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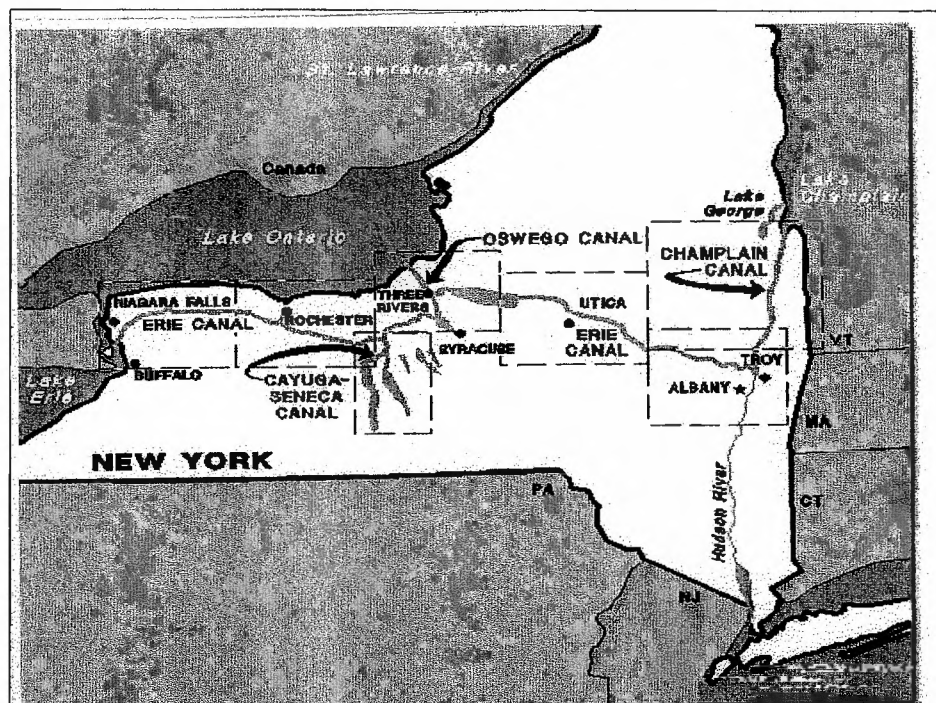
Allen County Public Library

Besançon Historical Society

CANALS AND THE GREAT LAKES

AN EMIGRANT TRAVEL ROUTE

BY BARBARA PIO GORNEY



Canals were the super highways of early 19th century America. The decade from 1830 to 1840 witnessed a rush of pioneers to the country of the Great Lakes. Emigrants could buy forty acres of land for fifty dollars. By 1835 the prices of farms ranged from two to ten dollars an acre, according to the amount of improvement of the property. In fact, the population of Ohio jumped 68% in this time period.

Immigrants landing in New York could use the Hudson River and the Erie Canal system which was opened October, 1825. The canal started in Albany and ended in Buffalo, New York. The canal was 363 miles long and a trip by canal took five to seven days. The Erie Canal was closed for the winter from mid-December to April. I like to think that this was the route my French ancestors took when they arrived in New York. There were no passenger lists for the Erie Canal but my ancestors settled in Oswego County, NY first before they made their way to Ohio and Indiana. This seems a likely route they might have used. There were many canals that branched off the Erie Canal. Since my **Pailloz'** settled in Oswego County, they could have used the Oswego Canal which ends at Lake Ontario.

Travel by canal was cheap. Packet passage in the twenties could be had for four cents a mile including board, or three cents without. Line boats (those that carried freight) charged at least a third less and emigrants traveled in great bunches for a penny a mile. To encourage western settlement after the canal opened, the state exempted emigrants' personal belongings from tolls, offering them an inexpensive way to transport their familiar furnishings.

Continued on page four ...

President's Message...

Été est ici! Summer is here and I hope everyone is taking some time to enjoy the various events around the state. In May, Terri, Judy and I attended a cemetery restoration workshop. This was a slide show and a hands on demonstration at an old cemetery in Bluffton, IN. Mark Davis from Hartford City started only four years ago and has a wealth of knowledge on restoring tombstones. He restores marble, limestone, and sandstone tombstones. There are only four cemetery restorers in Indiana. Indiana has rules to follow. The information is maintained by the Office of Code Revision Indiana Legislative Services Agency. The number IC 23-14 Chapter 68 is care of cemeteries by townships and does not apply to a cemetery located on land on which property taxes are assessed and paid. The trustee of each township shall maintain all cemeteries and one who fails to perform these duties commits a Class C infraction.

Many of the old rules for restoring have changed in order to protect the tombstones. For example: cleaning a stone may be a mixture of one (1) part of ammonia to 3 parts of water. Cleaners such as Orvus, Photo-Flo or Triton-X may be bought. The best cleaning method is a power brush with the ammonia mixture. This method does a better job than hand scrubbing. Remember the brushes used must be a soft plastic or nylon bristle. However, the round black lichen that is often on a tombstone actually goes deep into the stone and cannot be removed without damaging the stone. Every time a stone is cleaned part of it is worn away. Power brushing should be done every 75 years only.

To reattach the broken stone to the pedestal use a soft shearing mortar made from white Portland cement and hydrated lime. No gray masonry mortars and definitely **no** concrete.

Concrete does not give. In case of vandalism or a storm, the stone would break at the base and this is worse to repair. If the tombstone is leaning, the base must be dug out and a pea gravel laid under it to make it level. No stones are set in wet concrete. The only time concrete is used is for replacement slotted bases or for repairs in capping other concrete and bases. Broken stones are repaired with a special stone epoxy.

On the average, the space between the headstone and footstone is seven feet for an adult and four feet for a child. Rows are three feet wide. This length can be used to probe where a stone might be buried.

Military stones are set into the ground with concrete. The stone needs to be set in pea gravel sand and dirt. Old stones are 36 inches long. New stones are 42 inches long. Old stones are set 18 inches in and 18 inches out of the ground. New stones are set 21 inches in and 21 inches out.

If a whole cemetery needs restoration, photos should be taken before and after restoration. A grid sheet should be made after restoration showing markers, trees, bushes and other landmarks. Inscriptions should be reread and recorded.

Continued on page 6

MISSION of The Besançon Historical Society

ARTICLE II - SECTION 2:

The mission of the Besançon Historical Society of East Allen County is to preserve, interpret, and foster a deeper understanding of the history, heritage, and culture of the rural community known as Besançon, Indiana, generally located in Jefferson Township, Allen County, Indiana, and which has as its central focus,

Saint Louis Catholic Church

Friends of Besançon ...


Our deepest sympathies to **Norma Lallow Quintenz**, on the sudden death of her oldest son, **David Phillip Quintenz** in November of 2003. "Phil" was a Marine officer and served in the Air National Guard.

Norma is a great-granddaughter of **Augustus and Honorena (Norrine) Lomont Lallow**.

Welcome New Members: **Sheryl K Poorman**, 4523 Morning Wind Pl., Ft Wayne, IN 46804-6562. Sheryl is a well known name on RootsWeb Genealogy Website. Family names associated with Besançon include Rausis/Gerardot/Gladieux. **Dianah J. Jackson**, 1053 N. Gillock Road, Glasgow, KY 42141-7066. Her interest is in Reuille and Lothamer families. **John Bry**, 131 E. Reynolds, Urbana, OH 44078 is a professional urban planner specializing in restoration and revitalization projects. At the present he is working in conjunction with St. Louis and the restoration of the cemetery and with Mick Lomont on the Jefferson Township #5 Schoolhouse to be placed on the National Register.

New Family Book in Archives. **Debbie Lloyd** donated a very interesting book to the Besançon Library. It is in four parts: how Debbie got involved in genealogy with both her parents **James** and **Virginia Roussey Roy** being from St. Louis Besançon AND how she made the connection that her parents were eighth cousins, finally her trip to France that was detailed in the winter, 2003 issue of the Chronicle where she had the pleasure of meeting many relatives, and now she has included more of the trip with many pictures and finally a section on the Roy/Girardot side and also on the Roussey line. Her grandparents were **Clarence and Lucy Jacquay Roy** and **Adrian and Lucille Voirol Roussey**.

Change of Address: **Ralph Violette** , 13227 Drayton Parkway, Fort Wayne, IN 46845



MEMBERSHIP DUES

payable, first of January


Individual - \$12.00

Family - \$17.00

Lifetime - \$200.00

send a check

attn.: Treasurer, Besançon Historical Society



"To each is given a Bag of Tools. A Shapeless Mass and a Book of Rules. And each must make, ere Life has flown. A Stumbling Block or a Stepping Stone" ... *anonymous*

Emigrant' Travel Route ...

Continued from page one

Visionaries such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had wanted to build a canal system. Dewitt Clinton was appointed to the New York State Canal Commission in 1810. It wasn't until after the War of 1812 that he became the canal's leading promoter. Hence, the term "Clinton's Ditch". The Erie Canal was over ten times as long as any canals previously built in the United States.

The construction of the Erie Canal was authorized in April, 1817. The building of the canal was divided into three parts, with work on the middle section from the Seneca River to Utica to be completed by 1820. The commissioners thought to win public approval and financing by completing one section of the canal. Judge Benjamin Wright directed the building of the canal using new equipment and innovative techniques in land clearing, blasting and construction. Some problems that occurred were foul weather, malaria, and typhoid.

Several types of boats were in use on the canal. Up to 1850 the length was from 31 feet to 72 feet. The boat could be no wider than 14 feet or it would not fit through the canal. The kitchen was at the back of the boat, then the central cabin which served during the day as a sitting room. At mealtimes this room became the dining room. The meals were plentiful and even elegant with such items as roast beef, ham, fish, steak, bacon, sausage, and plum pudding. At night this middle cabin then became the sleeping area. The women's cabin was about 10 feet by 8 feet and had small canvas cots hanging from the wall. These cots were in layers of three — one above the other. The canvas was thin and eventually sagged. If a heavier person was on the top cot the other women below had very little room! Beside, the cot was very narrow. One account stated there were 30 women in this small space. The women were separated from the men by a curtain. Men often slept on the floor or on tables. On some boats there were berths, but one passenger described them "as being wide as a coffin".

The average speed of a boat on the canal was five miles an hour. However, since the wash from the boat caused part of the bank to crumble, a speed limit of four miles an hour was imposed to try and solve the problem. A practice that became standard procedure, but one that could be dangerous was to keep the boat moving through the night. The dangers were from falling trees in stormy weather and floating debris. Horses were preferred for pulling the boats because they were faster than mules. The person directing the horses was called a 'hoggie' who walked hundreds of miles along the towpath. Needless to say, the life expectancy of his shoes were very short. Thus, one of the people seen at the towns along the canal was usually a shoe maker.

According to one account the locks did not detain a boat for very long. When the boat entered the lock, and the gate closed, the water was let off with a rapidity which considerably affected the boat's level and the bow pointed downwards. One lock was timed from the time the gate was closed and with a fall of fifteen feet to the next gate was opened was one minute and a quarter! The boat sank in the lock so rapidly as to give the idea that she was scuttled and sinking.

The sights along the canal were swamps, wild forests, some few acres cleared with a log house, and the towns and bridges. Passengers would often go onto the top deck but had to stay alert for the bridges the boat would pass under. There was very little clearance for the boat and any persons on the top deck would either go to the lower deck or lay down to avoid any disasters of being struck by the bridge. The song of the Erie Canal states 'low bridge, everyone down, low bridge, for we're going through town'.

Emigrant' Travel Route ...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR

By 1845 there were 4000 boats operated by 25,000 men, women and children. There were crew captain, steersman, cook, deckhand, and hoggies. Employees of the canal were lock tenders, toll collectors, repair crews, surveyors, bridge operator, bank patroller (one who looked for leaks and breaks in the canal: he patrolled a 10 mile stretch), suppliers, shopkeepers and liverymen.

By 1830 steamboats on Lake Erie left Buffalo for Detroit every other day, stopping at Erie, Grand River, Cleveland and Sandusky. A line of boats ran every day to Erie, PA. The trip from Buffalo to Detroit took 40 hours and ran from April to November. Compare this trip in 1830's to 1811, when a passage required from five to seven days, and the traveler was liable to wait ten days for a schooner and a fair wind. By 1837 steamers left Buffalo for Detroit daily and twice a day by 1840. In 1825 cabin faire was \$15, but a family could be in the forward room for \$7.50 Families had nothing but ship room and access to the kitchen in this case.

The steamboats opened up travel through the Great Lakes, Detroit and Chicago. Other canals opened up Ohio and Indiana. The Ohio and Erie Canal ran from Cleveland to Portsmouth. The Miami and Erie Canal ran from Toledo to Cincinnati. Canals were indeed a great boon for emigrants.

SAILORS REST & COFFEE BAR

23 Quai Casimir-Delavigne, 23

Havre

English Newspapers and Shipping Gazette daily. Bagatelle and Games of various kinds, and writing materials. All free.

Refreshments at very moderate charges.

Open from 7 a. m. until midnight

Sundays, closed during Divine Services.

LETTERS for ships arriving, directed here, will be put on board without delay.

Comfortable lodgings for Captains, Officers, and their wives. (Private Entrance).

This Advertisement was found on the Internet for a coffee bar in Harve, France. The small detailed map was not printable here. (theshipslist.com/pictures/HavreDock.)

President's Message...continued from page two

The cost of repairing depends on the amount of repair work and is given when the restorer has checked the cemetery. For an individual pedestal tombstone repair the cost would be around \$125 dollars.

A stone is very heavy is lifted by a cloth harness around the stone and a tripod for lifting it.

Two books that are recommended are: *A Graveyard Preservation Primer* by Lynette Strangstad and *Your Guide to Cemetery Research* by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack. Guidelines to follow would be from the Association of Gravestones Studies, Indiana Pioneer Cemetery Restoration Project, Chincora Foundation, and Fannin-Lehner guidelines.

I was surprised at the amount of equipment that is needed to restore a cemetery. Not only that but hefty men are a necessity!

Barbara

HISTORIC PHOTOS FOR SALE

In 1997 an ambitious project was started when the society began to collect photographs of the families who settled in Jefferson Township. Over 1000 pictures have been collected. Most have been identified. As much information as possible was collected and in some instances individuals were interviewed. These old photos show families, homes and farms; towns and settlements; businesses and public buildings; important events in the life of community. Negatives of the photos were made and then copies were made. All have been cataloged and indexed. These copies of the old photos are for sale through the Besançon Historical Society. There is a charge of \$5.00 for a 5 x 7 and a charge of \$8.00 for a 8 x 10

If you are interested in any of these photographs, please contact Barbara Gorney, 9024 Hickory Glen Trail, Fort Wayne, IN 46825 or BandTGorney@aol.com for information.

ATTENTION FAMILY HISTORIANS

GET READY, GET SET, GO! It's time to write your family history for the Allen County History Book. A chance of a lifetime to have your family recognized! 500 hundred words are free and a picture can be included. An instruction brochure is available in the genealogy department of the Allen County Library or by contacting Barb Gorney.

Besançon Historical Society needs input on life in Jackson and Jefferson Townships during the 1900's. What do you remember? Did you hear about the interurban, social and school activities, bridges, towns or farms? Ralph Violette will be writing the stories of these two townships. So, put on your thinking caps, get busy writing and contact Barb at (260) 490-6725, BandTGorney@aol.com or

Ralph at Violetta@ipfw.edu.

Yester Year... copied and submitted by Jean Morow

The Seventh Child

Ft Wayne News: Aug 14 1905 **Mr. and Mrs. Julius Huguenard** are rejoicing today in the birth of the sixth son and the seventh child, the oldest, being now twenty-three of age. Mr. Huguenard is a deputy under Sheriff Grice.

Country Prenuptial Party

Weekly Sentinel; Jan 10,1910 **Miss Agnes Roy and Erwin Lothamer**, whose wedding is to take place this month, were the honor guest at a pretty party given at the home of **Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Lomont** of Jackson township, within few days. The ladies of the party presented Miss Roy with a shower of linen gifts. Games, a musical program and supper were all enjoyed. Other guests were **the Misses Hattie and Viola Bowes, Dennis Lothamer of Baldwin, Laura Roussey, Militine Pio, Florence Snyder, Clara Guiff** of Ft Wayne, **Rose Kaufman, Agnes Phillips, Vern Mitchell** of Monroeville, **May White** of Wallen, **Clara Ternet, Ella Shugers** of Payne, **Laura Boitet, Rosalie Lomont, Lucy Jacquay, Bernadetta Huguenard, Amelia Mourey, Anna Voirol, Lillie Ternet, Rose Rorick, Eva Dodane** and **Messrs Eugene Lomont, Justin Rorick, Joseph Voirol, Clarence Lomont, Leonard Mourey, Herschel Voirol, Clarence and Frank Conard, Lansing Giant, Emil Roussey, Harry McCartie** of Monroeville; **Clarence White** of Wallen, **Solomon Ternet and Raymond Shugers** of Payne; **John Lomont, Clement Rorick.**

Lothammer—Roy

The Marriage of **Miss Agnes Roy and Mr. Ervin Lothammer** was celebrated in St Louis church at Besançon by Rev Father Louen, on Tuesday, January 18 (1910). Miss **Hattie Bowers**, a niece of the bridegroom, and Mr. **Herschel Jacquay**, a brother of the bride, were the attendants of the bridal couple. After the wedding service a breakfast was served the nearest relatives of the two families at the home of the bride. The bride wore a white messaline silk, a veil and carried a white prayer book. Miss Bowers wore white and held pink and white carnations. Mr. and Mrs. Lothammer have gone to housekeeping on a farm in Jackson township. Both young people have a wide circle of friends who extend congratulations .

Benefit Bazaar at Besançon

Sentinel Sept 29, 1917 A bazaar will be given at the Besançon Catholic church from October 12 to 16, inclusive, for the benefit of the new academy which is now in the course of construction. This is the building which is to replace the one which was destroyed by fire a year ago.

ZULU NEWS June 23 1916 **Blanche Gladieux**, of Ft Wayne, spent Saturday with **Marcella Coulardot. Mrs Louis Vanderley**, of Tillman, visited her mother, **Mrs. Celestin Gladieux**, Sunday afternoon. ... **Velma Ternet** spent last Sunday with **Pearl Gladieux**, of New Haven. ... **Clifford and Agnes Nail**, of Maples, **Charles Whittern**, of Monroeville and **Hilda Coulardot** motored to Ft Wayne last Friday night. ... The following were callers at the **L. J. Gladieux** home Tuesday evening; **Louis Cayot** and family; **Lester Jacquay** and family and **Julius Carteaux.**

Continued on page 9 ...

*Only a genealogist regards a step backwards, as progress!
Try genealogy, you can't get fired and you can't quit!
From the American-French Genealogical Society News letter*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TURSTEE OF JEFFESON TOWNSHIP FOR 1912 ...

Copied and submitted by Barbara Pio Gorney... (not all names are given only those with a connection to St Louis Besançon)

JANUARY

1. Balance on Hand	3.625.00
2. L. L Gerardot , adv board	5.00
2 Louis Girard, adv board	5.00
2. L. A. Lenhart, teaching	100.00
6 Arthur Lomont, oiling schools	7.00
11 F. A Roussey, gravel	212.00
16 L. C. Urbine, labor	15.00
17 L. C. Urbine, dir work	7.05
19 G F Gronauer, labor	11.00
20 Carrie Behrman, teaching	50.00
20 Lucy Jacquay, teaching	40.00
20 Chester Gerardot, teaching	45.00
29 Lucy Jacquay, books	11.50
31 Louis Girardot, labor	12.00

FEBRUARY

1 Citizens State bank, int	11.18
2 F. E. Lomont, trustee serv	45.00
3 E. C. Thomas, teaching	175.00
6 H . L Lomont, repairs	2.25
8 L. L. Gerardot, labor	12.00
9 C. W. Main, hauling	8.80
10 Journal Gazette Co au report	14.55
14 J. W. Nail, lights, nails etc	5.45

MARCH

1 F. A. Lomont, trustee serv	40.00
1 Arthur Lomont, shoveling	3.00
4 Phillip Chevilliot, shoveling	2.00
4 J. C. Urbine, shoveling	6.00
4 J. C. Urbine, hauling	3.00
8 Harry M. Lomont, shoveling	3.00
8 Claude Ladig, shoveling	2.00
8 Louis Monnier, shoveling	6.00
8 A. E. Gerardot, shoveling	5.00
8 Cashmere Gerardot, shoveling	5.00
8 Jules Chevillot, shoveling	4.00
8 R. H. Bieber, cleaning school	3.50
11 E. S. Sweeney, teaching	50.00
11 Edna Gorrell, teaching	50.00
13 Edward Gerardot, shoveling	6.00
16 C. L. Miller, teaching	100.00
17 Arthur Lomont, hauling	1.50
18 Elastic Plaster & Coal Co, coal	5.00
19 Clem Gremaux, shoveling	2.00
19 Celestin Venderly, shoveling	2.00
19 Frank Voirol, shoveling	2.00
19 E. Oberly, shoveling	4.00
19 A. Oberly, shoveling	4.00
19 Joseph Urbine, shoveling	2.00
20 Julian Gremaux, shoveling	2.00
21 Carrie Pratt, teaching	50.00
22 C. M. Dawkins, shoveling	4.00
23 H. J. Gerardot, shoveling	4.25
23 Clausmeler & Archer, stove	27.50
28 Home Ins Co ins on schools	53.35
30 Olive Lenahrt, teaching	50.00

All officers are on the Internet:
Let us know how we are doing!

Barbara Pio Gorney (BandTGorney@aol.com)

MaryJane Novosel (novoseljoef@cs.com)

Arlene Dodane Curts (Bobka9z@aol.com)

Gene Yoquelet (besancons@hotmail.com)

Joyce Lomont Crowl
(joycejcrowl@earthlink.net)

Besançon Communion Graduation May 29, 1931

Rev J. N. Allgeier to Officiate at Solemn Services at Solemn Services at St. Louis' Church

First Communion day at St. Louis's Catholic church Besançon, is an annual event of great solemnity participated in by the entire congregation. Next Sunday, May 29, one of the largest classes in history of the parish will approach the holy table for the first time, during the high mass which will be celebrated by Rev J. Nicholas Allgeier, pastor, at 7:30 a. m. (CST)

A procession from the school to the church will be formed by the first and solemn communicants; graduation class and acolytes headed by the processional cross bearer. As the children enter the church the bells will be rung and the processional march played by Mrs. Lillie Gerardot.

The 27 boys and girls in the solemn communion class standing with lighted candles will renew their baptismal vows. Members of the class are: **Darold Comment, Albert Converset, Wilber Frane, Carl Gremaux, Louis Kline, Herman Linder, Joseph Monnier, Clifford Murfield, Gerald Oberley, Harold Oberley, Ruth Ann Bacon, Dolores Beauchot, Marcella Bowers, Teresa Burns, Leona Dager, Lucille Dager, Edress Frane, Elsie Gremaux, Marium Gremaux, Audrey Oberley, Agnes Reuille, Cecilia Roy, Dorothy Voirol, Helen Voirol, Idell Ternet, Odeal Ternet.**

Margie's Findings....

Marge Graham was volunteering at the courthouse when she came across this:

Recd de Madame Coulardot trios dollars
nour les frais de sepulture de son fils Francois
Coulardot

St Louis de Besancon
8 Juillet 1883

The first communicants number 20: **Herman Bowers, Walter Bowers, Gerald Dodane, Richard Gerardot, Roger Huguenard, Joseph Lothamer, Ambrose Monnier, Joseph Mourey, Joseph Rorick, Richard Ryan, Clifford Ternet, Mary M. Bowers, Lavon Giant, Margorie Jacquay, Alma Kline, Marcelle Oberley, Maybelle Oberley, Elizabeth Voirol.**

The graduates, three boys and 12 girls, who receive their diploma after the mass are as follows: **Louis Martin, Maurice Monnier, Aldon Rousset, Mary Bowers, RoseMary Burns, Lucille Frane, RoseMary Gerardot, Alicen Kline, Grace Lothamer, Celeste Oberley, Edith Oberley, Eileen Oberley, Velma Pepe, Henrietta Roussey, Mildred Voirol**

There are four sets of twins, three Oberley twins, one set in each of the three classes, and in the solemn class there are two sets, Oberley and Ternet.

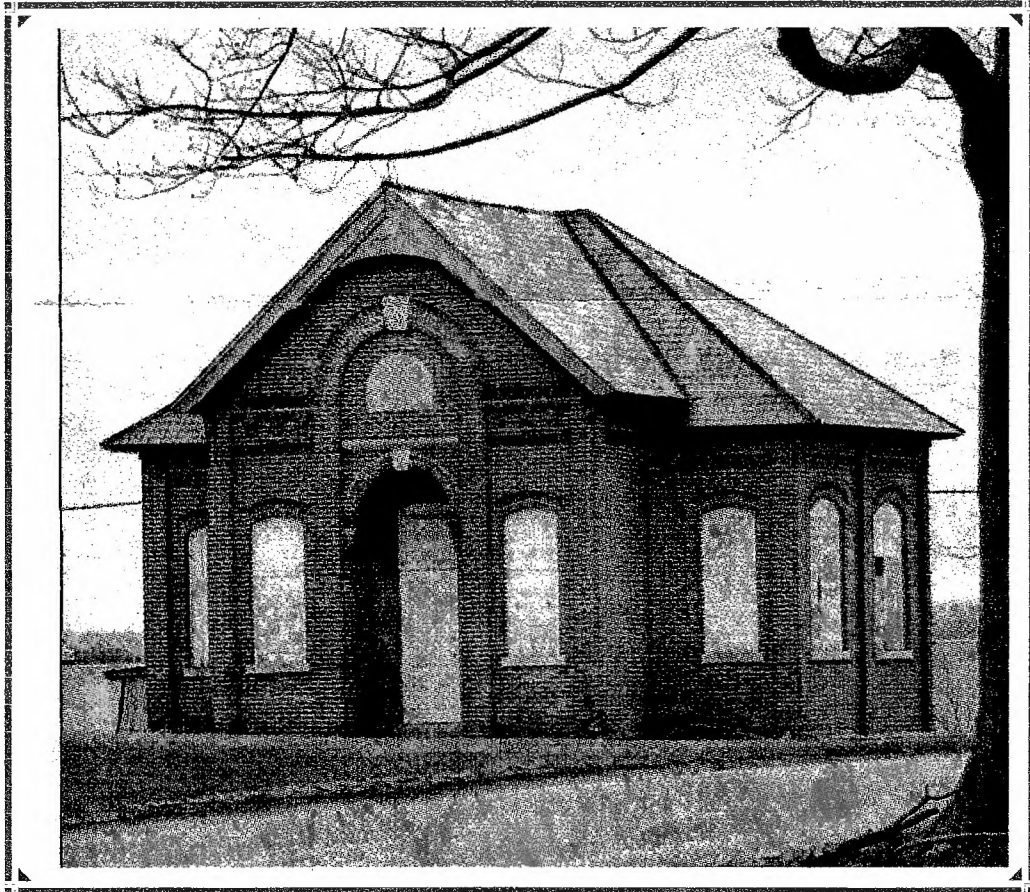
ZULU NEWS ... April 16, 1915

Mr. August Chevillotte and son Jerome, of Ft Wayne motored to their farm in Jackson township. ... **Mr Julian Gremaux**, trustee of Jefferson Twp was a business caller in Ft Wayne last Tuesday ... **Mr Frank Oberley** and son, **Arthur** drove to New Haven last Monday for the purpose of bringing a large iron tank for watering their stock just recently shipped there from Chicago. ... **Mr & Mrs George Venderley** were guests of **Mr & Mrs Edward Monnot** and family last week. ... **Dr C L Meyers**, veterinary at Monroeville was called to the **A. Gremaux** home last Tuesday. One of their horses taking sick on its way to work. ... **Miss Genevieve Gladieux** is spending a few days with her sister, **Mrs. Lawrence Bowers.**

Jefferson Twp #5

The Jefferson Township Center District #5 Schoolhouse
1892—1939

Tracey Lomont Jacquay and Joyce Lomont Crowl



"Red Rover, Red Rover, send Maurice right over."

Remember running, running oh, so fast, trying to break through the lines?

The school house sits empty these many years; run down, forlorn; but if you listen closely you hear the sounds of laughter and children at play. The busy US 30 highway passes by with people rushing; their lives so busy no time to notice the little school house that sits on the old Lincoln Highway at Berthaud Road just west of St. Louis Catholic Church. One room schoolhouses were a part of American history and social order for more than 350 years. In 1920 Indiana had 4,500 one-teacher schools; in 1945, just 616. One Midwestern farmer said his local school was "the center—educational, social, dramatic, political and religious of a pioneer community". It was Thomas Jefferson who said that a free public education was a necessity for a democratic government. In 1779 a bill was introduced in the Virginia Assembly stating that education was essential to maintain liberty. Center No. 5 is ready again to open the doors to the community.

In December of 2002, the children of Allen J. and Gladys Nail Lomont used some of the money from the family estate to purchase the schoolhouse as a memorial to their parents. Allen was a farmer and former Jefferson Township trustee and Gladys had been a teacher in several other one room schoolhouses. The family thought it was fitting that this one should be restored in their memory. The schoolhouse was then given to the St. Louis Catholic Church.

No. 5 sits on land between St. Louis Catholic Church and the 'new' cemetery. The area is rich in the settlement of French immigrants in the mid-1800s, originally known as New France; we still know it today as our beloved Besançon.

Presently, efforts are under way to get the structure on the National Register of Historic Places. A committee is currently looking for grant opportunities to make the restoration a reality. The location of the schoolhouse makes it an excellent candidate to be placed on the registry. It is in the center of Jefferson Township. This was a common practice for schools in the early 1890's. The committee plans to use the school house as an educational tool for schoolchildren. It will be an excellent resource for schools in and around East Allen County.

Center No. 5 is not typical of most the schools. Wood in the Midwest was the most common building material. No. 5 is red brick with a hip roof, and the corners are formed to give the building a octagonal look. The wood trim— noted in the column by Nancy Vendrely in the April 1, 2004 issue of the Journal Gazette is thought to be tulip poplar—has some ornamentation. The curved doorway with its overhang notes that R. B. Hoops was the trustee. Inside the wood paneled cloak room it is thought the original holes for the coat hooks line the walls. Wallpaper remnants on the ceiling appear to be original also. Water damage around the chimney has created a hole in the roof, and the first order of business is to get a new roof.

Anyone interested in helping in this restoration project may make a donations to
Schoolhouse Restoration Fund at 11075 Isabell Drive, PO Box 125 New Haven IN 46774
attention: Julia Gerardot.

"Ante, Ante, Over the Shanty"

Ante is a ball, and the shanty is the school. Students are divided into two teams, and they stand on opposite sides of the schoolhouse. Someone from one team tosses the ball over the building and yells "Ante, ante, over the shanty." When someone on the opposite side catches the ball, both teams run around the schoolhouse counterclockwise and trade places. When the person carrying the ball reaches the other side, he tries to hit members of the opposing team who may still be there. If hit, that person must join the other team.

Listen the bell is ringing, time for class!

DODANE DESCENDANTES HOLD REUNION ...

OCTOBER, 1913 LOUISVILLE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

About seventy descendants of **Constantine Dodane** gathered together last Sunday at the pretty country home of **Mrs. Catharine Cholley**, near Louisville, for the purpose of their second annual reunion. **Mr. Dodane** and his wife, **Seraphine**, together with their children, **Frank, John, Joseph, Eugene, Eleanor, Rose and Cesarie**, came to this country from France about seventy years ago and settled on a farm near Paris. Today a lone apple tree standing in a field marks the spot where once stood a "Home, Sweet Home" erected in the primeval forest. Some of this happy family later moved westward with teams of oxen and settled near Ft. Wayne, Indiana. All have long since passed to their eternal reward and of those buried here are the father and mother in the old St. Louis cemetery and Cesarie, who was **Mrs. Felix Miday**, in the new St. Louis cemetery. There are now several hundred descendants, located in several states, mainly Ohio and Indiana.

At noon the crowd sat down to tables spread out on the lawn under the apple trees laden with luscious fruit and partook of a sumptuous repast. Then **E. M. Youtz** made a group photograph of those present. The afternoon was spent in various outdoor amusements. An organization was perfected for which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President: **Peter Dodane**, Vice Pres., **Frank Dodane**, Sec: **Eugene Miday**, Treas: **Frank Miday**. The president appointed the following as an entertainment committee: **Charles, Edward and Joseph Dodane, Mrs Joseph Languard** and **Miss Catherine Cholley**. It was decided to have the next reunion at Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Those present were **Mr & Mrs Frank Dodane, Mr & Mrs Edward Dodane, Mr & Mrs Joseph Dodane, Mrs Rose Languard, Peter & Charles Dodane** of Ft Wayne; **Mr & Mrs Frank Bercot and family**, of Cleveland; **Mr & Mrs Alfred Drouhard and son** of Massillon; **Miss Bessie Dimmick, Louis Miday and George Crowley** of Arkon; **Mrs Tillie Miday and daughters, Emma and Matilda** of Canton; **Mr & Mrs John Paumier and family** of Salem; **Mr & Mrs Fred Miday and family, Mr & Mrs Joseph Miday and family, John Long and Miss Ida Grove**, of Osnaburg; **Miss Edith Miday, of Maximo; Frank J Miday, Miss Dorothy and Norman Miday, Mr & Mrs Eugene Miday and family, Mr & Mrs Joseph Cholley and family. Mr & Mrs Henry Cholley and family, Mr & Mrs Frank Grisez and family, Mrs Catherine Cholley, Miss Tillie Cholley, Martin Crum and E M Youtz.**

Arlene Dodane Curts submitted this newspaper article. She has found no relationship whatsoever of these people who were at the reunion—namely: Mr & Mrs Alfred Drouhard of Massillon, Ohio, Miss Ida Grove, John Long, Miss Bessie Dimmick, and George Crowley.

If you have knowledge of these Dodane reunions, the people there and if you know of any pictures taken at these reunions please contact Arlene Curts: Bobka9z@aol.com or 7201 White Eagle Drive, Fort Wayne, IN. 46815.