

• THE • GENERATIONS



The Generations

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The Generations

by Julia Bowe

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א ואלה תולדות

“these are the generations”

“voici les generations”

Numbers iii l.



Marriage in the City by Abraham Bosse, taken from the Blum Catalogue of the work of Abraham Bosse, published by Albert Morance, Paris, 1924.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Dick Fund, 1926.

Preface

Among the reasons that induced us to enter on this genealogy was the fact that this family is unique in having material available to make such a study. In so many cases records were not kept, or the disorders of war or revolution dispersed them. In this instance, where the members were town-dwellers, and where material was made available to M. de Carlat and to Joseph Pallissard, this rare opportunity presented itself.

This is forcibly illustrated by the fact that the history of Joseph Lecour, whose business achievement occasioned this work and who married a Pallissard, leaves no tangible record available for his ancestry, beyond his father.

Someone has said that history is nothing but genealogy with a few anecdotes added. It is perhaps not as simple as that, but it is certainly true that the bare facts of genealogy used to reveal a great deal about the times. The very names chosen by fond parents were indicative of the historical persons regarded as heroes at the time of the baptism. The first part of this genealogy, that dates back to the 14th century, reveals that the names of the persons involved, not only are apt to be those of the god-parents, but their names too, are those with historical overtones.

Among the girls we find many an Eleanor (of Aquitaine), Marie Thérèse (d'Autriche), François (François I), and Madeleine, as soon as the building of the church by that name has begun in Paris. The boys are named Raymond (Raymond, Comte de Toulouse), Bernard (of Clairvaux) Bertrand (de Comminges), and Louis (Saint Louis, of course). Or Henry, for Pau is only a few miles away from L'Isle en Dodon, or Roger, with its overtones of the Crusades, and Jean, the name always given to the oldest son, for St. Jean Baptiste, the patron saint of the village.

The teaching of history has always been an important item in the French school system. French children have to memorize the list of French kings from Clovis to Charles X, and to know the list of the departments of France with their capitals. The French are more historically minded than the Americans.

A study of the American part of the genealogy shows a surprising appearance of some of the same names in the 19th century, although their original historical overtones are completely lost, I am sure, by the 20th century. Roger occurs seven times among the living members. Paul or a combination of Paul is carried by ten people. Bernard by 3, Louis by 7, Leon or Leonie by 9. Julie by 6.

These names of course, appearing in a Catholic family, had to be saint's names. But even in the United States, and taking into consideration that many of the families listed are no longer Catholics, the names they give their children tend to be the old names of the earlier part of this work.

Historically there are few people of great importance listed. Perhaps Jean Pierre Roger, the member of the Constituant Assembly will be remembered longest, for his name does appear in all the old records of that body. But on the other hand, most of these people are, or have been leading citizens of their community. A surprising number of them have a tendency to be bibliophile in nature, for instance Joseph Lecour who bought part of Reverend Charles Chiniquy's library, and his son Edward who was an avid book collector. Many are librarians or work in the publishing field.

There are many teachers listed and seven members of the family are members of religious orders. They are: Mother St. Roger, C.N.D.; Sister Mary St. Thomas, S.S.C.M.; Sister Agnes Marie, O.S.F.; Sister M. Antonia C.M.P.; Roger Cecil Drolet, C.S.V.; Joseph A. Drolet, C.S.V.; Thomas Roger Drolet, O. Carm. (novice). No attempt has been made in the genealogy to ascertain the number who have remained practicing Catholics. It is apparent by the facts of education that many of the children of the fifth generation are going to public schools. Perhaps a sociologist might find the statistics available in these few pages interesting from this point of view.

The old French culture, the ability to speak the language of the mother country, an appreciation of the history of the civilization, many of these things are lost or diluted by the fourth generation. It is only by looking back that I see how hard some of my relatives worked to keep the love of French culture alive. And I, in turn, have talked French to my children, and grandchildren, have sung the old songs with them, took them to France, bought French records and books, and have built up a French library which perhaps they never will read.

The bare bones of a genealogy display nothing of the cultural pursuits of its members. But I should like to mention the constant recurrence of a love of music which I find among members of this family among the generations which I have known.

My Aunt Rosella Lecour Campbell had the gift of a musical voice and it had been well trained. She had a spinet piano in her living room when she lived next

door to us on South Chicago Avenue. After school in the afternoon, about four o'clock, nearly two dozen children would gather in her parlor for songs. She would lure us with home made bread, fresh and crunchy and with a big bar of Baker's chocolate which she would cut into bits and which she would spread with sugar on our bread for "gouter". Then she would go to the piano and the songs would begin. "Au clair de la lune" was the first, and then

Bonjour, Belle Rosine,
Comment vous portez vous?
Si vous faites la mine
Dites moi, qu'avez vous?
C'est mon ami qu'est parti ce matin,
Ce qui me cause
" " " "
" " " "
Beaucoup de chagrin.

Next would come Mère Michel, whose cat was lost, Cadet Rouselle with his three wisps of hair, Malbrouk, who went off to war. There were songs, too, which I have never found in books since. There was one which began with "Le Ruisseau dans la plaine" and which had a sad refrain, "Bon soir, Bon soir, petit enfant bonsoir." Another, about our little pillow, "Cher petit oreiller," doux et chaud, sous ma tête" makes me sleepy just to think of it. The chorus would shout, but with discipline and precision. One or two of the group would be asked to sing alone, and then the lesson was over and we would put on rubbers and wraps and pile out into the winter dusk.

These songs were the basis for the informal concerts which would take place at Granmère's on Sunday and holidays. Most of us took piano lessons, too, and my sister played the violin. She and I were working up duets together, and were ready to show off at the drop of a hat.

This love of music was characteristic of every one of the Lecours, though I am not so sure of the Pallissards. Philomène Lecour, sister of Joseph, had been organist at Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal and she had married Joseph Gelino. Among the music which belonged to my father which he had bound in red leather with his name in gold, is a wedding march written by his Aunt Héloïse Lecour, published in Montreal in 1884 and dedicated to a bride of that year, Mme. Médéric Catudal. My father had a good musical library, subscribing to bound volumes such as Half Hours with the Best Composers, edited by Karl Klauser, published in Boston in 1894 by J. B. Miller and Co. There was another called Famous Composers and their works (1891).

The musical trait appeared strongly in the Louis Lecour family. Mrs. Lecour played the piano with verve and dash, and their family was famous for four hand work, the second pair of hands being supplied by her daughter, Doreen. There

was a cultural club in Kankakee called the "Crusaders" and the Lecour team often favored them with a musical program.

Among the Roy's, Alexine Lecour's family, all had good voices, although Adrian stood out above the rest. He had an amazing tenor and his specialty was "The Rosary" which, even as a child, he used to sing at concerts. I hear that his children have inherited his very good ear and love of making music.

The Drolet's, Marie's children, could all sing, too. Leon, in eighth grade had the leading role in an operetta put on at St. Joseph's Seminary. Here, too, we all celebrated the feast days of St. Ambrose with music and poetry, for Father Ambrose Granger was the pastor. We all had to learn chorus's of French songs, La Fontaine's fables, and as many as six pianos, with two frightened girls at each would be banging out Chopin's Polonaises.

Remember, too, that at school we were trained to sing the hymns appropriate to each feast day. There was "O, Saint Joseph, priez pour nous", for March, Minuit Chretien, in December, and the entire rosary after school in October. The sound of these prayers in unison, the rise and fall of the many children's voices, comes back to me with the smell of the leaves burning in the fall; and with the roses and snowballs of May I hear our murmured "Je vous salue, Marie, pleine de grace".

To members of the Lecour family "the store" loomed large in the horizon. It was the center of interest for all, and the most important single fact in our lives. Besides the furniture, silk draperies and linoleum and carpet of the top floor, there were on the first floor bolts of Belden's silks and satins, glass cases of Coat's threads of all colors, wire baskets for packages zooming overhead to the balcony for wrapping. There was a shoe department full of boot rests on which little girls could slide. There was a wonderful button making machine, for then buttons were always made to match the garment. In fact there were buttons and trimming on everything. There were bolts of soutache braid, passementerie, galloons. There were cards of laces, Alençon, Brussels and Cluny, with the prices marked in francs in purple ink. At Christmas time the companies which sold the laces would send wonderful prints, copies of Boucher and Fragonard, which my father would bring home to my sister and to me. The toy department in the basement bloomed then with all the joys of childhood.

My father took a buying tripto Chicago each week and never came home without his arms full of presents. It might be candy from Gunthers, a new "party" dress for one of us, pink accordin pleated with pink ballet slippers to match, from Marshall Field's wholesale store. Once in a while we would go with him to the "wholesale" where we would be made much of by Irish clerks in the linen department, or German ones in the cutlery. Uncle Louis, who wore a beard, even in the days when they were unusual was a well-known figure at Field's wholesale, and many years later, when I came to live in Chicago, people in the

wholesale departments of Carson's would ask me about the Lecour brothers.

The world's Fair, held in Chicago in 1893, greatly changed the taste of the general public. That it greatly affected my father is noticeable in the things he bought then. A Japanese silk tapestry, a cock with a background of wisteria petals hung on a wall of our living room for many years. A large cloisonné vase, four feet high, violet and purple and white iris, a samurai sword of carved ivory, pieces of French sculpture, a set of bouillon cups of satsumi ware. A copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "The Virgin of the Rocks" hung on the Japanese grass cloth wall of the living room. Copies of "The International Studio" were on the library table along with the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which in those days was a literary monthly and not the spicy story magazine it later became. My father used to have the copies bound at a bindery in Bloomington, Illinois. There were magazines for children too, the St. Nicholas, the Youth's Companion, and Almanac's which thrill me now even to think of them.

Here and there I find an interest in painting. Mrs. Alexine Lecour Roy is a painter by avocation. Although she is over eighty, she paints almost every day, has an easel set up in her room, and prefers still life, flowers and birds as subjects. Another painter in the family is Josephine Lecour Freborg, whose husband is Stan Freborg, an Abstract expressionist painter. They both live in Provincetown, after spending ten years in Tucson, Arizona.

And how about cooking, one of the fine arts, surely. Well, the meals at Grandmother Lecour's were always gay, crowded and noisy. Every Sunday afternoon the four girls and two men of the family brought their families to the Lecour home. There was room for all and all were welcome. The older people sat in one room on Victorian horse-hair chairs, and the children played in the parlor which opened on to it, where the piano stood. There was a closet off the dining room full of toys for those who were too young for music. One of the Aunts would take over the piano and start the singing, and Aunt Louise who lived with Grandma Lecour would start the preparations for the meal. A tray of tiny glasses filled with Grandmother's ratafia would be passed to the grownups.

This was, if I remember rightly, a sort of sweet wine made of raspberries. It was only years later that I realized that "taffia" is the word for rum, as used by the creoles and natives of St. Domingue. Cécile, mother of Solina, who lived in St. Domingue, brought the word into family usage.

The meal had been cooked earlier in the day. There was always a big roast, the outside highly seasoned and the slices beautifully carved by my father who prided himself on his superior ability. There were rows of cheeses made by grandmother herself, taken from their cheesecloth wrapping, and dusted with paprika, rather bitter in taste. There was a special roast of coffee, a Guatemala mixture, which used to be ordered from Metzgers in Chicago. On the sideboard was a huge service of Victorian silver, and the Limoges china cups



Marriage in the Country by Abraham Bosse. Courtesy of Art Institute of Chicago

were ready for cafe noir or blanc for the children, with pitchers of hot milk to make it "white" enough for the smallest child. There were bowls of almonds which we never had at home, and yellow cakes with chocolate icing. Toasts were drunk by our elders to the boy or girl of the day, and it was always someone's birthday or an anniversary of some sort. There were all the church holidays such as St. Joseph's day, St. Jean Baptiste, and of course New Year's day was the biggest and finest of them all, with about thirty of us all together.

If there were any absent members of the family, their letters were always read aloud. The style of the letters was discussed as well as the content, and even the handwriting was an object of pride. One of the best letterwriters was my Aunt Rosella Campbell, whose ill health caused their family to travel from one sanitarium in the South West to another. She wrote so touchingly of her homesickness and longing for her mother's thin rolled and buttered pancakes that even today one is moved by her ability to get it down on paper.

The greatest event of all was a trip back to the old home in France and when this happened, as it did very seldom, there were letters of preparation and photographs to be made and reports as to who was still living in the little town. Most of these old letters are still among Mrs. Drolet's archives. Of the third generation there were six who visited the old country. Of the fourth generation the number was greater, because of those who served in the armed forces.

The first time I went to L'Isle en Dodon it was with my mother in 1925. I had saved the money for the trip by teaching French and we had bought a special Holy Year Pilgrim's round trip ticket from Paris to Rome and back with stop over privileges here and there. The first one was Toulouse and we stayed at the Grand Hotel Tivolier.

I remember how surprised I was at the pink brick of all the buildings. Saint Sernin interested us for it was at this church that the Pallissard girls had made their first communions. I remember that there was an altar brought back from Constantinople by the Crusaders and the copper figure of Christ on the Cross. There were and probably still are the relics of forty martyrs including St. Thomas Aquinas and six of the apostles. The gilded reliquaries of glass and precious stones, I describe in my notebook in gushing young adjectives. I found it hard to believe that this huge church, with its few visitors (compared to the crowds of Notre Dame in Paris, which we had left the night before) had once been thronged with visitors on their way to the pilgrimage of St. James of Compostella.

We went to early Mass on Sunday at St. Étienne and my notebook shows that we marvelled at the tapestries on the walls, telling the story of St. Stephen. We spent the day sight-seeing and that night arranged with our concierge to have a car ready in the morning for a drive to L'Isle en Dodon.

Our enormous mustachioded chauffeur was waiting in the lobby at nine. We could hardly understand his thick accent but he was cheerful and glad to take us, though he said the roads were bad and it would not be good for his car. He led us to an ancient model, with a vase full of dahlias and pinks on the side, and we were soon bumping along the cobblestones, spilling water as we went. The roads were of dirt and very dusty. We followed some narrow gage tracks for a while, and passed a town where the railroad stopped altogether. We frightened sheep and pigs and people stopped in the fields to watch us pass. It was market day at L'Isle en Dodon and we made inquiry as to who knew of the Pallissards.

Bernard Derrets appeared, the owner of a "bonneterie" who said he was the present proprietor of the "Maison de Pallissard". We asked if we could see the place. At first he merely told us how to get there. I had a great deal of trouble understanding his odd accent. He did not want to lose any business on fair day but he finally consented to drive in our "limousine", and with him to direct us, we were soon at Bois Brunet.

It proved to be of pink stone, but it was a disappointment. It looked like any villa on a French countryside. It had been badly restored and looked new. It may have been twice as big in the old days and had certainly lost two of its towers. The garden had been neglected and had run wild. But on entering the cool vestibule, the woodwork showed its beauty still and the large rooms gave evidence of a former gracious way of life. The kitchen too with its enormous "cheminée" must have served a house twice the size of the present one.

We went back to the Cafe de France for lunch. It was disappointing after the glamour of Paris. I don't know what I had expected, but I was let down. I was only twenty-four and not much interested in history.

In 1931 I paid a second visit to Southwestern France. It was about six trips later, and I was with my husband. We had crossed as usual on the old "France" and had table #5 on the balcony in the dining salon with Robert to care for our every whim. As soon as we reached Paris we rented a car at "Autos de Vacances" and headed for Orleans where we stayed at the St. Aignan for the night after a good dinner at Janvier Freres. Our next stop was at Poitiers and we reached Bordeaux the next night. It was hot and we decided to get nearer the sea, so we spent several days at Arcachon and had a picnic at Biscarosse plage, the best sandy beach in the world. That was the summer we met Andre Seigfried and he found it hard to believe that two middle westerners knew his favorite beach. It was no stranger than for him to know every state in the Union, as we told him later when we crossed with him and his wife and daughter.

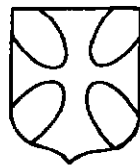
We approached L'Isle en Dodon from Pau, and I was rather nervous about showing the birthplace of my ancestors to my husband. He took a dim view of his own antecedents, telling me a story of a woman who had gone back to Ireland with her husband to show him her forbears. She had described a tall grandfather's clock. Well, when they got to the thatched hut, the home of her parents, what was

her horror to discover that the clock was buried four feet in the mud.

We had lunch at St. Gaudens, a most generous slice of *pâte de foie*, and white wine, delicious on such a hot day, and my notebook says that it was expensive, twelve francs. We drove right to the town and looked up our former friend, Mr. Derrats. He was happy to see us and hoped to sell us the property. He had received a letter from Joseph Pallissard in St. Anne asking him the price of the *maison de Pallissard*. It had evidently excited the imagination of M. Derrats, for he said it was worth 200,000 francs, a sum which seems pretty high in those days. We went out together to look at the old place, and the same old lady who was there when Mother and I went the first time asked about her. But it was hot and dusty, and we were not in a mood to stay long. We drove on to Toulouse where the comfort of a bath at the Tivolier and the luxury of city life cost us 120 francs. The dinner that night was 67 francs. Those were the days.

If I were to go to southwestern France now, there are other places I would include in my stops. There is Albi, where I would want to see the Toulouse Lautrec's in the Museum. And I would look at the Chateau de Bosc, which belonged to the Tapié de Céleran family, that of his mother, where he was born. I would like to include Prades, made famous recently by Casals. And I would spend more time in Toulouse, but not in August.

Since those days I have become an arm-chair historian. It is much easier to stay at home and read about former times than to reconstruct them on the spot. The mosquito bites of Toulouse, the hot dusty roads, the difficulties encountered on the way, have given place to reading about the old days and looking at old pictures and engravings. Perhaps making this genealogy public will bring to members of the family a renewed sense of its historical and cultural inheritance. It is with this hope that we have undertaken to set out the basic facts of these few generations.



Acknowledgements

We are indeed grateful to all those members of the Pallissard family who were kind enough to answer our letters and to supply us with information about themselves. Without the great patience of Joseph Pallissard this work would never have been completed. It has been his idea for many years and we are glad that he asked for our help. It was he who showed us M. de Carlat's paper on the Pallissard family and without his permission to use the information gathered in L'Isle en Dodon, the study would have been incomplete. Phyllis Roy Root whose professional skills made the booklet possible has been generous with time and advise. Mr. Joseph Campbell designed the cover, adapting an old map published in 1585. Mrs. Rudolph Drolet, Aunt Louise to many of us, is the family historian, and it is to her that we owe most of the pictures of the old days in Kankakee. She has supplied many of the personal stories of the characters in this genealogy. Mrs. Marion Barnes (Elizabeth Rondy) also supplied us with papers and information and we are indeed grateful to her.

We are deeply indebted to the staff of Chicago's Newberry Library, especially to Mrs. Gertrude Woodward of the rare book room. The Chicago Historical Society too, furnished us with old newspapers and material on Armand Pallissard. The Kankakee Historical Society lent pictures and background material. Harold Simmons, of the Kankakee Historical Society encouraged our efforts and corrected dates and facts. He was kind enough to publish the Joseph Lecour article in his column of the Kankakee Journal. Dr. Harold Joachim, curator of the department of prints of the Art Institute helped us to find the prints which illustrate the text. Mr. Allan McNab of the Art Institute gave us a reprint of the Thorne provincial bed-room. Dr. Robert Remusat of the Musee Dupuy of Toulouse found the reprint of Constituant Roger and graciously gave us the reprint. James Marek of Kankakee helped with the photography. Without the assistance of all these kind people our story would have been incomplete.

Julia Bowe

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by Jean J. de Carlat · translated by Julia Bowe

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1855-1959

by Julia Bowe and Joseph Pallissard

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The Lecour Centennial

This event has for its principal character a boy who emigrated from La Chenaie, a village of 400 people, in the province of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River, more than 100 years ago. The story of this centennial, however, cannot be told without an account of his wife, Léonie Soline Pallissard and her family which came to Kankakee County from that region in France which is near the Pyrenees mountains, and the now famous shrine of Lourdes.

A written genealogy of that family and its origins has been preserved, which goes back to the 13th century. It was compiled by Abbé E. F. Magre and published in Toulouse in 1888. Another study of the family has been compiled by Jean de Carlat of Paris and is in the possession of Joseph Pallissard. Mr. Pallissard has himself collated most of the material relating to the activities of the family in recent years.

The study of other families would show, I am sure, equally interesting annals. For the purpose of making a pattern and encouraging similar studies this little genealogy has been produced.

L'Isle en Dodon,



An air view shows the circular shape of the town, the stronghold of the Counts of Comminge. The moats which used to surround the walls, gave a feudal aspect which is lacking since the disappearance of the chateau. The walk around the town is called the Tour de Ville.

THE PALLISSARD FAMILY IN FRANCE

1360-1855

by Jean J. de Carlat

translated by Julia Bowe



This map shows the approximate position of the old Comté of Comminges, with reference to the present department of Haute Garonne. At the meeting of the Constituant Assembly, in 1789 in Paris, France was divided into departments, which were named according to their rivers. L'isle en Dodon was the seat of the Counts of Comminges. Their old château was destroyed but the chapel of the château remains the church of the town.

By Way of an Introduction



HOW, dear friend, you are apt to say, did you get the notion of writing this genealogy? Well, one day in the course of one of those luncheons at my home on New Year's day (to which you were always faithful when you were in Paris), you spoke to me of a distant grandmother Madeleine de Pallissard, daughter of a royal judge who became the wife of a Scotch mounted guard.

I confess that in the following days it amused me a good deal to think of that young girl who exchanged the tutelage of a judge for that of a gendarme, and my curiosity for things of the past forced me to undertake, at the National Library and Archives, my first efforts to document the family of the young lady. Later I continued them in the Archives of Haute Garonne and Gers, also at the Grand Chancellery of the Legion of Honor. But it was when I stayed in your L'Isle en Dodon that I was able to finish my documentation.

I found precious information in the archives put so kindly at my disposal by Madame Laffont, and also in the abundant ones of your native town. Finally the

major part of the information concerning the Pallissard family who emigrated to America was furnished to me by one of its living representatives, Mr. Joseph de Pallissard.

But having no more illusions as to the historical value of this work than to its literary merits, I remain persuaded that in spite of the care and conscience I put into this genealogy, it represents many omissions and perhaps many errors.

Having made this point, may I speak to you of the coat of arms of the Pallissards which you would so like to know about?

Jean J. de Carlat

Paris, 31 May, 1955

Coats of Arms

I THOUGHT that before I set up this genealogy I should immediately satisfy this natural curiosity by recalling from the beginning the general principles of these insignia.

The origin of heraldry goes back to the Crusades and the rules which govern it, to the tournament. Coats of arms were at this epoch a mark of nobility and of dignity. In military exercises, combats, and jousts, to which the nobility were accustomed, the knights, all encased in iron, could no longer be recognized, except with the aid of exterior signs of different forms and colors, which stood out on the shield as a rule, which was a sort of buckler. These marks which were at first personal, became fixed and hereditary, as did the names which they sometimes symbolized. So it is that certain families have speaking coats of arms.

In the middle ages, gentlemen who devoted themselves almost exclusively to arms did not usually know how to read or write. So they adopted the custom of using as a signature a seal reproducing their coat of arms. Later when instruction was more widespread, they kept the habit of adding their private seal to their signature.

Coats of arms are made up of the shield and its exterior ornaments. The shield only exists by the assembly of its figures. It alone is important. The exterior ornaments are accessories, often arbitrary or fanciful. They include

DE PALLISSARD



the casque or crown on top of the shield, the ornament on top of the crown, ribbons or materials which float from the top, crosses and markings of different orders, and supports or animals placed next to the shield.

But the only parts of a coat of arms are the shield with its different figures and the crown or casque.

Many people are persuaded that nobles alone had the right to coats of arms and that their possession, for a family, is a proof of nobility. This is an error. Louis XIV found an easy way to flatter those who were not nobles and to improve the sad state of his finances, he ordered the great genealogist Hozier² to draw up the Book of French Heraldry, where nobles and bourgeois, communities and cities could have their coats of arms registered, or could be granted it if they paid certain fees regulated by an enactment of November 20th, 1696, stated in the licence which was then issued. It was however forbidden to those who were not noble to "timbrer leurs armoiries", that is they could not be surmounted with a helmet or with a crown. But let us return to the coat of arms of the Pallissards.

In the course of my sojourn at L'Isle en Dodon, Mlle. Pagan kindly allowed me to consult the archives of her family, also certain bundles of papers not so closely connected with her family. Better still, I had the pleasure of finding a power of attorney of Maître Daubèze of Lombez. The authenticity of this signature is certified by the royal judge of L'Isle en Dodon by the following formula:

"We, Sance Sabin François de Pallissard, King's Councillor, his royal judge, head of the civil and criminel courts of the city and castellany of L'Isle en Dodon, certify to all to whom it may concern that the signature inscribed below is the true one of Maître Daubèze, royal notary of Lombez, which he is accustomed to use in all his signatures.

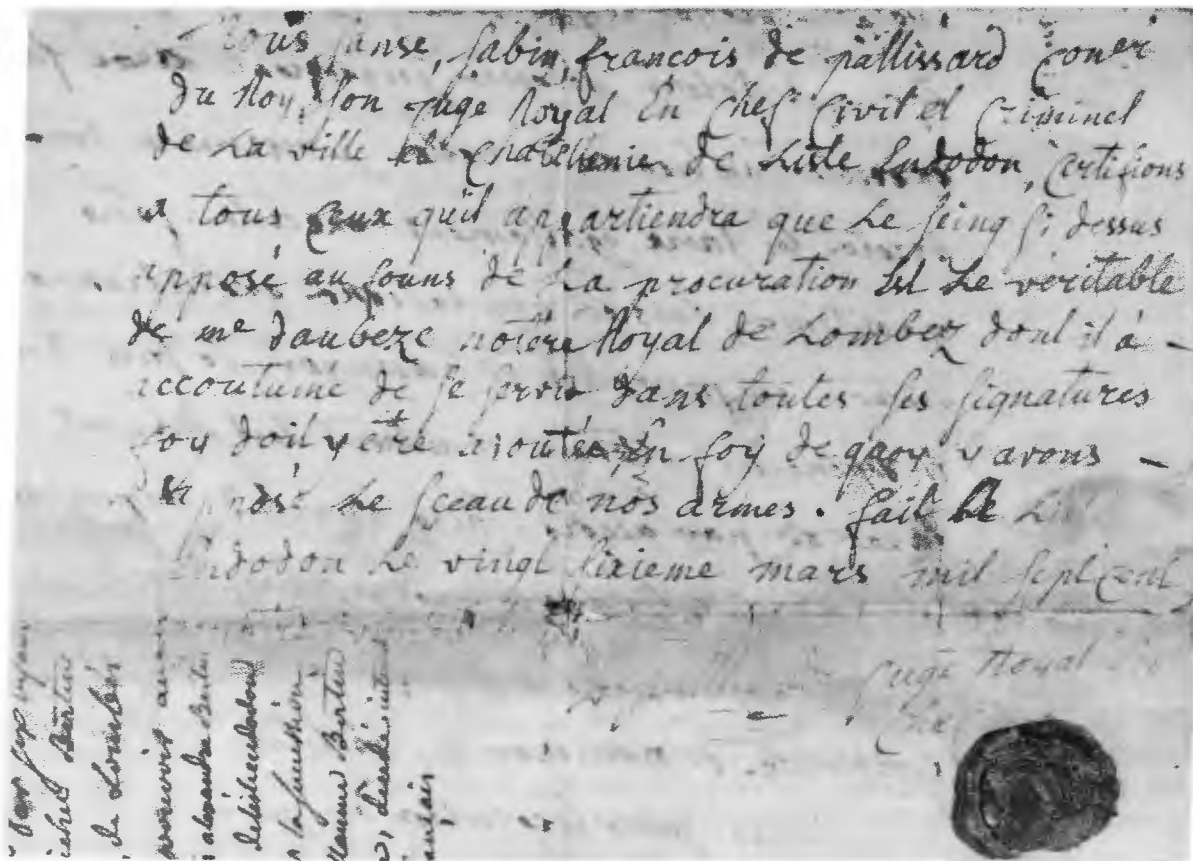
"In all good faith we hereby apply the seal of our arms. Enacted at L'Isle en Dodon the 26th of March 1788.

De Pallissard, chief judge"

The imprint of the seal described above is clear enough to make out, surmounted with the crown of count; the different figures of the shield; a chevron accompanied above by two crested birds facing each other; and at the point, a star.

The colors and the enamels are not indicated, and it was thanks to the International Exposition of Heraldry and Seals, organized in 1950 at the Palais Soubise in Paris, that I ascertained the matter.

In fact I had the honor to be presented to Baron Guérin de Séguier at the opening of the Exposition. He is President of the French Society of Heraldry and Sigil-



lography. I told him during the course of our conversation of my lack of documentation about the arms of this family.

The name of Pallissard was not unknown to him, and he was kind enough to send me a few days later, the description of these arms which he found in his archives:

“Azure with a silver chevron accompanied above with two pewits facing each other and at the point, a gold star”.

Now that I have revived them from the shadows, you will agree with me that they are really alive and that their symbolism is powerful, with it’s combination of science and imagination. Azure, that celestial color, is the symbol of justice, beloved daughter of the church, of loyalty, of science, of gentility, of clarity and of renown.

It represents, of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, the bull and the scales. Of the twelve months, it represents April and September. Of the seven planets, it

represents Venus. Of the seven days of the week, Friday; and of the precious stones, the sapphire.

The chevron, which is one of the honorable charges, is considered by the ancients as the symbol of continence and stability. The silver of which it is made denotes purity, innocence, humility, beauty, victory, and felicity.

The two crested larks, which accompany it, are birds of the *ténuie-rostre* family (thin beaked), rare in heraldry which may be recognized by the crest of feathers which they carry on their heads. Their position seems to attest to the fact that a crested chevron belongs to a person of some importance.

The star, which is a charge often used in heraldry, is the symbol of will and perfection.

Gold, which is its tincture, as well as the lark's, is often called Sun by the chemists. It represents wisdom, temperance faith and constancy. The just are compared to it, because they judge and act according to equity. Finally, because the Magii, when they presented themselves to Jesus Christ, offered Him gold, it has become the symbol of royalty.

But let us leave this fanciful amusement and resolve that this coat of arms, refound and presented to the Pallissards of America will perhaps preside over their firesides, and that, engraved or painted, it will be present among them, as it was formerly in the Château of Bois Brunet.

The Château of Bois Brunet

And now let us continue our voyage into the past and let us go to the château de Bois Brunet, home of the Pallissard family.

Let us salute, in passing, a part of its ancient domain. It includes the little farm of La Tucole, received as dowry from Marthe de Pallissard who married Bernard Bagneris, King's Councillor. Now after having belonged to the Lapeyre and Roger families, it belongs to M. Guillaume Pagan.

It also includes the beautiful Cassagna home and its vast farm which came into the Fournié family after the revolution by the marriage of Elizabeth Françoise de Pallissard to Jean Joseph Augustin Fournié.

5



It includes also the "Correntan", a farm belonging to the Laffont children. It includes also the chapel and farm of St. Pierre, property which remains undivided among the heirs of the last royal judge and the sale of which was destined to reimburse the dowry of the wife of the last judge. They were in the possession of the Laffont family from 1869 to 1914, the date at which they were sold to their present proprietor, M. Duffault.

Bois Brunet is situated opposite the chapel of St. Pierre. Built in the middle ages and situated about 3 kilometers from L'Isle en Dodon it is agreeably situated at the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of the Save. Its architecture has nothing of the military. Its windows suggest that they are made to introduce light into the rooms, inhabited by peaceable people and not by men in coat of mail. Of the four towers which flank the main part of the house, two collapsed at the beginning of the 18th century. The remaining two which stand erect at the angles of the facade, are sadly reflected in the waters of a pool in a nearby garden.

All sorts of memories are evoked by this old house. Let us note a few

Let us imagine ourselves in the evening of a beautiful day in the summer of 1724. The windows of the salon are open. At the arrival of a servant bearing torches, all the rooms are alight.

A distinguished man whose shoulders we can see, is there in front of his desk. Over his coat hangs his wig. It is Jean de Pallissard. His handsome hands emerge from lace cuffs and he is holding a parchment signed and sealed by Louis XV which he just received that morning.

His face reflects an immense satisfaction and he has looked at the precious document so often that he almost knows it by heart:⁴

“Louis, by the grace of God King of France and of Navarre, to all these presents, we make known that because of the full and entire confidence which we place in our dear and well-beloved Jean de Pallissard, empowered since the year 1708 with the office of our principle lieutenant councillor in the judicature of Comminge at the seat of L'Isle en Dodon, and knowing his good sense, sufficiency, loyalty, prudence, capacity, experience, fidelity, and affection for my service, and diligence for these causes and others, we affirm that having given and licensed, we do hereby give and license by these presents, the office of our concillor judge, head of the seat of L'Isle en Dodon, having relinquished the office of our ordinary councillor judge of the county of Comminge by an act of our Council dated the 30th of August 1723 and letters patent dated the 26th of Sept following, which Sebastien de Gérus, the last peaceful possessor used to hold and exercise, who voluntarily relinquished this office in favor of the aforesaid Pallissard, by his power of attorney here-attached under the seal of our chancellory to allow the aforesaid Pallissard to enjoy and use the authorized honors, prerogatives, preeminences, privileges, franchises, liberties, exemptions, wages, rights, functions, fruits, profits, revenues, emoluments, to which the aforesaid de Gérus was accustomed, as long as it pleases us, provided he lives the forty days allowed in our regulation, the rigor of which we have relieved him, and have dispensed with the payment made by him now and annually as shown by the receipt of the treasurer of our casual revenues, M. Bertin, an amplification of which is hereby attached, for the 8th denier paid by the aforesaid Pallissard providing that if he has no relative or ally at the seat, or of the degree (noble) of the ordinance as it appears in the certificate of Sieur Romaguère, bailiff of the same place, in the absence of our attorney, the ninth day of the present year if he cannot fulfill the office of principal lieutenant of the place to which he made his pledge of submission at the time of taking office, then “loss and reception void”. We hereby give and command to our Sénéchal of Toulouse or his lieutenant General and people holding this place, that Pallissard appears to them of good habits and manners, of the catholic, apostolic and roman religion, taking the accustomed oath, they will receive and place him in possession of the said office and permit him the enjoyment of the honors, preeminences, franchises, liberties, exemptions, wages, rights, functions, fruits, profits, revenues, and emoluments therefrom, and that they shall obey him and approve of him and of the things pertaining to the said office. We further instruct our friends and loyal councillors, presidents, treasurers of France and heads of our finance at Toulouse, that the receivers and payers of the wages of the officers of the aforesaid place or other agents which have to do with it, they must pay lease and give in cash to the aforesaid Pallissard, the wages and rights of the office, belonging from now on annually, according to the accustomed terms, beginning the day of his reception, and figured once only, copied, collated, with witnesses and receipts duly in order, we wish these wages and rights to be paid and allocated to the expenses of the accounts of those who shall have made the payment, by our friends and loyal councillor, our accountants of Montpellier, to whom we command also to do so without delay, for such is our good pleasure, in witness of which we have put our seal to this document.”

“Given at Paris, the first day of the month of June, the year of grace 1724, and the ninth year of our reign,

Louis XV”

Would you like to evoke another scene, having the same salon as a frame? We are at the end of autumn, the year of grace 1762, the 25th of November. Near the chimney where a little flame is dancing in front of the crested birds of the plaque, bearing the arms of the Pallissard family. M. the royal judge is seated with his writing pad on his knees, in the middle of his dispute with François Elizabeth Dansan, Sieur de la Rivière, and subdelegate of the government of Guyenne. He is contesting for his children against his brother-in-law, part of the heritage of their grandmother. Here is the letter which he is writing:

“To M. Caton, lawyer in the Parlement at L’Isle en Dodon:

Sir,

You know that almost three months ago I had the honor of requesting you to ask M. Dansan, my brother-in-law, to hand me the inventory which the deceased Mme. Dansan left, a list of all her effects, taxes, and documents which existed at the death of the last M. Dansan, of his property at Saint Gaudens, and also at L’Isle and at Agassac, also the will of the deceased M. Dansan, You sent a will and the list of property at St. Gaudens, and not the others. I saw this list and will be at your house, and beg you to ask for the other two lists, but since I have never had any other news on this matter, and since I heartily wish for M. Dansan to wind up the business he may have with my children in the most friendly way, I would be very much obliged to you if you would ask him for the two lists and also for the one which I saw, as I need it before talking about the matter. Attached is the list of demands which my children believe they have the right to make in the name of their deceased mother against M. Dansan which you will be kind enough to communicate to him.”

The reply to this letter came with no delay and caused, no doubt, a very big disappointment.⁶

“L’Isle en Dodon, the 26th of November 1762.

Sir:

I have communicated to Mr. Dansan, your brother-in-law, the letter which you took the trouble to write me yesterday afternoon touching on the charges which you make in the interests of your children, his nephews. It seems to him and to me too, that the preliminary question, the most interesting one, from which all others depend, is the last one mentioned in your letter, where you say that they ought to inherit one third of the estate of the late Mme Dansan⁵ their grandmother, seeing that her will of the 8th of October 1761 is null and void, because of the nullities in the order of 1735, and also because of the law.

Mr. Dansan finds that the wish to attack the will insults at the same time his honor and his probity. He begs me to tell you that there can be no longer any

question of it. Here, Sir, are the intentions of your brother-in-law and to speak frankly, I cannot keep from telling you that I find them quite reasonable. And as far as I am concerned, I wish sincerely that, being brothers in law, friends and neighbors, that you would agree, not making me a third party to words, when you are so near one another that you are able to communicate together each day. I wish to be the friend of each, in justice, and I fear that with the best intentions in the world, I may make myself unworthy of one or the other.

I have the honor to be...etc...

Caton, Avocat''

Let us now allow our thoughts to drift nearer to us.

Do you not find how very moving and serious must have been the moment when the last of the Pallissards, owner of that home of Bois Brunet, signs the paper which makes it pass into possession of the Laffont family, and which stipulates that he must sell to his nephew all the property which constitutes the domain of Bois Brunet with its dependencies, situated at L'Isle and Dodon. These include Bois-Brunet, Samaran, Courentan, Labattut, St-Martin, St. Pierre and Florence, valued at about 30,000 francs, and an income of about 600 francs a year.

According to the memories of an old inhabitant, all the archives of the Pallissards were burned by Anne Eulalie Laffont when she sold that home, and if one is to believe the same source, the furniture, pictures, books, bibelots, in a word, everything that might create a really aristocratic atmosphere in this chateau, was destroyed by her. And that, I say in ending this article, is greatly to be regretted.

The Church of L'Isle en Dodon

THE CHURCH of L'Isle en Dodon was reserved exclusively for the inhabitants of the château.⁷ It was begun in 1307, by Bernard VII, count of Comminges. It preserved until 1850 its circle of moats, and had only one nave, ogival in style. But under the pretext of enlarging it, the municipality felt the regrettable need of adding two low side-wings, semi-circular in design. It is flanked on each side with a square tower, crenellated and adorned with machicoulis.

The windows which date from the Renaissance are the work of Arnaut de



The church of St. Adrien at L'Isle en Dodon was begun in 1307 by Bernard VII, Count of Comminges.

Moles, who also did those of the cathedral of Auch.

The spire, situated at the entrance to the church, is square at its base and becomes octogonal above the porch. It is built of brick as is the church. It is four equal stories high, and like the porch, dates from the 14th century.

The Sacristy must have been the chapel of the chateau. Certain parts were rebuilt in the 15th century.

If I have spoken to you of this church, it is above all to identify for you the fact that it was not here that the Pallissards, Dansans and Pagans fought their

battles of precedence. It was in the church which used to exist in the Villeneuve neighborhood, and which was destroyed in 1790.

The Chapel of St. Peter

*Elle se reflète dans une mare
Ou les reinettes vont chanter,
Ou le clair de lune vient boire,
Ou les nuages vont pleurer.*⁸

Paul Fort



SURMOUNTED by a charming tower having only one bell and dominating the old château of Bois Brunet, the chapel as it is today was built at the beginning of the 19th century. It is situated near the farm of the same name, which was

The old chapel which used to be here was built at a time which cannot be fixed with precision, but perhaps can be dated in the middle ages. No doubt it was formerly in the possession of the Pallissards.

was following an epidemic that the inhabitants of L'Isle en Dodon wished to put themselves under the protection of St. Peter.

In fact an extract from the minutes of a pastoral visit tells us that in 1529, the city having been decimated by the pest, the consuls and the inhabitants made a vow, for themselves and their descendants, to go in procession to this chapel, every year, the day of the Chair of Peter of Antioch. ⁹

One hundred and ten years later, the community of priests of L'Isle en Dodon renewed the vow, with a meeting on the 13th of August, which was approved by Monseigneur du Bouchet, Bishop of Comminges, a second epidemic having ravaged the territory.

Again the minutes of a pastoral visit of the first of December 1753, tells us that Monseigneur de Lastre, did away with the processions at the chapel. Nevertheless, following a request addressed to their Bishop by Mayor Dansan and the consuls, the maintenance of the procession on the feast of St. Peter was assured.

Unfortunately the revolution came and with it all its sad consequences. The silhouette of the old chapel must have appeared suspect to the men of 1795, since in its decision of the 28 vendemiaire, year III, the council ordered the demolition of the chapels of St. Peter and St. Roch.

A few weeks later, there only remained the debris of the walls and a pious souvenir in the hearts of those who never denied their faith.

Once the revolutionary torment was over, we see the Islois compensate for this rash gesture, by recalling to his post their former cure, Abbé Lasmastre. It was Bertrand Malbois de Lapeyrade, mayor, who made himself interpreter of their real feelings, writing in the month of Pluiose, Year XI:

“In replying to the letter with which you honored me, I wish to tell you, Monsieur the curé, the pure joy which we feel in your nomination to your former post.¹⁰ This satisfaction is felt by all and will be complete the day when we will have the pleasure of embracing you and giving you new proof of our attachment and our respect.”

Later it is the same mayor and the same pastor who ask the reconstruction of their chapel. An original letter saved in the archives of Mme. Laffont, testify to this:

“Parish of L'Isle en Dodon
To Sirs, the Vicars General of the Venerable Chapter of the Metropolitan
Church of Toulouse (Seat Vacant)

Sirs, the Vicars General,

There used to exist for centuries, on the confines of the city of L'Isle en Dodon and Lagarde, which formerly formed one parish, a little rural chapel,

erected by the piety of our ancestors, for the invocation of the Prince of the apostles.

Our glances are still full of tenderness mingled with religious respect for the ruins of that venerated oratory where our ancestors used to go in crowds, led by their pastor. There, the faithful never invoked in vain the god of all mercy to obtain the preservation of the fruits of the earth and avoidance of hail, that terrible meteor which for several years reduced the country to misery.

Sirs, if the ungodliness and vandalism which succeeded the frightful events of 1793 deprived us of this modest edifice, it is our duty as a Christian and a Frenchman, first to mourn but later it is in our interest to second the ardent desires of the entire population of this country for its restoration.

That is why, in the name of the generalité of the inhabitants of the aforesaid communes, we solicit of your ecclesiastical authority, the permission to reestablish this monument and to collect the necessary funds by collections in the church and where the need is.

We can testify, Sirs, that the faithful are only waiting for the signal to contribute willingly and according to their means to accomplish this rebuilding; Full of confidence in the intercession of the first Vicar of Him who alone has the right to command the winds and the tempests, such is the object of their wishes. Your humble servant

The Mayor of L'Isle en Dodon
Malbois

Roger, juge de paix

“The curé of L'Isle en Dodon, aware of the demand made to Sirs the Vicars General by the inhabitants of L'Isle en Dodon that they may be authorized to take up a collection in the church and at other places to have the chapel of Saint-Pierre rebuilt, joins them in begging Sirs the Vicars General to be kind enough to grant this favor, which could not fail to be of help to religion.

L'Isle en Dodon, the 19 January 1818

Lasmartres, Curé.”

Ten days later these “Sirs, the Vicars General” replied:

We, Vicars general of the diocese of Toulouse, the seat being vacant, aware of the demand of the inhabitants of the city of L'Isle en Dodon, signed Malbois, Mayor, and Roger, Judge of the peace, aware also of the advice

of Lasmartres, curé of L'Isle en Dodon who feels that one might grant the favor which the parishioners wish, a favor which could not fail to be of help to religion, we do permit the inhabitants of L'Isle en Dodon to rebuild the chapel and to collect the necessary funds by means of a collection in the church, after coming to an agreement with the council of the church.

Granted at Toulouse, the 29th of January, 1818
Cambon, Vicar General, by command of Crépuac, Canon.

The permission granted, the chapel was built. But what a complete about face! Let us be proud and happy in this change, and let us hope that the cult of St. Peter, vowed to him by the L'Islois, may continue long beyond the generations which presided at its restoration.

Notes on the Pallissard Family

According to Abbé Magre

FAR FROM ME is the intention, dear friend, before establishing this genealogy, to tell you the history of the Pallissard family, one of the longest known at L'Isle en Dodon, which because of its privileged situation seems to dominate all the others, but it seemed to me important to reproduce here the brilliant pages which Abbé Magre devoted to it:

“At L'Isle en Dodon, the Pallissard family was invested with the judicial magistracy from the year 1360 to the year 1790. This dynasty of judges perpetuated itself from father to son, during more than four centuries. It is easy to understand that the eldest members of the family were jealous of their prerogatives, and that by paternal tradition, they always maintained their honorary rights. We doubt whether there was ever another series of judges, either as old or for as long a time in possession of the same duty. Royal justice seemed to be an hereditary apauage of the house of Pallissard.

“Up to the year 1724, the royal judge of L'Isle en Dodon took the title of “King's Councillor, chief lieutenant of the magistracy of Comminges”. But as a result of a transfer effected by M. Sabatier de Gêrus, judge councillor of the Election of Comminges, and ratified by letters of the King (30 Aug. 1723) Jean de Pallissard became chief royal judge of the civil and criminel court and castellany of L'Isle en Dodon.



The Pallissard family used to live in the old manor of Bois Brunet. This feudal castle, flanked by four towers, at the summit of a fertile hill, dominated the distant valley of the Save. Vast prairies, vinyards, and forests of full-grown trees encircle it with green.

“Messire de Pallissard was for a long time the richest landowner of L’Isle en Dodon. The enumeration of his wealth filled four pages of the registry.

“Several times the royal judge advanced funds to the Commune to permit it to pay its debts. The gratitude of his fellow citizens not being a customary virtue, the notables protested when¹¹ Bernard de Pallissard in 1717 wished to recover his 616 livres furnished by his father in 1687, and the syndic gave vent to its fury in a memoir to Parlement. “If one could take ratiocination for proof, or likelihood for truth,” he wrote in a violent and bombastic style, “the cause of Sieur Pallissard would merit some favor, and his brief, where his anger abundantly flowed might be looked on as a chef-d’oeuvre which pride has nourished. But his shabby pretentions covered with specious and flimsy reasoning, resemble those snow-covered mountains which shine in the sun, whose rays hold evil effects for those who come too near, just so, this heap of brilliant arguments while we approach and the sun of truth melts the snow, will show us clearly that the pretentions of Sieur Pallissard are captious, bold and without solidity.” Parlement awarded the case to Bernard de Pallissard, who nevertheless, came to terms with the communal assembly in an act passed by the notary in 1732.

One notes that the royal judge abstains from presiding over the assembly while they are deliberating his own affairs.

Conflicts of jurisdiction and precedence between the royal judge and the consuls were rather frequent. Parlement usually decided them in favor of the representative of justice.

An early quarrel was started by Thomas de Pallissard, a medical doctor, with his relative Jean de Pallissard, lieutenant judge of the royal seat of L’Isle en Dodon in 1663. The judge and consuls signed on the 30th of May 1668 a compromise which gave precedence to the judicial magistrate.¹²

We have already cited the memoir of the consuls of L'Isle en Dodon who styled themselves civil, criminal and political judges of the city, during the time of Jean de Pallissard, titular chief royal judge since 1724. Jean de Pallissard, judge and financial underwriter of the Consuls, submitted the case to arbitration, which pacified the two parties. At that time Pallissard was named by the king subdelegate to Msgr. the Intendant who lived at Auch.

The dignity of judge did not prohibit the accumulation of other honorary duties. Bernard de Pallissard and his father were perpetual mayors of the city.

In 1773 the consul Bertin sought to receive the oath of the four notables who had been elected judges of the taille.¹³ Pallissard demanded his right, and the judges of the taille, along with the consuls took their oath to the royal court and under his jurisdiction.

The most serious and the longest contention that Jean de Pallissard had to put up with began about the end of 1753. Antoine de Pastie, bishop of Comminge, while making his pastoral rounds, came to L'Isle en Dodon, and when he got back to his chateau of Alan¹⁴, he issued some regulations of which we note articles 9 and 10 -

9. "Since the judge's bench and that of the consuls are up against the communion table which shortens it, we order that the benches be moved back and placed in a way neither to encompass the communion table or baptismal font. To facilitate this change we order that the pulpit be changed to the other side."
10. "Having been told of frequent abuse which often causes scandal, we forbid under pain of interdict from the church, doing away with right to a bench, kneeler, precedence, burial in the church, claimed by those who are not authorized by law, if they have not legitimate title to establish their claims."

These two articles, interpreted by the mayor consul, François Elisabeth Dansan, will start a feud.

The royal edicts and the decrees of the King's Council had stipulated that the bench of justice should occupy the most important spot in the nave, that the royal justice should have one step above that of the municipal body, and that the mayor's bench should be at the left in choir. In spite of these rules, the mayor on his own private authority, moved the bench of the judge. "Moving with his own hands, with the help of some uncouth person, he carried it half across the church, mixed with the populace, with a number of chairs in front of it. Then he had one of the portals of the church walled up. They only opened it for special occasions, from time immemorial, for the entrance of the officers of justice, when they assisted in ceremonial robes at the divine offices. As for the consuls, they used to assist in consular livery, every year, on the feast days of

the Purification or Palm Sunday, when the procession went out one door to come in another, as if to fulfill the rubrics of the Church. And all that in order to disdain the Pallissard family, even though Dansan had a sister married to the son of the aforesaid Pallissard. It resulted in the blackest ferocity. Savages are fraternising."

Jean de Pallissard sent to Parlement a demand to repossess his property. His historical memoir, very fiery in style and to the point, is full of concise and picturesque expressions.

This episode was long ago told with much honour in a rare volume which has for its title "Les Petites Causes Celebres".¹⁵ Perhaps we may reproduce it, because of its life-like quality and the physiognomy of its adversaries and the violence of the local passions of the last century.

"The title of Councillor of a royal court in the provinces indicates a family of judges, a judicial dynasty. Such is the Pallissard family. This family whose origin is one of the oldest, lists among its members of the oldest branch, thirteen councillors of the King, lieutenant royal judges of the civil and criminal courts of the city and castellany of L'Isle en Dodon, part of the former county of Comminge.

"These thirteen generations of judges succeeded each other with perfect continuity from 1360 to the Revolution of 1789, which implies that their beginnings go back to a time before the venality of the public offices and before the establishment of the Parlement of Toulouse.

"In this gallery of magistrates one stands out in relief, Jean de Pallissard, born in 1682, the head of a group of musketeers under Louis XIV.¹⁶ We know that these officers were named by the king and that even the guards themselves were chosen among the elite of the nobility. The coat of arms of these young gentlemen, so historians tell us, had to be above reproach and one had to prove himself in an astonishing manner in order to be admitted into this body whose reputation was European. Jean de Pallissard we maintain, was one of the Greys, of whom Voltaire has written: Put a coward in the grey musketeers and in a moment you make a brave man.

"Jean only thought of living life gaily under the rays of the Roi Soleil", whose very humble satellite he was, getting along as well as he could with battles, sword thrusts, duels, the rigors of card games and the caprices of the ladies.

"Bernard, his father the judge, stood for order, wisdom, family virtue, and he, the son stood for heedlessness, prodigality and bravery.

"He played at écarté, and lost the château de Bois Brunet, his ancestral patrimony to the Seigneur of Puymaurin and in order to buy it back later, he had



Mousquetaires du Roi and Swiss Halberdier. 1657

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

to dig so deeply into his purse and that of his parents, that when two of it's towers began to crumble, he said with more philosophy than foresight. "Let anyone rebuild it who wants to."

"But this existence, squandered by passion and youth to duels, to games of change, to alcoves, was soon to finish and to end suddenly.

"Bernard, the judge, dies and it is up to Jean the Musketeer to replace him. What! He must then say farewell to Versailles, to the court, to his brothers in arms, to the little suppers and to the great ladies, to go to be buried alive in the depth of the provinces under the robes of a judge, in a fold of those icy mountains (for the King had not yet said that there were no longer any Pyrenees) What a sacrifice! What renunciation.

"Jean de Pallissard did not hesitate, for then when the honor of the family called, its sovereign voice was always heeded, even across the noise of self interest and the storms of passion.

"He left, he quit Versailles and cut himself off from his youth, and the better to cross the Rubicon, he took a wife at the same time that he took the judges robes.

Over his tribunal seat he placed the famous device which was for him the history of his life, his fate, and the epitaph of the musketeer killed by the judge: Cedant arma togae, Arms yield to the toga.

"But the old man will often revolt as a judge, the disputatious ear will often come through, but unable to fight with the sword he fought with the pen.

“And on a field of white paper
Ink will spill instead of blood”

“Jean de Pallissard had the good fortune to meet a sturdy antagonist with whom his family fought for a long time over a question of precedence, a conflict of pride.

“The exploits of the bailiffs and the memoirs of the parties, the attorneys, the lawyers, the Parlement of Toulouse, the King himself, all were mixed in this interminable quarrel which paints too well the customs of the epoch.

“The adversary of Messire de Pallissard was François Elisabeth Dansan, mayor consul of L’Isle en Dodon.

“The judge and the consul each had their bench in the church, but the bench of justice was in the nave, on the gospel side, at the end of the Communion table, while the consular bench was on the epistle side, about three feet beyond the aforesaid rail.

“Don’t lose sight of those three feet, for the three feet were in litigation twice before Parlement (of Toulouse), then submitted to the King, who according to the memoirs, after having himself read and examined the titles of the parties, ended the litigation by a decree confirmed by an act of Parlement of Toulouse, the 27th of May 1686.

“According to the royal decree, the consular bench was to be made subordinate to the bench of justice and put behind the latter. Jean de Pallissard intended to maintain this subordination of the consul to the judge and to keep forever the pre-eminence of the three first feet.

“But Dansan, the mayor-consul had the cleverness to get the bishop on his side and he upset everything in the church. He pretended at first that the consular bench which had crumbled with age, was not three feet but one foot from the rail. To which de Pallissard replied energetically in his historic memoir: “A foot equals a hundred million toise and more because of insubordination, so Dansan gains nothing by having suppressed two thirds of the truth.”

“But the mayor-consul did not stop at half measures. The musketeer judge accused him “of having destroyed the bench of justice and of having carried it half across the church in front of the pulpit, precisely in order to buttress the stairs of the aforesaid pulpit with the bench of justice, to make beadles of its officers.”

“This is not all. While he banished the judge, as you know, Dansan got himself a new consular bench, raised to the skies, with a crest and a step, up a foot from the floor, while the old consular bench was elbow high and had one step about six inches above the floor.

“Furthermore, Dansan had painted on the wall, sorry to say, some sort of halberds and fleurs de lys.

“And the aforesaid Dansan camped there, in a gold edged hat and a cape edged in ermine, which is permitted by no rule, for if Messire de Pallissard and his father were mayors and had their capes bordered in ermine, the fact is that they were at the same time officers of royal justice.

“In fact, the mayor consul was as insolent as possible, and furthermore had demolished the floor of the king’s justice and had removed the doors from the prison and had taken possession of the pillory key.

“Of course an old musketeer could not put up with such a thing.

This bench elevated a foot, when one knows that a foot equals one hundred million of toise, besides being an act of insubordination, these frescoes of halberds and of fleur de lys, this cape bordered with ermine, his floor spoiled, his prisons opened, the key to the pillory gone, it is easy to understand that such usurpation on one side, and humiliation on the other, all must have irritated, harassed and wounded a musketeer judge, and it is easily understandable that in a memoir to our very honorable lords of the house of Parlement of Toulouse he, Jean de Pallissard, chief royal judge, the descendant of his paternal ancestors, complains bitterly of being kept under their thumb for six years. And certainly he must suffer more than any one else from this black battle of bailiffs and of attorneys. He gained all his suits but what wouldn’t he have given to have gained them on another field?

“When he began his duties, when he saw Dansan before him, he really did not plan to bring suit against him. He wrote the king: “Sire, you will not allow me to humiliate the robe of the magistrate any sooner than the sword of the musketeer of your service.” He ended the letter begging the permission to fight a duel with the mayor consul. A shocked and formal refusal was the reply of the king, but the next day Jean de Pallissard received a visit which was unexpected.

“The new judge, when he donned his magistrate’s robes, had placed, as a trophy in his living room, among other heirlooms, his complete musketeer costume, and often he used to contemplate this glorious costume with a sigh.

“His valet who had often admired this beautiful outfit, the only one he had ever seen, came in out of breath one morning and stammered: “Sir, there is a man in the courtyard who has stolen your costume and who wants to speak to you.”

“The judge understood the simple valet and joyfully went out to meet the new arrival.

“It actually was a grey musketeer, a friend, a comrade, and a brother in arms.

“One can easily imagine the greetings, the hand shaking and the explanations.

“You see, even though I have changed costumes, I have kept my old uniform.

“Well said the newcomer, this is what I have come for. The musketeers have heard about your troubles with the mayor consul, and they have sent me to this outlandish place. Under the pretext of a vacation with my family, I left Versailles to come to rid you of Dansan.

“What an idea” said the judge, amazed.

“I agree with them. I would have done it if I had found him at home. For of course I went there first. They told me to.

“That’s ridiculous,” interrupted the judge, astonished by such a revelation, which touched him, none the less. “You thank my comrades warmly, but you are not going to fight over it. What do you think I am, a blackguard, a poltroon? I tell you I shan’t fight.

“Very well, replied the musketeer calmly, but as your Versailles friends gave me an order opposite to yours, you certainly will let me execute it.

“No, indeed,” replied the judge. “You will not reach Dansan unless over my dead body.

“Well, heaven help me, I’ll do just that. All roads lead to Rome.

“That remains to be seen”.

“Just then the judge, exasperated and beside himself, ran to the wall where his sword was hanging, and seizing it quickly in his right hand, he placed himself on the threshold of the door in order to block passage.

“Well and good, said the musketeer, disdainful in his turn, that’s the way I like to see you; this reconciles me to your savages.

“The two swords crossed. But to see this judge, sword in hand, the musketeer was struck with the oddity of attitude and costume. He could hardly keep from laughing and without changing place said: “Bravo Pallissard. Now you’re like yourself: Cedat toga armae. ¹⁷

“This device, pronounced with a witty irony which condemned the judge, gave him back his courage.

“Ashamed of his temper, he threw his sword away, and falling into the arms of the Musketeer:

“Pardon me, dear friend, he cried. What was I doing? It would be my



Engraving of a Country Gentleman by Jacques Callot. While this personage is undoubtedly from Lorraine, yet it illustrated very well the type of person found in this genealogy. Callot was born in 1592 and died at his native town of Nancy in 1635. His engravings with their wealth of detail give us a good idea of the life of his times.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago



The Marriage Settlement by Hogarth, part of a series, Marriage a la Mode, Tate Gallery.

last folly. But if you only knew how hard it is to get the better of the old man! This robe I wear is the robe of Nessus, it will devour me perhaps, but I hold it from the king and from my family, and I know how to wear it with dignity.

“They were both overcome with tender feelings. Then the judge, taking the musketeer with both hands, added in a voice full of emotion:

“Before you who represent all my brothers in arms, before you who recall my past life, its pleasure and follies, I swear that this will be my last soldier’s quarrel, and that I shall be a peaceful and loyal judge.

“Jean de Pallissard kept his word, and his children confirmed this oath taken in friendship.

Genealogy of the Pallissards

The Older Branch

JEAN DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, principal lieutenant in the judiciary of Comminges from at least 1525, the precise date when the Consuls of L'Isle en Dodon rented the flour mills of the city in the name of the King. He is the first individual with whom I have been able to establish continued relationship. According to different decrees, dated 1604 and 1614, he was exercising the power of first consul and was a qualified nobleman.

Jean de Pallissard had married Jacqueline de Collongues who died and was buried September 15, 1676, in the church of the Dominicans¹⁸ (Jacobins). His children were Jean (see below), Joseph, Bernard, and Eleanor. Joseph, a medical doctor, Consul in 1662, was buried November 24, 1673. He had married Marguerite de Tajan¹⁹ who had given him two children Marie and Benoît. Marie, baptized December 16, 1657, married Paul de La Barthe²⁰, died August 22, 1726, and was buried a few days later in the nave of the church at L'Isle en Dodon. Benoît was baptized the 27th of August, 1659. Bernard was a qualified doctor and lawyer in Parlement, husband of Catherine de Sagazan²¹ from whom he had a daughter, Anna Marie. She was baptized March 28th, 1640, buried September 29, 1651. Eleanore, godmother of his niece was so registered the 28th of February, 1660.

JEAN DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, principal lieutenant in the judiciary of Comminges and perpetual mayor of L'Isle en Dodon married in this city July 2, 1655, Marie de Savignac, daughter of noble Jean de Savignac, esquire, Lord de la Rivière. They were both buried at the Jacobin church, Jean de Pallissard on December 28, 1683 and Marie de Savignac on August 16, 1686. From their union came at least ten children, Bernard (see below), Martha I, Martha II, Madeleine I, Madeleine II, Françoise, Jean, Eleanore and Thomas. Martha was buried August 8, 1650. Martha the second was baptized March 10, 1636 and buried October 13, 1714. Madeleine was buried June 29, 1639. Madeleine the second was baptized August 28, 1640 and died October 13, 1714. She had married February 6, 1663 noble Jean de Paute, Lord of Gariac whom I found Consul of L'Isle en Dodon in 1694. He was a son of noble Arnaud de Paute, Lord of Gariac and of Lady Marie de Montpezat. Françoise was buried March 23, 1643. Jean, baptized July 18, 1646, who was the father of Marthe de Pallissard, was married November 28, 1681 to noble Dominique de Paute, Lord of LaGarde, and died December 15, 1683. Eleanore, baptized February 25, 1648, was buried September 9 the same year. There was a stillborn child buried September 19, 1651. Thomas was baptized October 27, 1652. He was curé of Matissère August 16, 1711 when he was also godfather of Jean Bernard de Pallissard.



Marie Anne De Pallissard, daughter of Bernard was assistant superior of the Monastery of Fontevrault. It was situated at St. Laurent, a village eight kilometers from L'Isle en Dodon. This order was founded by Roger de Novro, the 17th Bishop of Comminges. Françoise de Pallissard, born in 1713, also entered this order.

*Religieuse de Font-Evrault
en habit de Chœur*

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

BERNARD DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, principal lieutenant in the judiciary of Comminges, was baptized July 18, 1646 at L'Isle en Dodon. July 2, 1675, King Louis XIV addressed from Sr. Germain en Laye,²² provisional letters concerning the office of principal lieutenant and the catholic registry of L'Isle en Dodon mentions under the date of 13, October 1678, that "permission for him to marry Demoiselle Marthe de Durdès de Samaran of the diocese of Lombez". The 9th of April 1693, he was named perpetual mayor of his native city, and the 11th of November 1710 he was buried in the tomb of his ancestors.

They had five children, Jean (see below), Marie Anne, Marion, Rose and Joseph. Marie Anne was baptized at L'Isle en Dodon October 19, 1679. She was assistant superior of the Monastery of St Laurent (Fontevrault) and made a contribution to the monastery according to an act of November 20, 1737. Marion was married to noble Paul de Lassegan, Seigneur de Maillar, who died at L'Isle en Dodon February 28, 1727. Rose was baptized October 20, 1682 at L'Isle en Dodon, and married September 2, 1708, Jean François de Ribet, King's Councillor and his chief judge of the city and barony of Aspêt, known also by the registry of his arms in the General Armorial of France. ²³ Joseph was stillborn, buried February 12, 1689.

JEAN DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, was principal lieutenant in the judiciary of Comminges until 1724, then chief royal judge of the civil and criminal court, following the transfer of M. Sabatier de Gèrus, ratified, as we have seen by letters of the king 30th of August, 1724.

Former grey musketeer of Louis XIV, honorary assessor of the counsuls, he was also perpetual mayor of his native city, but in spite of his irremovable title, he only held it until 1718, at which date the title was suppressed.

He was born in the chateau of Bois Brunet, was baptized October 20, 1682 and died September 6, 1770. His body was placed next day at the Reverend Fathers Cordelier, to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors.

Jean de Pallissard had at L'Isle en Jourdain, married one of the daughters of the first families of that town, Marie de Lisle,²⁴ daughter of Bertrand de Lisle, solicitor at the Sénéchaussée of L'Isle Jourdain and of demoiselle Anne de Lartigue.²⁵ These signed the marriage contract, drawn up by Barrély, the curé, the two parties, Jean de Quinte, Sieur de Robert, king's councillor, noble Jean de Roquelaure, Sieur de St. Aubin and M. de L'Esquinson.

Marie de Lisle was born September 25, 1681 in the city where she was married, died at the chateau de Bois Brunet, and was buried in the Pallissard tomb March 12, 1784.

She gave birth to the following children: Jean Bernard, Jean François, Martha, Rose, Jean Louis, Françoise, Marie Madeleine, Jeanne Marguérite.

Jean Bernard was baptized the 18th of August, 1711. He had for godfather, Jean de Pallissard, curé of Boissède and for godmother Dame Marthe de Durdès. This contract was signed by Thomas de Pallissard, curé of Matissère.

On the 14th of September, 1745 he had set up an annual sum of nine livres for four masses to be celebrated either the day after his death, the day after the feast of Notre Dame in September, the day of St. Adrien, the day after the feast of the Rosary of March and the day after St. Dominic's and of St. Bernard's day.²⁶ Jean François's story follows. Martha married one of the Bagneris family. Rose lived just two years.

Jean Louis was baptized November 23, 1713. He was a priest as we learn from the registry of March 20, 1737, "We publish the clerical titles of Jean Louis de Pallissard." Four years later July 4, 1741, he celebrated the marriage of his brother Jean François de Pallissard and Jeanne Dansan. Françoise who was baptized December 1, 1714, was a religious of the order of Fontevault at St. Laurent.²⁷ She left the convent in 1790, at the time of the dispersal of religious houses and died two years later. Her death certificate was drawn up November 23, 1792 and is thus stated: "Citizen Françoise Pallissard, here mentioned re-



This crucifix was owned by the sisters of Francois Roger who were Carmelite nuns. The corpus was remounted by Paulin Pallissard, who carved a walnut pedestal for it. The ball on which the crucifix rests is not made of one solid piece of walnut, but of many pieces intricately fitted together to form a design.

ligious of the order of Fontevrault, at the convent of St. Laurent, died in her father's house of Bois Brunet at the age of 78." Marie Madeleine was baptized January 21, 1720. Jeanne Marguerite was born December 28, 1720. September 4, 1738, she is godmother of Eleanor Bagneris. Martha Rose was baptized February 27, 1722.

JEAN FRANCOIS DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, royal judge at the head of the civil and criminel courts, was born at the Chateau of Bois Brunet. He was baptized October 13, 1712 and had for godfather Messire Jean François de Ribet, King's Councillor and chief judge of the city and baronetcy of Aspét, and as godmother, Rose de Pallissard de Ribet. He was buried April 8, 1776. He married July 4, 1741, Demoiselle Jeanne Dansan, aged 25 years, daughter of Sabin Dansan, Lord of La Garde, and a lawyer at St. Gaudens, and Thérèse Duplessy d'Ansan. They had nine children, Jean Bernard, Marie Françoise, Sance Sabin (see below), Marie Madeleine, Jean Fabien, Françoise Marguërite, Jean François, originator of the younger branch, Jean Léon, and Jean Nicolas.

Jean Bernard was baptized September 23, 1742. His godparents were Jean de Pallissard, Royal judge, and Jeanne Duplessy d'Ansan. Marie Françoise was allied with the Villepigue family. Marie Madeleine was allied with the Pelleport family. Jean Fabien was baptized at L'Isle en Dodon August 20, 1749. His godfather was Jean Fabien de Ribet and his godmother Marie Therese de Paneboeuf Dansan. The date of his death, on his death certificate was February 7, 1772 at L'Isle Saint Pierre, Martinique. Françoise, baptized August 8, 1750, had as godfather Jean de Pallissard, and as godmother Dame Marie de Lisle, his grandparents. Françoise died in the beautiful home of Cassagna, December 22, 1806, leaving no children of the marriage contracted January 20, 1778 with Pierre Fournie, aged 25, "qualified" director of the Post Office, who became lawyer and mayor in 1792. He was the son of Simon Fournie, attorney and of Jeanne Fournié of Auch. Jean Leon was baptized October 1, 1753. Jean Nicolas was baptized December 22, 1755.

SANCE SABIN DE PALLISSARD, King's Councillor, was the thirteenth and last of this dynasty of Royal judges. He was baptized at L'Isle en Dodon September 26, 1745. He had as godfather M. Sance D'Ansan, lawyer in the Parlement of St. Gaudens and for godmother Dame Marthe de Pallissard de Bagneris.

As delegate from the municipality of L'Isle en Dodon to go to Muret to name the States General which took place the 16th of August 1788, at eight in the morning he fell ill. In his place Fournié was named and was instructed to tell Pallissard how much his intelligence, zeal and patriotism were missed.²⁸

The 27th of April 1776, according to an act notarized by Daran, the three sisters of this latter judge made in his favor "a donation of the amount of the office of royal judge of L'Isle en Dodon which their deceased father M. Jean François de Pallissard received, because of the good friendship which they had for M. Sance Sabin François de Pallissard."

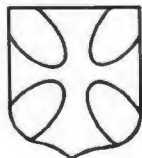
During the Revolution, the Committee of Public Good insisted that he have the dove-cote of his manoir destroyed, "since it brought back the odious memory of the ancien régime."²⁹

Sance Sabin François de Pallissard had married Antoinette Azema, born at Lombez the 29th of July 1760, daughter of Maître George Azema, lawyer and of Dame Simone Parcon. According to the marriage contract dated the 6th of December 1779, Pierre Daran notary of St. Frajou recorded that a dot of 12,000 livres was arranged, of which 6000 livres were given the day of the contract, 4000 after four years and the other two thousand, a year after the decease of his father, payable by his son to M. de Pallissard, the fiancé.

From their marriage came the following children:

Joseph François, Jean François, Jean Louis, Raymond, Pierre Simon, Charles

François, and Anne Eulalie. Joseph Francois was born December 8, 1780 and died unmarried September 6, 1865. He had made a will before M. Ferdinand Magre, notary May 24, 1865, making François Marie Laffont his universal legatee. Jean Francois was baptized January 27, 1782 and only lived a few days. Jean Louis was baptized March 14, 1783. He had as godfather M. George Azéma, lawyer of Lombez, and for godmother Marie Madeleine de Pallissard, wife of Charles Pelleport du Plech. Former guard of honor of the Duc d'Angoulême, he died unmarried November 22, 1872, in the home of his ancestors. Raymond François baptized August 31, 1785, lived only three years. Pierre Simon, baptized March 2, 1790 lived only a few months. Charles Francis was buried August 28, 1793. Anne Eulalie, allied with the Laffont family, was born June 26, 1796 and died March 16, 1878.



Genealogy of the Pallissards

The Younger Branch

JEAN FRANÇOIS DE PALLISSARD, seventh child of Jean Francois de Pallissard and of Jeanne Dansan is the originator of the branch established in America. He was baptized at L'Isle en Dodon November 1, 1752. Forty years later, he was a landowner at Gimont, where he lived with his wife Louise Rose Serain. Their children were; Jeanne Madeleine, baptized January 19, 1786, Antoine François, baptized October 18, 1788, Jean Pierre (see below), Victor and Isabeau, who married a Fournié.

Victor, officer of the Legion of Honor, head of a squadron of the cavalry, was baptized at Gimont the 30th of July, 1791. He had as godfather, Jean Pierre Pallissard and for godmother Isabeau Pallissard, his brother and sister.

I cannot resist the impulse to mention here his brilliant list of services. He entered the army February 8, 1809, in the 20th regiment of light horsemen, named second lieutenant, for the provisional command of the lieutenancy of Lombez. Lieutenant, appointed May 12, 1845; Captain, August 29, 1847; Command of the Company of Ariège, by Ministerial decision November 22, 1848; Chief of Squadron July 15, 1852; retired January 1, 1853.

Following very favorable information given by Mr. Pietri, inspector of police, he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor November 9, 1843.

On the 28th of June 1853, he sends to the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a demand for the Officer's Croix. This request is upheld by M. Pietri, now prefect of police, stating him to be a frank, loyal, generous man, a good husband, good father and entirely devoted to his children. He also reminds them that Victor Pallissard has spent 31 years in the service, seven campaigns, two battles and that he had his horse shot from under him. He also recalls:

“In front of Troyes the regiment charged, the 22nd of February 1814. The successful action was against a superior number of squadrons of Austrian light horse who were approaching with some cannon. This junior officer penetrated the melee, one of the first, and distinguished himself nobly.

“At St. Dizier, the 28th of March 1814, in a charge which his regiment made against the Ulhans of the Prussian Guard, he rallied several chasseurs surrounded by the enemy and killed an Ulhan. The same day, after the enemy was repulsed, he acquitted himself perfectly, with an order given by one of his officers.

Le sixième sept le sixième
jour du mois de juin
au diocèse de Combraille
nous not. Royal de lad. ville
de Regimont soussigné, en présence
des nommés, furent présents et constitués en leur personne
Le sieur Jean
François de Pallissard Bourgeois haut dud. giment fils légitime à fleur
de not. Jean François de Pallissard Conseiller du Roy et son Juge Royal de la
ville et châtellenie de Lile en diocèse et de dame Jeanne Dansain Duesant
assisté et conseillé de M. M. l'ense Tabin François de Pallissard avocat en
parlement son frère et procureur de lad. ville et assistance de noble
Louis henry Directeur du vingtième par Louis germain son Curateur en
justice, et qui commande plus fort pour la validité du présent, et encore
assisté de M. Pierre Allegrue Florent vivant nottement d'une part.
et demoiselle Rose Louise Serain haute de lad. ville de Regimont fille
légitime au s. Jean Pierre v. ruin Bourgeois et a dem. Jeanne
Elizabeth Subercuse procédant en leur présence et de leur consentement
et avec l'assistance de M. M. Louis Serain docteur medecin son oncle
paternel, de dame Marie de Peres épouse de M. Serain medecin sa tante de
demoiselle Marie Claire Subercuse aussi sa tante de M. Jean Bernard Cantong
Bourgeois son oncle et autres ses parents et amis d'autre part: Lesquels
parties led. s. Jean François de Pallissard et dem. Louise Rose Serain ont
promis et prouvent de prendre en mariage, et le solemniser suivant les s. s.
decrets et constitutions canoniques devant mess. la Ste. Eglise Catholique
apostolique et romaine a la premiere Requisition de l'une desd. parties à
peine de leurs depens domages et interets. et en contemplation dudit
mariage et faveur d'iceluy led. s. Jean Pierre Serain et dem. Jeanne
Elizabeth la Subercuse père et mere ont donation, à titre de don de



3^e Juin 1776

Contrat de mariage entre
Le sieur Jean François Pallissard
Bourgeois et demoiselle Rose
Louise Serain, hants degimont

Marriage Contract
between
Sieur Francois De Pallissard,
Bourgeois
and
Demoiselle Louise Serain,
habitants of Gimont
June 3, 1776

Le 10. 8^{bre} 1808. Inscription à la prise
au Bureau des hypothèques, District de
hypothèques de Gimont de ladame
de ladame de ladame

The year one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, the third day of the month of June, before noon in the town of Gimont in the diocese of Lombez, seneschaussee of Toulouse, before us the Royal Notary of the town of Gimont in the presence of the witnesses named below, were present and constituted in their persons Sieur Jean François de Pallissard, bourgeois and inhabitant of Gimont, legitimate son of Sieur Jean François de Pallissard, King's Councillor and His Royal Judge of the town and chatelleny of L'Isle en Dodon and of Dame Jeanne Dansan, duly assisted and counselled by Maitre Sanse Sabin François de Pallissard lawyer in Parlement, his brother and proceeding with the consent and assistance of Noble Louis Hémel, director of the "vingtieme" (tax), his cousin german, his curator in justice, and whom he names as the strongest witness of the validity of those present, and further assisted by Maitre Pierre Villepigue Florent, the party of the first part: *devant Dame not. a Gimont*

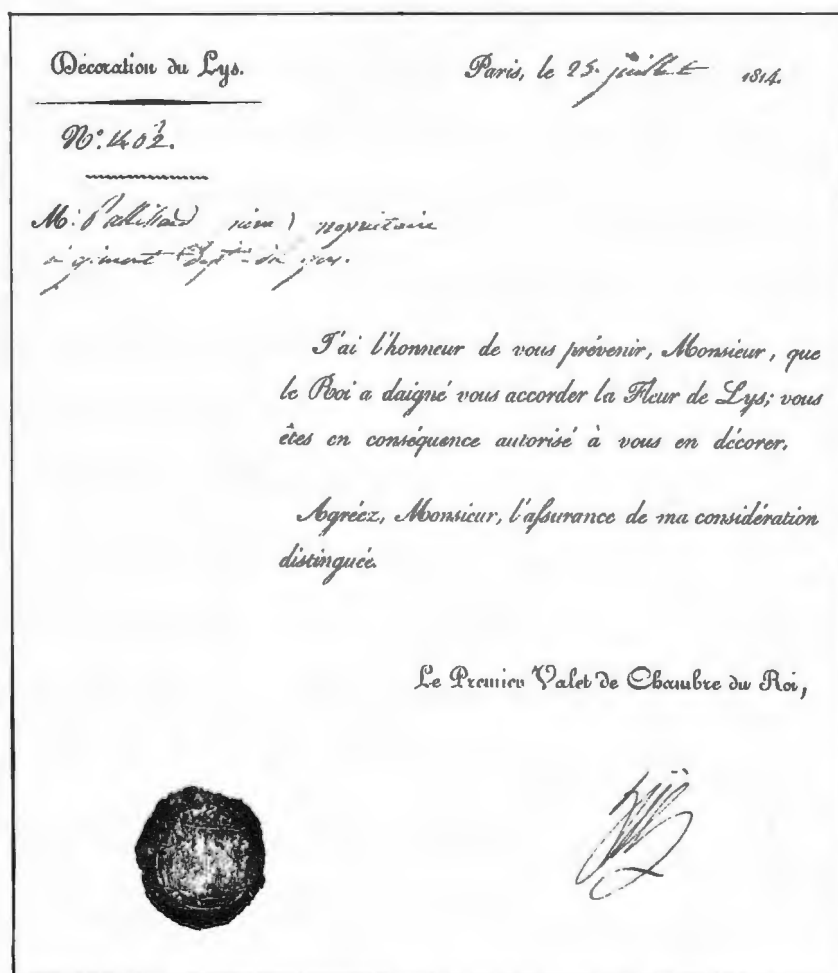
and Demoiselle Rose, Louise Serain, living in the town of Gimont, legitimate daughter of the aforesaid Jean Pierre Serain, inhabitant of the town of Gimont, and of the demoiselle Jeanne Elizabeth Subercuse, proceeding in their presence and with the consent and help of M & Mme. Louis Serain, medical doctor her maternal uncle; of Dame Marie Deperes wife of the said Serain, doctor, her aunt Demoiselle Marie Claire Subercuse, of Maitre Jean Bernard Castaing, Bourgeois, her uncle and other relatives and friends, of the second part: those of the two parties, Sieur Jean François de Pallissard and Demoiselle Louise Rose Serain have promised and do promise to take in marriage and to live according to the decrees and constitutions of our holy, catholic, apostolic, and roman canonical church. At the first requisition of one of the two parties, in spite of all expenses, damages and interests and in contemplation of this marriage and the favor of that aforesaid Sieur Jean Pierre Serain and demoiselle Elizabeth de Subercuse, father and mother make a dowery,

fol 139. C^o Registres

“He penetrated a village occupied by the Russian infantry and a few cavalry and kept it with courage, made several prisoners and took with his own hand a junior officer of Russian Hussars. Finally at the battle of Bar sur Aube, he had his horse killed under him.”

The 12th of October 1861 he received the Croix d’officier de la Legion d’Honneur, and this about completes the information that I have been able to gather about this man. He was married and had a daughter who was a director of the post office at Montastrue, with whom he lived, according to a report of the Prefecture of Haute Garonne, dated the second of November, 1859.

Elizabeth or Isabeau, was allied with the Fournié family.



Decoration of Fleur
de Lys awarded to
Jean Pierre Pallissard
propriétaire at Gimont,
department of Gers,
July 25, 1814.

JEAN PIERRE DE PALLISSARD³⁰, “propriétaire” at Gimont, had married Julie Marie de la Croix-Bourdens, who gave him at least one son, Paulin.

PAULIN NARCISSE DE PALLISSARD, born the fourth complementary day of the year 13 (1804), died at Kankakee (Illinois) in 1891.

At the time of his marriage celebrated in L'Isle en Dodon the 23rd of February 1835 to Marie Thérèse Soline Roger, born the tenth of July 1812, he was a qualified land owner living at Escorneboeuf (Gers) and in 1848 was an insurance inspector living at L'Isle en Dodon.

His wife who died five days before him was the daughter of François Roger, medical doctor at L'Isle en Dodon and of Cécile Soline Grégoriette de Grenon de Pinsault.

From this marriage were eight children born at L'Isle en Dodon: Jean Cécile Edouard, who follows, Marie Françoise Thérèse, born November 12, died November 26, 1846 at L'Isle en Dodon, Pierre Alexandre Armand, born January 22, 1840 at L'Isle en Dodon, Pierrette Elizabeth Alexine, born November 20, 1841, Soline Camille Leonie, born February 22, 1843, Louis Joseph Phillippe, whose biography comes after that of his older brother, Laurence Rose Victoire, born at Rassagnac, died November 9, 1846 at the age of 18 months. Alfred Eudoxe Sernin, born April 29, 1854, and a stillborn child, April 29, 1854.

JEAN CECILE EDOUARD, oldest son of Paulin Narcisse and of Marie Thérèse Soline Roger, was born January 20, 1836. In 1855, his father Paulin who had decided to go to live in America, left him in France to liquidate his affairs. One year later, his task finished, he went to rejoin his family, having hidden in some old clothes the 8000 dollars which enabled his father to buy a farm situated at the west of Ste. Anne, Illinois. He was endowed with a quick intelligence, a great spirit of enterprise and deeply loved family life. For several years he was director of the bank of Ste. Anne.

In 1905 he left the farm and went to live in Ste. Anne where he died in 1916 and was buried in the catholic cemetery of that city where an important monument marks his tomb. He married the 8th of February, 1869, Herminie Lemoine, daughter of the first post master of Ste. Anne. From this marriage were born: Jean Paul, Cécile, Armand, Léonie, Alexine, Henri, and Léa.

LOUIS JOSEPH DE PALLISSARD, sixth child of Paulin Narcisse de Pallissard and of Marie Thérèse Soline Roger, was born at L'Isle en Dodon the 9th of March 1845. He had for godfather, Jean Louis de Pallissard and for godmother Josephine, Elizabeth Eudoxie Pallissard, wife of M. Labat of Gimont. In 1856 he left France with his mother to go first to New York and Chicago to Kankakee, Illinois. He died in Ste. Anne in January 1908. Louis Joseph Phillippe de Pallissard had married in 1874 Julie Lemoine of Ste. Anne who died in 1875. In 1876 he contracted a second marriage with Frances Idrac of Ste. Anne, born there the 30th of May 1860. From this marriage came fourteen children: Marie, Thérèse, Louis, Joséphine, Paul, Joseph, Edward, Frank, Julie, Berthe, Herminie, Léon, Georges and Rosette.



This French Bedroom, eighteenth century in style, was designed by Mrs James Ward Thorne and is the property of the Institute of Chicago who gave us the print. The catalogue of the Thorne Rooms says of it: Homes, of this type, were citadels of conservatism. Such a room, though the major part of the furnishings is Louis XV in type, belongs actually to the following period. Some of the chairs are in fact only a decade or so later than the fine provincial armoire or wardrobe on the window wall with its profusely carved door panels in the full Louis XV manner.

Families Allied with the Pallissards



M

Madame John DE MILHAU, née GUILLOU ; Louis John DE GRENON DE MILHAU ; Monsieur et Madame Edward Léon DE MILHAU ; Messieurs Edward-John et René-Léon DE MILHAU ; Mesdemoiselles Léonie-Marie et Rosella DE MILHAU ; M. le docteur Charles GUILLOU, ancien chirurgien de la marine des Etats-Unis ; Monsieur et Madame René GUILLOU ; Madame TOGNO, née GUILLOU ; Monsieur PETTIT ; Monsieur Joseph SUE ; Madame DE THÉZAC, née DE BALBY DE VERNON ; Mesdemoiselles Léonie et Marie DE BALBY DE VERNON ; M. le marquis et Madame la marquise DE BALBY DE VERNON et leurs enfants ; le comte Sosthènes DE BALBY DE VERNON ; Monsieur le Général BADEAU, ancien Consul-Général des Etats-Unis à Londres, et Madame BADEAU, née NILES ; Monsieur WILBAUX et Madame WILBAUX, née NILES, et son fils Monsieur Martino Niles WILCOXSON ; Monsieur et Madame TIBURCE DE MARE et leurs enfants ; Monsieur Albert DE MARE, Consul des Pays-Bas à Bruxelles, et Madame Albert DE MARE et leurs enfants ; M. le comte et la comtesse DE TRÉBONS ; Monsieur et Madame Fernand LANGLÉ et leurs enfants ; Monsieur Charles LANGLÉ ; Monsieur VICTOR GUILLOU ; Monsieur et Madame Horace GUILLOU et leurs enfants ; Mademoiselle Acélie VERRIER ; Monsieur Silas PETTIT, ancien officier d'infanterie de l'armée des Etats-Unis, et Madame Silas PETTIT et leurs enfants ; Madame CHAPMAN née PETTIT, et ses enfants ; Monsieur Charles PETTIT ; Monsieur REDFIELD et Madame REDFIELD, née GUILLOU et leurs enfants ; Monsieur et Madame Alfred GUILLOU et leur enfant ; Monsieur HARE et Madame HARE, née GUILLOU et leurs enfants ; Monsieur BLACKMORE et Madame BLACKMORE, née GUILLOU et leurs enfants ; Messieurs Alfred et René THIBAUT ; Mademoiselle Héloïse THIBAUT ; Monsieur et Madame Jacques DE THÉZAC ; Monsieur et Madame EVANS et leur enfant ; Monsieur et Madame Adolphe D'ALLARD et leurs enfants ; Mademoiselle Laure D'ALLARD, Religieuse de la Visitation à Orléans ; Madame Charles FULLER et ses enfants ; Madame Horace VERNET ; Madame la comtesse DE GRENONVILLE et sa famille ; M. le comte et Madame la comtesse DE SÈZE et leurs enfants ; M. le Vicomte et Madame la Vicomtesse E. DE SÈZE ; Monsieur et Madame Maurice DE SÈZE et leurs enfants ; Mademoiselle Marie Thérèse DE SÈZE, Religieuse Dominicaine ; Madame la comtesse DE SPARRE et sa famille ; Monsieur et Madame DE BOISRICHEUX et leurs enfants ; M. le marquis et Madame la marquise DE MONTPEZAT et leurs enfants ; M. le docteur et Madame HILL ; Monsieur et Madame Edouard PALLISSARD et leurs enfants ; Monsieur et Madame Joseph PALLISSARD et leur enfant ; Monsieur et Madame RONDY, née PALLISSARD et leur enfant ; Monsieur et Madame LECOUR née PALLISSARD et leurs enfants ; Monsieur Cernin PALLISSARD.

Ont l'honneur de vous faire part de la perte douloureuse qu'ils viennent d'éprouver en la personne de

MONSIEUR LE GÉNÉRAL JOHN J. DE MILHAU,

Ancien chirurgien-en-chef de corps d'armée, dans l'armée des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ;

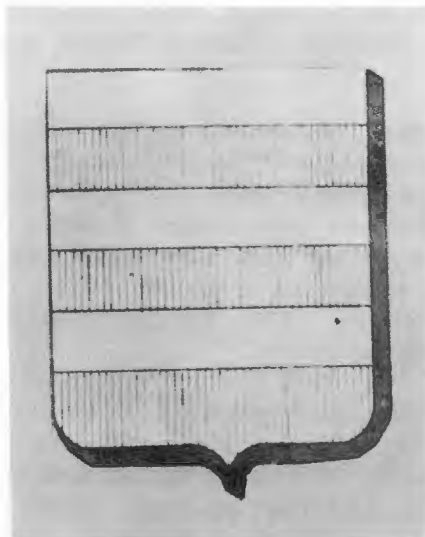
leurs fils père, frère, beau-frère, oncle, neveu et cousin, décédé le 8 mai 1891, muni des sacrements de l'église, dans sa soixante troisième année, Place Lafayette, à New York.

Priez Dieu pour Lui !

NEW YORK, le 30 mai 1891.

Lettre de faire part, announcing the death of General Jean de Milhau who died May 8, 1891. Note the name Sue. Eugene Sue was a cousin of Solina Roger.

LAFFONT



*Horizontal bands of silver and red.*³¹

JOSEPH LAFFONT, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, son of William and Catherine (Decamp) Laffont, was born August 22, 1786. He had an honorable career in the army, as we learn from his service record.³² Of his marriage with Anne Eulalie de Pallissard daughter of Sance Sabin and of Antoinette Azema, (born June 16, 1786, and died March 16, 1878), there were ten children. They were, Aimé François, Jean Louis, Joseph François, Joseph Charles, Jean François, Joseph Charles Henri, Marie Louise, François Marie, who also received the Legion of Honor Decoration, Marie Josephine, and Joseph who also had a distinguished career in the army and who was likewise decorated with the Legion ribbon in 1887.³³

François Marie Aimé, the oldest of the ten, was born at L'Isle en Dodon December 8, 1824 and died at Bois Brunet April 12, 1912. He had married Marie Antoinette Père, who was born at Montpezat in December of 1848, and who died at L'Isle en Dodon September 2, 1911. There were five children of this marriage, Anne, who inherited Bois Brunet and who married N. Laffargue, Marie Pascale Vincente, Auguste (see below), a still born child, and Joseph.

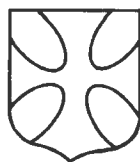
August Laffont was born at L'Isle en Dodon March 17, 1872. He was deputy mayor of his native city, and died March 5, 1949. His wife was Jeanne Justine Cugno. They had one son, Maurice.

Maurice Paul Laffont was born in L'Isle en Dodon February 3, 1915. He married January 25, 1939, at the city hall of Paris, Marie Pascaline Etcheverry, daughter of Étienne and Marie Davril, who was born at Bidart July 23, 1913. He died at Toulouse, September 12, 1944, leaving three daughters, Marie Thérèse, Aline Marie, and Marie Paule. Their address is care of Mme. Auguste Laffont, or Mme. Maurice Laffont, L'Isle en Dodon, Haute Garonne.

François Marie Prosper Laffont, the eighth child of Joseph and Eulalie, had an army career. He was Captain in the 90th Infantry and in the nineteenth provisional infantry. He was made prisoner from the 29th of October, 1870, to the 9th of February, 1871. He was Commander of Railway and Storehouse Service, then head of the battallion in the 51st territorial regiment of infantry. He was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, June 24, 1871. He was made officer of the Legion of Honor December 29, 1896. He received medals from Italy, from the Queen of England and from the Pope.

According to ministerial authorization of the 20th of September, 1871, he married on October 4, 1871, Marie Mathilde Humbert of Metz. They died without children in their home, 7 Avenue de Madrid at Neuilly-sur Seine, Marie Mathilde in March, 1909 and her husband April, 28 of the same year. The obsequies of the latter, according to a dossier of the Grand Chancellory of the Legion of Honor, were celebrated in the church of Saint Pierre, avenue de Roule, and his burial was at Neuilly cemetery.

Joseph Louis Marie Laffont was born May 9, 1875, and married Adèle Heldt April 11, 190r, according to an act registered in the city hall of Renaud, province of Oran, Algeria. On the death of his wife in Algeria in 1916, he contracted a new marriage with Lydie Brun at Toulouse January 30, 1919. They had no children, but of his first marriage Joseph had a daughter Aimée Anne Laffont, born at the Château de Bois Brunet January 20, 1908. Her father was in the mounted guard in Alberia, Corsica at the time. She married Louis Prosper François Bette in September, 1939. There were two children of this marriage: Eliane, born in Toulouse in 1944; and Andrée Adèle, born at St. Gaudens in June, 1950. Their address is Palais de Blanc, St. Gaudens.³⁴



DE PAUTE



THE DE PAUTE family whose patronymic name was Leger are not included in the catholic register of L'Isle en Dodon after the first half of the 18th century. They used to own the manor of Gariac, which passed into the Villepigue family and later into the Roger family. Fifty years ago, Cécile Hill, born Roger, sold this property to the Ambrody family. Mrs. Ambrody remembers the visit of the Hills to the property.

NOBLE JEAN DE PAUTE, Lord of Gariac and Consul of L'Isle en Dodon from 1684 to 1694, married February 6, 1663, Madeleine de Pallissard, daughter of Jean de Pallissard, King's Councillor, and of Marie de Savignac. They had fifteen children, Anne, Bernard, Marguerite, Catherine, Paule, Marie, Thomas, Dominique, Marthe, Marie, Jean Pierre, Marthe II, Jean, Louis, and Charlotte.

DE SAVIGNAC



*Cut horizontally: above blue with 3 stars, silver, below silver with one rose, red.*³⁵

THE SAVIGNAC DE LA RIVIÈRE family, which became extinct shortly before the revolution descends from Bertrand de Gautier who married in 1280 the demoiselle de Najac, lady of Savignac, the rightful heir of William Raymond de Najac, chevalier, Lord of Savignac.

Space does not permit including all the pertinent facts about the Savignac family. Abbé Magre says of them: The Savignac family occupied positions of some standing, but many of them, because of their quarrelsome disposition made themselves unpopular. In 1751, M. de Savignac had very bad relations with Jean de Pallissard whom he publicly denounced. The royal judge was also sub-delegate of the Intendant of the province. He obtained against Savignac an episcopal reprimand and his exclusion from the city hall. Savignac had altered his baptismal name, as the minutes of the inquiry prove, and a correction had been made by the curé. His father, attorney of the king, in 1700, had destroyed the communal archives.

The manor of la Rivière entered the Malbois de Lapeyrade family by the marriage of Jeanne Baptiste de Savignac to Jean Joseph Malbois de Lapeyrade. This property passed into the Moysen and Castex families. The present mayor of L'Isle en Dodon, M. Marius Campguillaen, became the owner toward the end of 1951.

MALBOIS



*Quartered. In the first and fourth, red with a tower, silver; In the second and third gold with two pine trees, green.*³⁶

THE MALBOIS DE LAPEYRADE AND DE CAUSSONEL trace their ancestry to Pierre de Malbois,³⁷ Lord of Caussonel, King's Councillor of the house and crown of France in the Chancellory of the Financial court of Montpellier, who was appointed to office December 12, 1735. Noble Malbois de Lapeyrade figures in a memoir, when he was called up before the Parlement of Toulouse in 1775.

The Malbois de Lapeyrade are known at L'Isle en Dodon since the beginning of the 17th century. At the meeting of the États in 1616 at Lombez, M. de Malbois was a delegate. Jean Bertrand Malbois, a medical doctor who was also mayor in August 1785, had eight children of his marriage with Jeanne Estreme. One of these children, the oldest Jean Pierre, was chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Mayor as well. We find that he married a Roger, Dominique Alexine by name. She was the daughter of the famous Jean Pierre Roger (see his story under the Roger family).

PASSAMA-MOYSEN



Coats of arms: gold with a black lion, blue above with three gold stars.

The MOYSEN family record goes back to the seven children of Jacques Moysen and his wife, Françoise Bajon. Their second child, Blaise Zacharie, was baptized November 2, 1770. Blaise, in turn, had a son Jean Bertrand Moysen, who was a pharmacist married to Jeanne Pelleport. They had two children, Onésime Blaise and Marie Anne Moysen who later married Pierre François Roger. (See Roger). This Onésime Blaise was also a pharmacist born March 6, 1836. His wife was Sophie Passama and they had two children, Joséphine who married Benjamin Pailhès, and Bertrande Marie who married Barthélémy Castex. He also was a pharmacist and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Their son Robert Castex, born May 30, 1901, is a friend of M. Jean de Carlat, and it was to him that Jean de Carlat dedicated his genealogy.

BAGNERIS

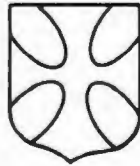


*Silver with a fountain, black, playing on the right on a green terrace, and a green tree placed at the left.*³⁸

JACQUES BAGNERIS is the first person of this family to be known at L'Isle en Dodon. He lived in the 16th Century and was certified secretary of the department of Waters and Forests of Comminges. This office sees to have been hereditary as it occurs from 1585, held by Jean de Bagneris, Bernard de Bagneris, Jean Jacques de Bagneris, and Bernard Bagneris, baptized September 16, 1705. He married Marthe de Pallissard July 31, 1735. He had taken from the crown domain a long lease on the two water mills (of the Cemetery and of the Gate) and a lease also on the Pacherot terrain, then in woods and copse, averaging an annual income of 600 francs. They had three children, Jean, Pierre and Jeanne.

Jean Bagneris, born in September of 1735, married Jeanne François Esquerré in 1766. They had five children, Françoise, who married Leon Calmès; Françoise who died in infancy, Jean Joseph Gabrielle who married a retired captain Pierre Pages, and Jean François who remained a bachelor.

Pierre Bagneris,³⁹ fifth child of Jacques de Bagneris and Catherine Dansan, the author of the younger branch, married Marguerite Lafontaine, and lived at Auch. They had a son, Jean Jacques, father of François. This latter was a Baron of the Empire, appointed February 18, 1814. He had a brilliant career, was a brigade general in 1813, a division general, then lieutenant general, officer of the Legion of Honor, Chevalier of St. Louis, and created a Hereditary Baron with credited Coat of Arms, by letters patent July 12, 1830, by King Charles X. He died at the Chateau de Lucante (Gers) May 9, 1839. Of his marriage with Jeanne Guilbon de Fresne, there were three children, Jeanne, who married Jean Marie Castarède, Emilie who married Joseph de Sigournac, and Jeanne Louise who married Jean Joseph Grabias-Bagneris, who joined his name to hers. They had a son Louis Clair Grabias-Bagneris who married Marie Anne Marsac in 1886. They had two children, François Grabias-Bagneris, and Marie Sophie Grabias-Bagneris who married M. Jules Montousse-Dulyon, a lawyer.



ROGER



Silver divided from top to bottom in two equal parts. 1. silver with three roses, red, 2. a salamander in a fire also red. On top blue decorated with three stars, gold. ⁴⁰

THE ROGER FAMILY, which supplied the papacy with two popes while Avignon was its seat, came from Limoges. But the Rogers who concern us, whose coat of arms bear the same three rosettes, are first found in L'Isle en Dodon when Guillaume Roger, lawyer in Parlement, inscribed in the armorial of 1696, married Marguerite de Savignac, daughter of Arnaud, Lord of la Rivière, and of Jeanne de St. Martin.

Jean Roger, a son of Guillaume, was born about 1669 and died May 30, 1755. He had married first, Anne de Bonnemaïson, by whom he had one son who continues the line, and by a second marriage with Marie Capdeville, there was another son Jean Bernard, who is the author of the branch known as Roger Lacassagne, since they owned the Cassagna property.

Sance Roger, son of Jean Roger and of Anne de Bonnemaïson, was born December 20, 1718. He married Marie Thérèse Dansan Daughter of Sance Dansan, lawyer in Parlement, and of Demoiselle Petronille de Bayonne. Present at this

ceremony were Elisabeth Dansan, Lord of LaGarde, Lawyer of Parlement, François Caton, lawyer, Guillaume Dansan, student, brother of the bride, and Pierre Villepigue Beauvoir. There were eleven children of this marriage. The second child,⁴¹ Jean Pierre grew up to be a member of the Constituant Assembly, and the eighth child, François, a doctor, was the father-in-law of Narcisse Paulin Pallissard, who came to the United States. There were eleven children, Bernarde Suzanne, born August 11, 1756, Jean Pierre, who was born July 6, 1757, came next. Jeanne Marie Louise was born on August 15, 1758. Marie Louise was born August 15, 1759. She married Dominique Cabail, son of Jean and Marie de Tajan, native of Castelnau Magnoac (Hautes Pyrenees). Joseph was born January 13, 1761. He married Marie Duzes, who died at the age of 81, and by whom he had at least two children, one of whom was named Jean Pierre. Joseph Hilaire was buried October 6, 1770, aged 7. Pétronille Thérèse was buried October 8, 1770, aged 5.

François Roger was a medical doctor, born June 6, 1766. He married Cécile Gregoriette de Grenon de Pinsault,⁴² the widow of Joseph Fournié, May 23, 1810. She was born in 1782 at Cavaillon Sainte Domingue. He died June 16, 1847 at L'Isle en Dodon, and she died at L'Isle en Dodon February 6, 1848. She was the daughter of Laurent and Elizabeth de Maisonneuve, and the name de Grenon de Pinsault was taken later. They had three children, Jean Pierre who was a doctor, born the 16th of December, 1810, and Marie Thérèse Soline, whom we will find allied to the Pallissards. Jean Pierre had married Adèle Favarger, a native of St. Domingue, and had a daughter Cécile Alexine Thérèse,⁴³ born December 28, 1848. Marie Thérèse Soline, born July 10, 1812, married Paulin Narcisse de Pallissard. There was another child who only lived a year, François Pierre Victor, born July 5, 1814, who died September 18, 1815. Jeanne Véronique was born October 24, 1766. Anne Elisabeth Albertine died October 18, 1770, aged three years. Joseph Rose married N. Laporte and died in L'Isle en Dodon in her house on the place du Château, June 12, 1820, aged 50.

Jean Pierre Roger, king's Councillor, chief royal judge of the civil and criminel court of the country of Rivière in the seat of the town and of the chatelany of Simorre, by acquisition made in 1785 of this office made to Bertrand de Souville, esquire, according to an act registered by the royal notary of Puymaurin. This person seems to be the most important of this family. (See biographical story about him following Roger family.) He was born at L'Isle en Dodon July 6, 1757. He died in his native town December 2, 1825. He married February 8, 1792, Laurence Henriette Fournié who was born January 5, 1764, the daughter of Simon Fournié, echevin of L'Isle en Dodon and of Dame Anne D'Auch. She survived him to the 17th of January 1833. They had three sons and one daughter, Pierre, Joseph Augustin, Dominique, and Adrien.

Pierre Roger, receiver of the registry, died at the age of 69, on February 21, 1864. He was married to Jeanne Françoise Vignola and they had two children Pierre François Augustin, and Jacquetté Laurence Anne. Joseph Augustin died a bachelor, Adrien François is the author of the younger branch and his story follows.



Le Medecin du village by David Teniers II from *La Peinture au Musee Ancien de Bruxelles* 1931,
Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Pierre Francois Dominique, oldest child of Jean Pierre Roger and his wife Laurence, was a medical doctor like his uncle and was born August 24, 1836. He was married to Marie Anne Moysen, February 17, 1862. She died after child-birth August 23, 1867. She was the daughter of Jean Bertrand Moysen and of Jeanne Marie Pelleport. They had two children, Blanche Adèle, born January 31, 1863 and Blanche Marie Onésime who was married to her cousin and whom you will find again in the article devoted to the younger branch.

ROGER-LACASSAGNE



Maison LaCassagne, where Wellington stayed with the widow Roger LaCassagne. It is now a hospital. ⁴⁴

Jean Bernard Roger, son of Jean Roger and of Marie de Capdeville, is the author of the branch of the Roger-Lacassagne family. November 26, 1765 he had married Demoiselle Marie Thérèse Dansan, daughter of François Elisabeth Dansan, Lord of la Garde, lawyer in Parlement, subdelegate of the Intendant of Auch, and of Dame Thérèse de Paneboeuf of L'Isle en Dodon. Marie Thérèse Dansan, widow for some years, gave refuge March 14, 1814, to General Wellington⁴⁵ when the English reentered L'Isle en Dodon. She died in her house on the Place du Château April 16, 1840, aged 84. She had three children, Marie Thérèse Françoise, baptized December 30, 1767; Sance Sabin Dominique, born March 3, 1772, and Pierre André, who continues the line.

Pierre André Roger Lacassagne was born December 1, 1773. He married Jeanne Antoinette Caubet, born at Aurignac, Haute Garonne, daughter of Vincent and Germaine Fonta. She died April 7, 1854 at L'Isle en Dodon. They had three children, Léopold Germain, François Marie Victor, and Marie Phillipine Marcelline. Léopold died a bachelor and Marie Phillipine who was born at Valentine

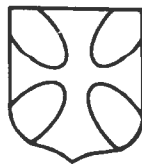
April 5, 1822 married Gabriel Barthélemy Arnaud Gaillard. He was a pharmacist, born at Maulcon-Magnouac.

Francois Marie Victor Roger Lacassagne was born at Valentine and married Elisabeth Julie Gallet Duplessis. He died at L'Isle en Dodon September 15, 1885. He had two sons, Jean Andre Michel, born in 1851 and Jules, born at Toulouse March 6, 1855.

Adrien Francois Joseph Roger, a property owner at L'Isle en Dodon, son of Jean Pierre and of Henriette Fournié, was born at St. Gaudens. He died in his home situated near the Barracks, August 15, 1843. He had married Jeanne Geneviève Emma Baup, daughter of Hyppolite Baup, also a land owner. They had four children, Eugène Léa, Hyppolite Alexis, Marc Guillaume and Marie Auguste Alcide.

Hyppolite Alexis Theodore Roger, who was inspector of the Midi railroad, had been baptized February 17, 1838. He married Catherine Moreau of whom he had at least one son, and who continues the line, and a daughter Marie Josephine Adolphine, born August 23, 1867.

François Jean Joseph Marie Pierre Roger, was born at Pondesac (Gironde) April 21, 1865. He married at L'Isle en Dodon September 8, 1886, Blanche Marie Onésime Joséphine Roger, his cousin, born November 16, 1865. From this marriage there are four children. Michel who married Myriam Berubet has three children, Jean, Claude and Helene. They live at 7 rue St. Herein Clermont-Ferrand, Puy le Dome. Catherine is married to Fernand Herail. Odette is married to Evrett Robinson and they had a son Robert. They live in the United States. And Elisabeth is married to Jean Dauban, has two girls, Anne and Simone. Their address is Avenue de Maréchal Joffre, St. Gaudens.



Jean Pierre Roger was a delegate to the National Assembly which met in Versailles in June of 1789. His letters written home to his mother in L'Isle en Dodon describing the day the new Constitution is presented to the people by Louis XVI will be found in the back of this booklet.

Courtesy of the Musee Paul Dupuy, Toulouse



JEAN PIERRE ROGER

Jean Pierre Roger was born at L'Isle en Dodon the 6th of July, 1757 and died there the 2nd of December, 1825, aged 68 years. Son of Lord Sance Roger and of Lady Thérèse Dansan, his wife, he had studied law, earned the rank of Lawyer in Parlement, and filled the function of royal judge, head of the chatellany of Simorre. When the Third Estate of Comminges and Nébouzan named him on the 24th of April, 1789, deputy at the National States General, he was placed on the Military Committee, and one of the secretaries of the Constituent Assembly of the time between the 9th of April and the 9th of May, 1791. He voted for the suppression of the religious orders and was one of the authors of the decree which created geographic military engineers.⁴⁶

His intervention in the suppression of the religious orders is worth noticing. In the meeting of the 13 February 1790, the National Assembly took up again the debate over the monastic orders of both sexes. In the minutes which the *Moniteur* gives of this session, we read that Roger spoke in these terms:

“Should the national Assembly suppress the religious orders? How is it to be done? Should any of the ecclesiastical Establishments be preserved?

“You may suppress the religious orders if you must; you must if they are no longer utilitarian objects. Our fields are cleared; printing has saved and propagated learning, public establishments of charity will fulfill better than religious orders the duties of Society. Religious orders are then useless. Being useless they can only be harmful. You ought then to suppress them, you may, then. But the religious have rights to what they owned. We cannot be unjust toward them, nor sparing; the measure of their possessions is that of their rights; it should regulate the proportion of their pensions. I vote yes to the question up for discussion, and I propose, as an amendment, to keep only the congregation of St. Maur,⁴⁷ because it has earned the respect of the State by its virtues and by its love for letters’’.⁴⁸

From Paris, Roger wrote to his compatriots to keep them informed as to events. Fragments of his letters found in the communal archives of L'Isle en Dodon, have been published by Abbé Magre. M. Rumeau gave the whole text in the *Revue of the French Revolution*.⁴⁹

The last letter of Roger to his dear Lislois, is dated the 20th of October, 1791.

Jeu de Paume

This picture which commemorates the historic Oath of the Tennis Court, marks the beginning of the French Revolution. The third estate of which Roger was a delegate, considering that they represented ninety six per cent of the nation and declaring that they were authorized to take resolutions unaided, met in the Tennis Courts and swore on June 21, 1789, that they would not leave the room until they had a constitution made.

David was commissioned to paint the historic scene in 1790. It was to be of such enormous size that it had to be painted in a church. He stopped working on it in the following October as so many of the personages were suspect. There exist several sketches of various people which David made in preparation for the painting. He never finished it, and the canvas remained in the church of the Feuillants until 1820.

Cantinelli says of the picture, "the principal characters have the air of visionaries, or people in ecstasy where the crowd are sustained by faith. Note also the miracle of the lightning striking the chapel of Versailles, which may be seen through the window to the left."



In a post script he advises them not to reply. It is evidently because he is planning to return to his native town. The Constituents had reached the end of their oath of the 30th of September.

“Let us hope, adds Roger, that our successors solidify the immortal work of the Constitution. As for me, having entered the ranks of the Moderates, I

shall make it my duty to render an account of my conduct and to prove that the happiness and prosperity of my country were always present before my heart and my eyes.”⁵⁰

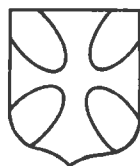
Having returned to his native town, Jean Paul Roger hastened to occupy a leading position with his brother-in-law Fournié. The 15th of January 1792 he was elected justice of the peace of L’Isle en Dodon. But he was replaced the 27th of October of the same year. Put in prison during the Terror, we find him again administrator of the district of St.-Gaudens, then of the department of Haute Garonne from the 29 Prairial year III.

Having become president of the Municipal Administration of St. Gaudens, he rallied the 18th Brumaire and became assistant prefect of the arrondissement of St. Gaudens the 5 Floreal, year VI. He wrote to the departmental administration the 29 Prairial, year X “Everywhere except at St. Martory, the nuances of religious difficulties are slowly disappearing. The ministers and their votaries have reformed, wherever they saw that authority, with no exception, invoked the severity of law on all delinquents. Just a little more time and tolerance will rule over the empire, a tolerance which should never have been lost.”

In 1810, the assistant prefect Roger was relieved of his duties “for having accepted presents from certain reformed people.” Brought before the Tribunal of Toulouse, he was acquitted, but he remained without office. In 1814, he applied in vain for a job as assistant prefect. The 5th of January 1816, he again became justice of the peace of L’Isle en Dodon, a duty which he filled until his death which came in 1825.⁵¹

Residences,

L’Isle en Dodon
Versaille, Rue Royale #2
Paris, in 1790 and 1791, Hotel de Monsieur
15 Rue du Petit Bourbon





Portrait of a Magistrate by Phillipe de Champagne, from Costumes Historiques by Georges Duplessis.

VILLEPIGUE



*Black with a silver tower in between two pikes of the same.*⁵²

JEAN DE VILLEPIGUE, captain of the château of L'Isle en Dodon in 1604, was born about 1580 and was buried in the Jacobin church December 16, 1654 at the age of 74 years. He was married to Anne de Paute who was buried beside him June 6, 1667. We know they had one son who follows.

Pierre de Villepigue, who married Marie de Savignac June 3, 1623 had two children at least, André who continues the line and Bernard, author of the younger branch.

André de Villepigue, Lord of Floran, married Marie Anne de Beauvoir, daughter of Adrian de Beauvoir, bourgeois, of L'Isle en Dodon, whose curious speaking coat of arms was registered in the armorial of France.⁵³ André de Villepigue died July 29, 1742, aged sixty years, and his wife survived him until June 20, 1744. They had nine children. Adrian, born in 1702, died in infancy. Marie was baptized October 16, 1706. Adrian the second's story comes later. François was born November 12, 1703. François Jean Baptiste married Rose Decamp and they had two children. Jeanne Rose was baptized September 28, 1717. Pierre Villepigue-Beauvoir, also a doctor was born June 6, 1718. He married Jacqueline Bugart, and they had six children, Jeanne Rose, Marie François, François Joseph, Rosalie, Marguerite Josèphe, and Jean Bernard Adrien.

Sance, born September 21, 1719 died in infancy. Mary Anne was baptized June 14, 1721.

Adrien Villepigue-Floran, public prosecutor, bourgeois, first consul of L'Isle en Dodon, had married at the age of thirty, Susan Dejean, daughter of Bernard Barracut, an architect, and of his wife Suzanne, natives of Saint Rome du Tarn, who died at L'Isle en Dodon June 29, 1742. He married again, Françoise Lescure. Of his first marriage he had two children, Marie Suzanne, born December 27, 1737, and Rose Nathalie, born December 2, 1738. Of his second marriage there were two children, Pierre, see below, and Jean Pierre, born May 7, 1746.

Pierre Villepigue Floran, called Adrien, bourgeois of L'Isle en Dodon had married March 3, 1772, Marie Françoise de Pallissard, daughter of Jean de Pallissard, royal judge and of Jeanne Dansan. Pierre Floran was the first child of these two, baptized February 22, 1772, one month before they were married. According to his act of baptism where he is registered as an illegitimate son, no Pallissard is mentioned and it is Bertrand Vaubin, a tailor who is his godfather. The ceremony was done in the presence of M. Antoine Bagnèris, lawyer and first eschevin. We find this about him in the catholic registry.

"In the year 1772, March 3, have appeared Lord Pierre Villepigue-Floran, bourgeois and Demoiselle Françoise de Pallissard, his fiancee who have requested us to certify on our registry, before giving him a nuptial benediction that they declare that Pierre, baptized at our parish church February 22, last, is their son and that he is here present at their marriage." Present at the nuptial ceremony were, François Elisabeth Dansan, Lord of la Garde, lawyer in Parlement, Antoine de Bagnèris, Lawyer and first eschevin of the town of L'Isle en Dodon, Villepigue-Beauvoir, uncle of the groom and Laure de Pallissard.

Toward the end of the 18th century Pierre Villepigue-Floran draws up and signs the civil and state decrees of his native town where we find him a registered "municipal agent of the town, filling the duty of president of the municipal administration of the Canton."

Pierre's siblings were, Marie Jeanne, baptized June 17, 1773, Jean François, born February 5, 1774, Marie Jeanne, baptized June 17, 1777, Marguerite Rosalie, baptized September 4, 1779. She married Simon Jean Dufour, land-owner at Saint Frajou. The last child was François Augustin, born August 28, 1780.

Among the alliances of the Villepigue-Floran family is the Foch family - Marshall of France.

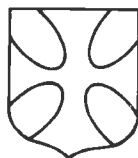
Bernard Villepigue, bourgeois of L'Isle en Dodon, second son of André, died suddenly September 1735, at the age of fifty and was buried at the Jacobin Church. Of his marriage with Rose Samaran, which was celebrated February 10, 1711,

there were 17 children: Jacquette, Guy, the first, Guy the second, Joseph Antoine, Jeanne Anne, François, Jean Pierre, Jeanne Marie, Charles, Bernard, Barthélémy, André, Marie Anne, Gratienne the first, Gratienne the second, Catherine, Alexis, Marie Anne. Four of these died in infancy, one, Guy the second, received the tonsure and died at the age of 27. Jacquette married Sebastien Pagez and had five children, Joseph, Jean Baptiste, Pierre Bertrand, Catherine and Bernard Thérèse. Joseph Antoine married Jeanne Caton in 1741 and had at least four children, François Valentin, Jeanne Simone, Jeanne Thérèse, and Jeanne Anne.

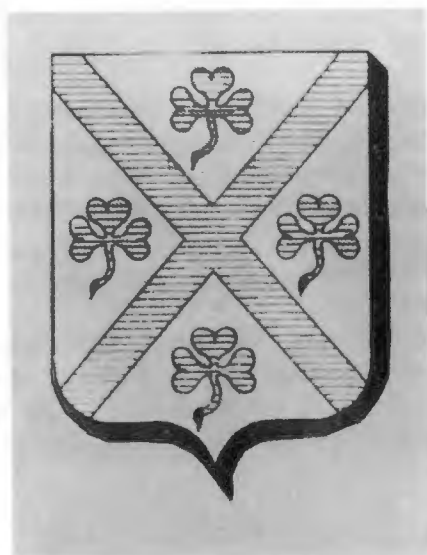
François Villepigue, fourth child of Bernard and of Rose Samaran, was an apothecary and died in L'Isle en Dodon February 19, 1786 aged 70. He had married February 2, 1749, Jeanne Marguerite Esquerre, by whom he had five children, Louis Joseph, Pierre Fabien and Bertrand Michel, twins, Jean Baptiste and Marie Agnes. The latter married César Castet, land owner at Puymaurin.

Louis Joseph Villepigue, an apothecary, married Anne Bernarde Mac. They had at least one son, Jean Pierre Villepigue, also an apothecary, who died May 12, 1840. He married Marie Jacquette Castaing. They had a son, Nicholas Jean Philomene Villepigue, who was named assistant to the mayor of L'Isle en Dodon in 1871. He married Virginia Maria Berthile Foch, born in 1842. They had two children, Jacques and Marie Thérèse Germaine born in 1870.

Jacques Victor Joseph Clément Villepigue was baptized at L'Isle en Dodon March 19, 1864 and had for godfather Victor Foch of the parish of Valentine and for godmother Clara Sourdès, his grandmother. He married in Paris, before the Mayor of the 10th arrondissement, Augustine Carlen.



DANSAN



*Silver with a blue saltier, accompanied by three clovers of the same.*⁵⁴

The family of DANSAN has produced attorneys of the King, Royal judges, Consuls, lawyers, priests and mayors of L'Isle en Dodon. The name figures in the catholic registry up to the end of the 18th century. Their alliances include, de Bayonne, de Villepigue, de Pincemaille, de Paneboeuf, Rober, Bagneris, de Savignac and de Pallissard.

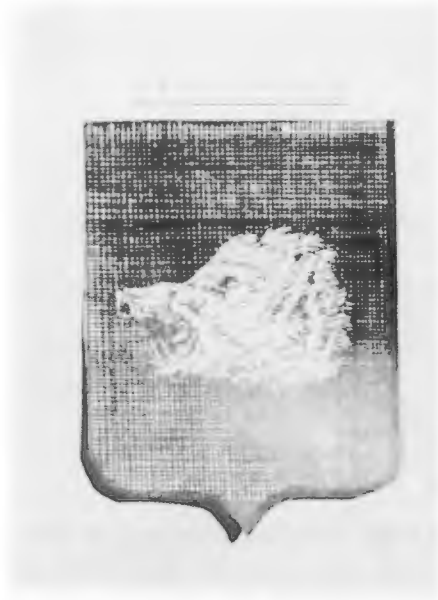
Bernard Dansan,⁵⁵ esquire, Lord of Egremont and of Toulouse son of Adrian d'Ansan d'Egremont and of Anne de Borde, officer in Boufflers' regiment, located near Montmedy by his marriage with Reine de Lenoncourt.

FOURNIE

JEAN JOSEPH AUGUSTIN FOURNIÉ married Elisabeth Françoise de Pallissard, 19 Pluviose, year IV. He was the son of Simon Fournié, eschevin of L'Isle en Dodon and of Jeanne Anne Auch. She was the daughter of Jean François de Pallissard and of Louise Rose Serain. Elizabeth died at L'Isle en Dodon October 5, 1852. He was a notary, a justice of the peace, and was mayor of L'Isle en Dodon. He died at Cassagna, August 17, 1853. They had ten children, Jean François, Pierre Louis, Jean Pierre, Jean Louis (called Amédée), Jean Pierre Crescent, Cécile Hippolyte, Charles Alexis Napoléon, Marie Louise, Paul Georges, and Louise Marguerite Aglae. Space does not permit a detailed account of them all. But the oldest must be mentioned.

Jean François Fournié was born the 20, Brumaire, Year VII. He was a notary and was Mayor in 1848, and later represented the Canton of L'Isle en Dodon at the general Council of Haute Garonne. He was gifted with a lively intelligence and persevering energy and was very popular. He accomplished many civic works, among others, enlarging the cemetery and the construction of the City Hall of his native town in 1853. He died March 7, 1870, leaving his wife Bernarde Alexandrine Bergéron, who was born in Lombez in 1807. They had two children, Augustine, born March 26, 1827 who died without issue, and Bernarde Cyprienne Isaure. She was born September 12, 1830 and died June 2, 1863. She had married Emile Prosper Ferdinand Magre, notary, November 14, 1852. He was born August 3, 1825 and died February 23, 1886. They had two children, Émile Auguste Benjamin, and François Eugène. Émile Magre was born October 12, 1850. He was vicar at Boulougne, then almoner of the Holy Family Convent at Rouergue. He is the author of a book, entitled "L'Isle en Dodon, Châtellany of Comminges" to which I am indebted for so much useful information.

PELLEPORT



Black with a silver boar's head.

The PELLEPORT family originates in Boulougne sur Gesse in the ancient province of Languedoc where it has always enjoyed an honorable place in the bourgeoisie. Jean Pelleport, bourgeois, was born December 21, 1660 at Boulougne sur Gesse and died there December 14, 1732. He married Marie Marguerite Lafforgue, and had two children, Pierre and Jacques. Pierre Pelleport was born at Boulougne July 29, 1688 and married Marion de Sallis, June 20, 1713. They had at least one son, Jean Paul Pelleport, who died at Boulougne December 2, 1787. He married his cousin François Pelleport. There was a son Pierre Pelleport who was born March 4, 1764, who was an adjutant general of the National Guard, and who married twice, Louise Laforgue, and later Félicité Vergès. Of his first marriage he had a daughter Rose Bertrande, born January 14, 1795. She married Victor Casteret and they had a son Charles Castaret. He married Pauline de Latour de Montgaillard. They had three children, Jeanne, Norbert, and Jacques. Jeanne Castaret married her cousin Hilaire Fusié. They had two children, Henri, who died in the war of 1914-1918, and Charlotte who married Louis Ané. The Ané family had three children, Victor Henri, Henriette and Henri. Victor married Agnes Bousquet, and they live at the Château de Boissède, Haute Garonne, with their two children, Nathalie and Serge Henri. Henriette married Jean Arnal, and they have two children, Jean Louis and Marie Françoise. Henri Ané is married to Esther Lavernie. They have a son Jean



Représenté par le Clair *Gravé par Peltier*
 Lévitte de taffetas, ajustée et garnie de gaze autour ceinture à la mode. La figure est coiffée d'un chapeau
 à la Spa. Le maître en petit habit de couleur à la mode, et coiffé en hérisson.
 A Paris chez Ernault et Rapilly, rue St Jacques à la Ville de Constance. Avec Priv. du Roi.

FASHIONS IN 1787

A taffeta dressing gown, trimmed and decorated with gauze. Her head is coiffed with a hat in the mode of Spa. The dancing master is wearing an informal coat of fashionable color, and his hair is coiffed "en herisson". This illustration taken from Galerie des Modes et Costumes Françaises, the most popular style magazine of the era 1778-1787, was engraved by one of the most celebrated artists of this kind, Jean Pierre Leclere. Newberry Library Chicago.

married to Janine Descours. Norbert Castaret⁵⁶, the scholar and distinguished speleologist, the widower of Elizabeth has four children, Raoul, Maud, Raymonde, and Martiel, who married Paule Descours. Jacques Castaret married Madeleine Fons. They have three children, Simone, who is married to Captain Eberlé, Suzanne, who became the wife of Captain Daunas, and Raymonde, the wife of Raymond Fouqué.

Ambrose Pelleport, second child of Pierre Pelleport and Louise Laforgue, married Bertha Moura, and had a daughter, Marguerite, who married Charles Adnet, who had three daughters. Charlotte, the third child of Ambrose and Louise became by her marriage with Henry Fusie, the châtelaine of Boissede.

Of the second marriage of Pierre Pelleport and Felicité Vergès, there was a son Michel Julien Pelleport. He was born at Boulougne sur Gesse, December 8, 1813. He married for the first time N... Pascaut. They had a daughter, Marie, born July 5, 1839, who married the artist Jules Gélibert, chevalier of the Legion of Honor. They had four children. Michel Pelleport married a second time June 2, 1845, Claire Guttin. They had two children, Léon and Marguerite.

Léon Pelleport was born at Paris May 12, 1847. He married Berthe Méry, April 9, 1874 at Arras. They had a daughter born at Arcachon, August 22, 1873. He was assistant military Intendant of the first class, officer of the Legion of Honor, and Commandant of the order of Danebrog.⁵⁷ Marguerite Pelleport was born at Paris May 4, 1855. She married a Doctor Dupont at Bordeaux in 1878.

JACQUES PELLEPORT, author of the younger branch of the family, was the second son of Jean and of Marie Marguerite Lafforgue. He was born at Boulougne sur Gesse, February 3, 1697, and he died at Montrejeau, December 27, 1751. He married Marie Anne Blanchis, February 16, 1725. She had two sons, Charles, whose story comes later, and Jean Baptiste François.

Jean Baptiste Pelleport, bourgeois of Monyrejeau, was born February 16, 1739, and died at Monyrejeau May 16, 1821. He settled in Bordeaux about 1780. He married Rose Germain and had at least one son, Pierre Pelleport, who was born at Montréjeau October 26, 1773. He entered the army where he had an honorable career as we learn from Viscount Révérend.⁵⁸ He was a volunteer in 1793. He was head of a battallion November 23, 1806. He was Colonel of the 18th Line Infantry, May 31, 1809. He was Brigade General April 12, 1813. He was Lieutenant General August 8, 1823. He received, furthermore, the following titles: Baron of the Empire, August 25, 1809, with his coat of arms registered:

⁵⁹ Cut in the first right hand corner, green with three silver bands, on the right, barons of the army, in the second (quarter) blue with a sphinx outlined in gold.

Hereditary Baron, confirmed by letters-patent October 26, 1816 with coat of arms registered as: blue at the top, outlined in gold, with a sword of gold placed

opposite, at the top a red cross, wider at the extremities, with a crescent of the same''

Hereditary Viscount, by letters patent February 15, 1823 with the coat of arms registered as: cut horizontally in the first quarter, cut vertically red with a silver cross and a silver anchor, with a stripe and a silver sword, mounted in gold, placed crosswise; in the second quarter, gold with a black sphinx.

Named Great Cross of the Legion of Honor, Commander of St. Louis, peer of France December 25, 1841, he was also Municipal Counsellor of Bordeaux and General Counsellor of Haute Garonne.

He died at Bordeaux December 15, 1855, having married June 20, 1824 (his marriage contract was signed by the king) Pauline Elisabeth Burète, who died at Bordeaux September 30, 1864.

Of their marriage came a son, Pierre Jean Jacques Charles Pelleport, Vicomte de Pelleport-Burète born at Bordeaux December 17, 1847. He was lawyer, assistant prefect (1835), mayor of Bordeaux, (1874) Senator of the Gironde (1876-79) and president and vice-president of many societies. He had married March 28, 1855 Marie Duvigneau, who died at Arcachon March 30, 1895. They had two sons, Pierre Eyméric and Pierre Charles Marie.

Pierre Charles Marie, Baron of Pelleport-Burète, was a lawyer. He was born at Bordeaux September 6, 1873.

Pierre Eyméric Pelleport, Vicomte of Pelleport-Burète, was born at Bordeaux June 26, 1856, and died in Bordeaux in 1931, leaving to its museum a magnificent collection of mementoes of the First Empire and of the Restoration. He was a Captain of the Cavalry, and married Marie Grandin de L'Epervier, September 3, 1884. They had two children born at Libourne, Jean born March 17, 1887 and Elisabeth, July 5, 1889.

Charles Pelleport du Plech,⁶⁰ former Scotch cavalryman, living as a noble, had added to his name that of his beautiful home at L'Isle en Dodon. He was born at Montrejeau about 1733 and died September 10, 1808, aged 75, at L'Isle en Dodon where he had been elected mayor by the notables in 1768. He married Marie Madeleine de Pallissard June 18, 1776. She was the daughter of Jean François, King's Councillor, royal judge and of Jeanne Dansan. She was born at the Chateau of Bois Brunet, November 28, 1746. They had five children, the first one being stillborn April 26, 1777. Sance Sabin's story comes next, then came Pascal Jean, born September 27, 1780. Denis came next, and was baptized April 10, 1783. He married Marie Vincente Escala. Jean Pascal, the fifth child, was born March 27, 1785 and was married to Marguerite Françoise Avezac, called Lavigne. She was born April 27, 1793, the daughter of Florentin and of Rose Mac.

Sance Sabin François Pelleport du Plech, was baptized March 20, 1778. He married Géraude Castaing. She was born in 1784 at Sainte Foi Peyrolière of the marriage of Bernard and of Bertrande Niel. She died at Plech July 8, 1840 at the age of 56. They had four children, Caroline, Bernard, Denis Joseph Achille, and Jeanne Marie Françoise, who married one of the Moysen family.

Caroline Bertrande Pelleport du Plech was born July 13, 1807, and died August 12, 1890. She married Jean Marie Joseph Abadie, tax-collector, January 28, 1826. They had four children, Germaine, George, Denis, and Delphine.

Denis Joseph Achille Pelleport du Plech was born March 24, 1811, and died March 7, 1879. He married Françoise Abadie, who was born February 12, 1843. They had three children, Marie Louise, Marie Georges Claire, and Marie Denis Adolphe. Marie Louise married Maxime Rouyaniou, landowner of Riolas. Marie Georges married Tomothy Omer Durand, April 8, 1872. He was an expert geometrician, and died without offspring, at L'Isle en Dodon June 19, 1932. Marie Denis was born April 23, 1849. He was a second lieutenant of the second battalion of the 24th regiment of Haute Garonne. He died November 29, 1870 at Beaume la Rolande, according to the minutes in the archives of the Ministry of War and a judgement of the Court of St. Gaudens March 15, 1882.



Knight of the Order of the Danebrog. 1697.



Louis XV ordered this tablecloth to be woven in commemoration of the battle of Fontenoy,⁶¹ a victory which took place May 11, 1745 near Tournai. French troops under Maurice de Saxe won the day against the English who had as allies Austria and the Pays Bas. Woven into the linen damask is the text "Louis, roy de France et de Navarre, La Bataille de Fontenoy Tournai." There are cavalymen astride their chargers, and footsoldiers, setting off cannon which are pointed toward the stronghold of Tournai. This cloth was owned by Jean de Pallissard, the musketeer.



Views of the town of L'Isle en Dodon taken by the author in 1925.

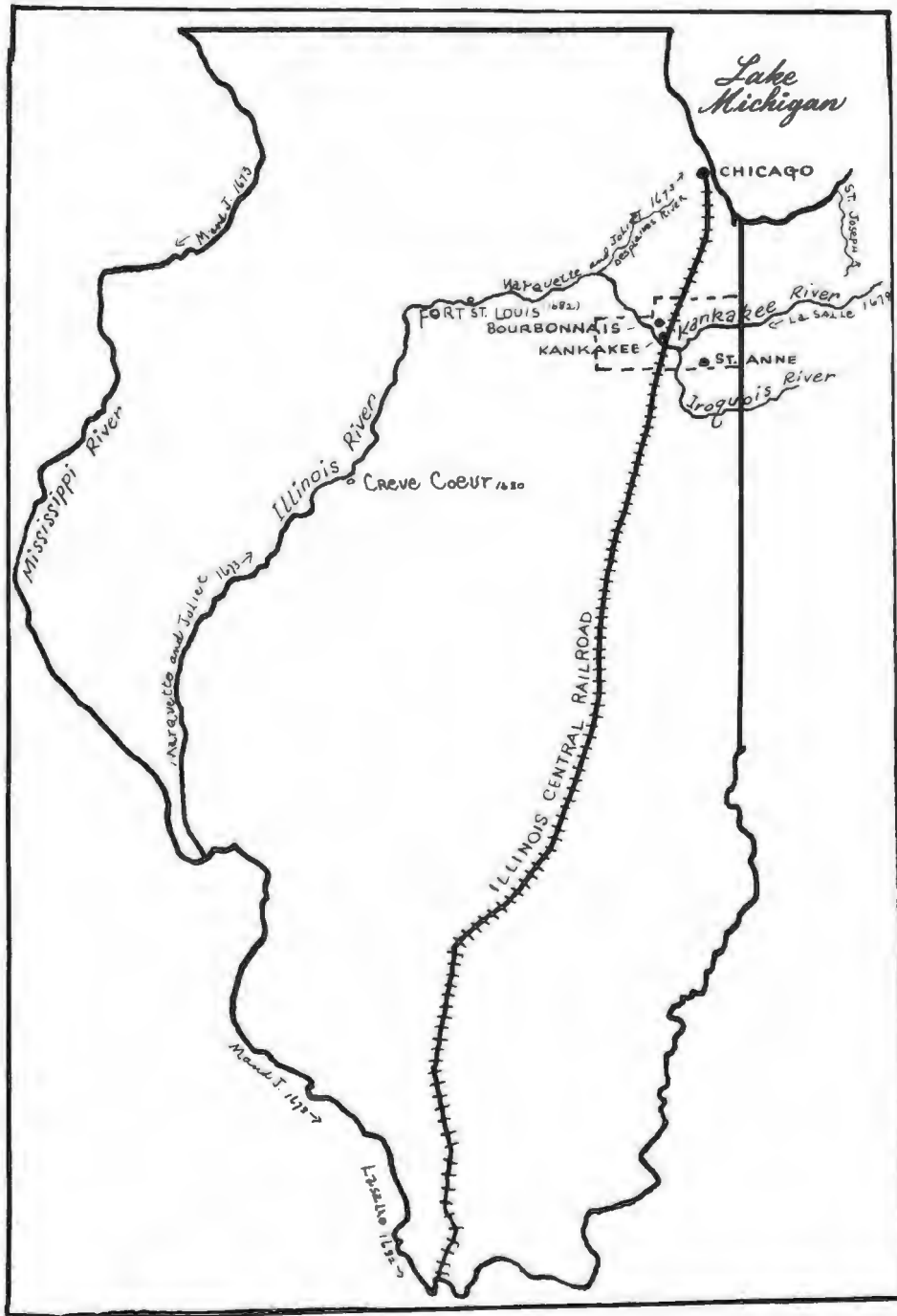
In the picture to the left may be seen the bridge over the Save. Notice the "auvents" over each door to keep out wind and rain. Upper left shows the Hotel de France where the author had lunch. Lower left shows the market place and Hotel de Ville.

THE PALLISSARD FAMILY IN AMERICA

1855-1959

by Julia Bowe and Joseph Pallissard

Early Map of Illinois



Preface

What kind of a country was it that Paulin Pallissard came to in 1855? It was prairie land at the foot of Lake Michigan in a country along the Theakiki River. Thus it was marked on Arrowsmith maps as late as 1824. In 1679 LaSalle had traversed the river in a canoe, and Fathers Marquette and Joliet preceded him in 1673. LaSalle had come down the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, turned inland east and south at the St. Joseph River, then West over the Kankakee marshes into the Kankakee River itself, and then to the meeting of the Desplaines and Illinois River.

The lands through which he travelled as he left the great Lake and continued along the Kankakee River were inhabited by the Potowattomie tribe. They were of the Algonquin family, and were the faithful allies of the French until their defeat by the English in 1712. They were the instigators of the Chicago massacre of 1812, a cruel and wiley tribe, yet some of their customs were amazingly modern. There was a council of women in each tribe, who attended the meetings of the elders as observers. Some of their chiefs, such as Shabona, and Sha wa nas see and Pontiac, were known for their intelligence and bravery. Many of the coureurs de bois settled down among them. As agents of the American Fur Brigade, they knew that barter with the Indian chiefs would bring in more fur pelts than war. Thus Noel Levasseur from Canada, François Bourbonnais, France, took Indian wives, often daughters of the Chief of the tribe.

In 1832, the treaty of Tippecanoe was signed. In this document the Indians ceded their lands, a large square from Lake Michigan south to where Kankakee now lies, to the Federal Government. The United States, in turn, reserved certain sections for the Indians. It was thus that all the best land along the Kankakee River was reserved for the Pottowotamies, their chiefs, wives, and children. They needed the river in which to fish, and for transportation. But they did not stay long on their reserves. They were unhappy and as the country around them began to be cultivated they felt hemmed in. Four years after the treaty, they all moved to a reservation near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The tragedy of the move, which was of course the work of the Federal Government, and which broke up thousands of families, has not been sufficiently emphasized.

The land which they left was immediately opened to the public for sale and thus companies such as the Illinois Central bought up large parcels of it for their right of way. When they planned their branch line to Cairo, Illinois, they cut right through the François Bourbonnais reserve. I was born in what had been the Catish Reserve, named for the wife of François Bourbonnais.

The railway reached Kankakee in 1853, and Kankakee County was cut out of Iroquois County that same year. Great effort was made to get immigrants. Agents of the railway not only met every boat, but German speaking agents went to Germany to seek them out, and French-speaking agents were sent to France to advertise in provincial papers. Sweden and Denmark were not forgotten and soon we see results in lusters of immigrant towns, huddled together along the traffic routes of the new canals and railway lines. For the most part people speaking the same language tended to stick together, but there were rare cases as that of my husband's father, Moses Bowe, a native of Ireland who settled in a German speaking community of Monee along the Illinois Central railway on which he worked. He learned German and used to say that he was the only Irishman in the town.

One of the strangest settlements was that of Reverend Charles Chiniquy who brought a group of French Canadians from Montreal to St. Anne in Kankakee County. He had written asking for free lands for his group, but he says in his memoirs that he never received any free land, but bought it with his own money. He had a large following in Montreal as he was a fiery orator and had been speaking in public for the temperance cause for many years. He was a difficult character and had had many quarrels with his superiors even before he came to Illinois in 1851. It was not long before he was in difficulty with his superior, the Bishop of Chicago. The result of the antagonism he felt for an Irish clergyman, resulted in a threat of excommunication. This is not the place to go into the details of his quarrel. It ended in his leaving the church and taking with him almost all of his flock. He joined the Presbyterian church and received from them help and encouragement. He was in and out of the courts for years, and in one case was defended by Abraham Lincoln, in the spring term held at Urbana in May of 1856, with Judge David Davis on the bench.

The arrival of the Pallissard family in Ste. Anne coincided with the troubles of Rev. Chiniquy. It was for this reason that Paulin and his family left St. Anne for Kankakee. The schism caused real sorrow as it divided families and scandalized the parishoners. It is the sort of thing which could only have taken place in a frontier community.

The pattern in the settling of America has been that the last group off the boat is apt to be looked down upon. Was this true of the French Canadians and how much discrimination was there of them in the small town in America?

Here is what Albert Beveridge says of them at the Chiniquy trial in Urbana.

“Picturesque was the sight in and about Urbana when the case came on for trial. The French inhabitants of St. Anne and L’Erable attended en masse. Taverns were crowded, and families camped near the town. Spink (whom Chiniquy had denounced as a perjurer), sued Chiniquy for slander, had the best three lawyers in Champaign County and Chiniquy had four, Swett and Lincoln among them. The testimony, given in French, was translated by a young attorney from Kankakee named Brosseau. When the lengthy trial was nearly over, word was brought that a juror’s child was dying, the jury was dismissed and the case set for the next term. Again came the throng, again “the camp-outfits, musicians, parrots, pet dogs and all.”

Another point of view, that of Mme Olympe Audouard, quoted in Rev. Joseph Tasse’s *Les Canadiens de l’Ouest*: “I have travelled in their country.” She is referring to the French Canadians in Illinois. “They have pretty little villages built on the french model; you find our type of farmhouse. It is gay, clean as in the good old provincial days. They gather on Sunday and dance joyfully to the tune of fife and drum (a note says that the violin is the preferred instrument). You are glad to find that fresh gaiety which “*délasse de la roideur austère et tant soit peu hypocrite du Yankee*”.

Bert Burroughs in his chapter on Little Canada in his *Tales and Legends of Homeland on the Kankakee*, says that Little Canada was situated on the old Francis Levia reservation which was sold to Noel LeVasseur in 1835 and which he in turn sold to Robert A. Kinzie in 1837. “Little Canada in the fifties with its ten or twelve Canadian-French families situated side by side, with its youthful population of nearly sixty boys and girls, held many an impromptu soiree in the cabins that comprised the settlement. And they were some times too, “*quelque temps*” - don’t forget that. We tell you just as it was told to us.. For these occasions the girls put on their best and only calico dress, bought in Chicago at ten cents a yard. This with a pair of “home-made” cowhide shoes, completed the ensemble except that some of the more fortunate ones drew on the heirlooms of the family for a bit of bright colored ribbon, or an ancient piece of lace or jewelry.”

Not many years ago I was sitting at dinner beside the Commodore of the Toronto Yacht Club. He said that the cousin of his aunt was married to “one of them”, meaning a French Canadian. So I know that Canada still regards the French Canadian with a baleful eye and perhaps rightly so. Has the influence of the Catholic Church tended to make them narrow and jansenistic in thought? No, its influence on the whole has been good and the importance of the religious orders in the early days of the colonization of Illinois was immense.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence that St. Viator’s College had in civilizing the young people of northern Illinois. We had cousins from Iowa at St. Viator as long as I can remember, and the list of clergy who were trained there includes a distinguished list of priests and bishops. From the year 1868

when it was founded by Father Beaudoin until the day when its President, Father Edward Cardinal had to close its doors for financial reasons, it sent out a stream of young men well prepared for the world. I still have the text books which my father used when he was there, and the calfbound Latin dictionary takes its place next to the Littré medical dictionary of Alfred Roger, his great uncle, with no apology.

No, I am convinced that Paulin, on his arrival from France, had nothing but admiration for what the Canadians were doing to civilize this new country. He must have been glad and proud when the first marriage in his family was between his daughter and a young Canadian, Joseph Lecour.

These three points of view, reflect attitudes that regard the French Canadian as quaint. This attitude is greatly intensified along the Eastern seaboard, where in towns like Fall River and Manchester, New Hampshire, the French Canadians are regarded as *infra dig* by the Yankees. I have racked my brain trying to think of instances of this in Kankakee as a child, to no avail.

It was certainly true that as little snobs we looked down our noses at anyone with an accent. As most of the children in our classes at St. Joseph Seminary came from homes where French was spoken, they all had accents. I suppose it was for this reason that we spoke English at home, and took French lessons of my father's aunt. My mother, part Irish and part Yankee tried to learn French at first. But she had no ear either for French or for music and soon gave up. She joined the DAR's, and let whatever French culture sweep over us without protest from my father's side of the family. I think that we climbed the social rung by his marriage with a Canavan. She had no accent and she belonged to a Yankee family, the Kingsleys of Taunton, Mass.

The Canavans,⁶² on the other hand, were proud of the fact that one of their number had married into a French family. I found this out from my mother-in-law, who was Ella Canavan from Manteno. She had been raised with the Euziere clan and could even muster a few French phrases. She also had been to school to the Holy Cross nuns at Michigan City, where they had purchased the old Blair home as a convent, and the teachings of the French nuns meant paradise to her. She was proud to have me in her family, and gave me a new interest in "keeping up my French" and learning about my French background. Without her interest in this, I might never have undertaken this study and I can truthfully say that there was no prejudice against the French Canadians among the inhabitants of Manteno.



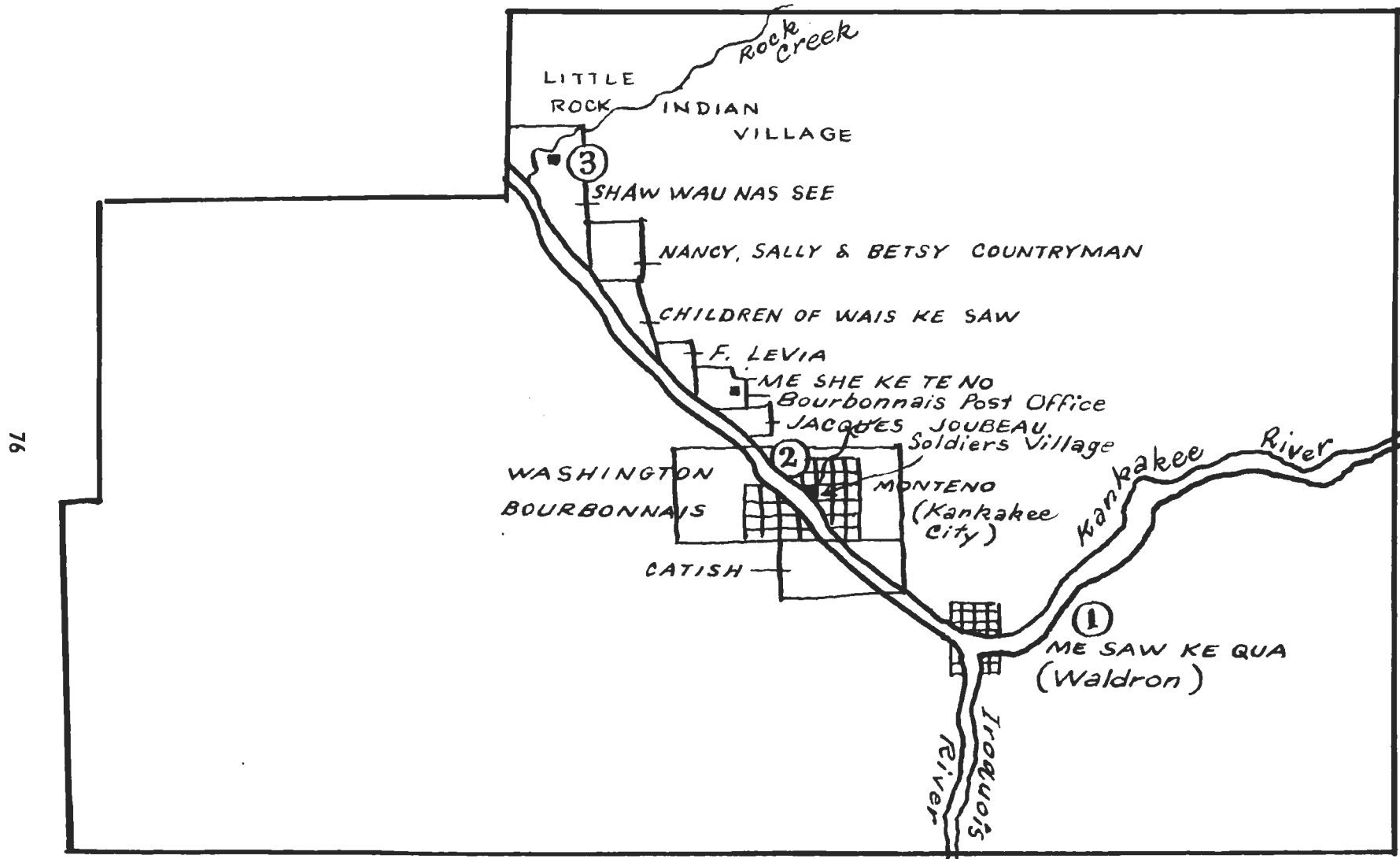


PAULIN NARCISSE DE PALLISSARD



IN MARSEILLES in 1804 was born PAULIN, the first of his family to come to America. He was a "proprietaire" living at Escorneboeuf in Gers and in 1848 was an insurance inspector in L'Isle en Dodon specializing in insurance against hail. In this small town near the Pyrennees his family had lived for hundreds of years. The eldest son of the family, always named Jean, had inherited the position of Royal Judge until that position had been abolished shortly before the revolution. Jean Pierre, father of Paulin was a Mason of the "Grand Orient Ecossais". He had received the order of Fleur de Lys on August 25, 1814 from Louis XVIII. Paulin's mother was Julie de la Croix Bourdens, of whom we know little except that she was diminutive in size, and her husband used to boast that he could carry her in his coat pocket. She was presented at court and I have the rouge-pot she used on the occasion.

Indian Reservations⁶³ established at Treaty of Tippecanoe⁶⁴



Treaty of Tippecanoe, ratified October 20, 1832, reserved all the best land along the Kankakee River for the Pottawatomie Indians. They ceded to the United States a large tract of their land.



Paulin married, the 23rd of February 1835, Soline Roger, daughter of Dr. Francois Roger and his wife, Cecile de Grenon de Pinsault. She was born July 10, 1814, in L'Isle en Dodon. The De Grenon family had lived for many years at Cavaillon in St. Domingue and Cecile had been born there in 1782. Paulin and Soline had eight children but as only six lived to maturity, I have divided the genealogical material into six chapters, the six children of Paulin.

When my great grandfather, Paulin Pallissard, decided to try his fortunes in America he was fifty one years old, a successful business man, and his plans were carefully laid. He left his eldest son Edward at home with his wife and younger children, and he came to Illinois with two of his older sons. His wife's brother Dr. Alfred Roger and his wife Adele were already in this country. Luckily some of Paulin's letters written back to his wife from Kankakee in September of 1855 are still extant.

When Paulin asked for a ticket for St. Louis, the station master at the Chicago depot of the Illinois Central Railroad persuaded him not to go there. There was a cholera epidemic. Why not try the town of Bourbonnais, where people also spoke French. It was closer than St. Louis, too, only about sixty miles south of

Chicago on the new branch of the road. He gave them a pamphlet to read. "The Illinois Central Company offers for sale over 1,500,000 Acres of Selected Farming and Wood Lands on Long Credits And At Low Rates of Interest in the State of Illinois". It was illustrated with pictures of sleek cattle, rolling fields of wheat and corn, and a picture of a typical cottage which could be built for \$250, strongly resembling a depot of that time. Prices of land vary from \$5 to \$25 an acre. Prices of railway fare from New York to Chicago are listed as \$11, emigrant

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class and \$22, first class. The nearest place to Bourbonnais is a stop called Kankakee City. "South of the town of Kankakee there is a French Canadian settlement." That settled the matter. They bought a ticket for Kankakee.

Paulin tells his wife that the trip took two and one half hours. Burt Burroughs says that the first train through Kankakee in 1853 "was diminutive, almost infantile in size. It was a wood burner with small drivers and the old fashioned "diamond" smokestack. It could make twenty five miles an hour readily and under stress might be pushed to thirty miles an hour, something unthinkable, surpassing belief, when one recalls that it was the day of the ox-team whose best speed was about thirty miles in ten hours."

Paulin and Alfred went to the American House, on South Schuyler Avenue. "We pay three dollars a week, about sixteen francs. It is more expensive by the day; for travellers staying the night, about \$2 a day or ten francs." What they thought of the little town we know from Paulin's letters. "Kankakee, Bourbonnais, Biver, Iroquois, are the localities visited in detail, either by foot or by wagon. It is the most fertile country you could imagine, the corn reaches three meters high. The land is very much in demand, and every day new buyers arrive ...South east of the town there is a French Canadian settlement". This is the deciding factor. He tells her that he has bought 64 hectares of land and that her brother has bought the same amount next to his. He puts a sample of the soil in his letter.

Daniel Paddock says that Paulin came to Illinois with \$18,000 in gold. Family tradition, however has it that Edward, the oldest son who had been left in France in charge of his father's affairs, was instructed by his father to hide the gold in the lining of his overcoat when he came over to join the family the following year. We know that Edward did not dispose of all the family real estate, as the dowery of his youngest sister Léonie included five parcels when it was made in 1864.

The land on which Paulin had decided was near the present town of St. Anne. As the amount of acreage one person could buy was limited, he assigned lots to his sons. He actually purchased half of section 12 in Aroma Township and half of Section 36 in Pembroke Township. Later, in 1876 he bought the lot on Court St. West of the Volkman building, and he bought the building that now stands there.

Paulin and Soline did not live very long in St. Anne. After their daughter Leonie married and went to live in Kankakee, Soline, unhappy because of the religious friction over the Chiniquy⁶⁵ affair, asked her husband to move to Kankakee. Edward, the oldest son was left on the farm with his sister Alexine to be housekeeper, and Soline and Narcisse moved in with Leonie and Joseph Lecour. They lived in the 200 block on North Dearborn Street and Paulin had a work shop in back of his house. He was a gunsmith as well as a carpenter. He had fought a duel in his youth in order to win his bride, and he never was without a weapon. Two of his guns are on exhibition in the museum of the Kankakee Historical Society. One, a shot gun is beautifully made with gold inserts of hunting scenes.

Bourbonnais - Mt. L. C. Min - 9th Jan. 1853

To the Hon^{ble} S. Hugler. Pr. I. C. R. R. C.

Honorable Sir,

Though I have not yet had the honour of being introduced to you, I take the liberty of addressing you a few words, on a subject which will have a great influence, on the future destinies of these places. You are probably aware that since a few years, there is a great emigration of the French Canadian people to the United States: More than 20000 families of this people have already emigrated.

I am endeavouring, since a year, with a pretty good success, to direct the tide of that emigration towards the vast prairies of Illinois through which you have a line of Rail-Road passes -

But better to attain that object, I must raise some public institution for the education of the youth, which would be the strongest inducement to the future emigrants to fix here their home.

Though without any pecuniary means for such a task, relying on Holy Providence, I have begun the work, with the small contributions of the poor emigrants -

Letter from Rev. Charles Chiniquy to the president of the Illinois Central Rail Road, asking him for free land near Mount Langam. He did not get the land free, but bought some in St. Anne where he had established a colony of French Canadians in 1851. For full text of Father Chiniquy's letter see notes.

Paulin Pallissard's name appears often in the journal of Joseph Lecour when he was in the lumber business. On Friday September 13, 1867 he buys 3000 feet of boards @ \$20 per thousand. On the 19th he comes in again for 256 feet of strips @ \$5.12 and "113 feet comm. board @ \$2.26." On the 23rd he buys 1118 feet of joists for \$2236, 1000 feet plank and 5000 shingles and is ready for fencing that day too. More fencing and posts on the 30th and you almost imagine that the house is up. Perhaps this is his own house on North Dearborn that he is building.

After the Lecours bought the big red brick house on North Indiana they all lived together there. I have heard my father E. A. Lecour tell how Paulin was something of a tyrant, insisting that the family dinner in the middle of the day be long and ceremonious. The children detested the long meal and could not be excused until grace was said. Joseph Rondy remembers the old couple well as he lived with them when he was a boy. He said that Soline was a very gracious lady, not the pioneer type at all. She was used to being wated on and was charming and intelligent. Her letters to her daughter, Leonie, show that she was a devoted mother and a sensitive person. Her husband, as he grew older was a difficult old gentleman, and she soothed many a ruffled temper among children and pets. The Paulin Pallissards both died in Kankakee in 1891 and are buried in the French Catholic Cemetery there.

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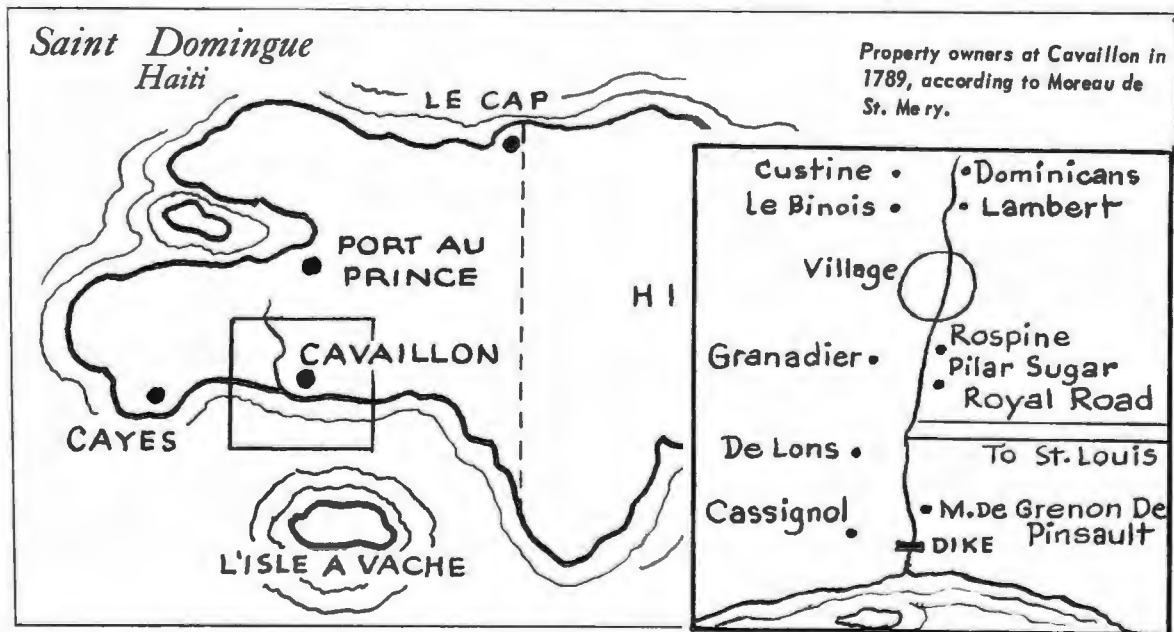
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La Grande Americaine

FRANCOIS ROGER was a doctor, born in 1786, a brother of Jean Pierre Roger who was a member of the Constituant Assembly. The wife of Francois was said to have been born at Cavaillon in 1782 in Saint Domingue, although Mrs. Drolet says that she was born in Baltimore on the way there. Her maiden name was Cécile Gregoriette de Grenon de Pinsault. The De Grenon are said to have changed their name from Maisonneuve, when De Grenon pere refused to buy himself a title, stating emphatically, "Degre! Non" Cécile, whose nickname was "la Grande Américaine" had a daughter named Soline or Solina who married my great grandfather Paulin de Pallissard.



Saint Domingue, a French colony in 1782, when Cecile Gregoriette de Grenon de Pinsault, grandmother of Leonie Pallissard Lecour was born there at Cavaillon. During the uprising of the natives in 1791, Cecile escaped with her parents to a French vessel in the harbor. The family returned to southern France. Her daughter, Soline, the wife of Paulin Narcisse de Pallissard came to Illinois in 1856.

In a history of St. Domingo at the Newberry Library by Moreau de St. Mery I found that the DeGrenon de Pinsault family were well established there at Cavaillon, on the southwest coast of the Island, owning sugar plantations on the Cavaillon River near the little town. Cavaillon is in the Séneschaussée of St. Louis and the parish of Notre Dame de l'Anonciation. There is a chapter devoted to the Isle à Vache, but it does not mention the family, although my father told me that they had property there.

Life at Cavaillon in these times, the 1780's, is described in detail by St. Mery. The climate was warm and tropical, but the mountains rise directly behind the strip of sea coast, there are sudden tropical storms and flash floods. There are fevers, too, and crocodiles, called cayman, and insects galore.

In 1798 Cavaillon had twelve raw sugar plantations, forty-three indigo factories, and one thousand four hundred cotton plantations. To keep these going there were four hundred whites, three hundred freedman and one thousand five hundred slaves. Cavaillon had first been established as a colony in 1700, although the island was first discovered December 6, 1492 by Christopher Columbus. He named the place, on the north east coast, Saint Nicholas in honor of the day's patron saint. Later the island became a French possession and civilization centered around the Cap, later called Cap François or Cap Haitien. "A place in the Comté Venaissin and one in Languedoc carry this name and it is rather unusual that the latter has a Jacobin convent and the convent of Saint Domingue has a sugar plantation belonging to the Jacobins. It is not however because of this that the parish I am speaking of got it's name, since from the beginning of this century the port was known as Cavaillon and the acquisition of the Dominicans dates from 1731." One can't help wondering if it wasn't a Dominican from L'Isle en Dodon who interested the De Grenon family in starting life anew there. At that time land in the islands was free for the asking, and one didn't need a very great capital to buy the necessary equipment to start a sugar plantation.

It was not an easy life at Cavaillon. Planting the cane was done by cutting a piece of the stem and planting it immediately in moist ground. But to assure constant moisture, steady irrigation was needed and the first thing was to have water pumped from the river into the cane fields. The backbreaking work of planting and crushing the cane had to be done by the "noirs" who had been introduced into the island by the Spaniards in 1510. They had brought with them tribal customs from Africa which had acquired an overlay of Catholic customs brought from France. The melange was a strange fetichism, interesting but hard to live with, with its voodoo-ism and wierd dances. There were so many more negroes than whites that only a strict discipline kept the system going. Very few of the native negroes could read or write, and those who could soon gained mastery over the others. Leaders arose who followed events in France and the unrest of the mother country was soon felt on the island. The slaves were not only needed for growing the cane, but for the difficult processing. After a shed had been built, the cane had to be crushed between huge stone rollers. This

shed was called the sucrie, and was built rather high, so that the syrup could flow down through a wooden trough to the vinaigrerie, where it was boiled in huge vats. The sediment had to be removed from the bottom and the liquid skimmed of its scum from the top. And all this when the temperature was about in the nineties.

The cane that was left after the first crushing could be treated in one of two ways. It could be well moistened and crushed again (it was called mégasse) or it could be treated and used as fuel for reducing the syrup. At any rate it was hard work in a hot climate. The unrefined syrup was called guildive and the refined drink was called taffia by the natives or rhum. There was a wonderful market for molasses and rum in America and from what I have heard the family prospered.

But at the outbreak of the revolution in France there was trouble also in the French Colonies. A society was founded in Paris called "The friends of the Blacks," in which Mirabeau, Brissot, Condorcet and Abbé Gregoire figured. There was a great deal of discussion in the Constituant assembly as to the position of the colonists and when, March 1790 the colonies were placed outside of the common law, only more bitter feeling resulted. The blacks wanted equal citizenship with the whites, and lawyers bearing briefs and pleas were on every French ship plying the seas between France and Sainte Domingue.

Finally in 1791 a revolt broke out and the word went round to kill all the French. Luckily, or perhaps, with design, the DeGrenon family had never mistreated their slaves. The fact that their daughter was named Grégoirette when that very year, 1782, in Haiti, the greatest, most popular figure was Abbé Grégoire, makes one wonder if she might not have been named for him. He was a bishop of Blois who devoted most of his life to the negro and jewish causes. He was a member of the Constitutional Assembly and voted for the suppression of monastic vows, but thought that religious establishments who had rendered services to the country should be saved. He is represented in the David picture of the Oath of the Tennis Court, seated on the extreme right in the first row. He wrote many books and articles to help the cause of the negroes in Haiti.

On the day of the uprising, Cécile, who was 8 years old, had gone to play with some friends at a nearby home. A faithful slave rowed her under the cover of some old matting out to a French warship which was riding in the bay. Her parents, who had also been warned in time rejoiced to see their child safe and sound. They had only had time to bury the silver which they had brought from France when they came, at the foot of the garden, where it still may be.

Aunt Louise Drolet says that La Grande Americaine lived with her parents in Marseille when they returned to France after their tragic escape from St. Domingue. She was very beautiful and when she was 14, her hand was asked in marriage by a friend of the family who was an importer of tea and spices from

China. She would hold out her apron while he would throw gold pieces into it. The papers were drawn up for the betrothal, and the bridegroom left for the orient. He did not return and after four years Solina married Dr. François Roger. It was their daughter who married Paulin Pallissard and came to live in Illinois.

There are two other De Grenon who are found in the annals of this family. There is a Phyllis de Grenon who married a De Milhau of New York. Edward Lecour visited them when he went to Europe in 1895. There is a baptism souvenir of Louis Jean de Grenon de Milhau, who was born the 27th of July, 1884, in New York, and lived at 41 Lafayette Place.

Dr. Alfred Roger, brother of Soline Roger, and son of La Grande Americaine accompanied the Pallissards to America in 1855. He had a daughter Cécile who married Dr. Charles Hill from Knoxville, Tennessee. She inherited the Manoir Gariac in L'Isle en Dodon and later sold it to the Ambrody family.

For some reason I have inherited the medical books of Dr. Roger and his notebooks as well. They are stamped A. R. and for many years I did not know who this mysterious A.R. was.



EDWARD PALLISSARD



THE OLDEST SON OF Paulin Pallissard was born in L'Isle en Dodon January 20th, 1836. He was named Edward Jean because it was traditional to name the oldest son of every Pallissard Jean, and it had been done since the year 1300. His middle name was Cécile, for his maternal grandmother, who had been called "La Grande Américaine" because she was born in Baltimore and had lived in Ste. Domingue.

Edward was brought up on a farm about forty miles south of Toulouse. In his teens he was sent to the Lycée in that city where he was an excellent student and received his degree "és lettres" at nineteen.

When his father made up his mind to come to America in 1855 he decided to leave Edward at home in charge of his business affairs and to take his younger son Armand with him. Edward reached Kankakee in the summer of 1856 and

found his father already settled in Township 29, Aroma Township, on Section 12. At first Edward planned to be a merchant, but his father needed him on the farm for they owned 400 acres. Edward's name appears often in the journal of Joseph Lecour in the year 1876. In the week of September 14 to 19, he buys about 1500 feet of fencing a day, 6483 in all and pays \$90.49 for it.

In 1869 he married Herminie Lemoine, the daughter of the first postmaster of St. Anne. They had seven children and Edward saw to it that they had the advantages of good schooling. Edward sent his boys to St. Paul's school in Kankakee before St. Viator's was established.

He served as a director of the School District for many years. The children are: Jean Paul, Cécile, Armand, Léonie, Henri, Alexine and Léa.

"He is a true gentleman in every sense of the word, possessing a temperament more of the sturdy English type, with the hospitality and politeness for which the natives of La Belle France are noted the world over". This is what Daniel Paddock says of him in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kankakee County (1883).

In 1905 Edward Pallissard retired from the farm to St. Anne where he died in 1916.



Originally the property of Edward Pallissard, this farm now belongs to his daughter, Adele Coderre.

JOHN PAUL PALLISSARD



JEAN PAUL PALLISSARD, ELDEST SON OF Edward, was born in St. Anne, Illinois, January 3, 1871. He attended Valparaiso College and Bloomington Law School. He married Leda Durand of St. Anne and they had two children, Annette and Rosella. John Pallissard practiced law for many years in Watseka, where he made his home after 1901. He remarried Mrs. Mae Russell who has a daughter Lucy Pallissard Fleming, who was adopted by John Pallissard. Lucy has two children, Michael and Joe Anne and lives with her husband Milo Fleming, in Watseka. Mrs. John Pallissard lives at 841 S. 4th, Watseka. Mr. Pallissard died February 12, 1952 at Watseka.

ANNETTE PALLISSARD CAILLOUETTE was born in St. Anne February 5, 1900. She married Virgil Caiouette of Chicago, April 22, 1922. They live at Route #2, Box 1444, Nokomis, Florida.

ROSELLA PALLISSARD was born September 30, 1902. She married Henry J. Theesfeld June 6, 1925. Of this marriage there is one daughter, Dolores Annette. March 3, 1956 she married Frank English who was born near Rushville, July 12, 1893. They live at 1809 Oregon Avenue, Medford, Oregon.

DOLORES ANNETTE THEESFELD WADE was born in Kankakee, October 1, 1926. She graduated from Kankakee High School in 1943 and was married to Walter Lee Wade at Reno, Nevada, December 28, 1950. There are two children, Claudia, born October 23, 1951, and Marguerite Michelle, born March 21, 1956.

CECILE PALLISSARD BEDARD, second child of Edward Pallissard, was born in St. Anne in 1872. She attended public school and St. Anne Academy. She married Dr. U. A. Bedard of Chicago in 1903. Dr. Bedard was born in Quebec and practiced medicine in Chicago and Kankakee until his death in 1934. They had four children; Beatrice, Robert, Jeanne and Gertrude.

BEATRICE BEDARD was born in Chicago October 26, 1904. She attended St. Joseph Seminary in Kankakee and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1930. She lives with her mother at 1164 Maple Street, Kankakee.

ROBERT BEDARD M.D. was born in Chicago October 26th, 1909. He attended Assomption College (Quebec) and graduated from the University of Illinois School of Medicine. He practices medicine in Kankakee and lives at 923 S. Wildwood. He married Margaret Guertin, April, 1935. She was born in Kankakee December 14, 1913. They have three children, Jacqueline, born July 2, 1936; Judith, born October 1, 1938 and Robert, born December 25, 1952. Jacqueline married William Cole and they have a daughter Kathleen born in 1955.

JEANNE BEDARD MIZELLE was born in Chicago January 27, 1911. She graduated from St. Joseph Seminary and had a year of college in Montreal. She received a degree from the University of Illinois in 1935. She married Dr. John Mizelle, a graduate of Notre Dame and a professor of Zoology, the 5th of September, 1936. They have five children: Marguerite, born in South Bend May 12, 1938; Jean, born in South Bend, June 14, 1940; Marie Beatrice, born in South Bend April 12, 1942; Suzanne, born in Ohio December 4, 1943; Charles, born in South Bend October 27, 1944.

GERTRUDE BEDARD SCHAEFFER was born in Kankakee May 1, 1913. She graduated from St. Joseph's Seminary and studied at the College of St. Francis in Joliet and received her degree in Home Economics at the University of Illinois. She married Dr. John Schaeffer, a research chemist for Proctor and Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio. The marriage took place December 28, 1936. They live at 300 Wyoming Ave., Wyoming, Ohio. They have six children: Richard, born October

6, 1937; Anthony, born January 14, 1939; David, born October 6, 1942; Gretchen, born March, 1950; Andrew, born August 17, 1951, Cathy, born January 10, 1953; and John born July 21, 1956.

ARMAND J. PALLISSARD, third child of Edward, was born at St. Anne October 1, 1893. He attended the Pallissard school and the University of Illinois in 1894. He also went to the University of Valparaiso in 1892. He was married to Sarah Daily of Aroma Township in 1896. There were five children of this marriage: Paul, Adele, Arthur, Lucille and Cecile (twins). Sarah Daily Pallissard died July 19, 1936, and is buried in the St. Anne Catholic Cemetery. Armand Pallissard lives with his daughter Cecile at 732 N. Dixie Highway, Momence.

PAUL E. PALLISSARD, oldest son of Armand, was born August 18, 1897 near St. Anne and graduated from Pallissard Public School and from St. Anne High School in 1916. He was married to Ruby Cyrier of St. Anne January 24, 1924. They have three children: Bernard Paul, Dorris Mae and Wayne Edward. Mrs. Ruby Pallissard died March 30, 1931.

BERNARD P. PALLISSARD was born near St. Anne, Illinois, October 24, 1924. He was graduated from Pallissard Public School in 1938 and was married to Rosalie Wildman of Kankakee. They have two children: Sharon Lynn and Gayla. They live at 512 Grand Avenue, Bradley, Illinois.

DORRIS MAE PALLISSARD was born near Papineau, Illinois March 6, 1927. She attended St. Anne High School and graduated from Bradley High School in 1938. She was married to Robert Zedyke of Danforth, Illinois in 1945. They have one child, Karen, born in Kankakee December 16, 1946. Mrs. Dorris Zedyke was married a second time to Leslie Walters of Piper City, Illinois April, 1949. They live at 675 S. McKinley Avenue, Kankakee.

WAYNE E. PALLISSARD was born in Papineau Township March 27, 1931. He graduated from Notre Dame Academy of Bourbonnais in 1946. He married Geraldine Travers at Bradley March 13, 1955. She was born August 12, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Pallissard were both killed in a train and auto accident. Wayne Pallissard served four years in the heavy artillery of the U.S. army and spent 15 months in Korea.

PAUL E. PALLISSARD married a second time March 3, 1933, Lenore DUBY of St. Anne. They had five children: Dale, Paul Edward, Herbert T., Donald Lloyd, and Lois Jean Pallissard. They live in Bourbonnais Township.

DALE PALLISSARD was born near St. Anne, December 15, 1933 and studied at the Pallissard Public School and the Notre Dame Academy at Bourbonnais. He served in the U.S. Army from January 5, 1955 to January 1, 1957 when he was discharged honorably at Ft. Lewis, Washington.

PAUL E. PALLISSARD JR. was born in Aroma near St. Anne January 3, 1935 and died in infancy.

HERBERT T. PALLISSARD was born near St. Anne February 22, 1936, went to Pallissard Grade School and Notre Dame Academy at Bourbonnais and graduated from Bradley High School in May, 1954. He lives with his parents on a farm near Bourbonnais.

DONALD LLOYD PALLISSARD was born in Aroma Township April 27, 1947. He attended Notre Dame Academy and graduated from Bradley High School.

LOIS JEAN PALLISSARD was born near St. Anne August 25, 1938 and was educated at Notre Dame Academy, Bourbonnais and graduated from Bradley High School. She married Max L. Grimstead and they have one child, Michael Lee Grimstead. They live on a farm in Limestone Township.

ADELE PALLISSARD CODERRE, first daughter and second child of Armand Pallissard was born in Aroma Township near St. Anne September 14, 1898. She attended St. Anne Academy and was married to Aylmer L. Coderre, February 14, 1922. Mr. Coderre was born at Danforth, Illinois September 3, 1897 where he attended the public schools. Four children were born: Juliette, John, Richard and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Alymer Coderre live on the old Edward Pallissard farm where Paulin Narcisse Pallissard settled when he came to America. It is now a large and modern, up-to-date farm.

JULIETTE CODERRE WATSON, oldest daughter of Adele Coderre, was born at Lafayette Indiana, February 26, 1923. She graduated from the St. Anne Community High School in 1941 and received a Bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois, as well as an M.A. in education at the same University. She was married to Harold Watson February 11, 1950 at Champaign, Illinois. He was born at Sausalito, California in 1923 and attended the St. Louis Country Day School and received a Bachelor's degree at Princeton and a Ph.D. in Chemistry at the University of Illinois. Their present address is Danville, Virginia. There are three children: Richard, born August 31, 1952; Virginia, born June 4, 1954; and Julie, born September 30, 1955, all at Beacon, New York.

JOHN CODERRE, second child of Aylmer and Juliette Coderre, was born in Chicago, August 28, 1924. He died in Chicago at the age of 6.

RICHARD CODERRE, the third child, was born at Chicago November 20, 1925. He attended public and Parochial Schools in St. Anne and also the St. Anne Community High School. He received an A.B. degree at the University of Illinois and a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He

married Julie Viedt of Maplewood, New Jersey at Short Hills, New Jersey May 7, 1955. Julie Viedt was born in San Francisco in 1930. She was educated at the public schools of Maplewood and the South Orange High School. She received a B.A. at Wellesley, Massachusetts and an M.A. at Columbia. They have two children: Harold, born February 17, 1957 and Barbara, born June 19, 1958.

MARGARET CODERRE PRATT, the fourth child, was born in Chicago April 27, 1930. She attended the public and parochial schools in St. Anne and the St. Anne Community High School. She attended Mount St. Mary's College, Milwaukee, and received a bachelor's degree in Commerce from the University of Illinois. She married Captain John Pratt of Plymouth, Wisconsin at St. Anne August 11, 1956. John D. Pratt was born at San Antonio, Texas in 1928. He graduated from Plymouth High School and received a Bachelor Degree in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois. He is a career Army Officer at Aberdeen, Maryland.

ARTHUR ROBERT PALLISSARD was born near St. Anne March 14, 1900 and attended St. Anne Academy and St. Anne High School from which he graduated in 1918. In 1924 he was married to Leonore Cheffer of St. Anne. Mr. Arthur Pallissard and partner have a train of trucks at West Pullman, Illinois. They live at 9047 S. Cottage Grove, Chicago.

LUCILLE AND CECILE PALLISSARD, twin daughters of Armand and Sarah Pallissard, were born November 13, 1909. Lucille died in infancy and Cecile was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Anne, and graduated from St. Anne High School. She was married to George Yott in 1932. They have four children: Katheryn, Frances, Joanne and Rita May.

RICHARD YOTT, was born at Momence July 22, 1933. He went to St. Patrick's Academy and after working at the Locomotive Company at LaGrange he married Shirley Lecuyer. They have two children: Renee born the 5th of April, 1956 and Ritchie, born the 15th of March, 1957. He served two years in the U.S. Army beginning in April, 1953.

DOROTHY YOTT was born at Momence June 26, 1935. She graduated from St. Patrick's Academy, in Momence and went one year to St. Frances College, Joliet.

KATHERINE YOTT was born in Momence August 5, 1939. She graduated from Momence High School.

FRANCES YOTT NEWBERRY was born in Momence July 16, 1939. She went to Momence High School and married Jack Newberry February 16, 1958.

JEAN YOTT was born in Momence March 3, 1945. She attended St. Patrick's Academy.

RITA MAY YOTT was born at Momence March 10, 1955. she attends St. Patrick's Academy.

LEONIE PALLISSARD, fourth child of Edward Pallissard was born in St. Anne November 11, 1875. She was a graduate of St. Anne Academy and married Dr. Aimé Paul Heineck of Chicago, October 30, 1906. She died April 10, 1951. Dr. Aimé Paul Heineck was born in Bordeaux, France, March 10, 1870. He died in Chicago at his home at 4810 Drexel Boulevard April 8, 1958 at the age of 88. They had 6 children: Aimée Pauline, Irene, Camille, Aimé Paul, Edouard and Joffre.

AIMÉE HEINECK, oldest child of Aimé Paul Heineck and Léonie Pallissard Heineck, was born August 19, 1907. She received a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago and an M.A. at Middlebury College. She married Carl A. Rupert, March 13, 1942. They have one daughter, Renée Léonie Rupert, born February 5, 1943. They live at 429 Sherwood Road, LaGrange, Illinois.

IRENE HEINECK MCADAM, second child of Aime Paul Heineck and Leonie Pallissard Heineck, was born August 14, 1909. She received a Ph.B. from the University of Chicago. She married Joseph F. McAdam, February 1, 1930. They have two children: Joseph McAdam III, born August 30, 1932 who has a B.E. from Johns Hopkins, and Paul McAdam, born January 31, 1933, who has a B.A. from Johns Hopkins. 4922 Lindsay Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

CAMILLE HEINECK was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 22, 1910 and attended Frances Parker High School in Chicago. She also attended the University of Chicago from which College she received her Ph.B. in 1931. She was married to Lieutenant G. Dietrich, U.S.N.R. in 1940. Camille died on January 11, 1953.

AIMÉ PAUL HEINECK JR. was born July 22, 1912. He received a B.S. at the University of Chicago. He died October 20, 1945.

EDOUARD HEINECK, was born February 21, 1914. He died March 24, 1916.

JOFFRE HEINECK sixth child of Aimé Paul and Léonie Pallissard Heineck, was born September 21, 1919. He received a B.S. from the University of Chicago. He married Joan Kammerer. They have three children: Joffre, born August 16, 1943; Camille, born September 21, 1945; and Gregory, born April 6, 1950. Their address is Hunting Mill Road, Route 2, Box 207, Vienna, Virginia.

HENRY PALLISSARD the fifth child of Edward Pallissard was born January 18, 1878. He attended St. Viator College and was married February 11, 1907 to Jean Stockton. She was born in 1885 and graduated from Martinton High School and attended Teacher's College and taught school for many years. They live at 135 River, Bourbonnais. They have four children: Laura, Ulric, Roger and Eunice.

LAURA PALLISSARD PANKEY was born in Aroma Township November 23, 1907. She graduated from St. Anne High School and also from nursing school in Chicago. She was married to Germain A. de Venecia, who was born in Dagupan, Phillipines in 1905. He died from wounds received at the hands of the Japanese, September 5, 1945. They had three children: Roger who was born in 1933 and died in infancy; Jean de Venecia Ross, who was born in the Phillipines in 1935, and is married to Anthony Ross of Chicago, December 10, 1954; and Pamela Pankey, who was born in 1940 and who lives with her mother in Chicago. Mrs. DeVenecia married in 1946 William Pankey and lives at 7114 S. Constance Avenue, Chicago.

ULRIC PALLISSARD, second child of Henry Pallissard was born in Aroma Township October 5, 1913. He graduated from St. Anne High School and was married to Elsie Christensen in 1941. She was born in 1919. They live in Chicago at 7811 S. Yates.

EUNICE PALLISSARD PARRINO, third child of Henry Pallissard was born in Aroma Township May, 1918. In 1939 she married Frank J. Parrino and they live in Chicago at 3134 W. 84th St.

ROGER PALLISSARD, fourth child of Henry Pallissard, was born in Aroma Township in May, 1919 and was married to Doris Blanchette in 1940 at Kankakee. He was born in 1921. They live in Kankakee and have two children: Michele, born in 1945; and Patricia, born in 1950.

ALEXINE PALLISSARD, sixth child of Edward Pallissard was born at St. Anne, March 12, 1880. She died in Missoula, Montana in 1948.

LEA PALLISSARD DESCHAMPS, seventh child of Edward Pallissard was born in St. Anne January 15, 1883. She was married to Ulric Deschamps of Missoula, Montana, February 27, 1911. They had no children.





The Union troops at Corinth, Mississippi. Courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society

ARMAND PALLISSARD



THE THIRD CHILD of Paulin Pallissard and Soline Roger Pallissard, was born in L'Isle en Dodon the 22nd of January, 1840, and was a student at the military school of St. Cyr before he came to the United States. When the Civil War broke out he and his father helped raise an infantry company in the 53rd Regiment of Volunteers, and he enlisted January, 1862. There is a letter written by Mark Bassett to Edward Lecour, dated May 27, 1896, which tells of his promotion from Sergeant to Captain. "I can hear his voice still, which in times of excitement gave a broken French accent to English words, as for instance when

there was disorderly talking in the ranks which offended his true military idea of discipline, I can hear him order "silance" in the ranks instead of "si-lence". The battle of the Hatchie took place October 5, 1862, the day Lieutenant Armand Pallissard died of a canister shot.

"The 53rd regiment had been stationed in and around Bolivar and La Grange, Tennessee, in the early fall of '62. It had been engaged in the seige of Corinth and for meritorious conduct on the skirmish line it had been furnished with Springfield rifles. When the news came that the Rebels were coming up from the South in force to attack Corinth, we were ordered to meet them". The adjutant general's report continues: "October 4th moved toward the Hatchie River and on the 5th engaged four times their number of the enemy who were retreating from Corinth."

Mark Bassett continues: "Major Earl rode up and seeing us in confusion with no officer asked: "Who is in command of this Company?" Moses Wilkins, the tallest man in the Company, hence always at the right of it, and next to me, replied, "All the officers are killed or wounded." The Major, seeing that I was acting orderly said to me, "Throw down that musket, take the sword off that officer and take command of the Company." That officer was Lieutenant Pallissard who was lying on his face in front of us, just as he had fallen dead. Wilkins then took him by his left shoulder, and turned him on his back so as to get at the belt fastening, unbuckled the belt and removed it, then turned the breathless body back again on its face just as it fell a few minutes before, then removed sword and fastenings and assisted in putting it on me and then I assumed command..... The next morning we buried our dead just as we found them on the field with only their army blankets around them. The sword taken from Lieutenant Pallissard's body I prized greatly and fully expected to bring it back north, but the fates of war would not have it that way, for it was taken from me when I was made a prisoner in the disastrous charge on the rebel breast-works at Jackson, Mississippi on Sunday morning, July 12, 1865 at which battle the whole First Brigade of the 4th Division was badly cut to pieces and the colors of the 53rd and also of some other Regiments were captured."

Others of Company E. in this engagement were: Captain Charles Vaughn who died October 30, 1862 of wounds he received that day. Also Mark C. Wheeler, Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Crawford and Leander Cunningham were present. On the 8th of October, a telegram of congratulations for the small victory of the Hatchie was sent by Abraham Lincoln to Captain McClanahan.



ALEXINE PALLISSARD



WHEN I WAS A child my father arranged for me to take French lessons with his aunt, Madame Alexine Rondy. My sister Dodie and I were going to St. Joseph Seminary run by the Congregation de Notre Dame nuns, and he was afraid we would not speak proper French. So two afternoons a week we stopped at Tante Alexine's after school. We thought of it as a chore, but it was the luckiest thing that ever happened to us, and the hours that we spent with Tante Alexine gave us a life-long interest in France, and an ability to read and to converse.

Tante Alexine was also an exquisite needlewoman. It was she who made the baptism dresses of most of the babies in the family. She knitted beautifully, too, and taught me how to. In fact she had me knit her some long black drawers to save her arthritic knees. It was a complicated ribbed stitch which, alas, I can't remember now. My friends laughed at me while I was making them, over a period of several months.

Alexine Pallissard was born November 20, 1841. She had left her native town of L'Isle en Dodon, in Haute Garonne, in 1856. The family had come to Illinois with their mother and brothers to join their father, Paulin Narcisse Pallissard. He had come the previous year and had bought land near Saint Anne, Illinois. He already had a house built for them when they arrived. Both girls had received some schooling before they left their native land and soon they were placed in the "Pallissard" School which was on their father's land. Perhaps they also went to the Seminary which was established in St. Anne about the time that they settled near there. At any rate, I do know that Tante Alexine somewhere along the way had picked up excellent taste in reading and was a grammarian at heart. She ordered her books from Toulouse and the bindings had to be fine. I have her birthday presents to me over the years, among them a beautiful copy of the *Lettres de Mme. de Sévigné* bound in red leather, and *La Case de L'Oncle Tom* which I found out years later was *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Even the text books she used were those used by the University of Toulouse, and I never had any trouble with "participes passés" because she was so thorough.

When you went to your French lesson at Madame Rondy's you took a deep breath as you rang the bell and braced yourself. Usually a stout pink cheeked girl from France answered the door. Madame Rondy lived with her son Joseph and his wife Jeanette. They often sent to France to get a servant who was french-speaking, so your lesson began on the door-sill as you greeted Thérèse.

Madame Rondy was always seated in the library waiting for her young visitor with the books on the table before her. There was the grim black exercise book chuck full of irregular verbs, and the nice illustrated LaFontaine, cheerful and gay. Often MaTante would put aside a translation that she was doing. When she was sixty-five she took up Polish, I remember. There were some Polish nuns in the neighborhood and she thought if they could read Polish so could she. Madame Rondy's lessons were not all grammar. Manners were important to her, and she was insistent that her great nieces learn how to enter a room properly, head up, with an immediate "Bonjour ma tante" on the tip of the tongue. We used small talk, no tutoyer at all, standing for a few minutes, before we settled down at the big library table. If there was time at the end of our hour, we would be allowed to look into the big kaleidoscope which her father Paulin Narcisse had made out of waxed walnut. It was as big as a T.V. set and as much fun.

Letter writing was very important to Tante Alexine. She insisted that we write her in French when we went away to school, or when we went on vacation. It was a terrible chore, for pen and ink was necessary and the letter had to be drafted in pencil first. I knew my style would be compared to her love, Mme. de Sévigné, and I suffered. I still have some of her letters written to me when I was in boarding school. She is so glad that I am doing well in French and asks what I am studying and reading.

I remember well some of her pet ideas. She would tell me, a child of ten, about how Languedoc was preferable to Languedoc's. She had no use for Napoleon and considered him an upstart. One must be careful of one's accent, not to be classified as provincial. Now this was a woman who came from a small town near Toulouse. Any one who has ever been there knows the accent. It is as distinct as Brooklynese in America. Yet she was aware of it and on her guard against it.

Perhaps she was right about Languedoc. Tocqueville says it had the best roads in France and that travel between Toulouse and Bordeaux and Agde, improved by the Canal du Midi, was further facilitated by the excellent condition of the roads which were kept open even in the depths of winter. At any rate no one could call her provincial, and she opened wide horizons to all of her pupils.

Tante Alexine had married John Rondy in 1873 and had two children, Joseph Rondy, and Ninette Rondy. She made her home as I have said with her son, as she was widowed for a long time. Mme. Rondy died in 1919 at the home of her son.

JOSEPH RONDY was born at Kankakee, November 23, 1877. He graduated from St. Rose School and also attended St. Viator College. He married Jeanette Bergeron of Chicago in 1911. She was born January 20, 1888, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. V. A. Bergeron. Two children were born: Elizabeth Alexine and Joseph John Jr.

ELIZABETH RONDY BARNES was born in Kankakee March 13, 1912. She graduated from St. Patrick's High School and attended the Federal School of Commercial Art. She was married October 21, 1954 to Marion William Barnes. They live at 1701 Forest Avenue, Wilmette. William Barnes was born in Dunkirk, New York, December 17, 1905. He received his B.S. in Chemical Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh in June, 1927. He married Mary Ransil of Pittsburgh in June, 1927. There are five children of this marriage: William, died in infancy; Shirley, born September, 1930; Thomas, born January, 1932; David, born May, 1937; and Jeanne Marie, born May, 1947.

JOSEPH RONDY JR. was born May 3, 1914 at Kankakee and was graduated from St. Patrick's High School in 1934 and from St. Viator College in 1938. He received his Ph.D. in English at the University of Illinois in June, 1955. He married Ruth Dorgan of Baton Rouge, Louisiana in August of 1956. He is teaching at Ripon College. They have a son, John Dorgan, born July 11, 1957.

NINETTE RONDY was born in Kankakee October 24, 1879 and was graduated from St. Joseph Seminary in 1896. She was married to Gabriel Franchere Jr.⁶⁶ on November 6, 1906. Two children were born, Aline and Claire Franchere. Gabriel Franchere was born in Chicago September 5, 1878 and was graduated from St. Ignatius College in 1898. Ninette died September 9, 1956 in Chicago. Mr. Franchere died in May, 1959.

ALINE FRANCHERE BORCHART was born January 19, 1908 in Chicago. She graduated from St. Xavier's Academy in June, 1926 and was married to Harold Borchardt on August 10, 1946. Harold Borchardt was born at Graff, Iowa, December 22, 1909. He graduated from St. Joseph High School in Farley, Iowa in 1926 and served in the U.S. Army. They live at 7243 Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago 49. She works for Lakeside Press.

CLARE FRANCHERE HARTMAN was born in Chicago November 12, 1914 and graduated from Aquinas High School in 1933. She married Albert G. Hartman at Notre Dame Church in August, 1939. Albert Hartman was born at Fostoria, Ohio, September 5, 1910 and graduated from St. Windlin School and from Tiffin Business University. From this marriage four children were born, David, July 9, 1941; Mary Clare, August 8, 1941; Dorothea, June 7, 1943; and Roger, April 6, 1948. They live at 7243 Ridgeland, Chicago 49.



LEONIE PALLISSARD



ON FEBRUARY 5, 1843, Leonie, the second daughter of Paulin and Solina Pallissard was born in L'Isle en Dodon. She made her first communion at St. Sernin, Toulouse, and at the age of 13, came to St. Anne with her mother and sister and brothers to join their father Paulin Pallissard. She attended schools in Aroma Township and was married to Joseph Lecours on January 26, 1864 in St. Anne. The marriage contract of Leonie Pallissard was drawn up the preceding day by Maitre LeMoine, in accordance with Article 1556 of the Napoleonic Code, carefully supervised by her oldest brother Edward who was the man of affairs of the family.⁶⁷ In it Solina Roger Pallissard, resident and landowner of L'Isle en Dodon now residing in St. Anne, Comté of Kankakee, gives to her daughter Leonie as dowery the sum of 7600 francs for parcels of land in Haute Garonne. The paper was immediately sent to L'Isle en Dodon to be recorded there. As the money could not have been taken out of France any other way, Paulin must have welcomed Joseph as a suitor in more ways than one.

Joseph Lecour



JOSEPH LECOURS was born August 12, 1932, in LaChenaie, Assomption, province of Quebec, and was the oldest son of Louis and Christine Morin Lecour. When Joseph was 12, his father died and the family moved to St. Luc. His mother became the housekeeper for their pastor and he took a job as nightwatchman in the storehouse of August Gauthier. He worked for a while in Vermont trying to learn English, but he disliked the blue laws of that state because he was reprimanded for whistling on Sunday.

In 1856 he made the acquaintance of Père J. N. Gingras, who was planning to go to Aurora and Joseph asked to go along. The usual way to travel from Canada to Illinois was to take the Ottawa (Canada) River to Detroit and then the Michigan Central Railroad to New Buffalo which was as far as the tracks went. At that time the Michigan Central Railroad was trying to get permission to run over the tracks of the Illinois Central into Chicago. There was a good deal of opposition to this, as all the hotel and hack people wanted as many depots as possible. New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan at the Indiana and Michigan line, being the end of the railroad, it was up to the tired traveller to find his way into Chicago the best way he could. He could take a lake steamer, for the last stage of his trip; or he could hire a wagon or take a long walk around the southern end of Lake Michigan into the city.



The day book in which they recorded their sales and expenses, begins in May of 1859. The first item in the book read: - to balance on trade, Mrs. F. Marcotte ...eighty-seven cents. On the next day a man named Forgues was paid two dollars for work done, and he takes it out in merchandise: sugar, eggs and rice. On the 22nd of May, Peter Mukautz is paid \$1.50 for whitewashing. There were no sales for it was Sunday, but the expenses are noted down: a buying trip to Chicago costs \$18, freight is \$7.75. Lumber is \$2.70 and they bought a pair of scales from Sam Kenega, much needed to measure out rice and sugar.

By Monday (May 23, 1859) the new firm of Marshall and Lecour is ready for business and open their first charge account. It is W. G. Swannel who buys on credit: one lamp for \$4 and 2 gallons of milk for ten cents. On the same day Mr. Mukautz comes back for seven dozen eggs at seven cents. The general expenses are listed: \$1.50 for a glass jar (for the sugar); five cents for gum arabic and books, 75¢. Perhaps these last items are for the young bookkeeper. There is an inventory of \$2,027 which lists alpaca, merino, flannel, shirting, denim, lawn, bonnet-ribbon, shawls, mitts and hoods. That Mr. Lecour is a bachelor is apparent from his day book, which notes what he pays for his washing.

A year passes and the firm is still in business as the day book testifies.

Henry Mann came in on June 27, 1860 and bought one and one half gallons of syrup for \$1.02; three and one half pounds of rice for 25 cents, and sugar for fifty cents. On the same day Louis Bellish bought two yellow dishes for 35 cents., one half pound of tea for thirty-eight cents, one pound salaratus, pepper and nutmeg for twenty cents; then Mrs. Alex Caron bought one pound candles for twenty-five cents; William G. Swannel, one half gallon molasses for twenty-five cents and Octave Bigonnesse purchases forty yards of sheeting for \$3.62.

But toward the end of 1863 Joseph Lecour was thinking of marriage. He had decided to marry Miss Leonie Pallissard, daughter of Paulin Narcisse Pallissard of St. Anne. They were married January 24, 1864, at St. Anne Church, leaving there that afternoon. It was a very cold day and the wedding party crossed the Kankakee River on the ice, on the way to Kankakee. The newly married couple soon were identified with the French colony of the city, taking part in the Literary Club meetings, the plays presented, and the activities centering around St. Viator's College.

With the birth of their children, two boys and four girls, who lived to maturity and three who died in infancy, Thérèse, Joseph and Léon, Mrs. Lecour could no longer help her husband in the store. First came the boys, Louis Paul and Edward Armand, then four girls Marie, Alexine, Rosella and Louise. Mr. Lecour's sister, Philomène, had married Joseph Gélino, and their family of five, Arthur, Blanche, Bertha, Charles, and Alec were the best of friends with the Lecour children. They all went to the same schools, the girls to St. Joseph Seminary, which had been established in 1865 by a group of French Canadian nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Most of the boys went to St. Viator's College in Bourbonnais and many of them were sent to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal, as was my father, Edward Lecour.

The Joseph Lecour family lived with his wife's father, the P. N. Pallissard family on Dearborn Avenue until the 15th of May, 1888. At that time Mr. Lecour bought the T. G. McCullough residence in Block 13, north of the Armory on



Indiana Avenue. His incidental expenses getting the house ready to move in were \$811.46, but his day book does not show what he paid for it.

Upon the termination of the Lecour and Marshall partnership, the former became associated with Joseph Gelino in the drygoods business. Their store was located on the south side of East Court Street in the east half of the 100 block. Mr. Lecour retired from the Gelino partnership in 1867 on account of ill health. With Noel Brosseau as a partner he went into the grain and lumber business on the northeast corner of Oak St. and East Ave. This venture proved disastrous and he started again as a clerk and accumulating capital, he opened his own dry goods business in 1870 on the southeast corner of Court St. and Schuyler Avenue.

In 1887 Joseph Lecour put up the building which still bears his name on the northwest corner of Court St. and Dearborn Ave. On plans and specifications drawn up by S. H. Hamilton for \$20, the building was erected by contractor J. Lebeau for \$7,620. The store on the ground floor was first occupied by the new firm of Babst and Lecour, the latter being Edward A., son of Joseph Lecour. The rental was \$50 per month. Among those who rented the upper rooms were Miss Sue Small, B. L. Gibbs, Louis Proulx, Mrs. Uran, Edward Babst, Alexis Granger and the Kankakee Loan and Investment (now the Kankakee Federal and Loan Association).



In a copy of the Courier d'illinois dated July, 1890 is found an account of this building. "The 4th of July we had two fire scares. One amounted to little, but the other might have been bad. Fire broke out in the shed in back of the furniture store of Mr. Nichols (the Lecour block). Happily that day the firemen were on the qui vive, and the fire was put out in a few moments. The losses amounted to little more than \$400, all covered by insurance. To repay the firemen for their work, Mr. Lecour gave them a great supper at the Hotel Fenouille, on the eve of the Fourth, to show them that he appreciated their services in saving from fire his magnificent brick block! (The Hotel Fenouille erected in 1886 by James M. Lillie is now known as the Alamo.)

It was in 1889 that the firm of J. Lecour and Sons was formed with Joseph Lecour's two sons, Louis Paul and Edward Armand, the junior members. At that time the store was located in its present location on Court St. It then was three stories high and had an elevator, one of the few in town. The business increased so that the firm expanded, taking in the Diehl and Pallissard buildings to the

east (now Walgreens) and the second and third floors of the Umbach building to the west. In the latter location the firm sold carpets, draperies, and bedding. This was the set-up when the disastrous fire of 1934 occurred and in the rebuilding, the third floor was eliminated. After the fire the firm limited itself to ladies wear and accessories.

For many years after the death of Joseph Lecour in 1918, the firm was a partnership of the two sons.



On January 26, 1914, the Joseph Lecours celebrated their golden wedding. Here they are around the dinner table at the home of their oldest son, Louis Paul Lecour.

THE KANKAKEE TIMES.

W. GRADY & Co., Proprietors.

"It comes the Herald of a new world, grows from a nation's lumbering at its birth."—John Bunyan.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878.

Independent Tribes.

FOR COOPER,
OF New York.

WILLIAM F. GARY,
of New York.

of New York State Tribes.

For the State of New York.

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of New York State Tribes.

For the State of New York.

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Governmental Convention Meeting.

Having to do more by his orator, the speaker's participation in the meeting at Chicago on Wednesday last, and his largely attended address at the same could mean the more good citizens from this country and throughout the States were present. The first was an address by the speaker, who had the honor to speak at the Convention on Wednesday at Chicago, one hour before the meeting of the Convention in the City of Chicago, the chairman. The following were chosen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries: Vice-President, Messrs. W. H. Bond, M. M. Houston, George N. Brown, J. F. Wall, James H. Hays, R. M. Staley, J. H. Colby, Wm. C. Travis, R. A. D. W. Hanks, C. W. Stewart, Wm. Washburn, Samuel Libbey, Secretaries: A. C. Cameron, J. A. Newman, M. M. Conner, S. P. Tull, Dr. F. E. Anderson, H. F. Callahan, J. Newton, W. H. Cook, Charles Springer.

Mr. Waverly delivered an excellent address, in which he said that the Independent Convention, held at Chicago, was a success. He said that the Convention was a success, and that the people of the United States were to be congratulated. He said that the Convention was a success, and that the people of the United States were to be congratulated.

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Independent Congressional Convention.

Mon. G. W. Foster nominated by Acclamation.

Presently at a meeting of the Independent Congressional Convention, held at Chicago, on Wednesday last, the following were nominated: Messrs. W. H. Bond, M. M. Houston, George N. Brown, J. F. Wall, James H. Hays, R. M. Staley, J. H. Colby, Wm. C. Travis, R. A. D. W. Hanks, C. W. Stewart, Wm. Washburn, Samuel Libbey, Secretaries: A. C. Cameron, J. A. Newman, M. M. Conner, S. P. Tull, Dr. F. E. Anderson, H. F. Callahan, J. Newton, W. H. Cook, Charles Springer.

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New Advertisements. ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

KANKAKEE BUSINESS DIRECTORY, DRY GOODS.

H. SEEBERGER, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; sewing machine Needles; agent for the Butterick Patterns. No. 15 Court Street.

JOSEPH LECOUR, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, &c. 28 Court-st.

J. GELINO & BRO., No. 12 Court St., dealers in foreign and domestic Dry Goods, fancy goods, notions, carpets, &c., at low prices.

T. DORION, No. 16 Court-st., dealer in fancy goods, millinery goods, notions, carpets, oil cloths, window shades. Cash House.

CLOTHING.

JOHN G. KNECHT--Ready-made Clothing and furnishing goods, corner Court and East ave.

GROCERS.

C. J. WULFFE & BRO., dealers in Groceries, C. and Provisions, cigars, tobacco, confectionery, &c. No. 5 East avenue.

Inter-State INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of Chicago



Open from September 6 to October 9, 1878. THE GREAT WESTERN CENTENNIAL!

Spring and Summer Goods.

The old and RELIABLE House

JOHN G. KNECHT

Fashionable Spring & Summer Goods.

HARD TIMES BED ROCK PRICES!

I have the latest style of silk hats, made expressly for

My line of Felt Hats is as varied as usual, and I can suit everybody, in style or price.

My general stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Suspensers, Neckties, Undergarments, &c., is as extensive as inspection.

If you want FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES, call on **JOHN G. KNECHT,** Court St., Kankakee, Ill.

For Coal or Wood!



"Leonie Pallissard Lecour, wife of Joseph Lecour, at the age of 82 holding great-granddaughter Phyllis Roy."



LOUIS PAUL LECOUR, the first child of Joseph and Leonie Lecour was born in Kankakee November 24, 1864. He attended St. Viator College and married Emma Bachant on November 13, 1888 in Kankakee. Emma Bachant, daughter of Amédie and Mary Bachant was born January 14, 1868 in Kankakee. There are two children: Paul and Doreen. Louis Lecour was a partner in the firm of J. Lecour & Sons until the time of his death, February 15, 1935. Mrs. Lecour makes her home with her daughter Doreen at 969 S. Chicago Avenue, Kankakee.

Emma Bachant Lecour as a bride and at the age of ninety.



PAUL LECOUR, son of Louis P. Lecour and Emma Bachant Lecour, was born at Kankakee July 30, 1894. He attended Kankakee High School and the University of Illinois. He served in the U.S. Army from 1914 to 1916. He married Jeanette Granger, the daughter of George and Laura Granger.⁶⁸ She was educated at St. Joseph Seminary and graduated from St. Mary of the Woods. The Lecours have two children: Jacqueline and L. Paul Lecour Jr. Mr . Lecour owns and operates Lecour's ready to wear store, 230 E. Court St., Kankakee. they live at 915 S. Greenwood, Kankakee.

JACQUELINE LECOUR GIBBONS was born in Kankakee September 26, 1922. She graduated from Kankakee High School in June 1940 and attended Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri. She married John E. Gibbons on December 6, 1947. He was born January 16, 1918 at Dwight, Illinois. He attended schools in that city and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1941. He was in the United States Army for 3 years. He is now a partner in the Frank Gibbons Grain Co. at Dwight where the family live. They have two children: Paula, born October 23, 1948 and John E. Jr. born March 24, 1957.

L. PAUL LECOUR JR. was born at Kankakee March 17, 1924. He was graduated from the Kankakee High School in June, 1942. He attended Notre Dame University, was in the United States Navy for three years and graduated from Bradley Technological School with a B.S. in 1950. He is a partner in the Lecour Smith Motors Co., 1102 Main St., Peoria, Illinois.

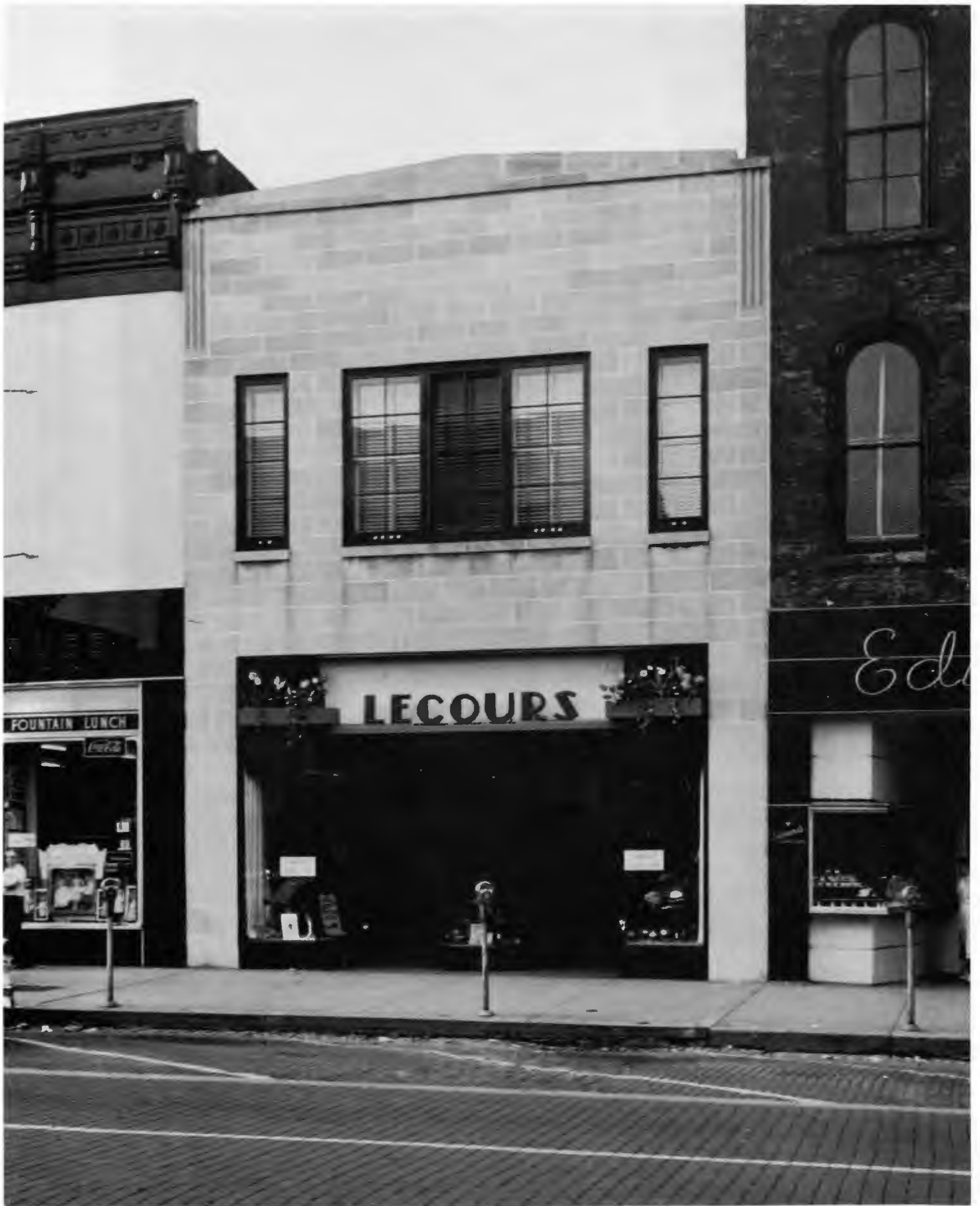
DOREEN LECOUR YEATES, second child of Louis and Emma Lecour, was born in Kankakee May 9, 1896. She is a graduate of St. Joseph Seminary, class of 1914. She married Harry Yeates, September 29, 1919. He was born August 25, 1893 in Bradley and attended the schools of that city. He served with the United States Army in World War I. Mr. Yeates died in Kankakee September 3, 1945. There are four children of this marriage: Harry, Gloria, Judith and Mark.

HARRY YEATES, oldest son of Doreen and Harry Yeates, was born in Kankakee, October 4, 1922. He graduated from St. Patrick's High School in 1939 and received a B.A. degree from Notre Dame University in 1944. He served in the Army from 1944 to 1946 in the South Pacific theatre and was honorably discharged. He is at present employed by The R. H. Donnelley Corporation and makes his home at 1360 Lake Shore Drive.

GLORIA YEATES, oldest daughter of Doreen and Harry yeates was born in Kankakee April 8, 1927 and after three years of high school at St. Patrick's she graduated from St. Mary's Academy in Denver, Colorado in June, 1945. She attended Loretto Heights College in Denver, from 1949 through 1954. She was employed with Vogue Magazine in Chicago and New York. She is now with the firm of O'Brien and Sexton Associates in Chicago and lives at 61 E. Goethe, Chicago.

JUDITH YEATES EBEL was born at Kankakee July 6, 1929. She attended St. Patrick's High School and after graduation in 1947 she studied nursing at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Chicago and received a degree from Loyola University June, 1950. She was married to Clifton Ebel, September 1, 1951 in Kankakee and from this marriage the following children were born: Kevin Ebel, September 9, 1953 and Matthew Ebel, March 29, 1956. The Ebels live at 712 W. Bartlett Court, Peoria, Illinois.

MARK ANDREW YEATES, younger son of Doreen and Harry Yeates, was born in Kankakee on September 28, 1939 and attended St. Patrick's High School, graduating in June of 1957. He is living at home at 969 S. Chicago Avenue, Kankakee.





Lecours is now a partnership with the children of Louis and Edward participating: Paul Lecour and his sister, Mrs. Harry Yeates; Julia Lecour Bowe, and Josephine Lecour Freborg.



EDWARD LECOUR was born September 26, 1866, the second son of Joseph and Leonie (Pallissard) Lecour. He was born into a home where both parents spoke French, for his mother had come over from Southern France just ten years before, and had married his father, a French Canadian. His father was a struggling young storekeeper and his mother helped her husband in the store. They were members of the St. Rose of Lima parish and their names are listed together with the Dorion, Goudreau, Brosseau, Gelino, Fortin, Bachant, Grandpre, Mellanson, Latourneau, Bergeron and St. Germain families.

Four sisters succeeded each other into the world and it was soon time to think of education. The boys were sent to the school at St. Rose of Lima, and the girls to St. Joseph Seminary. After a time, Edward and Louis, the oldest son, were sent to St. Viator College⁶⁹ in Bourbonnais. From 1882 to 1884 Edward went to

the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. Among Edward's papers is a letter as follows: "He has shown himself to be intelligent and a very good young man." It was written by the director of studies of the Seminary.

Edward worked for a while for his uncle, Fred Pallissard in Fowler, Indiana, but in 1887 he started in business in Kankakee, renting a store from his father for \$50 a month, and taking as partner, Ed. Babst. This was a shirt-tailed venture and Edward was back working for his father before long. In 1889 Joseph Lecour took both of his sons into partnership and the firm of J. Lecour and Sons was formed. The store occupied the lot now occupied by Walgreens, the present Lecour property, and the Umbach lot west of it. It was three stories, and had one of the few elevators in town.

In 1895, Edward got a passport and decided on a long leisurely trip abroad. His little notebook, neat and methodical, shows how well prepared and organized he was. It lists all the places and relatives he plans to visit. There is a little check beside each name after he has been there. His list of people who are to receive presents is neatly ticked off, too, with the gift for each.

His tickets for the North German Lloyd Steamer "Saale", sailing February 18, from Hoboken, cost him \$134.80. He spends three days in New York, visiting his mother's relatives, the De Milhaus (Phyllis de Grenon) and the Hills (Cécile Roger). He takes a letter of credit for \$350 and as soon as he reaches London, he sends a cable home which costs him 7s 6d. From Gaze and Co. he buys a round trip ticket, London, Paris, Rome, London, for \$127. He does the usual sights in each city and pays some visits as well. He calls on Mme. Demare, the daughter of G. P. A. Healey on Boulevard Malesherbes.

After Paris he heads for Bordeaux, where he visits the Pierre Roger family. The Joseph Rogers take him to hear Lakmé. Friday the 15th of March he is nearing the focal point of his pilgrimage. He hires a carriage to take him from Auch to Villefranche, where he stops with the Coutens family. On the 16th he sees L'Isle en Dodon and the home of his grandparents. He "walked out in the country, visited Gariac, the old home of Dr. Roger, square stone house, stone and brick porch, fine oak trees, garden. Went to see Bois Brunet, the ancient castle of the Pallissard commanding site on top of hill, square stone building with two towers in front. It is now possessed by the Laffont family, the mother of the Laffont was a Pallissard. Next he saw in town the home of (grand) parents. It stood facing the tour de ville with garden opposite, large stone house retired from street, with wall and grating. Forty years ago the moat was in front of the house. On a plaque at town hall is name of P. Pallissard and Pallissard Cadet."

Edward spent about a week in and around L'Isle en Dodon. The old couple, the Paulin Pallissards, with whom Edward had grown up, had died about four years before. They must have talked a great deal about what they had left behind. The property that Edward was visiting, as he walked about the countryside, included various farms that had been in his mother's dowry.

Edward goes on to Rome where he visits an old friend, Father Rivard at the Canadian College. He does all the usual sights and then starts north to Switzerland and then to Germany. He spent almost a month in the last country and I wonder if it was before or after his trip that he learned German. His Baedeker is annotated in English, and shows how profoundly it affected him. Berlin took four days and he saw the Kaiser twice, riding on a black horse.

He took another North German Lloyd Steamship home and reached New York May 1st. He went to the Casino theatre with his cousin, Charles Hill his first night back. On the night he reached Chicago, he went to see Nat Goodwin in "A Gilded Fool". His \$350 seems to have stretched a long way.

His trip, of course, broadened his whole life. It gave him an interest in other languages, and he learned German and Spanish. He was interested in art and always subscribed to "The International Studio". He loved music, played the piano and violin, and owned his own piano as soon as he had a house of his own. His sisters all played and his sister Rosella had an especial gift of a fine voice. His aunt Philomene Lecour Gelino had been organist at Notre Dame Cathedral in Montreal before she came to live in Kankakee.

Edward read voraciously all his life. He bought good books, and loved rare bindings. He had a Frenchman's love of home and the library was his sanctum.





His father before him was a collector and had bought part of the famous Chiniquy Library at the time it was put up for sale.

On February 27, 1900 Edward Lecour married Mabel Canavan of St. Joseph, Michigan at St. Joseph's Chapel in that city. She was the daughter of James Canavan and Ann Kingsley Canavan. He was one of a large family of Canavans who lived in Sumner Township 32, sections 19 and 20. He had learned the saddlery trade from Leon Euziere when he was a boy and later was post master and mayor of St. Joseph. His oldest daughter had helped to bring up a large family, as he was a widower, and she had been sent to St. Joseph Seminary by her aunts, Ella Canavan Bowe and Catherine Canavan Parish. They were afraid she was not getting a proper upbringing in St. Joseph, which was probably true.

Mabel Canavan was a very beautiful girl, with a great sense of family duty. She was born August 5, 1870, and was therefore thirty years old when she was married. She struggled to civilize a home in which there was no mother and eight children. And when her brother's wife died she raised his children as well as her own. It was not until her brothers and sisters were all settled that she would consent to leave her father and follow her husband to Kankakee.

He bought Lot #3, Block #1, in the Park Subdivision in 1903. He built a house there, 745 S. Chicago Avenue, which was completed in May, 1904. Harvey Wright was the architect, and was paid \$287 for the plans. We moved in in May, 1904, and I can remember moving day as if it were yesterday, walking with my father from the Harrison house to the Chicago Avenue one. He was carrying a new Gas lamp.

The lot was bought from William Frith for \$1000 and the cost of putting up the house was \$6663. J. Moroff, the contractor received \$2438 and D. Duchesne \$1050.

Edward and Mable Lecour were popular young people and the center of a group who used to come down to the Riverview Hotel from Chicago. There was young William Bode and his wife, and the Woods whose son Morrison is now famous for his knowledge of cuisine. The Frank Lomax family (she was Pearl Euzière) would drive down after the motor car came into use. Edward Lecour had one of the first Cadillacs in town, about 1904, it was. A group of early motorists used to assemble each Sunday morning in the summer for a trip together, perhaps ten cars in all. The Charley Cobbs, the Frank Turks, the Euzières,⁷⁰ and the Lecours, we made quite a caravan. It would take us all morning to reach a grove of trees outside of Joliet where we would picnic in style. A favorite spot for a day's drive was Rock Creek. We all had linen dusters and gaily colored veils for our heads. I remember one "Jack Rabbit" Apperson with a door in the back and with a wicker work body. All the metal work was of brass, even the acetylene container for the lights.



- Riverview Hotel - KKK

Edward had inherited from his grandfather Paulin, a love of guns and of hunting. He had a gun case built into the library of his new home and used to go hunting each fall, sometimes as far away as Texas. For many years he kept a riding horse, which was brought to the house every morning and tied to the iron ring in the hitching post in front of the house.

Edward had a great sense of civic responsibility and never refused to serve on a committee if he thought it was a worthy cause. He served on the Board of the Public Library, on the Public School Board, as Town Supervisor, on the Board of the First Trust and Savings Bank, on the Board of the Kankakee Building and Loan Association. He was a loyal member of Rotary Club. He was a member of Co. H of the National Guard. He spoke well in public, and wrote a beautiful letter and a fine hand. He was a collector of stamps and of coins, and his fine collection of the latter, beautifully mounted perished in the fire of 1934.

Edward Lecour died April 15, 1937 and Mabel Lecour died November 9, 1939.

JULIA LECOUR BOWE was born at Kankakee April 29, 1901 and attended St. Joseph Seminary and St. Mary's Notre Dame, Indiana. She graduated from Trinity College, Washington, D.C. in 1923 and taught French at Kankakee High School for two years. In 1925 with her mother she visited the Pallissard home in L'Isle en Dodon. She was married February 12, 1927 to Augustine Bowe at St. Patrick's Church in Kankakee. He was born February 26, 1892 in Chicago and was educated at St. Ignatius High School and received an A.B. and an LL.B. from Loyola University, Chicago. He is a partner in the firm of Bowe and Bowe at 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago. Two children were born: John and Julie.

JOHN BOWE was born in Chicago December 15, 1929 and was educated at Latin School and Loyola University where he received a B.S. and at Kent College of Law an LL.B. He is a member of the firm of Bowe and Bowe practicing in Chicago. He was married to Katherine Pargellis at Cape Porpoise, Maine on August 6, 1955. She is a graduate of Wellesley where she received an A.B. degree. They have two sons, Anthony, born February 11, 1957 and Alexander, born July 26, 1959.

JULIE BOWE THOMPSON was born in Chicago May 12, 1931. A graduate of the Chicago Latin School she attended Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for two years. She was married to Willard Owen Thompson August 21, 1951. He is a graduate of Chicago Latin School and attended Harvard University for two years. They have one son, Willard Owen Thompson III. They live at 3077 S. 40th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, where he is a salesman for Dearborn Chemical Co.

JOSEPHINE LECOUR FREBORG was born in Kankakee, September 23, 1904. Her twin Catherine died when she was 18 months old. She attended St. Patrick's in Kankakee, St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana, and the University of Michigan. She married Thomas S. Sawyer in 1926. She married a second time, Stanley Freborg of Kankakee August 6, 1940. He was a commercial artist, having attended the Art Institute and Chicago Academy of Design. He served in the United States Army as Captain in Photograph Reconnaissance during World War II. He is an artist and they moved to Provincetown, Massachusetts, 6 Cook Street, after living ten years in Tuscon, Arizona.



Josephine and Stanley Freborg

The Lecour sisters, left to right, Louise, Rosella, Alexine and Marie.



MARIE THERESE LECOURE DROLET, was born November 11, 1868 at Kankakee. After attending St. Joseph Seminary, she clerked in Lecour's dry goods store, helping her father. She married Louis H. Drolet January 11, 1898. Louis Drolet was the son of Ludger Drolet and he attended St. Rose School and St. Viator College. He was cashier of the First Trust and Savings Bank until his death October 14, 1935. Marie Drolet died September 20, 1934 and Louis died October 14, 1935. The Louis Drolet's had five children: Genevieve, Leon, Roger, Joseph, Donat, and an adopted daughter, Marie Madeleine.

GENEVIEVE DROLET, SISTER MARY THOMAS, S.S.C.M., was born December 15, 1898 in Kankakee. After graduating from St. Joseph's Seminary she entered the Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Holy Heart of Mary, August 15, 1919 at Beaverville, Illinois. Sister Mary Thomas received an A.B. from the College of St. Therese, Winona, Minnesota, and has done graduate work at the University of Illinois and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. From 1933 to 1942 she was Mistress of Novices. At present she is teacher-librarian at Holy Family Academy, Beaverville. In 1935 she was sent to France as representative of the American province at the Diamond Jubilee of her congregation. While in France she visited the Pallissard homestead.

LEON LECOUR DROLET, was born in Kankakee, May 29, 1901. He attended St. Rose School, St. Viator College, and Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he received an A.B. in 1923. He received an LLD. from Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C. in 1926. He is now an attorney in Chicago. Leon Drolet married Laurabelle Pudelac July 15, 1930 in Chicago. From this marriage two children were born, Josette, and Leon Lecour Drolet Jr. They live at 1350 N. Sedgewick, Chicago. Mr. Drolet is with the firm of Anderson Drolet & McDonnell.

JOSETTE DROLET, SISTER AGNES MARIE, O.S.F. was born in Chicago February 14, 1932 and belongs to the third order of St. Francis.

LEON LECOUR DROLET JR. was born at Kankakee, February 2, 1903. He is a student at Loyola Academy.

ROGER CECIL DROLET, C.S.V. was born in Kankakee February 2, 1903. He attended St. Rose of Lima School in Kankakee and St. Viator College. He joined the clerics of St. Viator in June, 1933. He is a graduate of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. He was ordained at Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Springfield, Illinois, June 10, 1933. He left for the foreign missions in September of that same year. He has spent almost his entire religious life in the foreign mission field of China, Japan and Formosa. He is the founder of the mission of Kyoto and Taiwan, Formosa. At present he is provincial superior of the orient: 22 Nishitsuta-Machi, Kitashirakawa, Sakyoku, Kyota, Japan.

JOSEPH ADJUTOR DROLET C.S.V. was born in Kankakee, December 11, 1905. He attended St. Rose School and St. Viator College. He has been a teacher during his entire career as a cleric of St. Viator since he joined the congregation in June, 1924. Brother Joseph has taught at Boy's Cathedral High School, Springfield; St. Phillips High School, Chicago; Spalding Institute, Peoria; and St. Ambrose Catholic High School, Las Vegas, Nevada, and is the first Catholic Brother to teach in a public school in that state.

DONAT DENIS DROLET was born in Kankakee November 23, 1907. He attended St. Rose, Kankakee; St. Margaret, Bourbonnais and graduated from St. Viator College. In 1934 he was married to Margaret Cyrier of Bourbonnais. She was born in Bourbonnais, November 12, 1906 and graduated from Notre Dame, Bourbonnais. Four children were born: Dennis Paul, Thomas Roger, Margaret Ann and Michael Louis. They live at 253 North Raynor, Joliet.

DENNIS PAUL DROLET was born in Kankakee December 19, 1937. He attended St. Raymond Cathedral School and graduated from Catholic High School, Joliet, in 1955. He is a medical student at Loyola University.

THOMAS DROLET was born in Kankakee February 1, 1940. He graduated from St. Raymond High School in 1954 and from Joliet Catholic High School. He will enter the Carmelite Novitiate at New Baltimore August 15, 1959, and hopes to be ordained in 1966.

MARGARET ANN DROLET was born November 9, 1944 in Terre Haute, Indiana. She graduated from St. Raymond High School in 1958, and entered St. Francis Academy, Joliet.

MICHAEL DROLET was born July 29, 1947 in Terre Haute, Indiana. He attends St. Raymond High School.

MARIE MADELEINE DROLET GOSLIN was born November 8, 1916. She was adopted at the age of 22 months from St. Vincent Orphanage, Chicago. She was a graduate of Holy Family Academy, Beaverville. In 1937 she married Leo Goslin at St. Patrick's Church, Kankakee. Three children were born: Sandra, Kathleen and Leona. She died November 21, 1957. Mr. Goslin is with Ford Sales Marycrest, Kankakee, Illinois.



Reunion of the Drolet Family held at Beaverville in the summer of 1958. Upper row, standing, left to right, Leon Jr., Margaret, Thomas, Leon, Denis. Seated Mrs Denis Drolet, Roger Drolet, CSV, Sister St. Thomas Aquinas, Joseph Drolet, CSV, Mrs Leon Drolet. Seated front row, Michael Drolet.

ALEXINE LECOUR ROY, second daughter of Joseph and Leonie Lecour was born in Kankakee November 8, 1871. She attended St. Joseph Seminary and was married to William Roy August 2, 1894. From this marriage eight children were born: Edward J., Raymond R., Adrian L., Eleanor Marie, Louis Lecour, William Jesse, Frederic Joseph and Iris Marie. Mr. Roy died in 1950. Mrs. Roy lives with her daughter Iris at 1070 East Court Street, Kankakee.

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EDWARD J. ROY was born October 11, 1895 at Kankakee. He attended Tulsa High School and after the family returned to Kankakee married Evelyn Denise Arseneau of Kankakee. She was born March 24, 1901 at Kankakee and graduated from Notre Dame Academy in Bourbonnais. Three children were born: Phyllis, Mavis and Ronald. Mr. Roy with his brother Raymond, operated a Medical Diagnostic Laboratory from 1920 to 1950 when he retired. He now lives at 15332 Harbor Drive, Madeira Beach, St. Petersburg, Florida.

PHYLLIS ROY ROOT was born at Kankakee August 17, 1924. She attended St. Patrick's grade school, Kankakee High School, and the University of Illinois. She was married to Edmond M. Root on September 18, 1950 at Alexandria, Virginia. Her husband was in the United States Air Force, in the Intelligence Department. Mr. Root was born in Amsterdam, educated in Paris at the Lycee St. Aloysius and later he graduated from the University of Amsterdam. He is in the International Division of Borg Warner Corporation and did his graduate work at the University of Chicago. The Roots are now residing in Singapore. The Roots visited L'Isle en Dodon during the summer of 1958.

MAVIS ROY, was born at Kankakee March 17, 1928. She graduated from St. Patrick's grammar school and St. Patrick's High School and Eastern State Teacher's College at Charleston, Illinois. She was married to Benjamin T. Ray Jr. of Tampa, Florida August 28, 1953 at Madeira Beach. They live at Brandon, Florida. They have a daughter, Lorraine born July 20, 1959. Mr. Ray has a daughter Jeanne.

RONALD E. ROY was born at Kankakee, July 2, 1931. He is attending school at the University of Florida. He went to the University of Illinois at the Navy Pier in Chicago. He spent four years in the Air Force. He is now doing graduate work in Mathematics and Physics at the University of Florida. His present address is Largo, Florida.

RAYMOND ROGER ROY was born October 30, 1897 at Kankakee. He attended St. Viator College and was associated with his brother in a Medical Diagnostic Laboratory. He was married to Isabel Williams of Kankakee on January 20, 1923. They are the parents of two children: David Joseph and Joseph Lecour. They live at 785 Cobb Boulevard, Kankakee.

DAVID JOSEPH ROY was born July 15, 1928. He attended St. Patrick's School and graduated from De Paul University. He was married February 23, 1950 to Carol Offerman. Twin girls were born February 2, 1952, Diane and Denise.

JOSEPH L. ROY was born in Kankakee in 1940.

ADRIAN LOUIS ROY was born in Kankakee December 11, 1899. He was educated in the local schools and was married to Catherine Muller. They have two children: Paul and Mary. They live at 4432 N. Campbell, Chicago.

PAUL ROY was born March 30, 1929 and after attending St. Michael's parochial and High School he graduated from the Northwestern School of Music in 1955. He married Florence Franciscus December 27, 1952 in Chicago. She was born April 9, 1930. They have a child, Jacqueline, born July 6, 1957. They live at 3703 Dove Street, Rolling Meadow.

MARY ROY was born March 25, 1927, and after attending St. Michael's grade school and High School she married Patrick Kinsley who attended the same schools. They were married May 7, 1949. They have six children, Timothy, born February 12, 1950; Kathleen, born March 3, 1951; Patricia, born July 13, 1952; Mary Joanne, born April 6, 1955; Virginia, born October 6, 1958 and Jeanette, born May 22, 1959. They live at 3424 N. Ozanam Avenue.

ELEANOR ROY MASCARINO was born February 9, 1903 in Kankakee. She graduated from Kankakee High School in 1922 and from St. Viator College in 1927. She married Mario Mascarino November 10, 1938. He lives at Castagnole, Italy. They are the parents of two children: Maurice and Pater. Mrs. Mascarino lives at 3220 Bay Villan Avenue, Tampa, Florida. She is with Field Enterprises Educational Corp.

MAURICE MASCARINO was born in Kankakee, September 5, 1929. He lives at Tarpon Springs, Florida.

PETER MASCARINO was born in Kankakee September 22, 1939. He attended Jefferson High School and the University of Tampa, Florida.

LOUIS LECOUR ROY was born at Kankakee, July 13, 1905. He attended St. Patrick's School and was married on August 22, 1938 to Irene Vassen. She was born August 22, 1909 and graduated from Kankakee High School in 1928. Mr. Roy is in the real estate business in Kankakee. They live at 726 S. Chicago Avenue with their two children, Robert and Suzette.

ROBERT LECOUR ROY was born in Kankakee July 14, 1937. He graduated from St. Patrick's High School and is now studying at St. Mary's College, Winona, Wisconsin.

SUZETTE ROY was born in Kankakee September 28, 1943. She attends St. Patrick's High School.

WILLIAM JESSE ROY JR. was born at Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 12, 1907. He moved to Kankakee with his parents and attended St. Patrick's School in that city. He married Mildred Kukuck of Kankakee. They live at 487 S. Harrison, Kankakee.

FREDERICK J. ROY was born at Tulsa, Oklahoma September 27, 1911. He moved to Kankakee with his parents in 1913, and attended St. Patrick's School and St. Viator College. He went to Law School in Chicago and to the University of Chicago, and to the University of Texas. He married Lola Bertrand in 1938. They have one child, Donna Roy. He is in the furniture business in Kankakee. They live at 710 S. Wildwood, Kankakee.

DONNA ROY HALBIN was born in Kankakee December 9, 1938. She attended St. Patrick's High School and was married January 5, 1955 to Richard L. Halbin of Marion, Illinois. They have two children, Jeffery Halbin, born October 23, 1955, and Kathleen Elizabeth, born April 28, 1958.

IRIS ROY MULVIHILL was born in Kankakee July 10, 1916. She attended St. Patrick's High School and graduated in 1935. She was married to Raymond A. Mulvihill of Kankakee on December 28, 1940. Mr. Mulvihill was born in Chicago January 22, 1917 and his family moved to Kankakee shortly after. He attended St. Rose School and St. Patrick's High School. He graduated from the New York School of Design and has attended the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. He is in the interior decorating business at 1080 East Court St. in Kankakee where they live. They have two children: Susan Joan and Stephen Roy.

SUSAN MULVIHILL was born in Kankakee, November 4, 1941.

STEPHEN MULVIHILL was born September 2, 1945.

ROSELLA LECOUR CAMPBELL was born in Kankakee August 6, 1874. She was schooled along academic lines at St. Joseph's Seminary. Later she entered De Campi's Conservatory in Chicago. De Campi was her voice teacher and Mme. Dove Boetti, her teacher in expression. She married Gaston Rouleau July 3, 1899. They had one child, Gertrude, who died July 10, 1909. After the death of her husband she remarried Reginald H. Campbell June 24, 1906. He was born in La Harpe, Illinois, July 7, 1865 of Scotch and English ancestry. His family came to America in 1640 with Governor Winthrop in the Arabella. Rosella died January 1, 1919. There are two children: Mary Elizabeth and Joseph Lecour. Heber Campbell lives at 279 E. Court St., Kankakee. He is an architect and a musician.

MARY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL BARTLEY was born September 27, 1906, in Kankakee. She is a graduate of Kankakee High School and attended the University of Michigan. She was first married to Dr. Robert Dalby of Ann Arbor, April 2, 1928. He died in an automobile accident in 1935. On August 17, 1936 she married Jack M. Bartley, who died in France during the second World War. She has one son, William Dalby Bartley.

WILLIAM DALBY BARTLEY was born February 22, 1935 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was educated in the Glendale, California schools and graduated from Glendale High School. He attended College at Glendale and Los Angeles City College, during which time he served in the United States Army. He is now attending San Jose State College, San Jose, California.

JOSEPH LECOURE CAMPBELL was born April 21, 1909 in Kankakee. He is a graduate of Kankakee High School and studied at the Art Institute in Chicago. He was married December, 1936 to Anne Drude. There is one child, Mary Elizabeth Campbell, born January 10, 1943. He is responsible for the art work in compiling this booklet.

LOUISE LECOURE DROLET was born in Kankakee September 22, 1878. She attended St. Joseph Seminary and was married to Rodolph G. Drolet September 17, 1903. He was born in Chicago August 14, 1880. Mr. Drolet died February 13, 1946 after a long career as a banker. Mrs. Drolet resides at 272 S. Greenwood Avenue, Kankakee. There were two children of this marriage, Leonie and Edward.

LEONIE DROLET CHITTENDEN was born in Kankakee May 19, 1905. She is a graduate of St. Joseph's Seminary and holds a B.A. degree from Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois. She was married to Wallace Chittenden in 1942. He attended High School in River Forest and Oak Park. The Chittendens live at 1667 Puterbaugh, San Diego, California. Mrs. Chittenden is Bridal Consultant for the Jessup Jewelry Co.

EDWARD P. DROLET was born Nov. 17, 1909. He attended St. Viator High School and College and has an L.L.D. from Loyola University. He practices law and is Assistant State's Attorney. He married Maxine Lanoue June 2, 1934. She was born in Kankakee October 24, 1911 and is an accomplished organist. The Drolets live at 846 S. Chicago Avenue, Kankakee. There are three children: Louise, David and Joseph.

LOUISE DROLET was born September 21, 1938. She is a graduate of St. Patrick's High School and also attended St. Xavier College for one year. She is taking an extension course while filling a secretarial position.

DAVID DROLET was born June 13, 1941 and is a student at St. Patrick's High School where he is in the band.

JOSEPH J. DROLET was born April 21, 1944, and is in St. Patrick's High School.

JOSEPH PALLISSARD



THE SIXTH CHILD OF PAULIN and Soline Pallissard was born at L'Isle en Dodon March 9, 1845, and was named Joseph. He came to St. Anne with his mother in 1856. He was sent to school to St. Paul's in Kankakee where he received a certificate to teach. He taught for four months each winter and was always interested in education and served as a member of the Board of Education at St. Anne. In 1874 he married Julie Lemoine of St. Anne. She died one year later and in 1876 he married Frances Idrac. She was born May 30, 1860 in St. Anne. They had fourteen children: Marie, who married Alfred Lecoq; Therese, who married Louis Reneau; Louis, who moved to Tulsa; Josephine, who married John Cahill; Paul, died in infancy; Joseph, who married Elisabeth Robertson; Edward, unmarried; Frank, who died in 1911; Julie, who married Theodore Reneau; Berthe, married Oak Ernest Morrow; Herminie married Julius Velardes; Leon, unmarried; George, married Edwina Baskin; and Rosette, died in infancy.

In 1873 Joseph bought 320 acres in Section 25, and began to make improvements on it. He built a house into which he moved soon after his marriage. The Pallissards lived on the original farm until 1882 when they moved to a home on Section 9, outside of St. Anne. Joseph died in 1908.

MARIE PALLISSARD LECOCQ, first child of Joseph Pallissard, was born at Pembroke on August 14, 1877. She graduated from St. Anne High School in 1895. She received a County Certificate to teach but did not use it. She married Alfred LeCocq who was born at Martinton February 5, 1868, on February 18, 1900. They had four children: Hortense, Eugene, Albert and Frances.

HORTENSE LECOCQ HUMBLET was born at Martinton February 22, 1901. She attended St. Anne Academy and was married to Victor Humblet of Papineau February 25, 1924. He was born at Lerable, October 8, 1898 and they have two children: Richard and Martha. Victor died June 15, 1955.

RICHARD HUMBLET was born at Papineau January 10, 1925. He graduated from Clifton High School in May, 1943. He was in the United States Navy during all of World War II. He was married to Doreen Scholtz at Clifton. Doreen was born October 2, 1922. From their marriage which took place October 22, 1949, three children were born: Joan Marie, born October 11, 1952; Donna Sue, born March 19, 1955; and Steven Victor, Born October 5, 1957.

MARTHA HUMBLET HANSEN was born on May 10, 1933. She graduated from Clifton High School in 1950 and was employed by the High School Board at Clifton. She married Jack Hansen and they have one child, Dana Carol, born October 4, 1957 at Clifton.

EUGENE LECOCQ was born at St. Anne, Illinois, March 6, 1904. He attended St. Anne Academy and works in Kankakee.

JOSEPH LECOCQ was born at Papineau May 17, 1907 and served in the United States Army during World War II. He lives in Clifton, Illinois.

ALBERT LECOCQ was born at Papineau September 11, 1909. He went to the St. Anne Academy and married Rita O'Connor of Kankakee in San Francisco December 3, 1942. He served in the United States Army during World War II and until his disability discharge August, 1943. Rita Lecocq died at Tucson, Arizona, December 14, 1956. There are seven children who live with their father at 105 West Grand Road, Tucson: Janice Lecoq Galvez, who married Victor Galvez and has a child, Victor Galvez Jr., 2; Edwin LeCocq, born at Kankakee, March 5, 1945; Judith LeCocq, born at Kankakee August 18, 1946; Victor LeCocq, born at Kankakee January 30, 1950; Joseph T. Lecocq; born at Tucson, April 22, 1953; Albert B. LeCocq, born at Tucson December 5, 1954, and Rita Lecocq, born December 14, 1956 at Tucson.

FRANCES LECOCQ was born at Papineau June 25, 1911. She attended schools at Papineau and her present address is 229 Wildwood Avenue, Kankakee.

THERESA PALLISSARD RENEAU, second child of Joseph and Frances Pallissard, was born at Pembroke January 19, 1879. She attended St. Anne Academy and St. Anne public schools. She was married to Louis Reneau December 27, 1909. He was born at Reddick December 30, 1884. Two children were born: Joseph and Rose. Theresa Reneau died in San Diego April 23, 1956. Louis Reneau lives at 2438 Island Avenue, San Diego, California.

JOSEPH RENEAU, was born at St. Anne October 24, 1910. He went to St. Anne High School and served in the United States Army from 1941 to 1944. He was married in 1952 to Mary Ann Ames. She was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 5, 1915. They have three children: Michael David, born December 19, 1952; Louise Agnes, born April 26, 1953; and Thomas Bernard, born in San Diego September 15, 1956.

ROSE RENEAU CAMPBELL, second child of Theresa and Louis Reneau, was born at St. Anne July 9, 1914. She graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1931 and married William Campbell October 12, 1935. He was born in Oklahoma City October 12, 1909. Two children were born: Rose Theresa and William Joseph. The latter, William Joseph Campbell, was lost during World War II. Mrs. Rose Campbell married a second time, Andrew Russell. They live at 238 Lento Lane, El Cajon, California.

THERESA ROSE CAMPBELL was born at San Diego June 9, 1931. She graduated from San Diego High School in 1955. She was married to Jack Housinga January 24, 1956. He was born July 12, 1931 and graduated from San Diego State College June, 1956. They have a daughter. They live at 6931 Serenac, San Diego, California.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CAMPBELL was born at San Diego January 4, 1939 and served with the United States Marines.

LOUIS JULES PALLISSARD third child of Joseph and Frances Pallissard, was born at Pembroke May 1, 1880. He attended St. Anne public school and was married to Adele Cnuddle at Lerable December 6, 1904. She was born at Lerable August 26, 1881. They have four children: Rene Louis, Louis Joseph, Philip J., and Anthony W. They live at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

RENE PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne August 1, 1905. He graduated from high school at Broken Arrow and from Teacher's Normal School at Tehlequah, Oklahoma and was a school teacher at Tulsa for many years. He married Eunice Frederick who was born January 18, 1911 at Wagoner, Oklahoma. This marriage took place November 28, 1931. One child was born, Norma Jo.

NORMA PALLISSARD FOX was born at Coffeeville, Kansas on December 8, 1932 and graduated from high school at Perry, Oklahoma and attended Lindwood College, St. Charles, Missouri and also Oklahoma A. and M. at Stillwater, Oklahoma. She married Elwood T. Fox of 1008 N. Delaware, Tulsa. He served five years in the Air Force. One child was born, Renee Fox, February 21, 1956. They live at 2136 S. Cincinnati, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

LOUIS JOSEPH PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne in December of 1907 and died in infancy.

PHILIP J. PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne December 28, 1908 and graduated from Broken Arrow High School. He graduated from Teachers College at Tahlequa and taught school in Tulsa. In May, 1936 he married Miss Neil who was born at Chetopa, Kansas on April 24, 1907. Two children were born: Jimmie Lee, July 4, 1942 and Mary Lou April 19, 1944.

ANTHONY WILLIAM PALLISSARD was born in Broken Arrow August 23, 1911. He attended public schools there and was married on August 19, 1938 at Coweta, Oklahoma to Lucille Vinson. One child was born, Wayne, March 25, 1943. Anthony Pallissard served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1944. He married a second time, Muriel Connerty. She was born at Cicero, Illinois June 2, 1911. They were married November 22, 1952 at Lerable and they now live at Ashkum, Illinois.

JOSEPHINE PALLISSARD CAHILL, fourth child of Joseph Pallissard, was born at Pembroke, December 26, 1881. She received her education at Notre Dame Academy at St. Anne. She was married to John Cahill, April 15, 1907. Mr. Cahill died March 6, 1921. Mrs. Cahill lives at 229 S. Wildwood, Kankakee. There are three children of this marriage: Richard, Frances and Roger.

RICHARD CAHILL was born at Aroma Township near St. Anne October 18, 1908. He graduated from Kankakee High School and attended Gallagher Business College at Kankakee. He married Alvina Kroesch, April 30, 1930. The Cahills live at 2717 W. 89th Place, Chicago.

FRANCES CAHILL HILGERT was born in Aroma Township on September 2, 1913. She graduated from Kankakee High School and was married to George Hilgert of Ashkum, March 31, 1934. There are three children: Levern Hilgert, born May 31, 1941, Mary Joan Hilgert, born February 12, 1944 and Donald Hilgert, born May 2, 1945. The Hilgerts live at 229 S. Wildwood, Kankakee.

ROGER PAUL CAHILL was born at Aroma Township October 14, 1915 and graduated from Kankakee High School. He was married to Alta Ponton May 25, 1940. She was born December 22, 1916. They have four children: Pauline Betty Cahill, born April 6, 1941; Robert Paul Cahill, born April 16, 1944; John

Cahill, born March 21, 1947; and Wayne Cahill, born April 26, 1958. Address: 555 S. Alma, Kankakee.

PAUL PALLISSARD, fifth child of Joseph Pallissard, was born at Pembroke in 1884 and died in infancy.

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JOSEPH MARIE PIERRE PALLISSARD, sixth child of Joseph Pallissard, was born in St. January 4, 1886. He attended St. Anne Academy and St. Anne High School. He took a special course at the University of Illinois. He was an aviator in the first World War, and spent sometime in France. He visited the Pallissard home in L'Isle en Dodon and made friends there. He became interested in the genealogy of the Pallissards and gathered the material for this work. He married Elizabeth Marie Robertson at Dayton, Ohio, July 2, 1922. She was born at Sydney, Ohio, April 6, 1890. They have four children: Clara, Joseph, Katherine, and Robert. They live at 2440 S. 13th Avenue, Broadview, Illinois.



Joseph Pallissard at Stinson Airport, La Grange, 1954, in front of Piper Cub J 3 trainer.

CLARA FRANCES PALLISSARD AKERS was born at Tampa, Florida February 11, 1924. She graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1941. On her birthday February 11, 1944 she enlisted in the WAVES of the United States Navy and served in the Postal Department in the United States and in Hawaii. She graduated from Miami University in 1954. Clara Frances married Riley D. Akers, who was born in Oklahoma September 7, 1926. He was in the service of the Navy in Hawaii. They were married July 20, 1946, while they were both in service. Five children were born: Susan, Elisabeth, Patty Joe, Linda, and Robin Denise. Mrs. Akers has an A.B. degree from the University of Miami. Petty Officer Akers is attached to North Island, San Diego, where they all live. Susan

Akers was born in Garden City, Kansas, February 4, 1948. Elizabeth Akers was born at Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1949. Patty Joe Akers was born at Opalocka, Florida, near Miami, October 31, 1955. Linda Akers was born in San Diego, California, in December, 1956. Robin Denise was born at San Diego, January 4, 1959. Their address is 4730 Laurel St., San Diego, California.

JOSEPH WILLIAM PALLISSARD was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 29, 1925. He attended St. Anne Community High School and graduated May, 1943. He graduated from American Radio and Television School and served two years in the Engineers of the United States Army and was Captain of Civil Air Patrol. He teaches Radio and Television, having his degree in Electronics from American Television in Chicago. He was married to Elizabeth Jones, February 1, 1958. She was born in Oak Park, Illinois in 1936. They live at 425 Wisconsin, in Oak park.

KATHERINE LOUISE PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne, Illinois January 28, 1929. She attended St. Anne High School, and graduated from Proviso Township High School in may, 1946. She entered Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing and graduated September 30, 1949. She was employed there as floor Superintendent of Nurses for three years. Her present address is Stockton, California where she is nursing at San Joaquin Hospital.

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ROBERT JOHN PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne, July 20, 1931. He graduated from Proviso Township High School of Maywood in 1949. He graduated from the N.J.D. school of Dry Cleaning. He enlisted in the Air Force and received an honorable discharge after one year in England. He spent two years at the University of Michigan. He is an Air Route specialist at Midway Airport.

EDWARD JOHN PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne June 2, 1889. He attended high school there and took courses at the University of Illinois. He also went to Mechanic's School at Kansas City, Mississippi. He lives in St. Anne.

FRANK J. PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne October 9, 1890. He graduated from St. Anne High School. He died in 1911.

JULIE PALLISSARD RENEAU was born in St. Anne, October 24, 1891. She attended Notre Dame Academy at St. Anne and graduated from St. Anne High School in 1910. She married Theodore Reneau December 25, 1912 at St. Anne. He was born at Reddick, Illinois on April 9, 1890. They had eight children: Paul, Emily, Theodore, Alfred, Dorothy, Raymil, Roger, and Marion. Mr. Theodore Reneau died in Chicago August, 1947. Mrs. Julie Reneau lives in California at 16802 Ainsworth, Torrence, California.

PAUL RENEAU was born at St. Anne, September 23, 1913. He graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1932 and attended Machinist School in Chicago. He married Ramona Studder at Oldham, North Dakota on July 24, 1939.

She was born at Bradley, Illinois. They have nine children: James T., Gerald R., Bernard Paul, Duane, Ronald, Roger, Theodore, Paula, Donna Marie and Theresa. They live at Route #1, Box 600, Talent, Oregon.

James was born March 14, 1941; Gerald was born September 20, 1943; Bernard Paul was born December 7, 1944; Duane was born January 1, 1946; Ronald was born June 14, 1948; Theodore was born July 27, 1949; Paula was born October 7, 1951; Donna Marie was born June 24, 1955; and Theresa was born May 25, 1959.

EMILY RENEAU MOORE was born at St. Anne October 30, 1914. She graduated from St. Anne Community High School in May, 1932 and she was married to Harold C. Moore January 30, 1940. He was born at Springfield, Illinois June 25, 1898. One child was born, John Ralph, at Ashkum, April 5, 1942.

THEODORE J. RENEAU JR. was born December 10, 1916 and died in infancy.

ALFRED RENEAU was born at St. Anne March 22, 1918. He attended St. Anne Community High School and enlisted in the United States Navy and served in World War II on the S.S. Lexington and in the Korean War. He married Mildred Greham at Long Island, May 30, 1943. One child was born, Lee Reneau, March 20, 1945. They live in Charleston, South Carolina.

DOROTHY RENEAU HEBERT was born at Heckla, South Dakota February 26, 1922. She graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1939. She graduated from St. Mary's School of Nursing in Kankakee June 9, 1943. She was married to Edward Hebert March 27, 1944 at Kankakee. Edward Hebert served in the United States Navy during World War II and was discharged in 1946. Five children were born: Michael Anthony and Steven Craig, twins, were born July 15, 1947; Keneth was born in March, 1950; Joan Marie and William Mark, twins, were born at Gardena, California, October 7, 1954. They live at Torrence, California, 16802 Ainsworth Avenue.

RAYMIL RENEAU was born at Heckla, South Dakota February 6, 1924. He graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1942 and from the Mechanic's School at Rockford, February, 1943. He was married to Elsie Stull at Ashkum on July 14, 1949. She was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Two children were born, John Raymil, born at Talent, Oregon, April 23, 1954, and Julie Ann, born June 9, 1956. They live at Central Point, Oregon.

ROGER RENEAU was born at St. Anne January 24, 1926. He graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1944. He entered the United States Army in 1945 and served two years in America and also in the Army of Occupation in Tokyo. He was married to Phyllis E. Turner at Las Vegas, March 27, 1955. She was born March 4, 1923 at McCook, Nebraska. She Graduated from Greeley High School in 1941. They live at 10025 Faywood, Bellflower, California, Terry Lee Reneau was born November 15, 1958.



*Sister M. Antonio
and Josephine Cahill.*

MARION RENEAU, SISTER MARY ANTONIA C.M.P. was born at Papineau February 4, 1930. She graduated from Notre Dame Academy and St. Anne Community High School in 1947. She entered St. Mary's Convent at Huntington, West Virginia, February 9, 1948. She received her veil August 15, 1948. She was sent to St. Louis, Mississippi for instruction to become a Medical Technician and is now employed in a hospital in West Virginia.

BERTHA PALLISSARD MORROW was born in St. Anne, February 23, 1894. She attended St. Anne Academy and was married to Oak Ernest Morrow August 20, 1922. Mr. Morrow was born June 8, 1886 at Greenville, Tennessee. Two children were born: Joseph Ernest and Verna Margaret. Mrs. Ernest Morrow lives in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma at 232 E. Commercial St. Mr. Morrow died December 19, 1957.

JOSEPH ERNEST MORROW was born at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, September 8, 1923. He graduated from Broken Arrow High School in 1941 and from the A and M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma. After service in the armed forces with the 88th Division in the United States and in Italy during World War II he was separated from the Army in 1946. He married Marilyn Fagar in Oklahoma June 3, 1929. Two children were born: Mark Ernest Morrow, born in April, 1926 and Karen Sue Morrow, born March 11, 1958. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Morrow live in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

VERNA MARGARET MORROW BURDETTE was born at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma March 3, 1928 and graduated from Broken Arrow High School in 1947 and also from A. and M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma. She was married to James A. Burdette in 1949. He was born in Stillwater January 24, 1927 and graduated from the same college. They operate a variety store in Broken Arrow. They have two children, Joy Anne, born October 20, 1954 and James Bruce Burdette, Jr., born March 21, 1956.

HERMINIE PALLISSARD VELARDES was born at St. Anne April 11, 1896 and graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1915. She married Ferrel Platner in Tulsa in 1931. He was born in Ohio in 1893. One child was born, Dorris Mary. Herminie Platner was married a second time to Julius Frank Velardes who was born in 1888. They were married in 1945. She lives at #846 26th St., San Diego.

DORRIS PLATNER DUNCAN was born at Kankakee August 3, 1936 and graduated from high school at San Diego and from Beauty Culture School. She was married to Jefferson Duncan while he was in the United States Navy, on April 30, 1955 in San Diego. They had two children: Dean Francis, born February 23, 1956, who died December 15, 1957. Michele Marie was born at National City, California July 7, 1958. Address is National City, California.

LEON HENRY PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne August 28, 1898 and graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1916. His present address is St. Anne.

GEORGE JOSEPH PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne July 21, 1900 and attended St. Mary's Academy at Beaverville. He also attended Notre Dame Academy at St. Anne and graduated from St. Anne Community High School in 1919 and saw service in the Infantry of the United States Army in 1942. He was married to Edwina Baskin at LaGrange in May, 1951. She was born at Seattle, Washington February 11, 1924. George and Edwina Pallissard live at 5416 S. 8th Avenue, LaGrange, Illinois.

ROSETTE PALLISSARD was born at St. Anne August 30, 1902 and died August 4, 1905.

ALFRED PALLISSARD



ALFRED PALLISSARD

On May 1, 1854 their last child to be born in France, Alfred Eudoxe Sernin, was born to the Paulin Pallissards. He came to America in 1856 with his mother and his brothers and sisters. He lived in Fowler, Indiana for many years and later became a watchmaker and optometrist in Kankakee. He married Ida Beaubien, daughter of Marc Beaubien in Chicago about 1880. There were three children of this marriage, Lily Pauline, Narcisse, and Louis, who died in infancy.

ALFRED PALLISSARD married a second time in October, 1886. Maria Grandpre of Fowler, Indiana. From this marriage there were five children: Frederic, Verna, Arthur, Leon and Helen.

versity. They live at 613 Ashland Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. They have five children: Kathleen, born in 1949; Denis, born in 1951; Christopher, born in 1952; William Jr., born in 1954 and Kevin, born in 1956. The children go to St. Luke's parish school.

JOAN COX ROCK was born January 16, 1930. She graduated from Loyola University in 1953 with a B.S. in nursing and took her training at St. Bernard's. She was married to Dr. William Rock in 1955. He is from Sterling, Illinois, has a degree from St. Mary's, Winona, Wisconsin, and a degree in medicine from the Stritch School of Medicine in 1953. They live at 462 Westmoreland Boulevard, Madison, Wisconsin. They have three children: Julie, born in 1956; Patricia Anne, born in 1957; and William Jr., born in 1958.

MARILYN COX DALEKE was born September 22, 1932. She graduated from Marquette University in 1953 with a B.A. She was married to Richard Daleke in 1955. He is from Milwaukee and received a B.A. in Journalism from Marquette in 1953. He is an Ensign, an Air Pilot in the Navy, attached to Pensacola Air Base at Pensacola, Florida. They live at 812 Sunnyside Drive, Milton, Florida. They have three children: Michael, born in 1956; David, born in 1957; and Susan, born in 1958.

ARTHUR JOSEPH PALLISSARD was born at Kankakee December 20, 1894. He graduated from Kankakee High School. He married in Baltimore and served in World War I and died in Baltimore April 21, 1944. He is buried at Arlington Cemetery.

LEON PALLISSARD was born in Kankakee February 1, 1895. He graduated from Kankakee High School and married Marie Grandpre of Chicago October, 1927. They had five girls: Mary Ann, Barbara, Carol, Veronica and Sandra. Leon Pallissard died at Corpus Christie, Texas in 1954. Marie Pallissard died about 1955.

MARY ANN PALLISSARD was born in San Antonio, Texas, October 9, 1928. She graduated from Glenview High School and married March 31, 1951 Carl B. Alonzi. They live at 682 Deerpath Avenue, Deerpath, Illinois.

BARBARA LEONE was born in San Antonio, Texas December 16, 1929. She graduated from Glenview High School. Her address is 8020 Knox, Skokie, Illinois.

CAROLYN MARIE PALLISSARD was born in San Antonio, Texas, November 10, 1934. She graduated from Glenview High School.

VERONICA NELL PALLISSARD was born December 14, 1936 and married February 11, 1956 James Huddleston. Their address is 6128 W. 65th St., Chicago.

SANDRA LOUISE PALLISSARD was born September 23, 1938. She lives with her sisters, Barbara and Carolyn, at 8020 Knox, Skokie, Illinois.

HELEN PALLISSARD QUINN FREIE was born at Knox, Indiana May 22, 1904. She was educated at Kankakee High School and married Charles D. Quinn August 11, 1928. They had two children, Leona and Betty Jean. Helen Quinn is now married to Talbot Freie. They live at Del Monte, California.

BETTY JEAN QUINN was married to Lynn C. Kirkman and lives at 1610 Loretto Avenue, Oceanside, California. She was born October 14, 1930 at Chicago and was married September 18, 1948. They have four children: Susan Lynn, born November 20, 1949; David, born September 27, 1951; Lawrence, born November 11, 1954; and Lynn Charles Jr., born January 24, 1956. Her husband is in the Marines.

LEONA QUINN was born September 23, 1932 in Chicago. She graduated from Belmont High School in Los Angeles in 1951. She married Grady E. Hall September 15, 1956. They live at 4854 Cedar Avenue, Del Monte, East California.



Mother St. Roger, C.N.D.

Notes

The notes are largely those of Jean DeCarlat. However when I felt there was a need for explanation for an American reader I took the liberty of amplifying them. J.B.

- ¹ There were in the service of the French King foreign regiments, principally Swiss, German, and Scots. The system of purchases penetrated to the army. Every regiment was the property of a great lord; the captain was, so to speak, owner of his company, or rather a contractor, who in return for the sums paid him by the King, recruited his men and gave them their uniforms, arms and equipment.

Encyclopedia Britannica, France

- ² Armorial Général de la France, par Hozier, Régistre Premier, 2^me partie, Paris, 1738, (Colombat)

³

We, Sanse, Sabin Francois dePallissard, counsellor of the King, His Royal Judge, head of the Civil and Criminal courts of the city and Chatelleny of L'Isle en Dodon, do certify to all those to whom it may concern that the seal here below apposed to this procuration is the true one of Maître Daubèze, Royal notary of Lombez which he is used to using in all his signatures and should be added, as a token for the same we have apposed the seal of our arms. Done at L'Isle en Dodon the twenty-sixth of March, 1788.

De Pallissard, Judge Royal

- ⁴ This complicated enactment of the King is a sample of how no detail of government was too minute to escape the eye of the monarch. But in this case, the young King Louis XV, was just fourteen years old. At the bottom of the letter it says "in the ninth year of my reign". As Louis XIV died in 1714, when his great grandson was just four years old, the Duc d'Orleans appointed himself Regent. The year that this letter was written marked the end of the regency, of the domination of the Orleans family. The Duc d'Orleans had died December 2, 1723, and the Duc de Bourbon became prime minister. It is probable that the King himself had nothing to do but to sign this letter.

Up to 1724, the Royal Judge of L'Isle en Dodon had for title "King's Councillor, Chief Lieutenant in the judiciary of Comminges". Because of a relinquishment of his rights, made by Maître Sabatier de Gérus, Councillor, ordinary judge of the election of Comminges, and ratified by letters of the King (August 30, 1723), Jean de Pallissard became Royal Judge at the head of the civil and criminal court of the town and châtellany of L'Isle en Dodon.

The system of sale, and with it irremovability, was extended to all official functions, even to financial posts. The process was completed by the recognition of the rights in the sale of offices as hereditary, i.e., the right of resigning the office on payment of a fee, either in favor of a competent descendant or of a third party, passed to the heirs of an official who had died without having exercised this right himself. It was established under Henry IV in 1604 by the system called the Paulette in return for the payment by the official of an annual fee (droit annuel) which was definitely fixed at a hundredth part of the price of the office. Thus these offices, though the royal nomination was still required, as well as the professional qualifications required by the law, became heritable property in virtue of the finance attached to them. This led to the formation of a class of men who, though bound in many ways to the crown, were actually independent. Hence the tendency in the 18th century to create new and important functions under the form, not of offices, but of simple commissions.

⁵ Archives du Gers E 528

⁶ Jeanne Dansan, wife of Jean Francois de Pallissard. She was the daughter of Sabin Dansan and Thérèse Duplessy d'Ansan

⁷ The church is called Saint Adrien, martyr of Nicomédie. "Is it possible that some of our compatriots brought back from the crusades the relics of that saint? In the old maps one sees, "The cemetery of Monsieur Saint Adrien".

Abbé Magre

⁸ Paul Fort: La Chapelle abandonnée. It is reflected in a pool where the larks are going to sing, where moonlight comes to drink, where clouds are going to cry.

⁹ February 22

¹⁰ L'abbé Gabriel Lasmartres, was elected deputy from the clergy to the States General, and left his native L'Isle en Dodon for Versailles the 25th of April, 1789. On the 27th of November, 1790, the assembly which now called itself the Constituante, decreed that all the bishops and curés who had not taken an oath of allegiance to the new constitution would be dismissed. L'abbé Lasmartres, together with most of the clergy of France, refused to take the oath. He had to flee the Hotel Chatillon, rue du Petit Bourbon, where he was installed while in Paris, and went to Mantes, district of Corbeil in Seine et Oise. Here he was provided with a passport and he went to England.

¹¹ Registre des délibérations communales

¹² Délibérations communales.

- 13 The Collector saw to the levying of the impost known as the taille, under the personal supervision of the Intendant. There was no post so unenviable as that of the rural tax collector. The nobility were exempt from the taille.
- 14 The Comtesse de Boigne in her Memoirs often speaks of Alan, property of the Bishop of Comminges in the Pyrenees. He was Antoine Eustache, formerly Comte de Lyons and later Archbishop of Nancy. Saint Gaudens is now the seat of the Bishopric.
- 15 Frederic Thomas, avocat a la cour d'appel de Paris, mort député en 1884
- 16 The story of the Pallissard who was a grey musketeer has always fascinated the children of the family. It seems that there were several kinds of musketeers, designated by the colour of their horses. When I read The Titans of André Maurois, the life of the Dumas, père et fils, I noted that Maurois says the source was "a product of Gatiende Courtiliz (Courtil de Sandras or Sandras de Courtiliz), and published in 1700 at Cologne, with a second edition in 1704 at Amsterdam by Jean Elzivir. Maquet (Dumas' collaborator) said it was he who discovered this rough scenario of this book dealing with Louis XIII Richelieu, and Anne of Austria. However, a slip at the Marseilles library shows that the book was borrowed by Dumas in 1843 and never returned. The librarian was Méry, a friend of Dumas. Callot, the engraver, did a series showing various military exercises, among them the training of a musketeer.

The Titans, by Andre Maurois, Translated by Gerard Hopkins, Harper Bros., N. Y., 1959.

There is a statue of d'Artagnan, one of the three musketeers of Dumas fame, and a street bearing his name at Auch. They claim that in the nearby village of Lipiac a man of that name was born, Charles Count d'Artagnan, (1611-1673). He was killed at the battle of Maastricht. In the story of Les Trois Mousquetaires, Richelieu gives him a lieutenancy in the Musketeers. The actual gentleman became a captain in the Royal Guard in 1654 and was promoted to sub-lieutenancy in 1657 and died a brigadier.

Andrew Shirley in his "South from Toulouse", Scribners, N.Y., 1959.

- 17 The toga yields to arms, a reversal of his true device which was: arms yield to the toga.
- 18 Since every one of the Pallissards was buried in the Jacobin church, a note about it is necessary. The Dominican order established themselves in Paris in 1218 in the street called Saint Jacques. When Bernard VIII, the Count of Comminges called six of its members to form a community near his château in L'Isle en

Dodon in 1371, he assigned them the revenues accruing from the wooded area known as Thés, gave them two tile "factories" and the right of what was called "common ovens", that is, they would bake the bread for the villagers. The monastery occupied considerable acreage, and the chapel must have been rather large as there were six side altars, four confessionals, and the benches of the various justices. The chapter room of the monastery must have been big, as the États of Comminges used to meet there. All well-to-do families had the right to be buried in the Jacobin church. The religious elected one of their number to act as a sort of mayor. This cleric had the duty of defending the rights of the order in the town government. In return for this, the main families in the town gave a yearly specified sum to the brothers. While the relations between the "town and gown" were generally good, Abbé Magre tells of several quarrels. The inhabitants complained about the quality of the bread, saying that the brothers did not bake it sufficiently. In 1723 they came to an agreement, so that a few families who preferred to bake at home, might be allowed to do so by giving a certain amount of wheat to the fathers. In fact there was a lawsuit brought by the community against the Jacobins, which was tried before the tribunal of Toulouse.

On February 13, 1790 the Constituant Assembly decreed the suppression of monastic vows. The syndic of St. Gaudens ordered an inventory to be made of the possessions of the monastery, and to have them sold at auction. It was held April 18. The Prior Père Audrin was allowed to keep his bed, mattress, one table, one arm chair, six straw bottomed chairs, one Prie-Dieu and one copy of the History of the Heresies. On April 18, he begged for "his cooking utensils".

It is from the book of "Obits" (obituaries) of the Jacobin fathers that Abbé Magre has constructed his genealogy of the Pallissards. Two wagon loads of documents were carried to St. Gaudens for safekeeping, most of which were destroyed. The stable with a pair of oxen, and some straw, were sold for 561 livres.

The church wardens handed over to the mayor, the silver church vessels. The main altar, sculptured and gilded was left in the church which later became a barn for storing grain. There is a café in the place of the old gothic sacristy. Most of the old monastery is now a school house.

¹⁹ De Tajan was formerly the name of the Seigneur de St. Martory who was given the responsibility of defending the city of Salies de Salat. He installed himself on the hill to the southwest which has kept the name of Montajan.

²⁰ Coat of arms, gold with four red stripes, Reistap Armorial Gen. T1. Page 123. Paul de Labarthe married for a second time, Claire de Lafitau.

- 21 Figaro, the 6 of Dec. 1951: The Count and Countess Anton de la Bouillierie announce the birth of their grandson, Phillip, second son of M. and Mme. Raymond de Sagazan.
- 22 National Archives, VI 3 #29
- 23 Blue with a silver dolphin accompanied by two gold stars on top and a gold crescent in the lower point.
- 24 The de Lisle family originated in St. Geniez en Rouèrgue where it always held a distinguished rank.
- 25 Arms blue with three silver fleur de lys, boutonnés du même, feuilles et tiges de sinople et poses 2&1 (La Chesnaye-Desbois Dictionnaire de la noblesse page 959.
- 26 Arms : gules with a gold lion, armed and enameled in black, those of the ancient counts of Rouèrgue, lords from whom she seems to have descended.
Crown: A marquis supports two leopards
Alliances: Lorraine, Rohan, Narbonne, Cagla, Belzunce Roquelaure, Grammont, Balzac, Roquepine, Fumel and Montesquieu.
- 27 Village situated 7 kilometers from Escanerrable, was the seat of a monastery of the order of Fontevrault, founded by Roger de Novro, 17th Bishop of Comminges. The prioress of this convent was Dame de Barrou and of other places.
- 28 Abbé Magre: L'Isle en Dodon, Chatellenie de Comminges
- 29 Laffont Archives
- 30 Grande Chancellerie de La Legion d'Honneur Numero 3544
- 31 Reistap, Armorial General tome II page 5
- 32 Grand Chancellerie de la Legion d'Honneur Dossier 16482
- 33 Grande Chancellerie of the Legion of Honor, Dossier 36.7444
- 34 Mrs. Joseph Laffont died in 1955. Mr. Joseph Laffont lives in L'Isle en Dodon.

³⁵ Reistap Armorial Général tome II page 678

³⁶ Armorial Général Languedoc Vol 1, page 1044

³⁷ Bibliothèque Nationale: manuscrit français 33.113

³⁸ Ancient archives of Maître Taxille, notary of L'Isle en Dodon. According to a will dated the 6th of March, 1785, by Villepigue, royal notary, Jacques Antoine Bagneris closes this document with "the seal of his arms". When the title of Baron of the Empire was given to François Bagneris, a sword was placed from left to right with the point toward the left.

³⁹ Almost all of the notes concerning the younger branch of the Bagneris family, are taken from: Révérend: Titres et anoblissements de la Restauration (tI p. 88 et 89) and Chaix d'Estange (tII p. 201)

⁴⁰ Armorial de France: Languedoc, Tome II page 1866

⁴¹ JEAN PIERRE ROGER lived with his mother who was a widow in L'Isle en Dodon and as soon as the town found out that they were to send delegates to the meeting in Versailles in 1789, young Roger was elected to represent the third estate from Comminges. Of course the parish priest was delegated to represent the clergy and the local Lord, of Lagarde M. Bruno de Baudean formerly head of the Bataillon of Monsieur, the oldest member of the nobility in the neighborhood, presided over the assembly and helped to elect Montagut Barrau to represent his order.

Jean Pierre left his native town early in April and settled down in Versailles on Rue Royale #2. Luckily we have several of his letters written home to his mother, which show him to be a conscientious young man, worried about her health, and anxious to keep the folks at home informed of the doing of the assembly.

His speeches are all available in the records of the day, and it looks as if he had a hard time to get in a few words here and there. You can imagine the anxiety of the young man, fearful that he will not be given a chance to speak. The accounts of the assembly's proceedings show the utmost confusion. The noise was terrific, the only way people could get the attention of the floor was to shout. Speakers were identified by their style of dress. The costume of the third estate was completely black, black stockings, with a short silk coat, such as members of the judiciary usually wear at a court, a muslin tie, a hat also black turned up on 3 sides, without trim or buttons. The nobility, of course, were identifiable by their plumed hats which they kept on their heads, and by their swords. An

agenda was adopted but was never adhered to as any delegation could force their way into the assembly. Jean Pierre Roger married Laurence Henriette Fournié after his return to L'Isle en Dodon. The marriage took place February 8, 1792. Henriette was born January 5, 1764, the daughter of Simon Fournié and of Dame Anne d'Auch. They had four children.

Jean Pierre had ten siblings: Bernard Suzanne, Jean Pierre, Jeanne Marie, Marie Louise, married a Cabail; Joseph married Marie Duzes; Hilarie, died in infancy, Pétronille died in infancy; François married Cécile de Grenon, Jeanne Veronique; Anne Elizabeth died at 3 years and Joseph Rose, married a Laporte.

There were thus three unmarried girls, Bernard Suzanne, Jeanne Marie and Jeanne Véronique. I believe they were nuns of the order of Fontevrault, and after the religious orders were suppressed, two of them lived with François and his wife. As the genealogy already shows, other Pallissard women have entered this order.

⁴² Cécile Soline Grégoriette De Grenon de Pinsault is reported to have been born at Cavaillon, Ste. Domingue, but Mrs. R. Drolet says that her daughter says she was born in Baltimore, where the Degrenon de Pinsault family had stopped on their way to St Domingue. In the History of the Island published by M. E. Moreau de St. Méry (Newberry Library G 117601) he tells how M. De Grenon established an irrigation system on his property. He tells how Cavaillon grew, from a settlement of four sugar plantations in 1730, to one of twelve, in 1798. From 195 whites and 183 slaves in 1730, it had 400 whites, 300 freed and 5, 1500 slaves in 1798.

⁴³ Alfred Roger, brother of Soline had two children, Charles and Cécile. Alfred loved to travel and met his wife in St . Domingo. He visited his relatives in Kankakee often and his son Charles was a good friend of Edward Lecour. Edward spent some time with the family in New York on his way to Paris. Cécile had married a Dr. Charles Hill of Knoxville, Tennessee. They were living in New York in 1885.

⁴⁴ In 1299, Count Bernard VIII founded the Hospital of Sainte Quitterie, just outside of the village walls. She was a Spanish virgin, very popular in the south of France. She was invoked for cure from the rabies and epidemics. I suppose that Kittery Maine was named for her.

⁴⁵ "The 14th of March, 1814, the English entered L'Isle en Dodon about one o'clock at night. They established their headquarters there. The Commander in Chief, Wellington lodged with the widow Roger-Lacassagne. The provision merchants as well as purveyors of drinkables opened shop out of doors. Many be-

came rich at that time.” Abbé Magre.

“The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the General Officers to these orders and he begs them to ride through the cantonment occupied by their several brigades and to inquire from the inhabitants whether there are any complaints and of whom and at what time they occurred, in order that justice may be done.”

Arthur Duke of Wellington, *Supplementary Dispatches, Correspondence and Memoirs*, edited by his son, the Duke of Wellington, London John Murray V 9

“1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the General Officers of the Army, and Command officers of regiments to the orders repeatedly given respecting requisitions, respecting receipts, and respecting foraging.

2. The greatest abuses and outrages are committed daily, in consequence of the inattention of the officers of the army to these orders, to the loss and injury of the inhabitants of the country and to the disgrace of the character of the army.

3. The Commander of the Forces again desires that the churches may not be used by the troops without permission of the inhabitants and the clergy, and that when they are used, the utmost care should be taken of the sacred vessels, and of every article that serves for religious purposes.

4. Neither horses nor other animals are to be put into the church on any account whatsoever.”

Wellington 6 March 1814.

“We shall conclude by stating that in this brief campaign, which opened in the middle of February and ended by the middle of April, Lord Wellington setting out from the neighborhood of St. Jean de Luz, close upon the Spanish frontier, succeeded in occupying Bordeaux with the left of his army and Toulouse with his right, and in dislodging the French forces from every part of the extensive territory between the river Garonne and the Pyrenees, with the exception only of those who were cooped up in the strong places of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port and the small fort of Navarreins, thus causing a diversion in favor of the other allied armies” Ibid p 750 Vol. IX

⁴⁶ 83 new departments were created by the assembly. 53 of the former 136 bishoprics lapsed. The mode of election of the clergy was changed: election in the district to elect priests, that of the department to elect bishops. You only had to attend one mass to vote. Everyone had to take oath. The King would not receive communion at Easter from a *prêtre assermenté*.

- ⁴⁷ The Benedictine Order. As a member of this order had written The History of Languedoc (Joseph Vaisette) and had come from Gaillac not far from Toulouse, Jean Pierre had a great deal of respect for the order. At the time of this speech Jean Pierre Roger had three sisters who were nuns. They came home and lived with his parents after the religious organizations were suppressed.
- ⁴⁸ Jean Pierre Roger, whose Paris address was Hotel de Monsieur, 15, rue du Petit Bourbon, was also a delegate to the States General. He seems to have come home after the close of the assembly, and to have been associated with his brother-in-law, Pierre. His mother, a widow, gives 1001 livres, in 1792, to the State, the largest donor in the town. Everyone hurried to swear allegiance to the Republic, and Roger's name leads all the rest. The name of a nearby town, St. Gaudens, is changed to Mont Unité. They requisition all the young men of 16 to 25 for the army of the Pyrennes.
- ⁴⁹ Rumeau Letters of the Constituant Roger 1901 second Sem. p. 68-92
- ⁵⁰ Letter of 2/10/1791 archives of L'Isle en Dodon
- ⁵¹ The Revolution and the Congregations, Paris Cornély, P.101
- ⁵² Hozier, Armorial Général, registre Languedoc, t II page 1693
- ⁵³ André Beauvoir, bourgeois de L'Isle en Dodon: green with head of argus in silver. Registry of Languedoc, t II page 1692
We find among the families of Villepigue, Floran, Beauvoir, a number of medical doctors. In the younger branch we find many pharmacists.
- ⁵⁴ Revue de Gascogne, Vol. XIX, page 729
- ⁵⁵ Dict. of French Families, Vol. II, pages 423 and 424.
- ⁵⁶ A speleologue is someone who specializes in the study of caves. "Pioneers of underground exploration such as Norbert Casteret, are slowly tracing these underground rivers and water forces with a view to harnessing them to hydro-electric power just as the French government has steadily worked above ground on the great lakes and tarns that lie in the high mountains ... When you get into the higher reaches of the Pyrenees, the problems soar to the diplomatic sphere. Is it French or Spanish water, to take the simplest example, that Castaret found flowing in the Caves d'Artout?"

Mr. Shirley says there are three famous places to visit in this connection, the

caves at Mas d'Azil, Labouiche with its wonderful underground river, or Niaux, where there is being discovered an underground river of 15 kilometers, the longest known underground river in the world. Ibid

South from Toulouse by Andrew Shirley, Scribners, 1959.

57

Order of Danish knighthood, founded by Vladimir II in 1219.

58

Titles and annobilitations of the Restauration

59 Armorial of the French Empire

60

The Parlement of Toulouse authorized the creation of a bourgeois militia August first, 1789. There were to be six companies of fifty men each. Matthieu Caton, former infantry officer, Pelleport Duplech, former Scotch Guard, Jean Michel de Saint Pierre, lord of Malbois and Fournie were named captains. The lieutenants were William Pagan, Pelleport a lawyer, Malbois, Bertin, de Pallissard and Montagut.

The consuls were to prepare for the militia of the king the list "of all the young men between sixteen to forty years of age, who were six feet tall."

Charles Pelleport Duplech must have been 56 at this time.

Chatellenie de Comminges, Abbé Magre.

61

Maurice de Saxe was at death's door the day of the battle and had to be carried about the field in a wicker basket, so ill and stout was he with dropsy. Louis XV had formally declared war in March of 1744 and had announced his wish to visit the battlefield in the spring of 1745. His mistress Mme. Chateauroux made her headquarters at Lille. On his visit to the front near Tournai the King was accompanied by the Dauphin who had recently married the daughter of the King of Spain. Guizot says that on the eve of the battle, the King, in excellent spirits said that since the battle of Poitiers no King of France had ever fought with his son beside him, that since Saint Louis none had gained any signal victory over the English, and that he hoped to be the first.

There is a story to the effect that too much etiquette almost lost this battle. Lord Charles Hay, head of the British troops, is supposed to have opened the battle by exclaiming, "Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire!" To which Count Autoroche is said to have replied, "Fire yourselves, gentlemen of England, we never fire first." The volley of the English laid low the foremost ranks of the French Guards. But in spite of their initial losses, the French won the day, and the victory of Fonteroy restored the courage of France. It was because of this victory that Maurice de Saxe became Marechal of all the armies of France.

CANAVAN, ANTHONY and his wife, Ann Hughes left Ireland for Philadelphia in 1853. They already had four children born in Ireland, James, John, Anthony and Mary and seven more born on a farm near Sumner, Illinois (Township 32, Section 19 and 20): Austin Augustine, Patrick, Thomas the first and after his death, Thomas the second, Ann, Catherine, Ellen, and Margaret.

JAMES CANAVAN, who married Ann Kingsley of Taunton, Mass., had 8 children: Mabel Lecour, Anthony m. Grace Vandevere, Austin m. Mildred Violet, (one child, Casey Canavan), James (three children, James, Margaret (Hart) and Anthony), Catherine Townsend, Marguerite Tucker (one son, William).

JOHN CANAVAN married Ann Doyle, farmed near Fort Dodge, Iowa, had the following children: John, James, Anthony, Mary, Pat, Ann, Ella, Joseph, Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas.

ANTHONY CANAVAN disappeared.

MARY CANAVAN married Anthony McNulty of Paton, Iowa. They had the following children: Anthony, who has three children, James, who died of diptheria at St. Viator's, John who married, Margaret, a spinster, Marie, a spinster, and Helene.

AUSTIN AUGUSTINE, a Yale Law School graduate (1876) a lawyer married Emma Valiquette and practiced law in Chicago. They had no children.

PATRICK CANAVAN, married Elizabeth (Bird) Larkin. They lived in St. Joseph Michigan and had one child, Elizabeth Hanley, who has four children. They live at 1330 Lake, Evanston.

THOMAS CANAVAN married Victoria Graveline from Bourbonnais. They raised a niece, Bernadette.

ANN CANAVAN, DAUGHTER OF JOHN AND ANN CANAVAN, married James F. Hart of DesMoines, Iowa.

JAMES HART, married Marie Kelleher: James, Elizabeth, Maurine, Denise, Patrick, Lawrence, Margaret, Daniel, and Vincent.

JOHN HART, became a priest at Council Bluff, Iowa

JOSEPH HART married Rita West

LAWRENCE married Donna Strengtham.

PAUL HART married Florence Gehringher.

PETER HART married Isabel Spies.

BERNARD HART

CATHERINE CANAVAN married William Wallace Parish from Momence. Four children, Varnum m. Frances Koontz, Carrie Marie, unmarried, William and Anthony.

ELLEN CANAVAN married John Bowe and had three children: Augustine m. Julia Lecour, William m. Mary Gwinn, and Anna married Raymond Walters.

MARGARET CANAVAN married John Casey and had two children: Mary Catherine, who married Patrick C. Lynch and John Domenic who married Martha Gwinn.

⁶³ These reservations are almost in an unbroken line from 2 miles east of Waldron to the west line of the town of Rockville, and include the choicest land and best timber in the country. Three large Indian Villages are included: 1. the Me Saw Ke qua called Waisus kuck above Waldron on s. side of river; 2. Soliders Village on Soldier's Creek, where Kankakee now stands; 3. Shaw was nas see's Village (the Chief of the tribe) north of farm owned by Timothy Duchesne on Bourbonnais in Rock Creek Timber. Here the last Indian Council was held in 1830. They all moved west in 1836. Noel LeVasseur was the agent of the government who superintended the removal of those in the country. After the Treaty they only stayed four years.

Watseka, Monteno, Monee were all daughters of the Great Chief Sha wa nas see. François Bourbonnais Sr. a native of France married Catish, a Pottawatomie.

⁶⁴ TREATY OF TIPPICANOE, Oct. 20, 1832 (ratified)

Jonathan Demis, John W. Davis, and Mark Crews, Commissioner, on the part of the U.S. and the Chiefs and headsmen of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of the prairies and Kankakee, of the other part.

Article 1. The Pottawatomies ceded to the U.S. a tract of land, beginning at a point on Lake Michigan 10 miles south of the mouth of the Chicago river directly to a point on the Kankakee river 10 miles above its mouth, thence with said river and Illinois river to the mouth of the Fox River, being the boundary of a session made by them in 1816, thence to the boundary of the Indian Territory to the State Line between Illinois and Indiana thence north with said line to Lake Michigan, thence with shore line to place of beginning.

Article 2. From this session the following tracts shall be reserved:
5 sections for Sha wa nas see to include Little Rock Village
for Min e maung one section to include his village
for Joseph Laughton son of Waiskesaw
for Ce nau ge wein one section, both at Twelve Mile grove
for Claude Laframboise one section on Thorn creek

for Monteno, daughter of Francois Bourbonnais Jr. one section at Soldier's village
 for Catish, wife of Francois Bourbonnais Sr. one section at Soldier's village
 for Frances LeVia, one section joining Me she ke te no
 for J. B. Chevalier and sister 1 section near Rock village
 for the 5 daughters of Monee by her last husband Joseph Bailey 2 sections
 for Nancy Sally and Betsy Countryman, children of Endoga, one section ad-
 joining Rock Village
 for Washington Bourbonnais, one section joining his mother's reservation
 (Catish Bourbonnais)
 for Jacques Joubreau one section near the reservation of Me she que te no
 to Mah pou sah and Quia que, one section near Rock Village
 These persons are all Indians or of Indian descent.

Article 3. The U.S. agrees to pay to the Pottawatomies an annuity of \$15, 111 for term of 20 years, \$600 annually to Billy Caldwell, son of Sauganash, \$200 to Alex Robinson and \$200 to Piere LeClerc.

Article 4. The sum of \$28, 746 shall be applied to the payment of certain claims, against the Indians agreeable to a schedule after the said claims herewith annexed.....Further the U.S. agrees to deliver to the said Indians \$45,000 in merchandise immediately after the signing of this treaty, also agrees to deliver to the said Indians a further sum of \$30,000 in merchandise to be paid at Chicago in year 1833. There shall be paid the sum of \$1400 to the following Indians:

65 Bourbonnais, Will Co. Illinois 9th Jan 1853
 To the Hble. Schuyler, Pres. IC.RRC.

Honorable Sir,

Though I have not yet had the honour of being introduced to you, I take the liberty of addressing you a few words, on a subject which will have a great influence on the future destinies of these places.

You are probably aware that since a few years, there is a great immigration of the French Canadian people to the United States. More than 20,000 families of this people have already emigrated.

I am endeavoring, since a year, with a pretty good success, to direct the tide of that emigration towards the vast praries of Illinois through wich your line of rail-road passes.

But better to attain that object, I must raise some public institution for the education of the youth, wich would be the strongest inducement to the future

emigrants to fix here their home.

Though without any pecuniary means for such a task, relying on Holy Providence, I have begun the work, with the small contributions of the poor emigrants.

But the gentlemen who have the good fortune to be better acquainted with the members of the Hble. Company over whom you preside, have assured me you would be kind enough to come to the help of an undertaking which will turn to the advantage of both the emigrants and your Hble Company, by increasing the value of your surrounding lands.

Relying then on your liberality and your well known desire of promoting the public good, I earnestly and humbly request you to make use of your influence to obtain from the Hble Ill. C.R.R.C. the grant to my people of Mount Langam, Iroquois Co. of the part of 14th Sec. Town 29, 12 West, which is your property.

That section is about 12 miles east of the line of your R.R. and the Hble. Company has taken only the half of it, the other half being very low prairies.

The grant of that half section for the object I have the honor to mention you, would before a couple of years, bring a strong emigration population to these vast though yet uncultivated prairies- and would considerably increase the business on your Rail Road and augment the value and facilitate the selling of your lands-

Hoping for a favorable answer from you, I have, Hble. Sir the honor to be Your most devoted servant, C. Chiniquy, Catholic missionary, of Bourbonnais, Will Co and Mount Langam, Iroquois Co.

This letter was sent to me with a request that I would read it and forward it to you. I can only say in reference to it that I have frequently heard that the writer was exerting great influence among the French population and was doing much good in the temperance cause and has been the means of starting several French settlements in Illinois.

R. B. Mason (Construction Engineer)

66 Gabriel Franchère was a direct descendant of the famous author of "Relations d'un voyage à la côte du Nord Ouest de L'Amérique Septentrionale dans les années 1810, 1812, 1813, 1814 by Gabriel Franchère." He was an employe of the John Jacob Astor Fur Co. and was sent to the mouth of the Columbia River with a group of French Canadian trappers. They left New York July 26, 1810, and nearly all of them were massacred by the Indians. Franchère, however, lived to write his memoirs. He married Sophie Routhier in 1815 and had many children. He organized the firm of Gabriel Franchère et Fils, in New York, and organized the Société de St. Jean Baptiste and was its first president. His son in law was John S. Prince, mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota.

67 DOWRY CONTRACT OF LEONIE PALLISSARD (25 January, 1864)

L'an mil huit cent soixante quatre, le vingt-cinq janvier, en le demeure de Monsieur Pallissard, par devant Maître Lemoine notaire dans leur résidence de Ste Anne, comté de Kankakee, Illinois, États Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, furent présents

M. Lecours Joseph fils majeur de M. Louis Lecour et de dame Christine Morin décédés, le dit Lecours Joseph négociant demeurant a Kankakee City, d'une part

et Mademoiselle Pallissard Léonie Solina Camille demeurant au dit St. Anne, fille mineure de M. Paulin Narcisse Pallissard propriétaire, et de dame Marie Thérèse Solina Roger, avec lesquelles elle demeure au dit Ste. Anne

Procédant en présence et avec le consentement de son père et de sa mère, d'autre part

Lesquelles parties dans la vue de mariage proposé entre M. Lecours et Mlle. Pallissard, dont la célébration se fera prochainement en ont arrêté comme suit les clauses et conditions civiles Art. 1er- Les futurs époux déclarent adopter pour base de leur association conjugale le régime exclusif de communauté

Art. 2ème- En considération de ce mariage Mme. Pallissard, née Roger avec l'autorisation expresse de son mari a constitué un avancement sur sa succession future à Mlle Pallissard sa fille, future épouse (qui l'accepte avec reconnaissance) en executant les impositions de l'article 1556 du code Napoléon, la somme de sept mille huit cent soixante francs soixante cinq centimes, avec pouvoir à M. Lecours futur époux, de la toucher et de recevoir les débiteurs ci-après nommés et dans les proportions suivantes:---

The Pallissards came over from France in 1856. The contract was written in 1864. The marriage took place the day after the contract was drawn up. They were all French citizens except Joseph Lecour, who was naturalized September 1, 1868.

68 GEORGE GRANGER was the son of Peter and Marcelline Touchette Granger of Bourbonnais. Their children were: Ambrose, Alexis George, William, Henry and Marie.

ALEXIS GRANGER, a lawyer in Kankakee married Estelle Mac Donnell of Canada. Their children are: Claude, Constance Anderson, Frances McLaughlin and Margaret Murphy.

GEORGE GRANGER married Laura Fortin and after her death, her sister Amelia.

George and Laura had two children, Paul and Jeanette.

AMBROSE, a priest, pastor of St. Rose of Lima in Kankakee.

WILLIAM GRANGER, a priest, pastor at St. George.

HENRY GRANGER, a druggist, had three daughters, Bibienne, Brunette and Doreen.

MARIE GRANGER, who became a nun.

69 Among the list of clergy who were taught or who did teach at St. Viator's are Reverend J. W. R. Maguire, Rev. T. J. Lynch, Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, Rt. Rev. M. J. Legris, Bishop W. J. Bergin, and Bishop Fulton Sheen Bishop William J. O'Brien

70 Leon and Leonie Euzière were of French Swiss origin and had come to Manteno in the middle of the 19th century. He began as a saddler and then went into the grain business with Pierre Brosseau. They had six children, Lucy who married Fred Labeau and had one daughter, Pearl, Irene, who married Fay Tuttle and had a son Léon who has a son Wylie Tuttle of New York; Naomi who married Dr. Monast and whose granddaughter was also named Naomi ; Léonie who married Frank Turk. They had five children, Frank who married Margaret D'Arcy of Joliet; Léonie who married Wayne Gray, Lucille married to Dr. R. Wilson. Joseph and Adrian died without issue. René, the fifth child of Léon Euzière died in Manteno recently. Carter, the youngest child still lives there in the old home.

71 Edward Roy and his brother Raymond established the Kankakee X-Ray Laboratory when the field of x-ray was in its infancy. They installed the first x-ray laboratory at St. Mary's Hospital in Kankakee. Edward built a Newtonian reflecting telescope, in the practice of his hobby of astronomy. He was an amateur astronomer of note, and some of his equipment, including the mirror and elliptical flat, the work of Chester Cook of Harvard, has been donated to St. Petersberg Junior College.

Edward did some original work on Stereo insect photography which was published in the Journal of the Biological Photography Association of Baltimore, Maryland. His work in amateur astronomical photography was published in "Sky and Telescope", of the Harvard Observatory. He had several articles about photography published, including experiments in aerial photography. He has held two amateur radio licenses. He was among the candidates for the Edison Award, given by General Electric for "patchwork". In World War I he served in the Navy Medical corps.

72 Joseph Pallissard served in the Aviation Section as a Reserve Officer of the Signal Corps during World War I. In 1920 he was sent to France as Aviation Mechanic and interpreter with a racing team to compete in the Gordon Bennett Cup Race. The U.S. Government entered a Packard Virville Racer, built at McCook Field. While in France he interpreted for Major Rudolph Schroeder and other Aces of the French Combat Flyers, Rene Fonck and Pilot Boyer.

He visited L'Isle en Dodon and met the Laffont, Roger, Cournet and Ducasse families. He was retired from the Electromotive Division of General Motors in 1954, after ten years of work there. He returned to flying light planes and for 3 years he flew over 60 hours in cubs. He figures that he flew or travelled by auto or plane, 12,000 miles in his first year of retirement. In his travels he has kept in touch with the many members of the Pallissard family, and it is in this way that he has gathered the material for this genealogy.

73 Robert J. Pallissard was married to Gale Soper of Dover Plains, New York on September 5, 1959. They make their home at 405 Erie Avenue in Maywood, Illinois.



Appendix

The little town where the Pallissard family lived for many years is in south western France, about forty miles south of Toulouse, in Haute Garonne. It was formerly in the Comté of Comminges, a part of Gascogne, and Comminges included parts of Ariège and of Gers. The capital of the Comté of Comminges was St. Bertrand de Comminges, and before the Roman conquest the country was inhabited by a people called the Convenae.

About the year 69 B.C. Pompey founded a city called Lugdunum Convenarum in a valley 20 miles from the Pyrénées. There are many Roman inscriptions in the neighborhood and altars dedicated to Abellion have been thought by some scholars to be identified with Apollo, the sun-god. In fact there was a local deity called Hillon, mentioned by Noguier. The prevalence of villages called "Isle" may be related to this, if we take Robert Graves theory, in the White Goddess.

At any rate, Ptolemy in his *Géographie* says, "The Comté commenced near Hile and extends a great way from Roques, to the port of Pinsaguel and extends twenty miles to Spain and contains 8 chatellenies. The Lord Count has 8 châteaux, one in each capital city, as Muret, Samathan, L'Isle en Dodon, Castillon, Aurignac, Salies and St. Julien."

One count Bernard of Comminges succeeded another until the IVth had for his successor his son who was called Bernard Dodon. This Bernard V had an argument with his neighbor, Raymond Roger, Comte de Foix. A war broke out between them in 1198. Bernard took part in the Albigensian war and lent his support to his cousin, Raymond VI, comte of Toulouse, against Simon de Montfort and he was beaten by the latter at the battle of Muret (1213). Simon de Montfort pillaged and devastated Comminges, and Bernard V. had to swear before the legate of the pope at Narbonne not to take the side of the heretics.

It is interesting to know how Comminges came to belong to the king of France. It happened back in 1443, and has been told graphically in an early history:

"From Montauban, the King went to Tolose, whence he sent notice to appear before the Parlement of that city, Mathieu de Castel Bon of the house of Foix and the Count of Armagnac, who were occupying lands of the Comté of Comminges. These lords, learning that a King was so near with a powerful army, did not fail to be at Tolose in a few days; the Count of Castel Bon took his wife, Eleanor of Comminges whom he had kept in prison for so long: this Eleanor had married for the first time, being no more than 16 or 18, that Duke of Berry who was about 80, and after his death she married again, this count of Castel Bon, and of him she had a daughter who scarcely lived at all; after the death of this daughter, this Eleanor seeing herself without hope of other children, because of her advancing years, declared the King her heir; the Count, in order to have her inheri-

tance, spitefully put her in prison, so that no one saw her except those who brought her meals; the King had no way to relieve her from her misery during the war with the English, but on his return from Tarbes, he sent for the Comte of Castel Bon to come to Tolose and to bring the unfortunate Eleanor. He also made the Comte of Armagnac come he who was occupying Muret, Samathan and L'Isle en Dodon.

Parlement who was handling this affair because the lands of these gentlemen were in their territory, judged half of the revenue of the Comté of Comminge to the Comte of Castel Bon, and the other half to his wife for her maintenance, and declared that after the death of Eleanor, this County would belong to the King as having been given to him and it also condemned the Count of Armagnac to leave the lands which he was occupying; the affairs which the King found pressing obliged him to leave Tolose without waiting for the Count of Armagnac to obey his order. He commends him. in parting. to satisfy the rules of the decree."

Pierre Andoque, Histoire de Languedoc P. 452

The City of Comminge was by this means acquired by the King.

To understand the place names as well as the family names which occur in this part of France, we must realize that the Comté of Comminges was inhabited by a Basque people. Cenac Moncaut who has studied and travelled the locality gives a list of some of the well known names and places with their definitions. Here are a few:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Castex | Chateaux |
| Roquelaure | laurel rock |
| Condom | domaine |
| Mauriac | marquis |
| Mirepoix | regarde la montagne |
| Puy | mountain |
| LaBarthe | Mountain |
| Auch | cochon or pig |
| Pelleport | he who skins pigs |
| Puymaurin | hill of the Moors |

The Maures or Saracens, already masters of Spain, invaded the southern provinces of France in the year 709. Many places in this neighborhood bear names testifying to the conquest of the Moors, example Mauremont, Castelmorou, Montmaurin, Maureville.

Pallissard is defined by Frederic Mistral in his Dictionnaire Provençal as a workman who makes pallissades. Other scholars say that Tolose was dedicated to Pallas Athenae and that a Pallassard was an inhabitant of Tolose.

Mistral also says that the words, ila, ilha, yla, and isla mean: group of houses surrounded by streets.

The ending *ac*, found so frequently in Gascon and Basque names, is the particle the which following the custom of the language is placed after the word in place of preceding it. Ex.: Guizon means man, Guizonac means the man or the men. He goes on to say that place-names in an either had castles or belonged to noble families, ex.: Perpignan, Montauban.

To understand the background of life in a small town in France about the time of the revolution, one must know a little about the way the country was governed. The King is the center of everything and controls the administration of the whole country. No detail is too small for him, and he may be appealed to on the slightest pretext. Any one may write to him, and the letter will be answered. His minister of state is in charge of all the internal affairs and in each province there is an Intendant who supervises details of his province. Furthermore there are Royal Judges, hereditary positions, originally appointed by the King. These judges handle cases involving all persons in the administration, and it never occurs to anyone that justice is impossible in such a situation.

The Controller General's office must have involved masses of papers for he demanded detailed information about private institutions and persons. For example when we read that the people of L'Isle en Dodon want their little chapel restored, they apply for permission to rebuild it to the authorities in Toulouse. They in turn write to the King for permission, and the whole problem has to be considered by the Controller General several years later. Red tape was just as prevalent in government then as now. Each district sent in to the main office, reports on the nature of the soil, the kind and quality of crops, the number of livestock.

"It never occurred to anyone that any large scale enterprise could be put through successfully without the intervention of the State. To the people of that time, the State was all powerful and could alone improve the condition of the people. There was unrest everywhere and discontent but the plans of the reformers never included any change in the power of the central government. Divine Providence and the government were one in the eyes of the people, and thousands of petitions came daily to the hands of the King and his Intendants. Many of those requests sought relief from taxes." It is as if today we might write a letter to the director of Internal Revenue and say: Dear Sir, I know you would not want a poor man like me with a wife and two children to fill out form 1040. For privileged people to evade the law was the rule.

French towns, however, kept the right of governing themselves which had been given them as far back as Louis XI. He originated town constitutions which provided for a Mayor who was a noble *ex officio*. The mayor was simply president of the town corporation, and if he had enough money, could buy his office "in perpetuity". Otherwise he served four years. Every two years two consuls were elected. In some towns there were aldermen elected called syndics, but in the south of France, where the traces of Roman law still prevailed the Latin

terms were used. There were usually consulting aldermen, who hold office for life, and there was a clerk or notary elected every two years. These people who served on the town corporation enjoyed many privileges: their capitation tax is fixed moderately, they are exempt from lodging soldiers, arms or baggage. We see, therefore, that the officials are taxed lightly and that the poor, who do not even have representation in town government bear the heaviest taxes.

Besides the corps de ville there was a general assembly called the États. This body elected the corporation and took part in the conduct of municipal affairs. In the 15th century every citizen of the town took part in this body, but by the time of the revolution it was a committee of representatives. But they did not represent all kinds of people. There were many notables, business representatives but no representatives of the artisan class. So the common people took no interest and seemed completely indifferent to what happened to his town government. The clergy, who owned property and were often nobles, sided with the rich. It was not until the revolution came that they voted with the tiers. We see that the Jacobins who had a convent in L'Isle en Dodon, had one of their

number as their "syndic" to the town corporation. They had to be represented in the city government to be sure that their privileges were maintained.

There was another important person in the small French town and he was called the Collector. It was he who saw to the tax called the taille. His was a miserable job. He had to levy and collect a tax, which was estimated on the value of land, not on income. Most lands were subject to this tax, and a great deal of time and effort were spent in avoiding the payment of the taille. It is hard to see how they could find anyone to take such a post, even if it were an honor. And the collector was under the thumb of the subdelegate who was the lowest representative of the central government.

There were some democratic qualities about the town government. In a way a meeting of the Corps de Ville was like a New England town meeting. The church bells rang and all the people who were interested gathered on the porch of the parish church. Everyone could come and there was no organized debate and no voting. But the notary was always there to take down what was said and to stash the papers away. It was an empty discussion, as these meetings had no real power. There was not a township, borough, village or hamlet, however small, no hospital, factory, convent or college which had a right to manage its own affairs as it saw fit or to administer its possessions without interference.

The edict of 1764 created another Council for each town, called the Council of Notables. It is interesting to see who these persons or institutions were. Here is a list of the notable bodies as de Tocqueville gives them: the presidial, the university, the election, the office of woods and forests, the salt warehouse, the office of traites, the mint, the advocates and attorneys, the consular judges, the notaries, the marchands and the bourgeois. He goes on to define "bourgeois as individuals whose birth and fortune enable them to live without engaging in lucrative pursuits".

LETTERS OF JEAN PIERRE ROGER

Paris, Sept 18, 1791

The King has accepted the Constitution with that loyalty and frankness which one should expect from a virtuous monarch when he is not besieged by perfidious councillors. The 13th at noon, we received a Message from the King which the minister of justice, wearing his official robes, delivered. The Message was opened by the president and read by Him. I send you a printed copy. The assembly rendered a decree in conforming to the wishes of His Majesty, abolishing the proceedings relative to misdemeanors committed during the Revolution; it proclaimed general amnesty in favor of the émigrés. A numerous deputation of which I was a member was given the duty of carrying this Decree to the King who replied in a manner which showed that he was aware of the anxiety of the national Assembly to reflect his wishes. The Queen appeared with all the family and expressed her greetings to the deputation.

The next day, the King left the Chateau at eleven o'clock, to go to the Assembly. He crossed the city amid the acclamations of the people, he entered the hall. They had prepared a platform on which was the throne. At the side of the King was an arm chair upholstered in the same material as the throne, for the president. The Assembly rose at the moment when the King entered. His Majesty was preceded by his ministers who took their places at the left with the secretaries. The King, standing, pronounced the first sentence which precedes his oath, and when he had taken the oath, the Assembly seated themselves and all the members put on their hats. After the oath, the Assembly rose, and all took off their hats. The King sat down. The president, seated and without his hat, read the discourse which you will find enclosed. The cries of "Vive le Roi", the applause repeated by the Assembly and the gallery, told his Majesty how dear he was to all the nation. The Queen and all her family appeared in a box placed behind the chair of the President. They shouted several times, Vive la Reine. She seemed greatly touched at the applause which was given her.

The King left and the Assembly decreed that it would accompany him in a body. The cortege traversed the Tuileries and went to the Chateau. There the King asked that the Assembly should file past him. The Queen and the Dauphin were at his side. We all passed before Their Majesties, to whom we bowed. During this ceremony salvos of artillery and the sound of bells told all of Paris of the

arrival of His Majesty.

We decreed public rejoicing which is to be celebrated today in Paris, in the departments on the Sunday which will immediately follow the forwarding of the Constitutional Decree, and successively in all of the municipalities of the kingdom.

Before the arrival of the King, we rendered a decree which reunited Avignon and the Comtat to France, conforming to the free wish of the majority of the communes of the country.

Roger

P.S. I was forgetting to tell you that as soon as the King took his oath, the guardian of the Seal presented the Constitutional Act which he signed in front of the representatives of the nation. At this very moment I hear the sound of cannon. It announces the Constitution.

Paris the 25 September 1791

Sirs and dear Citizens,

The ceremony of the proclamation of the Constitution took place Sunday. All along the way which the procession took, were citizens, full of enthusiasm who were contemplating with a satisfied eye the sacred Collection of new laws. Toward noon a salvo of the artillery, placed along the Seine, announced the arrival of the cortege. Immediately thousands of the National Guard entered in good order all the avenues of the Champ de la Federation, while the administrative body advanced toward the main gate. The Mayor, surrounded by a brilliant body of Grenadiers mounted the Altar of the Fatherland. Reaching the summit, he held aloft for the veneration of the vast throng, the Code of the Constitution.

In this august moment one thought of Moses receiving at the hands of the master of the universe the Tables of the Law, and giving them to the Hebrews, seized with respect. From all the extremities of the Champ Federal, cries of joy were heard. Hats, pikes and sabres flew in the air and expressed universal delight. The ceremony terminated in a hymn.

At five o'clock a magnificent balloon was blown up in the middle of the Champs Elysees. It was surmounted with an eagle which with extended wings seemed to carry away in its flight the whole sphere, emblem of our Constitution. Below was a little basket in which two intrepid aeronauts braved the winds and went to visit the airy shores where clouds are formed.

That evening, a general illumination prolonged the day.

The Champs Elysées offered the same spectacle on the 18th of July, 1790.

Their vast limits garlanded by smoking lamps, enclosed an immense crowd of people, singing, dancing, eating and walking about or sitting on the grass. There were illuminated obelisks and poles, many orchestras, too, offering public amusement. Beauty of the spectacle, tranquility, decency all were the rule in this millieu of great affluence, a character peculiar to this day alone and which was unique.

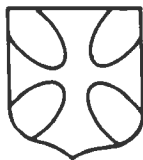
The garden of the Tuileries was illuminated with much more care than last year. Around each basin of water was a number of triangles, heaped with torches and placed here and there. No matter where one looked, one saw a beautiful vista, and all tended to augment the approval of the public.

The King and the Queen and the Prince Royal (formerly the Dauphin) visited the Champs Elysées. They were received there with enthusiasm, and cries of Long live the King, Long live the Queen, resounded on all sides.

There, my dear fellow citizens, is the recital of Sunday's events. They are to be repeated today. I hear already the cannons announcing the Te Deum. You may plan your ceremonies on this model. May they stifle in all hearts hatred and dissension, and awake in yours, the holy love of your country and of its laws.

Here is the formula which M. the mayor will be able to use to proclaim the Constitution. He will be on horseback and so will the municipal body. Preceded by music and followed by the National Guard, he will make the tour of the city and of the outskirts. He will make such stops as the municipal body and the general council will have planned, and at each stop he will declare: "The nation, the law, the King."

Fellow Citizens, the national Assembly, known as the Constituante, in the years 1789, 1790 and 1791, having begun the Constitution on the 17th of June 1789, happily terminated its work September 3, 1791. The Constitutional Act was solemnly accepted and signed by the King the 14th of the same month. The national Assembly turned it over to the legislative body to the King and to the judges, to the vigilance of the fathers of families, to the affection of young citizens and to the courage of all the French. In all your special celebrations, deign to commemorate him who wishes to live and die for the good of his country.



Notes on the Illustrations

The Contract, one of a series of engravings by Abraham Bosse called Marriage in the town.

To the left around a table the parents and the notary draw up the contract. To the right the husband to be and his fiancée chat together.

There is a verse beneath which says: There is a maxim which is the basis of the human race: Children whom you put on earth, are going to produce others too. Don't have recourse to laws of a former age, for we did years ago just what these young people are going to do. Is it true Sylvie that in keeping faith with me, you love me with the same ardor as I feel in being faithful to you. Dear Damon, by my life's breath, I swear that in the future I want to live and die for you alone.

These notes accompany the photograph of "A Provincial Bedroom" one of the Thorne rooms at the Art Institute of Chicago:

In such interiors – just as in the simpler homes of the time in America – wall paneling was often confined to one wall, as here, where it enclosed the bed alcove, which is just one stage removed from the built-in box bed of universal peasant tradition.

The furniture used would probably be of oak. It long retained its popularity in Normandy and Brittany after walnut was in general use elsewhere. Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago.

The Serment de Jeu de Paume by Louis David, Plate XXVII is found in the Volume published by Richard Cantinelli, published in Les Editions by G. Van Oest, Paris, Bruxelles.

The Engraving of a Gentleman of Lorraine, by Jacques Callot, called Noblesse, is a copy of the print owned by the Art Institute who were kind enough to give us a reprint.

Three illustrations are taken from James Planché, Cyclopaedia of Costumes, Chatto and Windus, London, 1879. They are The Marriage Settlement by Hogarth, The Mousquetaires and the Knight of Danebrog.

The Portrait of a Magistrate, Antoine de Memes by Philip de Champagne is taken from *Costumes Historiques*, vol. 2. by Georges Duplessis, Paris, 1867, Librairie d'Architecture. The photograph of the painting of The Country Doctor by David Teniers II is taken from the Catalogue "La Peinture au Musee ancien de Bruxelles," 1931.

Portrait of Antoine de Memes, President a mortier of the Parlement of Paris painted by Philippe de Champagne.

The robe of red wool is partly covered by a cloak of ermine; the ample sleeves of the robe are lined in black silk; the cape worn around the neck is of white fur, and ceased being used in public in the 15th century. From then on it became a mark of honor in the judiciary. The band of ermine which one sees on the right sleeve goes with the furred cuff of the sleeve. The bonnet, or as we would say, mortar board, which he holds in his hand is a sort of "pill box" of black taffeta, with a border of gold braid. This awkward headgear, which came into use in the 16th century, was rarely worn on the head, but the judge, except in the ceremonies of installation, simply kept it in his hand; he used it to give his approbation or lack of it. Thus the expression "to judge by the bonnet" or to talk through one's hat.

Costumes Historiques des XVI, XVII, et XVIII siecles, dessines par E. Lechevallier Chevignard, graves, par A. Didier, Le Flamenoy, F. La Guillerm Paris, Librairie d'Architecture de A. Levy, 1867.

The print entitled Fashion in 1787 we found in *Galerie des Modes et Costumes Francaises, dessins d'apres nature de A. de St. Aube, Leclere, Watteau de Lille. Graves par les plus celebres artistes en ce genre, 1778, 1787.*

Courtesy of the Newberry Library of Chicago

The engraving of Jean Pierre Roger, by Angelique Allais, was furnished by the Musee Paul Dupuy of Toulouse. It was Jean de Garlat who discovered its existence.

The seal of the Comte de Comminge we found in Hozier at the Newberry Library. The Seal of the State of Illinois we found at the Chicago Historical Society.

Most of the photographs in the second section were furnished by Mrs. Louise Drolet.

The plate about Corinth was furnished by the Chicago Historical Society. The Battle of Corinth was fought the day before Armand Pallissard was killed. It was the retreat from this battle by the rebel army that caused the engagement in which Armand lost his life.

The present Seal of the State of Illinois was adopted in 1868 and has a long history. Much earlier we had used a copy of the Great Seal of the United States and from 1810 to 1818 when we were a territory, the eagle which represents freedom, was a prominent figure on the seal. The shield represents the nation, the red and white stripes, all of equal size and worth, represent the states joined to form a Union. The blue field or chief represents congress, holding all the states together. The shield used to hang from the eagle's breast, and the olive branch represents the power of peace, the arrows, the power of war.

Changes have occurred in the shield. Now the eagle rises from a boulder on the prairie. There is water and the rising sun in the background. The motto held in the bird's beak used to read "State Sovereignty, National Union". The 1868 seal reads, "National Union, State Sovereignty". Dates on the boulder represent the years in which Illinois became a state, 1818, and the year the seal was adopted, 1868.

The Great Seal of Illinois by Brand Whitlock. It appeared in the Journal of the Illinois Historical Society, Vo. 5 #4, pp. 435-450.



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Genealogical Chart
DE PALLISSARD

| | BIRTH | ROYAL JUDGE | MARRIED | TITLE | DIED |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--|---|------|
| JEHAN | | | Jacquette de Collongues | Consul (1604) | 1676 |
| JEAN | | 1640 | Marie de Savignac 1655 | Premier Consul (1662) | 1683 |
| BERNARD | | 1670 | Marthe de Durdes 1678 | Perpetual Mayor | 1701 |
| JEAN | 1682 | 1707 | Marie de Lisle | Musketeer | 1784 |
| JEAN | 1712 | 1766 | Jeanne Dansan 1741 | | 1776 |
| SANCE SABIN | 1745 | 1778 | Antoinette Azema 1779 | last of judges - end of older branch | 1819 |
| JEAN | 1752 | | Rose Serein 1776 | | |
| JEAN PIERRE | 1790 | | Julie Marie de la Croix-Bourdens | fleur de lys (1814) | |
| PAULIN NARCISSE | 1804 | | Solina Roger 1835 | first to come to States | 1891 |
| EDWARD | 1836 | | Hermione Lemoine 1869 | | 1916 |
| JOSEPH | 1845 (brother) | | Julie Lemoine, 1874 Frances Idrac, 1876 | | 1908 |
| ALFRED | 1854 (brother) | | Ida Beaubien, 1880 Maria Grandpre, 1886 | | 1932 |
| JOHN PAUL | 1871 (son) | | Leda Durand, 1897 Mae Russell, 1913 | | 1952 |

FIRST GENERATION
OF THE
GENEALOGICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
PALLISSARD FAMILY
IN THE
UNITED STATES

SECOND GENERATION

I EDWARD
b. 1836, France
m. Herminie Lemoine
d. 1916 St. Anne

II ARMAND, CAPTAIN

b. 1840, France
d. 1862, shot during
Civil War.

III ALEXINE

b. 1841, France
m. John Rondy
d. 1919, Kankakee

IV LEONIE

b. 1843, France
m. Joseph Lecour
d. 1833, Kankakee

THIRD GENERATION

I JOHN
m. Leda Durand
May Russell
CECILE
m. Dr. A. A. Bedard

ARMAND
m. Sarah Daily

LEONIE
m. Dr. Paul Heineck

HENRY
m. Jean Stockton

ALEXINE

LEA
m. Ulric Deschamps

III JOSEPH RONDY

m. Jeanette Bergeron

NINETTE RONDY
m. Gabriel Franchere

IV LOUIS LECOUR

m. Emma Bechant

EDWARD LECOUR
m. Mabel Canavan

MARIE LECOUR
m. Louis Drolet

ALEXINE LECOUR
m. William Roy

ROSELLA LECOUR
m. Heber Campbell

LOUISE LECOUR
m. Rudolph Drolet
(Therese)
Joseph) Lecour d.
Leon) in infancy

FOURTH GENERATION

I Annette Calbuette

Rosella English

Lucy Russell Fleming

Beatrice Bedard

Robert Bedard

Jeanne Mizelle

Gertrude Schaeffer

PAUL PALLISSARD

Adele Coderre

Arthur R. PALLISSARD

Lucille Pallissard

Cecile Yott

Aimee Rupert

Irene McAdam

Camille G. Dietrich

Aime Paul Heineck Jr.

Edouard Heineck

Joffre Heineck

Laura de Venecia Rankey

ULRIC PALLISSARD

Eunice Parrino

ROGER PALLISSARD

III Elizabeth Barnes

Joseph Rondy Jr.
Aline Borchardt
Clare Hartman

Paul Lecour
Doreen Yeates
Julia Bowe

Josephine Freborg
Sister Mary St. Thomas, SSCM
Leon Lecour Drolet

Roger Cecile Drolet, C.S.V.
Joseph A. Drolet C.S.V.
Donat D. Drolet

Marie M. Goslin
Edward Roy
Raymond Roy

Adrian L. Roy
Eleanor Mascarino
Louis L. Roy

William J. Roy
Frederic B. Roy
Iris Mulvahill

Mary E. Bartley
Joseph L. Campbell
Leonie Chittenden
Edward P. Drolet

FIFTH GENERATION

I Dolores Wade
Michael Fleming
Joe Ann Fleming
Jacqueline Bedard Cole
Judith Bedard

Robert Bedard
Marguerite Mizelle
Jean Mizelle

Marie Beatrice Mizelle
Suzanne Mizelle
Charles Mizelle

Richard Schaeffer
Anthony Schaeffer
Gretchen Schaeffer
Andrew Schaeffer

Kathy Schaeffer
John W. Schaeffer
BERNARD P. PALLISSARD

Doris Zedyke Walters
Wayne Pallissard
Dale Pallissard

Paul E. Pallissard
Herbert T. Pallissard
Donald Pallissard

Lloyd Pallissard
Lois J. Grimstead
Juliette Watson

John Coderre
Richard Coderre
Margaret Coderre Pratt

Richard Yott
Dorothy Yott
Katherine Yott

Frances Newberry
Jean Yott
Rita May Yott

Renee Rupert
Joseph McAdam III
Paul McAdam

Joffre Heineck
Camille Heineck
Gregory Heineck

Roger de Venecia
Jean de Venecia Ross
Pamela de Venecia
Michels Pallissard
Patricia Pallissard

III John D. Rondy
David Hartman
Mary Clare Hartman
Dorothea Hartman
Roger Hartman

Jacqueline Gibbons
L. Paul Lecour Jr.
Harry L. Yeates
Gloria Yeates

Judith Ebel
Mark Yeates
John E. Bowe

Julia A. Thompson
Sister Agnes Marie, O.S.F.
Leon L. Drolet Jr.

Dennis Paul Drolet
Thomas Roger Drolet
Margaret Ann Drolet

Michael Louis Drolet
Sandra Goslin
Kathleen Goslin

Leona Goslin
Phyllis Root
Mavis Roy

Ronald Roy
David Roy
Joseph Lecour Roy

Paul Roy
Mary Roy
Maurice Mascarino

Peter Mascarino
Robert Roy
Suzette Roy

Donna Roy Halbin
Susan Mulvahill
Stephen Roy Mulvahill

William D. Bartley
Mary Elizabeth Campbell
Louise C. Drolet
David Rudolph Drolet

Joseph J. Drolet

SIXTH GENERATION

I Claudia Wade
Marguerite Wade
Kathleen Cole

Sharon L. Pallissard
Gayla Pallissard

Karen Zedyke

Michael Grimstead
Richard Watson
Virginia Watson
Julie Watson

Renee Yott
Ritche Yott

Rose, Alfred

IV Paula Gibbons
John E. Gibbons Jr.

Matthew Ebel
Kevin Ebel
Anthony Bowe
Alexander Bowe
Owen W. Thompson III

Lorraine Ray

Diane Roy
Denise Roy
Jeanette Kinsley,
Kathleen Kinsley,
Mary Joanne Kinsley,
Patricia Kinsley,
Timothy Kinsley,
Virginia Kinsley,
Jeffery Halbin

SEVENTH GENERATION

PAULIN NARCISSE
de PALLISSARD

b. 1804, L'Isle en Dodon

m. SOLINA ROGER

d. 1891, Kankakee, Ill.

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LA VILLE DE
L'ISLE en Dodon

MIDY

OCCIDENT

DODON