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**Notes from a Conference with Father Charles Henry Banet**  
Saint Joseph's College, Rensselaer, IN, January 8, 1991

By Michael Roy Morow



President of St. Joseph College for 28 years, Genealogist for 50+ years, Degree of Library Science. Born in Fort Wayne, IN Dec.8,1922. He died June 22, 2003. His Portrait is from St. Joseph College, Rensselear, IN

In early 1991, working on a history of the Reuille family of Besancon, Indiana, I had two long meetings with the late Father Charles Henry Banet. Then president of Saint Joseph College, Father Banet was a serious scholar and translator of the foundational documents concerning the Saint Louis Besancon community. Our first meeting, concentrating on Besancon, was a generous gift of his time – a full afternoon noon to 5 spent at his office and his adjoining long walk-in closet/workroom stuffed to the ceiling with the fruits of his researches.

We began with the village of Baume le Dame, the ancestral home of my own Reuille family, a town last tallied (1984) of 5,300 people. Some of Father Banet's French relatives, the Coor family, were from a sort of "suburb" just south called Coor. Civil records from these towns must be procured from the civil capitol of this area at Besancon. A request could be written in English, i.e., for someone to help to research the family. "But always include a check for their trouble," Father Banet stresses – sure, they are civil servants, but this is learned work and such courtesy "will go far with the French." These towns lie in a valley or plain with the Jura Mountains to the south, and another parallel branch of the same range to the north. This he says is "typical" French farm country including wheat, corn, grapes. The well known grape product is Beaujolais.

In the 1700s, Cardinal Richelieu made "deals" – Father Banet's term -- with the neighboring Prussians and Swiss to protect the borders for France. They stipulated that

the parishes in certain of these Jura towns would be Catholic, others Protestant. This did not prohibit the worship of people in the respective faiths based on geographical area, but made it more difficult. You might have to travel several miles to the next village to go to church. Then, especially in the Protestant provinces, military conscription became a problem during the Napoleonic wars, "This of course was at the point of a gun." Also, from the time of the French Revolution, priests were subject to execution at times. These were some important factors leading to the Saint Louis Besancon immigration, in Father Banet's view.

However, Father Banet thinks the leading factor leading to the Saint Louis Besancon immigration was simply the availability of land in America. The priests who fled France followed -- rather than led -- the very earliest French settlers into the new world. They also came as missionaries to the Indians. Arriving, they would then write the people still in France about the land here, and more waves of immigration would follow. The Saint Louis Besancon community was such a later wave. In Allen County, a typical acre could be had for twelve dollars in the mid-1800s, the period in which both the Banets and Reuilles immigrated. Swamp land could be had for even less. The early French immigrants had come to America with General Lafayette, and some later came west with his cohort Anthony Wayne; the priests followed. An early French estate in Allen County was owned by Francis Lasselle, who had descendants that the Banets eventually intermarried with. As with the Reuilles, there are legends in the Banet family -- which cannot be substantiated -- about early relatives intermarrying with Indians.

Even the firstborn sons in France would have been interested in immigration, if possible, Father Banet says, because of the availability of land in the United States. Families had many children and there was simply nowhere else to go in eastern France, and foreigners were pressing at the borders. In America, Buffalo New York was a major port of entry; beyond that there was a major settlement at Calmoutier in Holmes County, Ohio, named after a town in the Besancon region. In Allen County, the first French parish was at Academie; Saint Vincent de Paul and Saint Louis Besancon were eventually the other two major settlements. "You find the same families mingling in all three." Ligonier in northern Indiana also has many descendants related to the French of Allen County, and many of the same names.

Unlike some immigrant groups such as the Italians, the husbands in French families did not leave the matter of religion and church-going to the women. The main thing in all these families was "to follow the priest -- the priest's word was law." This is not to say that Catholic moral doctrine was rigorously followed in the early days. The entry of the Church into the immigration picture was often after the fact of cohabitation, common law or civil marriage, and children. This occurred given the far flung communities and the fact that the priests were not always readily available, serving as they were several parishes at once, all over the state. "So you have a great many lay baptisms, which also reflects infant mortality." These were ordinarily performed by the midwife, which was an important customary role in almost every settlement. This likely explains why Joseph and Julian Reuille got married before justices of the peace. In his own research, Father Banet found several marriage records in the Fort Wayne cathedral

from the mid-1800s, never sent to the civil authorities as required. He does not know why this was so, but such a lapse would have required eventual civil verification. The cathedral was the official parish of the Besancon settlement until relatively late.

Regarding daily life and culture of the community, Father Banet says that "people live now like they did then." In other words, except for modern conveniences and the common ethnic background, the French farm people of Besancon -- and the other rural farmers of Allen County -- are and were, in essence, the same. He did not know much about his own Besancon roots before his own ordination in 1949 at age 26, but came to know several of them afterwards and has been in correspondence with several.

Father Banet feels that the folk beliefs of the early French settlers were probably like any other immigrant community of the time. His friend the late Alfred Rondot, despite his interviews in Besancon, was not looking for this sort of information, but rather for basic family/genealogical data. Rondot's avowed aim, Father Banet says, was "to supplement my work," i.e., the compiling of information regarding family lines. Nor has information regarding French recipes been compiled. Father Banet recalls that his own father used to "fire coffee" during the Christmas season, which is done by flaming coffee grounds over an open fire. Family stories about frugal Christmases, with fruits & nuts as the gifts for children, are consistent with the type of stories he has heard. However he reiterates that no one ever compiled this type of information. As far as he knows, *he* is the main source on this community, and he has nothing much in this direction. Father Banet appears to be that type of scholar who has an innate skepticism for folklore, especially when it arrives orally conveyed after a few generations.

He does stress that the people lived on a very basic sustenance level in early Besancon, Indiana, with a lot of land yet to be cleared. His own family, like the Dodanes, lived in a log cabin. Part of the ground floor was for the animals, and the cabin was built so their warmth would help warm the living quarters both adjoining and above. It stood until very recently, and there was a picture of it on the wall at Billy's Tavern in Zulu.

French was spoken in the homes and it was not unusual for this to remain so for another generation or two after the immigration. When the French would travel "to town," they would change to speaking English. In the desire of some Banets to blend in and assimilate, their name was anglicized to Bennett; some Roys to King. However, Girard is an entirely different name from Giradot. Beauchot is pronounced by its present descendants like "Birchy", although he himself pronounces it, in conversation, as "Biewshow". He admits that his own name would be pronounced "Bannay" except that his father called it "Bannett" for the reason aforesaid -- assimilation. Reuille should be pronounced exactly like Roy. The key to this sort of research, he emphasizes, is getting the spelling of the name right -- and that has been a focus of his own work.

Looking at the 1870s liquor license controversy in Monroeville (where many French were in favor of the license and local American nativists opposed it) -- he recognizes *no* French names in the initial remonstrance against the proposed Miller Tavern in Monroeville filed with the Allen County Commissioners -- Sweeny is Irish and



Luce is English, not the French Luc. However, he recognizes some French in the counter-petition entitled "Remonstrance Against the Remonstrators" that the Besancon Frenchmen James Roy and Frank Lawyer signed. He broadly states that all the French frequented taverns: "They were drinkers." An early ancestor in one of his lines was definitely a hard drinker and something of a tyrant to his wife and family. As for having large families, this was just part of the long-standing everyday life of these people. It was not in his view related either to Catholic teaching or to the economic necessity of providing for farm manpower.

There were a couple neighborhoods in Fort Wayne at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century where the French were congregated. One was near the corner of Spy Run and Wagner streets; the Didiers lived at that corner and the Banets in the next house in back along Wagner. Frank Didier had a business of long standing near here. There was a large French contingent at the Fort Wayne cathedral.

*To be continued in the next issue of the Chronicles. . . . .*

MISSION OF  
THE BESANCON HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

ARTICLE 11 - SECTION 2

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

Established 1994

**All Officers are on the Internet**

**Barb Pio Gorney..**

[BandTGorney@aol.com](mailto:BandTGorney@aol.com)

**Mary Jane Novosel**

[jmj.novosel@frontier.com](mailto:jmj.novosel@frontier.com)

**Arlene Dodane Curts**

[BobKa9z@aol.com](mailto:BobKa9z@aol.com)

**Gene Yoquelet**

[besancon@onlyinternet.net](mailto:besancon@onlyinternet.net)

**LOOK FOR BHS ON INTERNET**

[www.Besanconhistory.org](http://www.Besanconhistory.org)

*President's Message ... Barbara Gorney*

The Besancon Historical Society met Saturday July 16<sup>th</sup> at the archives. There were ten in attendance. The major discussion was the restoration of the old cemetery at Besancon. An outside firm will be contacted to give a quote. The main area of interest is the sunken area in the back that has many tombstones that are broken. Confirmation of the project will go through Father Steve and the cemetery chairman. Notices, letters, and word of mouth will be made to call attention to the project and for donations. Donations can be sent to Besancon Historical Society, 15533 Lincoln Hwy East, New Haven, IN 46774. The Besancon History Society will have a meeting October 15<sup>th</sup> to see how the plans are coming on the restoration of the old cemetery.

Judy Schroff and myself have worked on resetting the grids in the old cemetery. The majority of grids could only be found with a metal detector! We have moved some of the grids so they are next to a tombstone. This is to prevent the mower from pushing them further into the ground. The grass around the tombstones has been treated since the mower can't get close enough to trim. We straightened the rows also. The grids that were moved did not change the location site that was read for the first cemetery book.

The historical society now has 3 CD's of Father Banet's lectures given to us by Michael Morow. Michael, the brother of Mary Jane Novosel, knew Father Banet. Father has been to France, Germany, and places in the United States to research. His languages include Latin, French, German, Greek, and Italian. He spent many years gathering information and helping others to find their ancestors. Father Banet's tapes concern eastern France. Michael spoke with him at St. Joe College, Rensselaer, Indiana and learned a lot concerning the French. He obtained the lectures that Father Banet had recorded. They consist of United States Catholic church records, Roman Catholic records, and French records. Each CD is about 60 minutes. Father Banet explains where the records may be located, what information may be found in the births, marriages and deaths; what year records were started, when changes were made to the records, and other facts. They will be loaned for a small deposit that will be returned when the CD's are given back to the historical society. Thank you Mike for putting this together!

Hoping all are having a good summer despite the heat. Keep cool!

*Barbara*

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|----------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Friends of Besancon.....</i></b> |
|----------------------------------------|

**Welcome New Members: John and Denise Stump-Lifetime members—13216**

Schwartz Rd., Grabill, IN 46741-9744. [djstump@frontier.com](mailto:djstump@frontier.com)

**CEMETERY RESTORATION** (see President's Message and pics on page 10)

The society has taken on the project of restoring a number of grave markers. A number of these markers are about to fall over or have fallen over. They will be placed on concrete foundations.

The second phase of the project will be to beautify the area at the crucifix with shrubs. Like most pioneer cemeteries, the ravages of time and weather have taken its toll. It is up to the present generations to make sure these cemeteries are preserved for future generations. Our ancestors have long gone, and sometimes forgotten, but they still live within us—who we are and what we are. Let's honor them by restoring their gravesites. Your monetary support will greatly be appreciated by sending your donation to the Besancon Historical Society at 15535 Lincoln Hwy. E., New Haven, IN 46774-9679 to the attention of "Cemetery Restoration Fund".

Sincerely,

Barb Gorney, Pres.

Mary Jane Novosel, Vpres. And editor

Arlene Curts, Secretary

Gene Yoquelet, Treasurer

Julie Nolan, Advisory

**Dennis Lee Barrone**, 61, died April 23, 2011. (**Father of Adam Barrone**, who does our BHS web-site) Dennis was born in Fort Wayne and graduated from Elmhurst High school. He had a fulfilling career with Ft. Wayne Newspapers.

**Hillis M. Colchin**, 91, died June 14, 2011, (**Mother of Fr. Steve Colchin**, pastor of St. Louis Besancon), She was born in Lake Township, Allen Co. and a member of St. Mary of the Assumption in Decatur and its Rosary society. She had careers of mother, homemaker, and Registered Nurse and is survived by her 6 children.

**Father Paul Banet**, 89, died April 30, 2011, interred at St. Charles Center of the Precious Blood community in Cartagena, OH, next to his **brother Fr. Charles Banet**-(our cover story). Fr. Paul was the oldest of 7 children, born in Ft. Wayne. Attended Princeton Univ., leaving to serve in the army infantry in the Battle of the Bulge, was wounded and captured. He returned to St. Joseph College after the war, finished his degree to pursue the priesthood. Fr. Paul Banet ministered throughout the U.S.

*Yester-Year.. . . .copied and submitted by Jane Morow*

## OBITUARIES

### **DELAGRANGE**

Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette, 7/22/1912

**Constance Delagrane**, a pioneer Allen Co. farmer, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the daughter, Mrs. George (Josephine) Till, in Perry township. The deceased was 81 yrs. of age & for the past 20 yrs. led a retired life & had lived with his daughter at whose home his death occurred.

Mr. Delagrane, who was one of the best known farmers in this section, was born in France May 20, 1831. He came to America 79 years ago & the family located in Starke Co. Ohio, later he moved to cedar creek township, where he was married in 1857 to Miss Anna Margaret Grivet at the Catholic church of Leo. In 1881??the family moved to Perry township, where he resided ever since.

Surviving are 4 sons and 1 daughter: Joseph C Delagrane, Mrs. George Till of Perry township; August J Delagrane, Louis S Delagrane, & Jullan J Delagrane all of this city. 25 grandchildren also survive. He was a member of St. Vincent's Catholic church Funeral services Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at the residence & at 10 o'clock at St. Vincent's Catholic Church at Academie.

### **BOY DIES OF INJURIES**

**Lloyd Roussey, Aged Ten,  
Fatally Crushed Under Wagon.**

Ft. Wayne News and Sentinel, 10/3/1918

Surviving but a few minutes after he was fatally crushed when a heavy wagon, owned by the Walton Avenue Coal

company and driven by John Junk, of North Clinton street, on Schick street between Washington and Wayne, passed over his abdomen, Lloyd Roussey, aged ten years, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Roussey, 1606 Maumee avenue, succumbed to terrible hurts at St. Joseph's hospital at 6 o'clock last evening.

The Roussey lad, together with another boy of about the same age, had been hanging behind the wagon and upon being ordered to stay off, had returned to the side walk. The Roussey boy, who had on one roller skate, is said to again have ran out into the street attempting to catch hold of the side of the wagon. As he did so, his foot slipped and he rolled under the wheel, which passed over him, crushing in his abdomen.

The driver failed to notice that the boys had returned to the wagon until he heard a scream. He then stopped his team and found the mortally wounded lad lying on the street. He picked up the little form and carried it into a nearby house from where the lad was taken to St. Joseph's hospital in a passing automobile. Surgeons at once saw that the child was beyond medical aid, and his death occurred a few minutes after his arrival at the hospital.

Surviving relatives include the parents, 3 brothers, Ralph, Leslie and Park, and 2 sisters, Velma and Ethel, all residing at home. The decedent was a student at the parochial schools of the Cathedral congregation.

NOTE: *obits are copied with errors as seen typed in newspapers.*



**JACQUES SORDELET**  
**Courchaton, France to Allen County, Indiana**  
*Researched and compiled by Jeanne Stump*  
*See "Sordelet genealogy" is last issue of Chronicles*

Every emigrant had his own reason for leaving France and going to the United States. The economy of France was the main reason. However revolution, famine and illness were also very influential. It was becoming increasingly difficult to own land and the land was fragmented into small parcels. The winter of 1847-1848 was one of the coldest in history, followed by a very hot and dry summer with widespread crop failures and hunger.

The new settlers and the French Catholic Church sent many articles, papers, and letters back to France. They called the United States the land of opportunity, where no one wanted and land was freely available. They failed to mention the hardships and dangers. These stories, although greatly exaggerated, were very influential; more and more people turned westward to this new world.

Most of the Sordelet family, from Courchaton, Haute Saone, France were vine tenders for many generations. They left France around 1847 from La Harve, and arrived at the port of New York. They then took passenger boats up the Hudson River to Albany, New York. This trip was about 163 miles and took three days and three nights. From Albany, they took a canal boat on the Erie Canal across the State of New York to the west end of the canal at Tonawanda, New York, near Buffalo. Several Courchaton people made Tonawanda their home, while the others headed for Stark County, Ohio and Allen County, Indiana. The trip on the Erie Canal was 363 miles and took from ten days to two weeks. Horace Greeley once wrote that passengers traveled a mile and a half an hour on the Erie Canal for a cent and a half a mile. The Sordelets and French emigrants as a whole seem to have been especially enterprising and ambitious. Some remained farmers, while others soon started small businesses. They adjusted very quickly to the economic environment in Indiana.

When Jacques (who will be called his American name, Jacob from now on) was 17 years old, he was caught up in the trend of emigrating from France and going to the United States. His cousins, the Richard Sordelet family, were already in Indiana. Jacob, his parents, and his two brothers, Louis and Augustin, embarked from Havre, France on the ship Camille, and arrived at the Port of New York on 1 May, 1847. The countryside around Buffalo, NY was so beautiful and inviting that many immigrants, weary of traveling, stopped and made their home in that area. There were also many jobs available. According to an 1860 Gazetteer, Tonawanda had a good harbor and was an important station on several railroad lines. It contained five churches, a newspaper office, a bank, an elevator, and several manufacturing establishments. There were eight churches in town.

Jacob and his brother, Louis were found in the Erie County Census working as laborers on the John Simpson Farm. Although no record could be found, Jacob Sordelet married Augustine Huguenard in Tonawanda, New York, probably in the year of 1853. Augustine died in 1855, and is buried in the St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church cemetery. After the death of his first wife, Jacob and his young daughter, Mary, moved to Allen County, IN to the area about six miles north of Fort Wayne, then called "New France". Here he rejoined some of his old friends and relatives, Courchaton people.

*Continued on page 9*



Jacob Sordelet married Armonce Dupont on March 4, 18456. The wedding ceremony was held at St. Vincent's Catholic Church on Auburn Road in Washington Township, Allen County, Indiana. For a few years after their marriage, they lived on the Dupont family farm in Perry Township.

On October 20, 1860, Jacob and Armonce Sordelet purchased from Peter Parrot and his wife, Julie, in consideration on one hundred dollars, a forty-acre tract of land in Section 11 of Jefferson Township, Allen County, Indiana. This forty-acre farm was home for Jacob and Armonce for the remaining years of their lives. Sixty years later, this same forty acres was sold to Peter and Ida Urbine for \$1125.

Jacob appeared in the 1869-70 Allen County, IN directory. He was listed as a farmer and a landowner in Jefferson Township. His post office address was New Haven. He lived twelve miles from Fort Wayne, one mile north of Van Wert Road.

In the 1870 Census, Jacob, Armonce and their children; Charles, Clara, Frank, Ida, Jacob Jr., Louise, and Mary were listed. Jacob's parents, Nicolas and Jeanne Claude were also living with them. Jacob was farming, with a real estate value of \$800 and personal estate of \$292.

1878 was a very sad year for the Sordelet family. Jacob Jr., son of Jacob and Armonce, died on March 7, 1878. He was just a few months over 18 ears of age. Funeral services were held at St. Louis Besancon Catholic Church and burial was in the parish cemetery.

The 1880 Agricultural Census shows that Jacob and Armonce were prosperous farmers. His farm, implements, and livestock were valued at \$2135. Jacob and Armonce, who used to grow grapes in France, were now tending cows, pigs, hens and oxen. They produced butter, eggs, and molasses; they grew Indian corn, oats, rye, and wheat, potatoes, and apples.

Jacob and his family were devout Catholics and were members of the St. Louis Besancon Catholic Church for fifty years. They rented pew #4 all of this time. In 1869, a new church was begun, to accommodate the growing settlement. Each parishioner was asked to donate a calf. As each calf was born, Father Adam went to see it and branded it. Then each family was asked to feed the calf for three years. The prime herd thus formed was sold at auction and paid for the new church. The timber, furnished by the parishioners, was white ash and the remainder of the church was made of red brick in the French Gothic Style. The cost was approximately ten thousand dollars.

Like most of the French families, Jacob and Armonce belonged to the Lafayette, French-American Society. In addition to sponsoring a wonderful Labor Day picnic each year, the society cared for needy widows and the elderly. The following article appeared in the newspaper following an annual picnic:

*"One didn't need to a Frenchman nor to parler Francais to enjoy French day at Centlivre park. It was the annual picnic of the French-American Society of Allen county and while French hospitality and French courtesy prevailed and French music was played and French songs were sung, there were hundreds of people of other nationalities who enjoyed the excellent program provided and had one of the most enjoyable days of their lives. There were talks by several of the members and other prominent citizens and the refreshment booths partook of the character of the La Belle France. Many of the older French people from different parts of the county were present."*

*Continued on page 10.*

By the year 1900, the aging Jacob and Armonce were still living in their beloved home, but their son John and his wife, Emma, just recently married, were living with them. All of their children were married and many of them moved to Fort Wayne to work on the Pennsylvania Railroad or learn a trade.

Armonce (Dupont) Sordelet died of pneumonia on June 9, 1910. Funeral services were held at St. Louis Besancon and burial was in the parish cemetery. Her obituary read, in part:

Mrs. Armande(sic) Sordelet for many years a resident of Jefferson township, and a pioneer resident of Allen county, died Friday morning at her home at the age of seventy-four years. Death was due to pneumonia. Only last Monday the aged lady had visited in this city with relatives. Her husband, James(sic) Sordelet, is ill and his condition is considered critical.

Mrs. Sordelet came to Allen county from France when a mere child. Her parents settled in Perry Township. She was a member 44 years of the Catholic Church and was respected and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends."

Jacob died of heart failure on November 15, 1910, at age 80. He is buried next to Armonce in the St. Louis Besancon Cemetery.

*Note: Jacques' obituary was in the last issue of the Chronicles.*



**These tombstones are examples for the Cemetery Restoration Project!!**

See President's Message, page 5, and Friends of Besancon, page 6 for information.

*Yester-Year.. . .copied and submitted by Jane Morow*

### Married Fifty Years

*Ft. Wayne Weekly Sentinel July 27, 1910*

Their golden wedding day was celebrated by **Mr. and Mrs. Charles Girardot**, of Zulu, on July 23, at their home in Zulu, this county. With them to observe the anniversary with due respect and affection were their children, August, Louis, Theodore, Frank Charles, and John Girardot, Miss Anna Girardot, Mrs. Ellen Coulardot, Mrs. Mary Dodane, Mrs. Stella Desch and Mrs. Louise Coulardot and their respective families. There are forty-one grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mr. and Mrs. Girardot were born in France, but emigrated to this country in early youth. Their marriage took place in a log church at Zulu and the bride and groom were conveyed to the church in a cart drawn by oxen. Mr. Girardot is 72 years old and Mrs. Girardot is five years younger than her husband. Both Mr. and Mrs. Girardot are in good health and still make their home on the farm which they settled in the early years of their married life. Of the twelve children born to them all live but one.

*Ft. Wayne Journal Gazette Sept. 27, 1908*

The St. Louis Catholic church at Besancon was handsomely decorated last Tuesday morning, September 22, in honor of the wedding which took place at nine o'clock. The contracting parties were **Miss Laura M. Urbine and Mr. Archie L. Sheehan**, both members of prominent families of the county. Rev. Charles Dhe performed the ceremony,

the nuptial low mass. The bride was gowned in white satin, and wore a wreath and a veil. The bridesmaid, Miss May Sheehan, a sister of the groom, wore tan voile with ribbon trimmings. The groom and Mr. Oscar Urbine, who acted as best man, wore the conventional black. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. They will reside in Fort Wayne.

### PEQUINOT—MOMMER

*Ft. Wayne Weekly Sentinel May 6, 1903*

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of August Pequignot, nine miles from the city on the Goshen road, when his son, **August, jr., and Mrs. Tena Mommer** were united in marriage. The bride and her maids were dressed in white organdie and carried bride's roses. Over a hundred guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Pequignot have gone on a short wedding trip to Chicago.

### WOLF-MCKERRING

*Journal Gazette July 26, 1906*

A very pretty wedding took place at the Cathedral rectory Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when **Mrs. Louisa McKerring and John Wolf** were united in marriage. The bride looked charming in white dotted swiss, and carried a rosary. The attendants were **Miss Laura Roussey**, sister of the bride, and **Ernest Lomont**. A wedding dinner at the home of the bride followed the ceremony. About fifty guests were present.



**Payable, first of January**

**Family-\$20.00    Lifetime-\$200.00**

**Treasurer, Besancon Historical Society**

**15535 Lincoln Hwy East**

**New Haven, IN 46774**

*The archives will be open by appointment only*

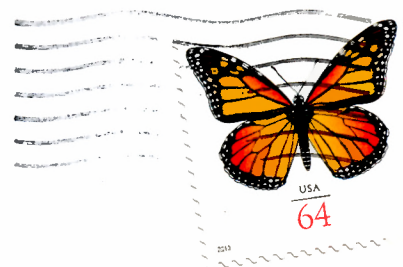
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**MARY JANE NOVOSEL  
11623 TILLBURY COVE  
FORT WAYNE, IN 46845**



Adam Barrone LFTM  
212 S. Cornell Court  
Fort Wayne, IN 46807