia, WA 98502, tells us that the descendants of Alanson MYDTT (MYOT) are trying to locate his birth place. He was b. ca 1820 in Lower Canada and m. Orelia MDRSE, (Lewis and Lucy GREENLEAF) near Denmark, Lewis Co., N.Y. on 12 Dec 1846. Alanson served twice in Civil War. In 1861 he is recorded as living in Lincoln, Adams Co., WI and in 1864 in Big Springs, Adams Co., WI. In 1865 he is found in Newchester, Adams Co. and is buried in the New Chester Cemetery, Friendship, WI. Who are his parents? Where was he born? Is he related to JosephMyott who was b. on 29 March 1818, m. Mary Dezotell in Oconomowoc, WI on 29 April 1854 and died and was buried in Warrens, Monroe Co., WI?

#### ANNE OF MACKINAC ISLAND STE.

By Fr. Guy Thoren

Our story begins in the year 1670 with the arrival of Claude Dablon, S.J. to the Island. Being the center of Indian social and religious activity, Dablon constructed a birch chapel and began to instruct the Indians in the faith. 1671 saw the arrival of Fr. Marquette to the Island, but he soon

realized what the Indians knew; that traffic to and from Island during much of the year was a hazardous undertaking that he could not be an effective Missionary to the surrounding territory. So that winter was spent preparing for the construction of a Mission in what is now St. Ignace. As he wrote in Jesuit Realtions, "That famous Island of Michilimackinac, we last began the Mission of St. Ignace. We have wintered here, in order to make arrangements for establishing the Mission of St. from whence it will be easy to have access to Indians of Lake Huron, when the several tribes have settled on their own land." So in the spring of 1672 the Mission was build the mainland and from there Fr. Marquette began his trip to the west in search of the passageway to China everyone thought was very close by.

Ignace prospered The Mission at St. and the French constructed Fort de Baude for the protection of their own citizens and the Indians. St. Ignace became the largest village the Northwest and from there the fur trade centered. Cadillac the commander of the Fort and he realized that the English were beginning to infiltrate into the territory along Lake Wishing to keep the British in check he decided St. Ignace was just too far away from the activity and in 1701 he moved the fort and asked the Indians to move with him founded what is now the City of Detroit, Michigan. The Missionaries in St. Ignace were furious that the fort and Indians deserted the village and they sent off a scathing letter to the governor of Quebec telling him of the situatgion. But news politics at the time were slow, and in disgust the Missionaries burned the church in 1706 so that it would not be desecrated.

The Governor was shocked when he received word as to what had happened and immediately reacted to the situation. In the meantime, the Indians, not happy at Detroit, began to move back to the Straits area. By 1714 the French troops had returned and decided to build Fort Michilimackinac at what is now Mackinaw City. The Missionaries also returned and the new church at the fort was named Ste Anne de Michilimackinac. Records are unclear as to when the Chapel was built but it is known that the first entry in the Baptisimal Record Book was entered in 1695.

Cadillac's fears became a reality in the 1740's and the British did begin to swarm into French territory. Thus began the French-Indian (& British) War. No battle was ever fought at Fort Michilimackinac but in September 12, 1759 Quebec City fell to the British and Canada became part of the British Empire. It took two years for the British to take possession of the fort because of travel and consolidation problems. It did not mean however, that all the French and Indian settlers were pleased with the new regime. Pontiac, the great Indian Chief, plotted the downfall of the British and with the help of the French caused grief and panic in this part of the Empire. The most famous event in the fort's history happened on June 2, 1763 with the Massacre of Fort Michilimackinac. Under the guise of playing a ball game and a

celebration in progress the Indians threw the ball over the wall and the British, enjoying the game, let the Indians in the gates to retrieve it. Hardly a soul survived which led the following Commanders to the conclusion that a fort on the level is very indefensible. At some time in the 1770's, as Commander Sinclair was thinking of the problem, he possibly looked out over the and gazed upon the Island giving him the idea of moving the fort to the high bluff overlooking the South side of the And thus was born the thought of building a new It probably was not built there in the first palce by the there. French a hundred years earlier because of the same reason Fr. Marquette moved the Church-bad weather. But the advantages outweighed the disadvantages so Commander Sinclair decided to give it a try. But how would he get the French and Indian settlers to move? Most were Catholic, so he decided to move the If the Church was on the Island, he felt the Catholics would move with it and thus there would be plenty of workers to help with the construction of the new fort. So in the winter of 1780-1 the church was taken down and put on sleighs and moved over the ice. It worked! The people moved and fort was begun. Being a British fort the Missionaries were very few and there were many years when no priest visited the Island.

The Revolutionary War was over in 1781, but the U.S.A., being small and not having the resources to man all the forts let the British remain on the Island until 1795. The next 40 years find information on the church very scarce. The sole source of information is the books which recorded the Sacraments with interesting entries by Fr. Gabriel Richard, Bishop Frederic Baraga and Fr. Mazzuchelli. Surviving records include the agreement between Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati and Madame LaFrambois of this parish for permission to move the church from the downtown area to the lot next to her home, about 1825. Father Skolla's drawing of the church in 1842 also survives. An interesting book which has been presented to the museum is the list of contributors to the church of the years 1829-34.

The Irish population of the Island arrived in the late 40's The church was enlarged several times to accomodate the rising Catholic population. Mackinac Island was also becoming a tourist attraction so it was not long before the parishioners saw the need for a new and bigger church. In 1873 men of the parish were asked to present a paper to the members of the congregation on the reasons for Ste Anne's being rebuilt. This presentation fired them up and immediately subscriptions The Couchois Family promised to have the frame up before the winter so the old church was sold piece by piece at an auction and the ladies held a huge bazaar in August and raised over \$1,000.00. Then the problems began. The church cost more than expected (\$7,500.00) and the days grew on. For the next three years the congregation celebrated Mass in the Mission Church down the street which at that time was owned by the Franks family who were members of the church. Finally in 1878 the new Ste. Anne's (minus the steeple) was finsihed. The body of the church covered the whole length of the building with the altar

against the far wall, a picture of Ste. Anne above window above that. beautiful The rectory was constructed the town, choir loft, new altars, a new nave and steps were added in the 1890's. We known pastors of the during these years were, Bishop Mark (retired), Fr. Edward Jacker, Msgr. Anton Rezek (who wrote the history of the Diocese Sault Ste. Marie-Marquette) and Msgr. Napoleon Raymond (the well known pastor of Lake Linden for over 50 years). New glass windows were installed in the early 1900's, the cornices on each of the corners of the church were removed as they rotted and the church was repainted and repainted. During Fr. Joseph Long's pastorate (1934-61) the basement was dug and new cement front wall and steps replaced the beautiful heartshaped wooden staircase. (The staircase is now restored). Fr. Milton Vanivelt constructed the Shrine to Ste. Anne next to the church and Father Terrance Donnelly had the steeple redone with steel beams.

(This article was originally published in Ste. Anne's Newsletter, Volume 1, Issue 2, Spring 1992. 1695-1821 baptisms of Ste. Anne's have been transcribed in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Volume XIX, 1725-1821 marriages have been transcribed in Wisconsin Historical Collections, Volume XVIII.)

### LOOKING AHEAD TO BASTILLE DAYS

Once again the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are at work with plans for the 1993 edition of Bastille Days. Mary Dunsirn, Pat Geyh, Germaine Natrop and Dorothy Phillipi are spearheading activity and will shortly call together the entire Bastille Days Committee for activity assignments.

Patricia Ustine and Loretta Damuth have agreed to assume responsibility for scheduling volunteers to cover the 1993 tent. As a first step they are sending out to all members a card on which each is requested to sign up for a period of time. It would be wonderful if those out of the metropolitan Milwaukee area would try to schedule a summer break in Milwaukee during the festival. It would give everyone an opportunity to become acquainted. Several members from the State of Washington on considering such a visit and will be welcomed with open arms if they can come. Contact anyone of those on the committee and detailed directions will be provided for those coming in from out of the city.

One of the main reasons that the group has remained active in this project for so many years is the intense pleasure each participant finds in the activity. It is important to note that only with a LARGE PERCENTAGE of our membership participating can FCGW continue its role in Bastille Days.

This year it is probable that the Family History Center located at Hales Corners, WI will participate with FCGW in the tent and bring along computers and CD's as well as printers in order to involve those visiting the tent in a search for their

own heritage. They will staff this area themselves.

The May issue of the QUARTERLY will provide much more detail about the plans. Be sure to plan to assist as FCGW sets up once again in Cathedral Square/

### 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.

- MARCH 1993 Jacques Robillard will speak on the History of French Canada.
- APRIL 1993 Helen Fitzpatrick will demonstrate the art of Calligraphy and will make special materials available to attending members at cost.
- MAY 1993 Dr. Steven Taylor, Professor at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in the field of Medieval France will discuss the first people to New France. Professor Taylor leads tours to France on a regular basis.

#### LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

As a new Board of Directors assumes responsibility for our organization, it would seem a good time to take stock of the past two years. The outgoing Board of Directors is composed Eugene Connerton, Barbara Glassel, Beverly LaBelle, James Gaboury, Germaine Natrop, Mary Dunsirn and Patricia Ustine. It has been an amazingly active period in our group's history. Under their leadership we have had an amazingly active period in Oour group's history.

The Board of Directors incorporated the organization with the State of Wisconsin. From there they went on to apply for and receive Tax exempt status from both the U.S. Government and the State of Wisconsin. This entitles us to reduced postage rates as well as exempts us from state and federal taxes.

The Travel Committee has sponsored several research trips to Madison and several research trips to Green Bay.

The Program Committee invited the membership to a banquet in 1992 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. It was a well attended event and James L. Hansen was the guest speaker.

An all day seminar was conducted in October of 1992 with Lee Scribner as the main speaker. Pat Geyh made a genealogical presentation.

FCGW was represented with a table at Gene-A-Rama and at the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society meeting in Milwaukee.

We have participated in Bastille days each year, bringing in a weaver from Quebec for one year and featuring our ever popular wood carver Francois (Snort) Dupuis.

The Publication Committee and the QUARTERLY editorial staff have continued to publish the Quarterly—sometimes late, but each issue has arrived sooner or later. Each year the surname index has been sent to each member. The Publication committee also produced the cookbook, Recipes from our Grandmeres as well as a complete everyname index to the past six years of the QUARTERLY.

And all this while monthly meetings have been scheduled and conducted.

We who are not on the Board of Directors, send to the departing leadership a strong vote of thanks and congratulation. We also pledge to the new Board our continued support.

And how can we best support our leadership? When you are asked to serve, truly consider, and try to help. Obviously many of you, especially those out of the Milwaukee Metropolitan area, cannot be very active. Buy consider the possibilities and, if possible, do your share.

Another thing we can all do is tell others about our organization and encourage others to join. If you find someone borrowing your copy of the QUARTERLY, lend it to them, but also give them Treasurer Beverly LaBelle's name and address, as well as the cost of the dues, which are \$7.00 for an individual member and \$10.00 for a family membership. Beverly's address is 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151. If there are a large number of French Canadians in your area you might want to ask Bev for a number of our membership flyers to distribute at a genealogy meeting or at a library or historical society. We need you to help us increase our membership.

editor of the QUARTERLY, I am especially anxious encourage all of you to share your information with me so that it can be published. WE NO LONGER HAVE ANY BORDER LINE GENEALOGIES TO PUBLISH. Some of you have sent me pedigree charts, and we are delighted to have them, but in order to publish your genealogy in Border Lines it is necessary to have it written in the format that you find as you look back at other issues and find that column. We also are still anxious to publish stories or information about lumbering, as well as your stories about What about a difficult problem you solved? A relative you met in a strange way. For example, if you look at Questions des <u>Lectuers</u> in this issue, you will see that Wilfrid Grimard Quebec wrote to us and asked about an Elizabeth Courtois and Mary Hale wrote and asked about Elizabeth's sister. Neither will know about each other until they receive this issue of the QUARTERLY.

Do you have a biographical sketch of a French Canadian we might

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publish? Is there a local historian near you who might chronicle the history of a French Canadian community in your area? Can you tell us about a source of information or about an event in your area that we might list in News Notes?

If you have an interesting article or a tidbit you would like the Publication Committee to consider for publication in the QUARTERLY, send it to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220.

We look forward, then, to future activities of this organization under the leadership of the new Board. With the cooperation of us all, this association of ours will prosper and become of increasing value to French Canadian genealogists throughout the country.

FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONISIN INC.

President: Eugene Connerton, 4478 N. 26th St., Milwaukee, WI 53209 414 873 9479
Vice-President: Germaine Natrop, 5441 Willowbrook Lane, Greenfield, WI 53221 414 281 4825
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Corresponding Secretary: Linda Boyea, 284 North Mill Street, Saukville, WI 53080 414 284 6451
Director: Loretta Damuth, 8808 W. Maple Street, West Allis, WI 53214 414 258 2931
Director: Darlene Longrie,

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

Send Change of address to Mary Dunsirn, 218 Huntington Rd, Delafield, Wi 53018-1725 414 646 3423
Send information for the QUARTERLY and all exhanges to Pat Geyh, 4624 West Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220. 414 541 8820

Send order for merchandise to Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Blvd, Waumatosa, WI 53213
"From the Kitchens of Dur Grandmeres", \$5.00 each plus \$1.50 postage and handling.
Back issue of QUARTERLY, \$2.00 plus \$ 1.00 postage and handling.
"Nous Nous En Souvenon" \$8.,00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

Research Papers:

Lebouf \$1.00 plus \$.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index \$.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

Tanquay \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

F.C./WI History Timeline \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

Bibliography of New Brunswick Research \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage

and handling.

F.C.G.W. Seminar Handout \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and Handling

Surname lists \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

Quarterly Index for first 6 years \$3.00 plus postage and handling

French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc. annual dues for individual are \$7.00 and family membership is \$10.00. They are due by the end of June each year. Renewals recevied after 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 Suzette Hulgan. The QUARTERLY is published four times a year by the french Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc. as a service to members and as an educational service to the general public through distribution to many libraries. Copyright (c) 1993 by French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin





## FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

# QUARTERLY

**VOLUME 7** 

NUMBER 4

MAY 1993

### CONFIRMATION RECORDS CAN BE OF VALUE TO GENEALOGISTS

The Confirmation records of the Catholic church of St.-Pierre-Aux-Bouleaux, St. Joseph, Huron County, Ontario, are transcribed below. As can be seen, the only information provided is the name of the individual who was confirmed in his/her faith on 19 November of 1879. Ontario does not have the massive indexes of its population as does Quebec therefore such a list as this may be of help to the researcher who is trying to locate an ancestor in that province.

If a name on this list is one being researched, and the age is appropriate for a young person being confirmed, then it might be wise to follow up this information. The Ontario Canada 1881 census might be researched at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin or ordered through the interlibrary loan system from the Canadian National Archives in Ottowa. The census can also be obtained on film from the L.D.S. Family History Centers. The church records in which this list appeared is also on film and can be ordered from the Family History Centers throughout the country. The number is 1,310,854. This film will have on it the more conventional church information (baptisms, deaths etc) which can be checked.

This information was photocopied by Joyce Banachowski and transcribed by Pat Geyh.

- 1. Alexis Eau(?)
- 2. Pierre A. Bertrand
- 3. Raymond Pellon
- 4. Pierre Ducharme
- 5. Pierre Quentin
- 6. Uric Brisson
- 7. Eduard Brisson
- 8. Jean Eau
- 9. Joseph Mireau
- 10. Julien Mousseau

- 21. Pierre Bedard
- 22. Pierre Denomy
- 23. Leon Geaffray
- 24. Joseph Guirard
- 25. Louis Augustin
- 26. Pierre Dufour
- 20. Ilette Duloui
- 27. Olivier Aiotte
- 28. Louis Denomy
- 29. Joseph Geaffray
- 30. ? Geaffray

- George Boucher
   Pierre Denomy
   Baptiste Laporte
   Jean Mousseau
- 15. Joseph Ducharme16. Regis Denomy
- 17. Wm. Denomy
- 18. Cyrille Denomy
- 19. Baptiste Dufour
- 20. François Bertrand
- 1. Mathilde Bedard
- 2. Delphine Corriveau
- 3. Marie Eau ?)
- 4. Marie Ducharme
- 5. Marie Geaffroy
- 6. Pauline Geaffroy
- 7. Agathe Charette
- 8. Rosalie Malloux
- 9. Rosalie Denomy
- 10. Vitalie Mousseau
- 11. Marie Charette
- 12. Mathilde Malloux
- 13. Sarah Aiotte
- 14. Rosalie Mousseau
- 15. Elisabeth Brisson
- 16. Marcelline Guirard

- 31. Baptiste Papillon
- 32. Louis Mousseau
- 33. Jeremie Corriveau
- 34. Jean Bedard
- 35. Romis Boucher
- 36. Nrgel(?) Denomy
- 37. Joseph Ducharme
- 38. Eugine Corriveau
- 39. Alexandre Mousseau
- 17. Caroline Quentin
- 18. Marie Corriveau
- 19. Marie Aubin
- 20. Josephine Denomy
- 21. Sarah Denomy
- 22. Marie Laporte
- 23. Marie Mousseau
- 24. Marie Aubin
- 25. Virginie Brisson
- 26. Maddaliene Ducharme
- 27. Caroline Ducharme
- 28. Martine Graves
- 29. Marie Ducharme
- 30. Marcelline Mausseau
- 31. ? Quentin

### DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING YOU READ -- EVEN IN THE F.C.G.W. QUARTERLY

In the February 1993 issue of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin QUARTERLY there was a News Note quoted from the California Genealogical Society stating that genealogists could find information about ancestors who worked on a railway by writing to: 1) the State Historical Society Railroad Museum in the appropriate state or 2) the United Association of Railroad Veterans in Patterson, N.Y. or 3) the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago Illinois.

F.C.G.W. members Kateri Dupuis and Beverly La Belle followed this suggestion. Teri received a letter from the address given for the United Association of Railroad Veterans in Patterson, N.Y. "I'm sorry, but the organization you have addressed is no longer in existance. When it was, it was merely a social club for Erie R.R. employees. This is a private residence!"

Both Teri and Beverly received the following information from the United States of America Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago. "The Railroad Retirement Board, like the Social Security Administration, was not established until the mid-1930's and it began maintaining its own records of all covered rail service in 1937. Therefore, our records are essentially limited to

individuals who worked in the rail industry after 1936. We have no records of individuals who died in 1922."

### NEWSNOTES

The 7th Annual Gene-A-Rama will take place on 18-19 June 1993 at the Inn on the Ranch, Sparta, WI. It will feature guest speaker, noted genealogist Roger Joslyn, who will speak on research in Pennsylvania and New York, 19th Century Passenger Arrival lists and Naturalization Records and be on a panel discussing "Publishing Your Genealogy? Don't Reinvent the Wheel" In addition there will be a series of sessions on computer genealogy with special emphasis on genealogy programs, how to get them and how they compare with each other. It is an excellent opportunity to see these programs functioning before you invest time and money in them. For Gene-A-Rama registration information contact Emil Krause, 6083 County Trunk S, WI Rapids, WI 54494-9212 or call 715 435 3683. F.C.G.Q. will have a table there. Those wishing to carpool should call Beverly La Belle at 414 425 8783.

The Randolph County (Illinois) Genealogical Society was formed in 1990 and now has well over 200 members. They publish a quarterly, "The Trails". Randolph County Genealogical Society, 600 state Street, Suite 306, Chester, IL 62233.

The Juneau family will hold an international family reunion in Milwaukee in 1994, from JuNE 23rd through June 26th. All of you with a Juneau line set aside those days for a very interesting and busy schedule.

Prairie Pioneer Certificates are issued by the Illinois State Genealogical Society to direct descendants of early settlers of Illinois. Information submitted is eventually published in book form. A gold seal with a ribbon on the certificate is awarded to those directly descended from an ancestor who settled in Illinois prior to statehood (3 December 1818); a gold seal is given for ancestors who settled between 1819 and 1850; a stamped seal marks an ancestor who settled between 1851 and 1880.

An applicant need not be an Illinois resident, nor have ever lived in Illinois. Proof of direct descent must be submitted. The cost is \$5.00 for each certificate. Instructions are available from Ron Nichols, R.R. #1, Tr #17 Toledo, Illinois 62468. (The Federation of Genealogical Societies FORUM, Fall, 1992.)

The Watertown Genealogical Society will present a seminar featuring Dr. Arlene H. Eakle, PhD, Salt Lake City, UT and John Marvin, Madison, WI as the speakers. It will take place at St. Mark's Lutheran Church Parish Center in Watertown on October 2, 1993. (from Watertown Genealogical Society, OUT ON A LIMB, Feb. 1993)

The Area Research Center at the University of WI - Superior has moved to the Superior Public Library, 1530 Tower Ave., Superior, WI 54880. For more information, you may contact them at that address or 715 394 8868. (from Wisconsin Genealogical Councis, Inc., Vol VI No 3, Winter 1992/93)

The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society announces in their February 1993 newsletter that their archives are now open only by appointment. To make an appointment to use this archives located at 9955 W. St. Martins Rd., Franklin, call Bill Krause at 414 771 7781.

The February 1993 issue of the newsletter of The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society notes that Robert Granger, State Historian for the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is seeking information on burial sites of Revolutionary War Veterans buried in Wisconsin. It is Mr. Granger's intention to make a listing of all such burials in the state and photograph each site as well. Anyone with information is asked to write to him at 2521 Bootmaker Dr., Beloit WI 53511 or phone 608 365 1728.

The Marathon County Genealogical Society announces a Genealogy Workshop to be held on Saturday 25 September 1993 at Northcentral Technical College, 1000 West Campus Drive, Wausaw, WI. The Keynote speaker will be James L. Hansen, Research Librarian and Genealgical Sepcialist at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. His two presentations will be, :Not Just Wisconsin - The Resources of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin" and "Getting Around the Lost 1890 Census". The workshop begins at 12:30 P.M. and ends at 4:00 P.M.. Registration fee is \$5.00 to be sent to Marathon County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1512, Wausau, WI 54402-1512. Registration at the door is \$7.00.

### APOLOGIES TO DR. TAYLOR

In the last issue of the QUARTERLY it was announced that Dr. Steven M. Taylor, a professor of medieval French language and

coordinator of the Marquette University's interdisciplinary Medieval Studies minor, would speak at the May meeting. However, this announcement erroneously stated that he was from UWM. It is here stated, with due respect to UWM, that Professor Taylor is proudly a member of the faculty of Marquette University.

Due to a failure of projector equipment, Professor Taylor was unable to give his scheduled presentation, but instead discussed French medieval arts in general. He has been persuaded to return during our July meeting, complete with functioning equipment, to present "Limoges-France's Home of the Arts of Fire". This topic is congenial to him because he is an honorary citizen of Limoges, an honor he received along with a municipal medal in 1984.

### THIRD TUESDAY

On the third Tuesday in June there will be featured a Genealogy Fair. All attendees are requested to bring things of genealogical interest to the meeting that the members can look through. Such things might be books, photographs, family group sheets, etc.

On the third Tuesday in July there will be a "picnic" at the meeting room, with everyone bringing a "finger food" to share with the rest. Professor Steven Tayor will return to share with us his thoughts on "Limoges -- France's Home of the Arts of Fire."

On the third Tuesday in August, Pat Geyh will discuss the uses of the various Canadian Census records.

### THE GOOD REGIMENT: A BOOK REVIEW

### by Joyce Banachowski

Verney, Jack, <u>The Good Regiment</u>, McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston, London, Buffalo, 1991, 222 pgs. \$34.95

All of us who have done any extensive French-Canadian genealogy have at some time or other encountered some ancestor who served in the famous Carignan-Salieres. This regiment of soldiers was sent by Louis XIV to New France to protect the colonists from the Iroquois, whose attacks were a threat to further development of the fur trade which was necessary to increase the flow of money back to france to further Louis XIV's success in his ambitions. Thus far, our knowledge of this regiment which was in Canada between 1665-1668, has come to us primarily from comments of Marie de l'Incarnation and the Jesuits, from historians such as Benjamin Sulte, Gerald Malchelosse and Regis Roy, or from histories referring to other histories using these sources. The predominate view portrayed the regiment as the chosen meant to do God's work.

A new study, The Good Regiment by Jack Verney, a study in

English of the famous regiment, Carignan -Salieres, has recently been published in Canada. In it, Jack Verney reveals the soldiers of this regiment, not as the "shining knights" who were sent as "saviors", but instead, they are revealed as an ordinary military unit made up of ordinary infantrymen who drank, gambled and womanized and who coped with deprivation, dangers and incompetence as many of their kind have done throughout history. We see a military unit facing problems in recruitment and desertion, at times in conflict with civilian populations, with inadequate or the absence of proper equipment, without training in Indian warfare, of arrogant leadership making poor decisions, and with the lack of preparation and knowledge of conditions they were to face.

Thre Carignan-Salieres Regiment served three years, 1665-1668, in the young French colony. Verney analyses the effect the Carignan-Salieres had on the population of the colony and the reciprocal effect the population had on the regiment. Social, economic, and military changes occurred due to the interaction of the soldiers and habitants. The lives of soldier and habitant overlapped one another. The soldier began to learn the nature of Indian warfare. Established patterns of commerce were disrupted. Officers took an interest in the fur trade, and an already disproportionate number of males to females became an even greater imbalance especially when about four hundred soldiers chose not to return to France in 1668.

All of this is accomplished in 128 of the 222 pages of The Good Regiment. The chapter footnotes are extensive and prove to be as interesting and informative as the book itself. The remainder of the book, almost as long as the main body, is made up of two appendices, "A" dealing with equipment—food supplies, clothing and tools and "B" dealing with the rolls of headquarter staff, officers and company rosters. These are not complete, only because no complete roll has as yet been found.

Al in all, <u>The Good Regiment</u> by Jack Verney gives a clear account, in English, of the movements of the Carignan-Salieres in New France and insights into its importance to France and New France. It definitely is a "must read" for those who have an ancestor who served with the Carignan-Salieres or for anyone who has any interest in the early history of New France.

### NOMINATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Mary Dunsirn and Pat Geyh have agreed to serve on the nominating committee which will set up a slate of officers to be considered for election this autumn. The ballots for this election are sent to each member in the mail.

Officers to be elected this autumn are President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and one director at large.

The Board of Directors asks that each member consider seri-

### JULY MEANS BASTILLE DAYS

Once again the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will be participating in the Bastille Days Festival on Jefferson St. This year's festival will take place from Thursday July 8th through Sunday July 12th.

New displays, featuring French homes in Quebec and Wisconsin, as well as the presence of genealogists from the Family History Center will be added to the usual F.C.G.W. tables. "Snort" Dupuis, member, and woodcarver will also return.

The Family History Center will feature 3 computers, printers and overhead display. Genealolgists will search for the names of those from the public who visit the tent. They will bring the CD's for the I.G.I. file, the card catalog, Ancestral file, SSI Index etc.

The group has also been asked to participate in the City of Festivals Parade as well as the ceremonies surrounding the 200th birthday of Solomen Juneau.

### QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

A Queries section appears in each issue of the FCGW Quarterly. Queries should be mailed to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220. Queries should be printed or typed on paper 8 1/2" x 11" in size. If there is more than one query, please write on separte sheets of papers.

The editor would also like to publish answers obtained to queries and will therefore appreciate receiving copies of any of them.

Kay and Tony Doren seek information about the ancestors of Octavius DE RUSHA and Adeline DUFRENE. Octavius b. on 9 March 1835, reportedly at Montreal. He m. Adeline on 25 May 1856 at a Catholic Church in Fond du Lac, WI: Adeline was reportedly bornm in 1836 at St. Jean Baptiste, Quebec. Her mother (surname Dufrene) may have died on 3 July 1924 in Saint Paul MN. The Dorens would be happy to reimburse for copies and effort involved in providing information about this family. Kay and Tony Doren, 1923 Cherokee Trail, Lakeland, FL 33803.

Marcel Sigman, 8 Hillcrest Drive, Acton, MA 01720, is seeking information regarding the ancestors of Henri Sigman and Marie Robert who settled in the area of Trois Rivieres at the end of the 1700's and the beginning of the 1800's. Mr. Sigman is tied to him through Henri's son Noel and his grandson Phillipe who emigrated to Lowell, MA. Phillippe was the great grand father of Mr. Sigman. Was this family of German origin. Are they related to Henri Christopher Silchmann or Andre Sicman listed in DeMarce, "German Military Settlers in Canada after the American Revolution"?

Cecilia Dickson, P.O. Box 138, The Dalles, OR 97058 is trying to locate relatives and parents of Charles LA MARCHE b. 14 May 1843 in St. Roche and Azilda LA FORTUNE b. 15 November 1843. She was from Trois Riviere. They moved to Calument, MI.

Eugenie King Darchuck of 19702 8 Place W, Bothell, WA 98021-8132 is seeking ascendants/descendants Tim BOURQUE (BURKE), believed to be Acadian. Born c. 1861, died/buried 1933 in Old Calvary Cemetery, Cloquet, Carlton, MN. He m. Lydia ROY/ROI, 27 April 1889 in Stillwater, MN. Children John and Myrtle lived in Racine, WI in the 1930's.

Francis Richards is asking to get in touch with anyone tracing the PICARD/PECOR/BLANCHARD/BLANCHETTE lineage. He is particularly interested in locating information about the Joseph PICARD and Mary BLANCHARD family. Their daughter Helen married Charles RICHARD on 3 November 1856 in St. Anne;s Mission, Chippewa County WI.

### THE FRENCH CANADIANS 1600-1900: A BOOK REVIEW

By Joyce Banachowski

Elliot, Noel Montgomery, editor, <u>The French Canadians 1600-1900</u>.

3 volumes, The Genealogical Research Library, 86 Gerrard

Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 2J1, 1992,

3063 pages. \$365.00

The <u>French Canadians 1600-1900</u> is an alphabetical index of more than 468,000 names of people who (whatever their ethnic origin) have lived in Quebec over a three hundred year period, French (including those of Metis extraction) living a century ago in all other provinces of Canada, and the Acadians. Their claim is that 75 per cent of the names listed in the index are from the nineteenth century. City and town directories, land records, and marriage records make up the bulk of the 468,000 names.

Entries are easy to read. First is the surname, followed by the first name and initial. Spellings used are those as they appear in the source document. Following the name is a word describing the person or his occupation. Next appears the year and location in the source document (eg. living in... or born in...) this is followed with a key to the specific document and page location within that document. All of the sources are listed at the end of each volume. In addition, each volume contains an "Index of Place Names" which cross references place names and locates the communities.

### WRITE FOR THE QUARTERLY

Articles submitted for publication in the Quarterly are always welcome. It is asked that such submissions be on 8.5" x

It is also asked that all specific information be documented. All the documentation may not be published, but it will be referred to as a decision is made re publication of the article. If a statement is made that this person is the first or this place is the first, or this company was founded in this year, be sure to prove it. If there is a question about such documentation, please contact the editor, Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220 or 414 541 8820. Obviously opinions can't be documented, but the facts upon which they are based can.

If appropriate, a bibliography should be at the end of the article.

Do not send any material that needs to be returned.

Please include the name, address and telphone number of the contributor.

What type of articles are being sought?

- a. "Border Lines" has not been published the last two issues because no contributions have been received. See issues before these to see the format.
- b. Book reviews of recent publications
- c. Transcriptions of local records of importance to French Canadian researchers. Please contact Pat Geyh regardthis sort of a project to be sure it is the sort of information that will be published.
  - d. Biographical information about prominent Wisconsin French Canadians.
  - e. Information about F.C. settlements in Wisconsin
  - f. Information about F.C. in the lumbering industry.
  - g. Interesting family stories about French Canadians in Wisconsin.
  - h. Use your imagination.

The publication committee of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will make the final descision on publication of given submissions.

### CHICKEN BOOYAH

### By Linda Boyea

(The Boyea surname was spelled Boyer in Quebec. In the U.S. it became Boyea, pronounced "Boy yea" and at times Boyah, pronounced "Boy yah" with the emphasis on the "yah")

There have been several versions printed regarding the origin of Chicken Booyah, some scarcely plausible. At the 1992 Boyea Family Picnic, however, Glen Seims told us a version that is most credible! It concerns his grandfather, James.

James Boyea, was the son of One'sime (James) Boyea, and had been a cook in a lumber camp in his younger years. When he had settled in DePere, he had taken with him the huge black kettle he used to make soups for the lumberjacks. (James claimed to have cooked for Paul Bunyon!)

In his later years he was caretaker at the Brown County Fair Grounds. On many Saturdays through the summer all of the Boyea Clan would visit Old Grandpa at the Fair Grounds Camp Site and he would have his kettle full of his favorite chicken soup to feed the clan. He always had some left over, so he fed many other people who would flock in to taste "Boyea's Famous Chicken Soup."

His sister, Anne Roffers, had three stands on the Fair Grounds. She finally convinced her brother Jim to sell his soup instead of giving it away. Anne had beer in one stand, hamburgers, etc., in the second stand, and then used the third to sell "Boyea's Famous Chicken Soup." The word was out! "Let's go to the Fair grounds and get some of Jim Boyea's Famous Chicken Soup". As it is with people, they shortened the name to "Boyea's Chicken Soup", "Chicken Boyea" and finally "Chicken Boyah".

All this took place shortly after World War I, but we still talk about it at family gatherings. Yes, the kettle and the recipe are still around.

### FAMILY MEDICAL GENEALOGY

As more and more is learned about medicine it becomes more apparent that the genetic makeup of each person causes them to be particularly susceptible, or rather immune to many health problems. Most doctors ask their patients for information about the health of their family. An understanding of that genetic background of an individual can help doctor's prevent or treat illnesses—some serious, some not.

Genealogists should be able to provide their family with a great deal of accurate inforantion of this sort. Be sure to copy all the information regarding cause of death from death certificates. Note the gossip in the local newspapers that tell of family illnesses. Perhaps keep the information on a chart that would be easy for members of the family to provide their doctors as needed.

F.C.G.W. has a sample of one form to be used to enter such information. Are there others who have some that we can describe or print in a later issue?

### CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN DELTA COUNTY, MICHIGAN

The Delta County Michigan Genealogical Society, in their March 1993 publication list the Catholic churches in that county, their location and approximate date of founding. They comment that the source for this information was the secretary at St. Joseph's church in Escanaba who is now deceased. Some of these churches have been closed (which ones are not indicated) and it would be necessary to contact the Marquette Diocese to find out where these records can now be found. They also note that the Diocese of Marquette has a more complete listing of other churches of the entire Upper Peninsula Area.

St. Joseph	Escanaba	1865
St. Peter	<b>Fayette</b>	1870
St. Mary	Quinnesec	1877
St. Francis-Xavier	Spaulding	1878
Most Precious Blood	Stephenson	1879
St. John the Bptist	Garden	1884
St. Lawrence	Metropolitan	1885
St. Anne	Escanaba	1887
St. Bruno	Nadeau	1887
St. George	Bark River	1889
St. Anne	Isabella	1889
All Saints	Gladstone	1889
St. Mary Magdalene	Cooks	1890
St. Joseph	Foster City	1890
St. Patrick	Escanaba	1901
St. Mary	Hermansville	1902
St. Andrew	Nahma	1905
Holy Family	Flat Rock	1906
St. Michael	Perronville	1912
St. Fredrick	Daggett	1921
St. Thomas	Escanaba	1948
St. Anthony	Wells	1949

#### FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN INC.

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Director: Darlene Longrie

Send dues, both new and renewal to the treasurer, Beverly La Belle. Also send to her new entries entries for the next edition of <u>Nous Nous En Souvenons!</u>

Send change of address information to Mary Dunsirn, 218 Huntington Rd, Delafield, WI 53018-1725 Send information for the QUARTERLY and all exchanges to Pat Seyh, 4624 West Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220. 414 541 8820

Send order for merchandise to Marilyn Bourbonais, 8107 Jackson Blvd, Wauwatosa, WI 53213.

Back issue of the QUARTERLY, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling "Nous Nous En Souvenon" \$8.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling.
Research Papers:

Lebeouf \$1.00 plus \$.50 postage and handling

Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

Tanguay \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

F.C./WI History Timeline \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling Bibliography of New Brunswick Research \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling

F.C.G.W. Seminar Handout \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

Surname Lists \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

Quarterly Index for first 6 years \$3.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling.

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