

Besancon, Indiana Chronicles

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The Besancon Historical Society
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GENEALOGY DEPT.

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President's Message

Allen County Public Library

Would you believe the year is almost half over, and we will soon be electing new officers for 1998! The topics for this year's programs certainly have been interesting, and we have had some great responses by a number of individuals. Some great topics are yet to come, so please plan to attend. Our "Project Director" Fr. Thom deserves a special thanks for planning this year's programs.

The Society's "Album in the Attic" project has been awarded a second Indiana Heritage Research Grant from the Indiana Humanities Council and the Indiana Historical Society to collect photographs which document the history of eastern Allen County. A recent exhibit of some of the photographs at the Allen County Public Library was extremely well-received.

Plotting the "old section" of the St. Louis cemetery was recently completed by Jim Lomont. The next phase of the project involves

recording the existing graves.

We have received a few family genealogies, and they were copied and placed in binders labeled according to the family surname. These may be found in the archives at the St. Louis parish office in one of the two rooms the Society rents from the parish. We will be cataloging and indexing all materials, including genealogies, using the same system used at the Allen County Public Library. To give you an example of what is happening in our archives section on family genealogies--Joan Monnier made an important discovery that Francois Theophile Lomont, son of Claude Francoise and Angelique Marie (Verdy) Lomont, returned to Massillon, Ohio and resided there for a few short years. He and his family are listed in the 1870 census of Massillon. So the "Lomont" Genealogy is being updated. Hopefully, the Besancon Archives will become a main source for individuals who wish to pursue their genealogical research.

We also welcome the following new members: Blanche Becker, Arlene Curts, Charlotte Augustyniak, Rita Mae Stump, Joyce Crowel, Theresa J. Martin, James E. Stump, Jeanne Stump, Thomas B. Killens, Monica Knecht, Margery M. Graham and John E. Perrey.

Have a great summer!

E. E. "Gene" Yoquelet

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Document from the Past: Besancon Students to Give Operetta

The following is a reprint of an article that appeared in the May 7, 1921 issue of the Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.

"Happyland," an attractive operetta in three acts, will be presented by the girls and boys of St. Louis Catholic school, Besancon, Ind., at St. Louis school hall at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, May 15th. The program is under the direction of the pastor, Rev. George Moorman and the Sisters in charge of the school.

The leading roles will be presented by Paul Mourey, Nelson Gladieux, Narcis Reuille, Francis Mourey, Virgil Gladieux, Florence Pepe, Viola Reuille, Esther Roussey, Alice Gladieux.

The girls' chorus is formed by Glenola Comment, Edna Girardot, Sarah Girardot, Gladys Lothamer, Norma Dodane, Ethel Monnier, Elsie Monnier, Elsie Girardot. Members of the boys' chorus are: Adrian Roussey, Russel Urbine, Louis Roussel, Herbert Renier, Walter Comment, Francis Frene, Earl Girardot, Wilbur Pepe.

Twelve boys and as many girls of the junior grades make up the chorus of sprites and fairies. Mrs. Henry Girardot, pianist, and Maurice Rose, violinist, will furnish the accompaniment for the musical numbers. "Happyland" is one of the most pleasing operettas to be given by the students at Besancon and many friends from Fort Wayne and New Haven are expected to attend the production.

The French American Society

by Gladys Lomont

The French American Society of Allen County was begun in 1902. It was dedicated to "stabilizing the French heritage and culture in the new land."

The major purpose of the Society was to bring all French-American citizens together for an enjoyable event or activity. The Society held monthly meetings and two social events each year, in addition to the election of officers in December. A dance known as the Pedro Ball was held in February and a picnic was held in early September. In

1910 more than 600 people attended the picnic. By 1913 the number swelled to more than 1,000.

The group's first headquarters was at the corner of Columbia and Barr Streets in Fort Wayne. It was known as the French American Hall. Later, the Society constructed its own building and called it Langard Hall. All residents of Allen County of French descent were eligible for Society membership. Dues were \$1.00 a year.

At the annual picnic, records indicate, "French hospitality and French courtesy prevailed." French music was played and French songs were sung. Refreshment booths were characteristic of the sidewalk cafes of La Belle France. Other ethnic groups--German, Irish, and New England Yankee--also were invited to attend the picnic. Proceeds from the picnic stands were used for charitable purposes or for emergencies like fires and floods. The French American Society was one of the first societies in Fort Wayne to donate money in times of need.

In 1911, with 350 members, the local group was big enough to be incorporated into the national French American Society. The certificate of incorporation was received on September 27, 1911. A major benefit of the reorganization was the availability of death benefits to members. (Death benefits of \$200 were paid to the estate of members as late as 1947, even though the Society disbanded about 1923.)

The Society's banner featured crossed American and French flags. An American shield was below the flags, and an American eagle was above the flags.

During World War I the Society sponsored several fund raisers for the war effort. Proceeds from one was used to purchase shoes for children between two and ten years old. Another was for the "unfortunate war orphans of France." In 1918 the Society adopted two French war orphans.

By 1923 the war was over and immigrants of earlier years were now part of the mainstream of American life. The need for the Society began to wane with the new generation of Americans with French blood and descent. The French American Society was dissolved on April 2, 1923.

A picture taken in June 1915 at the French American Society's picnic at Centlivre Park included the following

individuals: Louis S. Gladieux, Amiel Gladieux, Louis J. Gladieux, George Townsend, William Townsend, Amiel Roussey, Frank Roussey, William Roussey, Fred Rosselot (President 1915), Hypolite Coulardot, Narcis Coulardot, Louis Urbine, Jesse Cayot, Frank Kline, Joseph Reuille, Amiel Pepe, Charles Frane, Lester Frane, Fred Rosselot, Jr., Harry Rosselot, Jules Tousaint, Joseph Tousaint, Jesse Banet, Henry Banet, Alex Banet, Frank J. Belot, Clem Didier, Frank E. Lomont, Charles Lomont, Ernest Lomont, Clem Lomont, Henry J. Girardot, Clem Girardot, Joseph Coulardot, Chas. Sarrazine, Alphonse Girardot, Arsane Gremaux, Charles (Mike) Gladieux, Charles Ternet, Raymond Mourey, Pidgy Treuchet, Frank Gladieux, Peter Urbine, Louis Voirol, Joseph Parrot, Charles Corneille, Elmer Monnier, Joe Letot, Louis Centlivre, Louis Pion, Charles Pion, Bobays (2), Frank Mourey, and _____ Kleinreichert.

Editor's note: No copies of this picture are known to exist. If someone does know where a copy of this picture or any other picture of the organization can be found, please contact Ralph Violette at (219) 486-0088.

Pailloz-Pio Family from Bournois, France to Besancon, Indiana

by Terri L. Gorney, CGRS

One of the early French families at Besancon was the Pailloz family, who came to Allen County, Indiana in or about 1850. The original French spelling of the name was Pailloz. As early as 1860, the name was shortened to Pio. All known descendants currently use the latter version of the name.

The family was originally from Bournois, Doubs, France. Bournois is located northeast of Besancon, France. The immigrant ancestor was JEAN BAPTISTE PAILLOZ who was born on 23 May 1800 according to birth records in Bournois. His headstone, however, gives his birth date as 20 July 1802. Jean's parents were JEAN PIERRE PAILLOZ and CLAUDE FRANÇOISE VERNIER. On 7 January 1832 Jean Baptiste married MARIE JOSEPHINE ROUSSEY in Bournois. Marie was born in Bournois on

14 February 1804 to CLAUDE JOSEPH ROUSSEY and JEANNE CLAUDE VERNIER.

Jean and Marie Pailloz, along with their infant son JOSEPH JUSTIN PAILLOZ (born 20 July 1833) and other family members (one believed to be Marie's widowed mother), departed France from the port of Le Havre on 25 April 1834. Their ship was the "Pierre Corneille." They arrived in New York City on 16 June 1834.

At this time Marie was expecting their son FRANCIS XAVIER (Frank), who was born on 15 November 1834 in New York. The family eventually included two more sons: JOHN WILLIAM PAILLOZ (born on 2 October 1843) and FRANK ALEXANDER (ALEC) PAILLOZ (born on 7 January 1846). John William and Frank Alexander were born in Oswego County, New York.

Jean was a farmer by profession. In September 1840, Jean purchased 58 1/4 acres of land in Palermo, Oswego County. The family was probably attracted to this region along Lake Ontario by the existence there of a number of French settlements. The 1840 federal census record shows the family in Palermo. The family consisted of two males between five and ten (Justin and Francis), one male between the ages of thirty and forty (Jean), one female between the ages of thirty and forty (Marie), and one female between the ages of seventy and eighty (possibly Marie's mother Jeanne). There was one member of the household involved in agriculture—presumably Jean. Jean and his family remained in this area until about 1850.

In the fall of 1849, Jean and Marie sold their land. It appears that the family was preparing to move. Since Jean was a farmer, it was logical that he would have sold his land in the fall, after the harvest.

The first land purchase recorded for Jean Pailloz in Allen County, Indiana was on 30 September 1850 in Washington Township. It has not been confirmed that the family lived on this land. When Jean purchased this land, his residence was listed as Oswego County, New York.

By 1854 the Pailloz family had settled in Besancon. They were probably drawn to Besancon by the French-speaking community and the rich black earth of the Maumee basin which was ideal for farming.

In 1860, Jean owned eighty acres in Jefferson Township. Their home was believed to have been on Gromeux Road. Fifty of those acres were farmed, and thirty acres were wooded. On the farm there were two horses, two milk cows, six cattle, ten sheep, and twenty-five swine. The crops grown that year consisted of 120 bushels of oats, 30 bushels

of Irish potatoes, six tons of hay and fifteen bushels of buckwheat. A total of 150 lbs. Of butter was made in the previous year. The sheep produced 15 lbs. of wool.

On 14 September 1865, Jean purchased eighty acres of land from Balzer and Magdalene Featherspiel. Jean paid \$3500 for this land which he owned until his death. This land was mentioned in his will. (Today \$3500 would buy about one acre of farmland in Jefferson Township!) The land's current owner is Margaret Rorick. This land has been in the Rorick family for over 70 years. The Roricks were kind enough to let this researcher examine their abstract.

The Pailloz family were members of the St. Louis Besancon parish. The present church was built in 1871. The far southwest leaded glass window was erected in honor of Marie and three of her sons. The names on the window are Marie Pailloz, Justine Pailloz, William Pailloz and Alexandre Pailloz.

Jean died on 20 September 1868. Marie died on 10 November 1872. Both are buried in the old section of the St. Louis Besancon Cemetery. There are a number of family members buried in this section.

Jean and Marie's oldest son Justin married PIERRETTE MELITENE ISABEY on 4 March 1854. They had a total of nine children: MARY, CHARLES m. FALISTA BARBIER; WILLIAM m. MARY MAYERS; FRANK DOMINIC m. ADELIA SORDELET; MARY LOUISA m. DOMINICK LORTIE; JANE JENNIE m. JACK CRIBBONS; XAVIER JOSEPH; HATTIE m. ROBERT MOORE; AND JULIAN JOSEPH m. MARY MCGOWAN. Melitene had an untimely death on 4 August 1872. On 4 August 1876 Justin married CATHERINE SORDELET; there was no issue from this marriage. Shortly thereafter Justin and Catherine and some of Justin's children moved to Kansas. Justin died on 22 October 1894. His son William and daughter Mary remained at Besancon. His son Charles moved to Harrison Township, Paulding County, Ohio.

Jean and Marie's son Francis (Frank) married MARY ANN SCHULER on 31 May 1855 in Decatur, Indiana. Their children were MARGARET JOSEPHINE; JOSEPHINE m. JERRY COFFEE; ANNA MARY m. FRANK HACKMAN; WILLIAM JOSEPH m. ROSA ADLESPERGER, and CHARLES 1st m. MYRTLE RHINEARSON, 2nd m. LAURA _____. Frank died on 15 January 1916 and Mary Ann died on 20 November 1888.

Both were buried in St. Joseph Cemetery in Decatur, Indiana.

Third son William Pio married CAROLINE SCHWEGEL on 11 January 1866 in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He became a harness maker by trade. In 1875 the family moved to Dayton, Ohio where they remained about one year. About 1877, the family moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. William remained in Wisconsin until his death on 12 March 1913. Their children were LILLIE m. CHARLES J. MEYER; EMMA m. JAMES C. DUNN; ELLEN 1st m. OTTO NEUMAN, 2nd m. WILLIAM ROBERTS; EDWARD CHARLES m. SARAH REED; ALBERT m. PAULINE BUEGE, and IDA m. ALBERT NOTBUSH.

Youngest son Alexander Married MARY BARBIER on 12 March 1867 in Paulding County, Ohio. They had a total of ten children: WILLIAM JUSTIN m. MARY ALICE HAMMOND; JOSEPH JULIAN m. CORDELIA JOHNSTON; LENORA JANE m. ANDERSON HUGHES; MARY ELLEN m. GEORGE RUPLEY; FRANK ALEXANDER 1ST m. ESTA BAINBRIDGE, 2nd m. LULU CALKINS; CHARLES EDWARD m. CLARA BLAZER; JOHN WESLEY m. VICTORIA COLLINS; HENRY ALFRED m. CHRISTINA MOSIKA; FREDERICK JACOB m. HATTIE GRANT; and EMMA HENRIETTA m. FRANK MCCLURE. In 1869, Alexander and Mary moved next to the Barbier family in Harrison Township, Paulding County, Ohio. Alexander died on 19 August 1928 and Mary died on 22 December 1910. Both were buried at the Wiltsie Cemetery northeast of the town of Payne,

The Pailloz-Pio family in Indiana and Ohio now includes eight generations.

Remaining 1997 Meetings of the Besancon Historical Society

All BHS meetings will start at 9:30 a.m. with a social gathering, followed by a business meeting and guest speaker.

June 28	Business Meeting
July 26	Video Tape of Gladys Lomont recounting her experiences as a teacher in a one-room school house.
September 27	Genealogy by Joan Jacquay Monnier

November 22 Election of Officers

An Amazing Name

by Joan Jacquay Monnier

The name JOHN FRANCIS ROUSSEL became an amazing name as it reoccurred throughout several centuries of history.

No one knew! Those who did know were no longer living. After a long search I found the names of my great grandparents engraved on very readable tombstones in a forgotten cemetery not too far from the Mississippi River. My great grandmother's gravestone inscription read "Frances, wife of J.F. Roussel." My great grandfather's marker read "John F. (Francis) Roussel." From the dates "Born Apr 18, 1840-Died Nov 15, 1876," I learned that John Francis died at the age of 36.¹ This was just one month prior to the birth of his son LOUIS, my grandfather. Seven years later Frances died, leaving Louis and three older siblings without parents.

Wishing to acquire more information about my great grandparents, I sent a request to the little Mississippi River town of Chester, Illinois for the death records. I also requested a search of the old French manuscripts that I knew had been translated into English at the annex to the Randolph County Court House at Chester.

Although I received the death record for Frances, there was none for John Francis, since deaths were not recorded at this place until 1877, and he died in November 1876.

In the envelope was additional information. To my amazement, the name occurred again. I read that on May 20, 1749 J. Gagnon, a missionary priest of the parish of St. Anne of Fort de Chartres, officiated at a marriage in the chapel of the Concession of St. Philippe. "Francois Roussel, soldier of Grandpre's Company, son of Jean Francois Rousel and Marie Piere....of the parish of Vesou in Franche-Comptee...." married "Catherine Barbe, widow of the late Nicolas Noise of St. Philippe."² This marriage occurred 127 years before the death of Great Grandfather John Francis Roussel. At that time in history (1749) this area near the Mississippi River was held by France.

Today, north of Fort Wayne, Indiana there lives my first cousin whose name was chosen by his mother from names in her Henry family. Yet, he bears the name of John Francis Roussel, even though no one knew the name of our great grandfather by that same amazing name.

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| July 12-20 | Three Rivers Festival- Fort Wayne. Nine days of friends, food, music, art & crafts. |
| July 25-26 | Berne Swiss Days. Berne, Indiana. Swiss yodeling, folk dancing, polkas, concerts, quilt and art show, sidewalk sales and more |
| July 26 | Scottish Highland Games. Zollner Stadium, Fort Wayne. Food, music and games. |
| September 20-21 | Johnny Appleseed Festival, Fort Wayne. |
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¹Catholic Cemetery of the Church of Saint Mary at Chester, Illinois.

²Fort de Chartres Register, p. 149, The Village of Chartres in Colonial Illinois, 1720-1765, Brown/Dean.

Catholic Sacramental Records

The following are outline notes of a presentation made at the May 1997 meeting of the Besancon Historical Society by the Reverend Thom Lombardi, pastor at St. Louis Church in Besancon. The presentation focused on techniques for extracting genealogical information from the Catholic Church's sacramental records.

BASIC DATA FOUND IN THE ENTRIES

According to the laws of the Catholic Church certain basic data must be recorded in each entry.

Baptismal Entries

All Catholic baptismal entries should contain the following basic information:

- a) the name under which the individual was baptized
- b) the date of birth
- c) the date of baptism
- d) the names of the parents (father's name and often mother's maiden name)
- e) the name of the godparents or sponsors
- f) the signature of the celebrating priest and/or the pastor of the parish

Marriage Entries

Catholic marriage entries usually contain the following basic information:

- a) the full name of the groom
- b) the name of the groom's parents (father's name and sometimes mother's maiden name)
- c) the place of origin of the groom
- d) the full name of the bride
- e) the name of the bride's parents (father's name and sometimes mother's maiden name)
- f) the place of origin of the bride
- g) the date of the marriage
- h) the names of the witnesses (usually two in number)
- i) the name of the celebrating priest and/or the pastor of the parish

Death/Burial Entries

Catholic death/burial records are a little less precise than baptismal or marriage records, but their entries usually contain the following:

- a) the name of the deceased
- b) the date of death
- c) the date of burial
- d) the place of burial
- e) the name of the celebrating priest and/or the pastor of the parish

OTHER INFORMATION FOUND IN THE ENTRIES

In baptismal register entries you may find:

- a) date and place of reception of First Communion
- b) date and place of Confirmation along with the name of the celebrating bishop
- c) date and place of marriage along with the name of the spouse
- d) date and place of reception of Holy Orders (subdeacon, deacon, priest, bishop) along with the name of the celebrating bishop
- e) date and place of taking final vows in a religious order or community
- f) date of annulment of a marriage with the name of the Diocesan tribunal which granted it
- g) indication of illegitimacy

- h) time of birth as well as the name of the midwife
- i) whether the baptism was performed at some place other than within the church and the rest of the ceremonies supplied in the church at a later date
- j) whether the baptism was performed in danger of death

In marriage entries you may find:

- a) the date of annulment of the marriage with the name of the Diocesan tribunal which granted it
- b) the names of the proxy members if the ceremony was a marriage-by-proxy
- c) if it was an arranged marriage, the names of those making and witnessing the contract

In death/burial entries you may find:

- a) the cause of death
- b) the names of spouse and children
- c) whether they received the final Sacramental rites of the Church

READING ENTRIES

There are three elements common to all entries in Catholic Sacramental records. Being able to identify these three elements will help you to decipher the entries when you cannot read Latin. These three elements are the *Variable Data*, the *Common Entry Form* and the *Cue Words and Phrases*.

The Variable Data

The Variable Data is that information which varies from entry to entry because each entry is about a different person. This is the information for which you are ultimately searching. It includes data as name(s) of persons, dates, places, etc.

Common Entry Forms

Before the days of mass produced texts for the recording of Sacramental entries, Catholic priests usually used common ledgers purchased locally. The priest would then make his entries according to a common format which he developed himself. The Common Entry Form contains the Variable Data. Once you have determined the Common Entry Form, the Variable Data can be easily identified.

Cue Words and Phrases

Common Entry Forms will also contain certain cue words or phrases. Variable Data almost always immediately follow these Cue Words and Phrases. Here is a partial list of what can be considered Cue Words and Phrases.

In baptismal entries:

- baptizata fuit...**the name of the person baptized follows
- baptizavi...**the name of the person baptized follows
- cui impositum/ impositam est nomen...**the name of the person baptized follows
- die (decima quarta/14a) mensis (Martii) natam...**the birth date and the name of the person born follows
- ex conjugibus (coniugibus)...**the name of the parents follow
- matrina habuit/fuit...**the name of the godmother follows
- natum(am)/natum(am) est...**the name of the person born follows
- patrini fuerunt...**the names of the godparents follow
- patrinus habuit/fuit...**the name of the godfather follows
- sponsi fuerent...**the names of the godparents follow
- sponsos habuit...**the names of the godparents follow

In marriage entries:

- benedixi matrimonium initum coram magistratu civili inter...**the names of the couple married follow
- ex una parte...ex altera parte...**the names of the couple married are inserted
- matrimonio conjunxi...**the names of the couple married follow
- matrimonium conjunxi...**the names of the couple married follow

matrimonium contraxit...the names of the couple married either precede or follow

sponsa...the name of the female witness follows

sponsus...the name of the male witness follows

testes...the names of the witnesses follow

testes fuerunt...the names of the witnesses follow

In burial entries:

cujus (cuius) corpus sepultum est in caemeterio hujus(huius) Ecclesiae...the name of the person buried follows

sepultum est...the name of the person buried follows

DETERMINING THE COMMON ENTRY FORMAT

Here are some general guidelines to help you determine the common format.

Step 1: Choose two or three consecutive entries made by the same person in the same book.

Step 2: Compare these entries closely.

Step 3: Identify the words or phrases which seem to appear in all the entries

Step 4: Identify any cue words or phrases.

Step 5: Using the Latin Glossary, roughly translate the common words and phrases as well as the cue words and phrases.

Step 6: Identify the variable data in each entry.

An Example

Here are three consecutive entries from one of the first Baptismal books of St. Louis Church, Besancon, which illustrate a common entry format. I have included both the Latin text and the English translation. In the Latin text I have underlined the words and phrases which are common to all three entries (the common entry format). Those words and phrases which are italicized contain that data proper to the individual to which the entry refers.

Example 1

Latin text: *Die decima octava Aprilis 1880 Baptizavi Albertum Franciscum filium Celestini et Ottiliae Monnot. Sponsores habuit Eugenium et Ludovicam Monnot. Natus est Die 28a Februarii 1880.*

English: On the 18 day of April, 1880 I baptized Albert Francis son of Celestine and Ottilia Monnot. The godparents were Eugene and Louise Monnot. He was born on the 28th day of February 1880.

Example 2

Latin text: *Die decima octava Aprilis 1880 Baptizavi Franciscum filium Francisci et Catharinae Gremot. Sponsores habuit Gulielmum et Eugeniam Voirol. Natus est die septima Ianuarii 1880.*

English: On the 18 day of April 1880 I baptized Francis son of Francis and Catharine Gremot. The godparents were Jules and Eugenie Voirol. He was born on the 7th day of February 1880.

Example 3

Latin text: *Die decima octava Aprilis 1880 Baptizavi Iustinum filium Iustini et Hortentiae Command. Sponsores habuit Ioanem Baptistam Ternet et Elizabeth A. Collins. Natus est die 19a Martis 1880.*

English: On the 18 day of April 1880 I baptized Justin the son of Justin and Hortense Command. The godparents were John Baptist Ternet and Elizabeth A. Collins. He was born on the 19th day of March 1880.

After examining these three entries we can see that a common entry form emerges which appears in each of the Latin texts as follows: *Die...Baptizavi...filium...Sponsores habuit...Natus est die....*

To this common entry form is added the variable information pertaining to each individual person: *Die* (date of baptism) *Baptizavi* (name of person baptized), *filium* (names of parents. *Sponsores habuit* (names of godparents). *Natus est* (date of birth).

As you can see, once you have determined this common entry form reading the entries is quite easy. As an example of another type of entry form here are two consecutive entries from the same Baptismal book but by a different pastor:

Example 1

Latin text: *A.D. 1876 die 6 Februarii, baptizavi Ludovicum Lester, natum 27 November 1875, filium Joseph Lotehamer et Eliza Sneider. Sponsores: Frank Auer et Mary Auer.*

English: In the year of our Lord 1876 on the 6th day of February, I baptized Louis Lester, born on the 27th of November 1875, the son of Joseph Lotehamer and Eliza Sneider. Godparents: Frank Auer and Mary Auer.

Example 2

Latin text: *A.D. 1876 die 26 Martii, baptizavi Celestinus natum 8 huius mensis, filium Alexis Girardat et Maria Urbain. Sponsores: Louis Girardat et Maria Urbain.*

English: In the year of our Lord 1876 on the 26th day of March, I baptized Celestin born on the 8th of this month, the son of Alexis Girardat and Maria Urbain. Godparents: Louis Girardat and Maria Urbain.

GLOSSARY OF LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN CATHOLIC SACRAMENTAL RECORDS

A.D. In anno Domini (in the year of our Lord).

acatholica/acatholicus....a baptized non-Catholic. A term used to distinguish a baptized Catholic (catholicus/a) or a person who has not been baptized (sine religione), from a person baptized in another Christian denomination (a catholicus/a).

aetatis (27)...(27) years old.

baptizata fuit...was baptized

baptizata fuit a Domino...was baptized by the Reverend (then follows the name of the priest who performed the baptism). This form is sometimes used by the pastor of the parish in recording a baptism performed by a priest other than himself.

baptizavi...I baptized.

benedixi matrimonium initum coram magistratu civili inter...I (the priest) blessed the civil marriage between (then follow the names of the individuals).

catholicus/catholica...Catholic

civiliter...literally--civil. A term used to distinguish a civil or state marriage as opposed to a sacramental or religious marriage. A sacramental marriage is recognized as a valid marriage by the Catholic Church. A civil marriage is not. (Ex: "Francisci Grumeaux et Maria Couaillot civiliter ejus uxoris": Francis Grumeaux and Mary Couaillot his civil wife.)

cui impositum/impositam est nomen...to whom was given the name (the name of the one baptized then follows). Note: impositam refers to a female; impositum refers to a male.

cujus (cuius) corpus sepultum est in caemeterio hujus (huius) Ecclesiae...his/her body was buried in the cemetery of this Church.

dedi...I gave.

defuncti...deceased (Ex: "filiam defuncti Petri Joannis Maire": daughter of Peter John Maire, deceased).

die...on the day

die (decima nona/19a) mensis (Martii)...on (the 19th) day of the month of March.

die (decima quarta/14a) mensis (Martii) natam....born on (the 14th) day of the month of March (referring to a female).

die (decima quarta/14a) mensis (Martii) natum...born on (the 14th) day of the month of March (referring to a male).

dispensatio...a dispensation. Dispensations are permissions granted by the proper authorities of the Catholic Church (eg. the pastor or the bishop) to cover an exception to its laws in a particular case. In Catholic sacramental records dispensations are most frequently found referring to marriages.

dispensatio habita in secunda ad tertium gradum consanguinitatis....having a dispensation from consanguinity in the third degree.

domina...literally--lady, but often used to mean Mrs.

dominus...literally--lord, but often used to mean Mr.

eadem die...on the same day

ecclesia...the Church

ecclesia Cathedralis...the Cathedral Church

ecclesiae (Santae Rosae)...the church of St. Rose

Ego...I

Ego infra scriptus/infrascriptus...I, the undersigned

ejus (eius) uxoris...his wife

ejusdem/eiusdem...of the same

et...and

ex...from

ex hoc parochia...from this parish

ex (Wayne Castrensis)...from (Fort Wayne). Frequently in Catholic sacramental records the priest would use this phrase to indicate where an individual came from.

ex conjugibus (coniugibus)...from the union; from the marriage (the name of the mother and father then follow).

ex hoc loco...from this place

ex loco (Wayne Castrensis)...from the place (of Ft. Wayne)

ex una parte...ex altera parte...the party of the first part....the party of the second part. A phrase used to distinguish the two parties entering into the marriage covenant or contract.

ex parochia...from the parish of....

filia/filiam...the daughter

filiam illegitimam...the illegitimate daughter

filiam legitimam...the legitimate daughter

filius/filium...the son

filius legitimus...the legitimate son

filius illegitimus...the illegitimate son

hier...yesterday

hora (sexta) matutina...(6)a.m. (usually indicating time of birth).

hora (tertia) pomeridiana ...(3)p.m. (usually indicating time of birth)

hujus (huius)...of this; from this place; from this parish

hujus (huius) anni...of this year

hujus (huius) ecclesiae...of this church

hujus (huius) mensis...of this month

hujus (huius) parochiae...of this parish
hujusdem (huiusdem) anni...of the same year
hujusdem (huiusdem) mensis...of the same month

illegitima/illegitimus...illegitimate
in caemeterio (cemeterio)...in the cemetery
in communione Sancta Matris Ecclesiae...in communion with Holy Mother Church. A phrase used to indicate that an individual was in good standing with the Catholic Church.
in domo filiae suae...in the home of her daughter
in domo fili sui...in the home of his son
in domo sua...in her home
in domo sui...in his home
infantam...female infant
infantum...male infant
interrogavi....literally—I (the priest) having questioned. A reference to that part of the Catholic marriage ceremony which involves the celebrant asking each of the parties certain questions relating to their freedom and intentions to receive the sacrament.

mater...mother
matrimonii benedictionem...the matrimonial blessing. A phrase used to indicate the blessing by the Catholic Church of an already existing civil marriage.
matrimonio conjunxi...I (the priest) joined in marriage.
matrimonium conjunxi...I (the priest) joined in marriage.
matrimonium contraxit...(he/she) contracted marriage.
matrina...the godmother
matrina habuit...the godmother was (then follows the name of the godmother).
mensis...of the month
mihi confessus...having confessed to me (the priest). Using this phrase, the priest is recording the fact that the individual had received the Sacrament of Reconciliation as part of the final rites of the Church prior to death.
multi alii...many others. (Ex: “testes fuerunt Franciscus Ternet, Josephus Cochoit et multi alii:” the witnesses were Francis Ternet, Joseph Ternet and many others).
mutuo consensu eorum...by their mutual consent. A phrase used to indicate that neither of the individuals were being forced to enter into the marriage and both fully consented to it.

natam/natam est...was born (referring to a female)
natum/natum est...was born (referring to a male).
natam (duos/2) annos...(2) years old.
neo-conversa...a new female convert to the Catholic faith.
neo-conversus...a new male convert to the Catholic faith.
nullo impedimento detecto...no impediment detected. This phrase refers to the freedom of both parties to enter into a sacramental marriage.

pater...father
pastor...the pastor
pastor assistante...assistant pastor
pastor hujus (huius) Ecclesiae...the pastor of this church.
patrini fuerunt...the godparents were (then follow the names of the godparents).
patrinus...the godfather

patrinus habuit...the godfather was (then follows the name of the godfather).

post (tres/duos) publicationes....after the publication of three/two banns. The publication of banns takes place several weeks before the celebration of the marriage between two Catholics to determine whether both parties are free to get married.

post unam publicationem...after the publication of one bann. The norm of the Catholic Church was to have three banns published. When there was only one bann published, it frequently indicated that there was a reason to expedite the wedding—for example, pregnancy.

praemissis tribus bannorum proclamationibus....following the publication of three banns.

sepultum est...was buried

sine publicatione...without the publication of banns. The norm of the Catholic Church was to have three banns published. When there were no banns published, it frequently indicated that there was a reason to expedite the wedding, for example pregnancy.

sine religione...literally—without religion. Used to refer to a person who is not baptized or who follows no formal religion. Frequently when this phrase is used of an individual, the person's partner is then referred to as "catholicus/a," that is, Catholic. (Ex: "Georgii Schuster sine religione et Mariae Kline ejus uxoris catholica": George Schuster without religion and Mary Kline his Catholic wife).

sponsa...the female witness (of marriage).

sponsi fuerunt...the godparents were (then follow the names of the godparents).

sponsores habuit...the godparents were (then follow the names of the godparents).

sponsus...a male witness (of marriage).

sub conditione...literally—under the condition. An ecclesiastical phrase applied to the administration of baptism meaning that the individual was conditionally baptized if the person was alive or if the person had never been baptized before.

testes...the witnesses of marriage

testes fuerunt...the witnesses were (then follow the names of the witnesses of the marriage).

ultima...last (Ex: born last January 17th)

ultima (Decembris)....of last December

vidua/viduam...widow

Months of the Year

Aprilis...of April

Augusti...of August

Decembris...of December (sometimes written as 10bris).

Februarii...of February

Januarii (Ianuarii)...of January

Julii (Iulii)...of July

Junii (Iunii)...of June

Maii...of May

Martii...of March

Novembris...of November (sometimes written 9bris).

Octobris...of October (sometimes written 8bris).

Septembris...of September (sometimes written as 7bris).

BESANCON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Application for/Renewal of Membership

(Please print)

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

I would like to become a member of the Besancon Historical Society. Please enroll me as a

_____ **member for the current year (individual membership--dues \$10.00)**

_____ **member for the current year (family membership--dues \$15.00)**

This is a _____ **new membership** _____ **renewal (check one)**

_____ **life-time member (dues \$100.00)**

I would like to receive _____ **notification of the meetings** _____ **Chronicles only**

Please mail this form, along with your remittance, to:

Besancon Historical Society
15533 Lincoln Highway East
New Haven, Indiana 46774

We would appreciate your taking the time to answer the following:

1. How did you first become acquainted with the Besancon Historical Society?
2. What are the special historical/genealogical interest(s) which prompted you to join the society?
3. I would be interested in participating in the following activities of the society:

Historical Genealogical Collection
 Allen County Public Library
 Attn: Mary Lou Clegg PO Box 2270
 900 Webster Street
 Fort Wayne IN 46802-3966

Besancon Historical Society
 15533 Lincoln Highway East
 New Haven IN 46774



This newsletter has been compiled by Ralph Violette