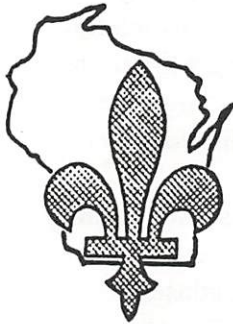


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THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WI



QUARTERLY

Volume 9 Number 1

August 1994

RESEARCHING IN TORONTO

by Pat Geyh

A large number of French Canadians who settled in Wisconsin immigrated through Ontario. Many of these settled there for several generations and information about the resources available in the capitol of that province can be useful.

When researching ancestors in Ontario, Canada, it is important to note that the date of the Confederation was 1867. This is the first year of official Canadian records. After that date Canadian National records will be stored in Ottawa. In addition that archives has also collected some pre-confederation records, such as the 1851 census. It will be necessary then, to check records at a provincial level as well as at a national level for pre-1867 records.

It is important to remember that at one time Ontario was known as Canada West and at another time it was known as Upper Canada. At the time of

confederation it became Ontario, a province of Canada.

The French Canadian researcher who knows exactly where in Ontario his/her ancestor lived will certainly search that town/county for relevant records. That same researcher may find it necessary to look further in provincial records, and a trip to Toronto may seem appropriate.

Before beginning Ontario research, it is **STRONGLY** recommended that genealogists purchase Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records, by Brenda Dougall Merriman, 1984, 63 pages, maps, softcover. It can be purchased from the Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66 Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2L7. Write that address to get the current price. The essential details of using many complicated Ontario records are provided in this book. It is foolish to make a research trip to Toronto without having studied it very carefully ahead of time.

There are any number of places to research in Toronto and a few will be discussed here.

The North York Central Library is located in the Fairview Mall, at 35

Fairview Mall Drive, near the #12 Parking area. It is a modern facility that is a pleasure, not only for the layout of the library itself, but because of the facilities available in the mall itself. The telephone number is 416 921 4606 and of course, it is wise to telephone ahead to check the hours it is open.

The Canadiana area houses the library of the Ontario Genealogical Society. This library is accessed through the main card catalog as well as through several indexes. Check for both the OGS and North York collections.

At this same library there are also Canadian census films, passenger list film, and genealogical publications. It is also the repository for the Canadian Institute for Historical Microproductions collection.

As of 1984 there is a publication, O.G.S. Library Holdings. This is a 150 page book that lists all the holdings of the Ontario Genealogical Society Library available through the North York Library. This book lists not only publications of use to the Ontario researcher, but also lists 78 pages of published or manuscript family histories and genealogies. These family histories and manuscripts are, of course, non-circulating.

A fascinating spot to visit is the **Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library** at 789 Yonge (pronounced Young) Street, Toronto, Ontario M4W 2G8. The telephone is 416 393 7155.

This entire facility is a reference library and as the name implies, nothing is available for the general public to check

out. The fourth floor is the History department and is the area to which the genealogist is drawn. Being a library as contrasted with an archives, much of what is found there is published material.

The holdings include books, microfilms and publications on history and genealogy. Also there are atlases, newspapers on microfilm, Canadian census microfilms (except Ontario which is housed at the Provincial Archives) as well as a complete set of Toronto City Directories.

In the History department is the **Map Room**, which features information from all over the world. The Canadian collections includes National Topographic series, Maps of Canada from the 17th century to the present, Current and retrospective editions of provincial road maps, Nautical charts of the Great Lakes region, Current and historical street maps of Canadian cities, Fire Insurance maps and early plans for many Ontario and Quebec towns.

The Baldwin Room in the History Department houses the Library's collections of primary source material relating to the history of Canada. The collection consists of over 24,000 volumes in all subject areas, printed before 1868. They include 1) works written by Canadians or by persons closely associated with Canada 2) items containing significant Canadian Subject matter and 3) books and periodicals, regardless of authorship or content, printed in this country before Confederation.

The manuscript collection in the Baldwin room contains letters, diaries, maps,

plans, account books and other unpublished documents that record the public and private lives of individuals, and families and institutions from the 18th century to the present.

The Baldwin room is certainly not the first place a genealogist would go for information. Indexes do not deal with family names, unless the person was an author, or in the title of a book. As research advances, however, it would be a good idea to learn more about this collection and develop the skills necessary to access the material.

A very important collection of material is located at the **Archives of Ontario**, 77 Grenville St., Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9. The phone number is 416 327 1683.

Microfilms are obtained in the Reading Room which is open weekdays from 8:15 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. It is open on Saturday from 10:A.M. to 8:P.M..

Archives personnel are available ONLY on weekdays from 8:15 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. First time patrons must register for a Reading Room pass, and identification is needed.

The holdings include Census records, vital statistics, land records, maps and atlases, court records, private manuscripts, newspaper collections and much more.

Church records in Ontario may be on microfilm through the L.D.S. Family History Center network. There are several church archives in Toronto, if there are questions that cannot be answered through the FHC.

The Anglican Toronto Archdiocese has its archives at 135 Adelaide St. East, Toronto Ontario, M5C 1L8. The phone number is 416 363 6021.

The Presbyterian archives are at 59 St. George Street, Toronto Ontario, M5S 2E6. The phone is 416 595 1277.

The Roman Catholic Toronto Archdiocese is at 356 Church St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1T8. The phone is 416 977 1500.

The United Church church archives are at Victoria University, 73 Queens Park Crescent East, Toronto Ontario M5S 1K7. The phone is 416 585 4563. To claim that this is a complete report on research facilities in Toronto, is, of course, preposterous. With this report, and with the purchase of Merriman's book, however, the genealogist has information that could lead to many weeks of productive researches in Toronto.

ADOPTION ISSUES

by Pat Geyh

Jo Christon turned in a clipping from the 7 June 1994 National Enquirer headlined "Man spends 30 years barking up the wrong family tree".

The article itself said, : "Ian Lewis spent 30 years tracing his roots back to the 17th century, then got the shock of his life--he had done his research on the WRONG family!

"The amateur genealogist from Standish England, had traveled all over his country, interviewing a mind-boggling

2,000 relatives before finally being informed by one that he was adopted

“ ‘It was 30 years of work for nothing,’ he declared. ‘I’ll have to start again, but I’m determined to carry on.’ ”

This brings up several important issues for genealogists. What is the “RIGHT” family, and how are adoptions recorded in the family records?

Many adoptees feel that their family is the one into which they were adopted and trace that family with same interest and enthusiasm as a natural born child might. After all, the adopted parents are usually the only parents they know, and that extended family is theirs. This, of course, is a matter of choice by the researcher--but many of these genealogists would insist that their adopted family is not the WRONG family.

More difficult to deal with for some is the decision as to whether to include adopted children of cousins, brothers, or of their own, in the family genealogy. Some authorities feel that they should not be included because they are not of that blood line and therefore really not part of the family. Others say, “Try telling my sister that her adopted son is not part of the family!”

Probably this first point of view harks back to the days of primogeniture when huge inheritances and titles depended on blood lines. It seems to this editor that this attitude is out of date, especially here in the United States. Genealogists here are interested in recording the history of their family, and those adopted into it belong there as do all the rest. That having been said, it is important that the

fact that a given individual is adopted into the family should be recorded in that same genealogy. It does not have to be conspicuous--perhaps a superscript symbol that is explained in the introduction to the book, but such documentation should be there in the interests of accuracy.

QUESTIONS DES LECTUERS

Bob Gordon, 3319 S. Van Allen, Janesville, WI 53546, phone 608 756 5663, is looking for someone to translate about 50 pages of a French family history regarding Pierre Croissant of Fontaine France. If someone is interested, please contact him and he will send copies of several pages in order to receive a cost estimate.

NEWS NOTES

The LaCrosse Area Genealogical Society in conjunction with the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, will be presenting an all day workshop on Irish genealogy. on Saturday September 10, 1994 from 8:30 A.M. until 2:45 P.M. It will take place in room 339 of the Cartwright Center, University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse. The cost is 9:00 in advance or \$11.00 at the door. For more information write to the LaCrosse Area Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1782, LaCrosse, WI 54602-1782.

* * * * *

IN News from the Northwoods, the Newsletter of the Oconto County Historical Society dated way back in 1992 comes information from Roger N.

Whiting, 1313 Superior Street,
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729, phone 715
726 1970. He states that he has an
extensive data base for the following
Oconto County families: Whiting, colson,
Couillard, Richer, and Wescott. He also
states that he had just completed (in
1992) a frist draft of a six generation
family history of John Couillard of
Georgetown Maine and many of the
early Oconto County families who are
related to them. He welcomes inquiries

The State Historical Society of
Wisconsin Genealogy Convergence '95
will take place on Friday and Saturday,
February 3-4, 1995 at the Holiday Inn
West, Middleton, Wisconsin. The
Speakers will be:

- Helen F.M. Leary, CG, FASG.
Leary, a nationally acclaimed
genealogist, serves as a keynote
speaker in a rare Midwestern
appearance.
- James and Paula Stuart Warren,
CGRS, St. Paul Minnesota
- James Hansen, Reference Librarian,
State Historical Society of
Wisconsin.
- Harry Miller, Reference Archivist,
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- Joy Reisinger, CGRS, Sparta,
Wisconsin.

For more information about this event
send your name, address, including zip
code to

Genealogy Conference '95

816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706-1488.

The Wisconsin State Genealogical
Society will present James W. Warren
and Paula Stuart Warren at the WSGS
fall meeting, held at the Milwaukee-West
Qyuality Innn, 201 N. Mayfair Road,
Milwaukee. The registration is at 9:00
A.M. and the meetings end at 3:30 P.M.
with sales tables open until 5:00 P.M.

The Warrens will discuss:

- Things to do if you Really want to
Find Your Ancestors!
- Genealogical Goldmine: The Records
of Old Settler' Organizations
- The Mid-Life Crises of the Family
Historian: How Did I Get Into This
and Where Do I Go From Here?

The WSGS Newslerrer, Vol 41 No 2
September 1994 reports as follows.

“ Railroad Pension Records - These
records are maintained by the Bureau of
Retirement Claims and retained by them
for five years after the death of the
pensioner. They are then transferred to
the National Archives that retains the
records for 30 years. After that time,
these records are destroyed. They can
contain a great deal of personal
information about the individual
receiving the pension and thus can be
very valuable for family research. It has
been suggested that these records should
either be preserved by the National
Archives or that they be transferred to a
research center that will maintain them.

In addition, questions are being raised about the criteria being used by the National Archives when decisions about destruction of records are being made. We need to contact our senators and congress people with our concerns about these issues. In addition, the National Archives needs to be aware of the concerns that genealogists have over the access and retention of records."

(The above is part of an article written by Nancy J. Emmert, President of WSGS.)

Gems of Genealogy, published by the Bay Area Genealogical Society tells us that the French Canadian book collection at the Brown County Library received a major boost in 1993. The addition of over 250 volumes on French Canadian research brings the collection to over 400 volumes and makes it one of the best in a Public Library in Wisconsin.*****

NEW ADDRESS FOR THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

In the past there has been a long list of names on the last page of the Quarterly and attached to each name an address and phone number. Readers were told which address to write to for various bits of business associated with the organization.

This has been changed as the group has rented a postal box to which all mail can be mailed in the future. The new address, then is:

**French Canadian/Acadian
Genealogists of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 414
Hales Corners, WI, 53130**

.The person responsible for picking up the mail will forward it to the member responsible for the specific activity.(ie. dues to the treasurer, queries to the QUARTERLY editor, etc.). If someone wishes to contact a specific person named on the last page of each QUARTERLY, just include their name as part of the address.

BOOK REVIEWS

Trehan, Charles, translator, *Acadian Census 1671-1752*, Hebert Publications,
P.O. Box 147, Rayne, Louisiana, 173 pages (\$20.00 +\$2.00 postage and handling)

By Joyce Banachowski

Acadian Census 1671-1752 is another aid available for Acadian genealogical research which has just come out in March, 1994. It is exactly what the title states. It is an English translation by Charles C. Trehan of the 1671, 1686, 1693, 1695, 1698, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1707, 1714, 1732 and 1752 Acadian censuses. It is true that some of the earlier censuses of 1671, 1686 and 1714 have been previously published. Here, however, one finds all of the censuses under one cover.

Below is a listing of what information can be found in each census.

- ◆ 1671--Occupation, name and age of head of household; wife and children's names and ages; numbers of livestock and cultivated arpents of land
- ◆ 1686--This census made by Monsieur de Meulles, Intendent of New France. It includes names and ages of inhabitants, number of arpents cultivated and numbers of livestock and firearms.
- ◆ 1693--Includes the same information as census of 1686.
- ◆ 1695--Census of lands owned by Sr. Damours on River St. Jean.
- ◆ 1698--Census of inhabitants of Port Royal and includes names and ages of inhabitants, number of arpents cultivated and numbers of livestock, fruit trees and firearms.
- ◆ 1700--Includes the same information as census of 1686.
- ◆ 1701--Same information as census of 1686.
- ◆ 1703--Names of head of household, number of male and female children or other household members capable of bearing arms.
- ◆ 1707--Names of head of household and spouse (except for Mines which does not give name of spouse), number of male and female children, number of arpents of cultivated land, and numbers of livestock and firearms.
- ◆ 1714--Name of head of household and number of males and females in the household (except for Beaubassin which gives names of members of household).

- ◆ 1732--Names of head of household and number of children
- ◆ 1752--Names of head of household, numbers of males and females in each household.

Each census is individually indexed, and there is a general index at the end, incorporating all twelve censuses together.

BOOK REVIEW

by Pat Geyh

Elliot, Noel Montgomery, editor, The French Canadians 1600-1900, An Alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates. The Genealogical Research Library, 86 Gerrard Street East, Toronto Ontario, Canada M5B2J1, 1992. 3 volumes. \$395.00 for the set.. The reviewer worked with these volumes at the North York Public Library, Toronto, Ontario.

This set of three books "...is designed to be a 'gateway' index to ten generations of ancestors and sources of information about them." In the 3000 pages can be found 500,00 listing of people living Quebec, and those of French extraction living elsewhere in Canada a century and more ago. It also includes 85000 marriages between 1604 and 1800, over 200,000 name entries from directories (1851, 1871,1891) and more than 150,000 names from land records circa 1861. It also includes names of the metis and the Acadians and covers a whole range of society from th unemployed to the gentry.

Sample Entry:

All entries are listed alphabetically by surname followed by given names. Many entries include marital status such as 'widow' or a title such as Lt. (lieutenant). The majority of surnames are French; however, also included are English, Irish, Scottish, Native People and others living in Québec between 1600 and 1900.

All entries indicate the year of birth, marriage, death or a year when the person was known to be living.

The source code tells us this name appears in the Québec Directory for 1891. A source code appendix is included in each volume.

Barbeau, Victor, Farmer, living in 1891 in Laprairie, (PQ448 - 890)

Approximately half of the entries include the person's occupation.

Most entries include a precise location showing where the person lived.

Source code page number (book) or frame number (film).

This set is compiled from primary and secondary records and 75% of the names are of people living in the 1800's.

All entries are listed alphabetically by surname, followed by given names. Nicknames are in parenthesis. Many entries include marital status, such as "widow" or a title such as Lt. All names are not necessarily French.

This could be a valuable tool for those immigrant ancestor in Quebec in the 1800's. It does not, however, show relationships between the various people sharing the same surname.

This set of three volumes is part of a much larger group of books that cover all of Canada. They include:

- ◆ The Atlantic Canadians 1600-1900. These three volumes cover Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island., who have been
- ◆ The Central Canadians 1600-1900, which covers Ontario and Manitoba.
- ◆ The Western Canadians 1600-1900, which includes Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory.
- ◆

BASTILLE DAYS -- AFTER THE FACT

By Dorothy Philippi

Another successful Bastille Days has passed and , as usual, its success is directly related to the contributions of the various volunteers. This year, F.C.G.W.'s tent was the responsibility of Dorothy Philippi, who chaired the Planning Committee. Germaine Natrop graciously offered her home for meetings and the entire committee, composed of Linda Boyea, MaryDunsirn, Helen Fitzpatrick, Jim Gabory, Pat Ustine, Lori Damuth, Jo Christon and Germain Natrop, met there regularly.

Scheduling of workers at the festival itself was a major undertaking which was completed with the issuance of parking passes. This was all accomplished by Pat Ustine and Lori Damuth. Display boards were done by Barb Glassel, Mary Dunsirn and Helen Fitzpatrick. Other board displays were arranged from records and display pieces stored in Germaine Natrops home. Mary Dunsirn made the blue tablecloths which are now the property of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. Kateri Dupuis designed and produced the graphics that appeared on the pins sold by the group. Using those graphics, Dawn Snow made the buttons themselves.

Marilyn Bourbonnais picked up and delivered the many rolls, packets, boxes and miscellaneous materials to the display site. Dedicated workers braved the rain and mud to get the display set up and equally dedicated workers braved the mosq2uitos, loud music, bent staples and falling plastic, to take down the display. Sandy and Bill Becker stored all the displays immediately after the festival.

Most important of course, were those who staffed the displays during the festival itself.. They came before the appointed time and stayed after, volunteering their expertise to

those who sought it. Helen Fitzpatrick, Charlotte Olsheske, Germaine Natrop, Mary Dunsim, Al LaBelle, Chris Marceile, Darlene Longrie, Barbara Glassel, Pat Ustine, Leola Calkins, Larry LaBelle, Adrian Dupuis, Jim Gabory, Sister Francele Sherburne, Nelda Womack, Lori Damuth, Sharon Babby, Linda Boyea, Jacques Robillard, George Gregoire, Larry Beauchamp, Cheryl Colburn, Jo Christon, Naomi Bugenhagen, Art Bugenhagen, Dawn Snow, Joan Vinette, Darlene Destrampe, Renee Destrampe, Dr. James Paquette, Franci Paquette, Clare Anne Gaouette, Margaret Schultz, Susan White, Sandy Becker and Tom Glassel: all were there day in and day out during the festival.

All of these members of F.C.G.W. were able to have this rewarding experience thanks to the Festival Events staff, particularly Jerie and Bill Drillias. Their courteous assistance made it all possible. Dianne Linn and her staff from the Family History Center added much to our success.

Meeting new friends was great, but being able to greet old friends, Mel and Alice Kuschel, was even better.

CHANGES ARE COMING (A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR)

Dear Fellow Members of F.C.G.W.,

For the past nine years it has been my privilege to be the editor of the QUARTERLY for this organization. In that time I have met many interesting people, learned a great deal, and hopefully presented the membership with a satisfactory publication. The kindness and encouragement received from you all has made the project fun.

Nine years, however, is a long time, and I feel the need for a break in the routine. The February 1995 issue, therefore, will be the last I edit. It is time, then, for someone to step to the fore and express a willingness to take over this responsibility.

As I have thought about this change, it has seemed to me that two options could possibly be open. One, of course, would be to have ONE person the editor for all the issues. Another might be for FOUR people to assume co-editorships, each one to publish one issue a year.

If any of you have questions about this and want to know what is actually involved, I will always be glad to talk to you at 414 541 8820. However, all of you who wish to be considered for this post must contact a member of the board of directors. It is that group who will have the final responsibility for making this appointment.

I look forward to many years of interesting publications from F.C.G.W. which will surely benefit from new ideas. Once again, thank you all for your past kindnesses.

THE WISCONSIN STATE OLD CEMETERY SOCIETY

The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society can be of great help to genealogists. It is an organization dedicated to the recording preserving of Cemeteries in the State of Wisconsin. The state is divided into areas, with a person in charge. Each area is made up of several counties and each county has its own coordinator. The major activity of these leaders and their co-workers is to transcribe the information found on the cemetery tombstones in their assigned district.

Not all the cemeteries in Wisconsin are as yet recorded, and only a few of them are published. Nonetheless, the archives located here in the Milwaukee area, have the records from countless cemeteries in the state.

In order to access these records, write to the Archivist, Bill Krause. He and his staff will check the records in the archives and see if the information you seek is there. If not, he will forward your letter to the coordinator in the area you cited. If area coordinator has no information, then a query is posted in the quarterly publication, Inscriptions.

This is strictly a volunteer operation. Joining the group would be desirable, but certainly a donation with your request should be made out to the organization. You must know at least the county, and if possible the cemetery itself. The information held by this group is only made up of transcriptions of information on tombstones. They do not have death certificates, obituaries, etc.



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ITEMS FOR SALE

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

RESEARCH PAPERS (Guides to the use or bibliography of available research material)

Lebouf \$1.00 plus \$.50 postage and handling
.Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling
Tanguay \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research \$1.50 plus \$.50 postage and handling
F.C.G.W. Seminar Handout \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
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QUARTERLY INDEX for the First Six Years \$3.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling

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THE FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WI

QUARTERLY

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 1994

BASIC LOISELLE INDEX AVAILABLE AT HALES CORNERS FAMILY HISTORY CENTER.

The Family History Center, Hales Corners, WI, now has the complete basic Loiselle Index on permanent loan. Through the years that library has taken every Loiselle film ordered and converted it to a permanent loan at their own expense. This past month F.C.G.W. contributed \$318.00 to place the remaining fifty three reels on permanent loan..

There is still an additional supplemental index to Loiselle. F.C.G.W. hopes this additional set of films will become available locally. Those who do not need to order films because the ones they need are already there, might consider ordering one of the supplemental films in order to complete that second set. An updating of previous articles in THE QUARTERLY on the Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index follows.

GUIDE TO LOISELLE INDEX

By Patricia Keeney Geyh

In the French culture, and that certainly includes French Canada, women did not lose their maiden names. In all legal matters they retained the name with which they were born. They DID, however, use their married name in social situations and in their communities were certainly called by their married name. For purposes of genealogical research, however, it is important to recognize that in any official record the womens' **maiden** names will be given. When listing the parents in a marriage record, for example, one will find the maiden names of the mothers. Wonderful!

As a result of this there are a great many indexes (repertoires) of French Canadian marriage records.

The general method of doing French Canadian genealogical research, therefore, is to build a skeleton of marriages recorded in these indexes, and then go to the original records to obtain the primary information needed to complete the search.

These indexes usually record the marriages in a given parish, or town, or county. There is one index, however,

that includes most of the marriages in Quebec, from its founding until into the 1900's, and is in master alphabetical order for the entire province. It is called the Loiselle Quebec Mariage Index and it is an index to the names of both the brides (using their maiden names) and the grooms, in one alphabet. It is available on microfiche at the Quebec archives and a few libraries throughout the U.S. It is also on microfilm through the Family History Library's network of Family History Centers. The microfilm is a copy of 3 x 5 cards recording marriages in Quebec, Madawaska County, New Brunswick, Manchester, New Hampshire and parts of Ontario.

In using the Loiselle Index one searches for the appropriate surname, which is in alphabetical order. Within a given surname the cards are placed in alphabetical order by first name. Then all those that have both the same surname and first name, are listed in chronological order by date of the wedding. Not only are there the usual errors of alphabetizing (where Jeanne is placed before Jean) but frequently, upon reaching what should be the end of the file for a given surname (with the first name of Zacharias, for example) one finds the same surname again, with the first names going from A through Z---different people, different dates, same surname. It is almost as though two separate files were photographed. Be sure to watch for this.

There are two 3x5 cards filed for each marriage, one for the groom and one for the bride under her maiden name. Each card is usually typed and includes the date and place of the wedding. It also notes the name of the bride and groom as well as the names of the mother and

father of each. If any parent of the couple is dead, that fact is noted. All women are called by their maiden names. If either the bride or groom or their parents are from another parish, the card indicates the parish from which they come.

If the bride and/or groom is widowed, the record of the marriage gives the name of the previous spouse. To find the names of the parents of a widow(er) it is necessary to find the indexed entry for the first marriage.

Consider the obvious value of this index! The researcher, with the name of a couple married in Quebec and the approximate time of their marriage, looks in the Loiselle Index alphabetically under the surname of the groom and then, within that surname alphabetically to the first name of the groom. The entry is found and it provides, amongst all the other information, the name of the parents of the groom. The researcher, who is already searching on the reel of the microfilm that includes the surname of the groom, turns further into the file and finds the listing of the groom's parents' marriage. That entry, in turn gives the names of the parents of that couple. The researcher turns once again to find the record of the marriage of this next set of parents and so on, back generation upon generation. Obviously the same process can be used tracing back the bride's parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, etc.

There are other ways that the Loiselle Mariage Index has been used by genealogists. Family tradition indicated to one researcher that her great grandfather, Pierre Douville, was born in

St. Casimir, Quebec on 4 April 1838. He married Rosanna Hoy in Wisconsin, so therefore his marriage could not be found in Loiselle. In checking information about St. Casimir it was found that there was no parish located there as early as 1838. Using the Loiselle Index she traced back all the families named Douville who were married in St. Casimir after the church was founded. In short order it became apparent that all the Douvilles listed as being married in St. Casimir were descended from couples who had emigrated from Ste. Ann de la Perade. At this point a check was made of the original parish records of Ste. Anne de la Perade and she quickly found the baptismal record of Pierre, which in addition to all the usual information, indicated that he was born in St. Casimir.

At times family records provide the birth **date** of a French Canadian immigrant but intensive research gives little extra information about his home and family in Quebec. Some researchers, using the Loiselle Index, have noted places of marriage of people of the same surname. Usually the overwhelming majority of a given surname comes from a relatively few parishes. By referring to the microfilms of the appropriate parish records for the correct time period these researchers have been able to locate the birth record of their ancestor. This is an especially good method when out in Salt Lake City where all the films are immediately accessible.

As is indicated above, the Loiselle Quebec Marriage is available on fiche at the archives in Quebec and at a few libraries in this country. It is a great deal

more accessible through the Family History Library's network of Family History Centers, where it is on microfilm.

L.D.S. originally filmed it in the 1970's. Since that time there have been many additional marriages recorded in the index at Quebec, but none of these additions appear on that basic set of 165 rolls of film. Fortunately the LDS cameras have once again been busy in Quebec and these additions are now available on a supplemental set of 51 rolls of film. In other words, there are now two sets of indexes: the original group, which is in alphabetical order and the supplemental group which is also in alphabetical order within itself. When searching for a listing of a particular ancestor, it is now necessary to use **TWO** rolls of film--one from the "old" index and one from the "new".

Researchers interested in French Canadians who settled in the Wisconsin-Michigan area will be especially pleased with this supplement, inasmuch as it includes many predominately French Canadian parishes in ONTARIO. Many QUEBEC parishes not indexed in the original group have been included in this supplement. Other Quebec parishes that did appear in the first index, but only were indexed through the 1860's, are now in the supplement. Listings include most marriages well into the 1900's.

The listing of film numbers for the basic index can be found at the Family History Centers. It is copyrighted and can't be reproduced. An uncopyrighted list of the supplemental index, with film numbers follows.

LOISELLE MARRIAGE COLLECTION SUPPLEMENT

<u>Surnames included (first and last entry)</u>	<u>Microfilm #</u>
ABBOTT, Anne (1879) - AUDET, Eusèbe (1900)	1,571,024
AUDET, Eustache (1866) - BEAUDOIN, Flore (1862)	1,571,025
BEAUDOIN, Florentine (1891) - BELLAN, Prudent (1900)	1,571,026
BELLARD, Victor (1897) - BIAGE, Alfred (1906)	1,571,027
BIAGE, Blanche (1899) - BOIVIN, Régina (1897)	1,571,028
BOIVIN, Robert (1962) - BOURGEOIS, Adélaïde (1838)	1,571,029
BOURGEOIS, Adéline (1873) - BRISSON, Jeannette (1925)	1,571,030
BRISSON, Jennie (1891) - CAMPEAU, Frs-Xavier (1862)	1,571,031
CAMPEAU, François (1872) - CHAMBERLAND, Rose (1893)	1,571,032
CHAMBERLAND, Rosanna (1906) - CHATELAIN, Jean (1893)	1,571,033
CHATELAIN, Joseph (1857) - CONLAN or CONLON, Thomas (1891)	1,571,034
CONLAN or CONLON, William (1879) - CREVIER, Hormisdas (1891)	1,571,035
CREVIER, Hortence (1821) - DAVID, Eugène (1900)	1,571,036
DAVID, Exilda (1882) - DESCHAMPS, Onésime (1872)	1,571,037
DESCHAMPS, Onésiphore (1872) - DICAIRE, Jean-Bte (1908)	1,571,038
DICAIRE, Josephite (1823) - DUBRULE, Salomé (1874)	1,571,039
DUBRULE, Théophile (1855) - DUQUET or DUQUETTE, Josephine (1891)	1,571,040
DUQUET or DUQUETTE, Jovite (1916) - FLEURY, Ida-May (1917)	1,571,041
FLEURY, Jean-Bte (1874) - FYTGAT, Camille (1902)	1,571,042
GABARD, Jean-Marcel (1901) - GAUTHIER, Alexandrine (1919)	1,571,043
GAUTHIER, Alfred (1857) - GIRARD, Appoline (1856)	1,571,044
GIRARD, Arcade (1910) - GOYETTE, Albert (1903)	1,571,045
GOYETTE, Albina (1884) - GUILLEMET or GUILLEMETTE, Anita (1946)	1,571,046
GUILLEMET or GUILLEMETTE, Ann (1886) - HOULE, Cyrille (1898)	1,571,047
HOULE, Damase (1903) - JUTRAS, Zéphirin (1886)	1,571,048
KABLE, Charles (1906) - LACROIX, Adélard (1918)	1,571,049
LACROIX, Adjutor (1903) - LALONDE, Hermine (1886)	1,571,050
LALONDE, Hilaire (1843) - LANTHIER, Aimé (1920)	1,571,051
LANTHIER, Albertine (1891) - LAURIN, Basile (1906)	1,571,052
LAURIN, Benoît (1919) - LECAVALIER, Amédée (1901)	1,571,053
LECAVALIER, Angélique (1893) - LEGAULT, Josephine (1909)	1,571,054
LEGAULT, Judith (1829) - LETANG, Anselme (1894)	1,571,055
LETANG, Charles (1784) - LYTTE, Jane-Elisa (1892)	1,571,056
McADAMS, Geo. Bernard (1935) - MARCHAND, Nazaire (1893)	1,571,057
MARCHAND, Noël (1873) - MATHIEU, Maggie (1900)	1,571,058
MATHIEU, Marie (1780) - MOISAN, Clémence (1879)	1,571,059
MOISAN, Cyrille (1889) - NADEAU, Bruno (1854)	1,571,060
NADEAU, Camille (1872) - PAGE, Emma (1902)	1,571,061
PAGE, Ernest (1910) - PAYETTE, Antonio (1918)	1,571,062
PAYETTE, Aristide (1891) - PETRIN, Emma (1899)	1,571,063
PETRIN, Joseph (1883) - POIRIER, Médard (1900)	1,571,064
POIRIER, Médéric (1893) - PRUNEAU, Julien (1915)	1,571,065
PRUNEAU, Léon (1961) - RICHARD, Félix (1893)	1,571,066
RICHARD, Félicien (1884) - ROCHON, Jérémie (1905)	1,571,067
ROCHON, Joseph (1820) - ST-AMANT, Rebecca (1893)	1,571,068
ST-AMANT, Régis (1911) - SAUVE, Isidore (1895)	1,571,069
SAUVE, Israël (1889) - STAS, Hubert (1876)	1,571,070
STATPORT, Charles (1893) - THIBERT, Adéline (1869)	1,571,071
THIBERT, Agnès (1888) - TURGEON, Asélie (1897)	1,571,072
TURGEON, Attala (1908) - VIGNEAU or VIGNAULT, Sara (1892)	1,571,073
VIGNEAU or VIGNAULT, Virginie (1911) - ZMIOWSKI, Henry-Corvin (1863)	1,571,074

SEND IN THOSE RECIPES!

The second cookbook of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will be at the press as soon as a goodly number of family recipes are received by the editor of that publication.

For the benefit of those who have those old recipes sitting around, here are a few guidelines.

1. Recipes must not have been published elsewhere.
2. They should be family recipes that the contributor assures the editor are good to eat. The exception to this would be such as Skunk Oil for a Cold, which appeared in the Lagniappe Section of the first cookbook. Another example would be a recipe for whitewash. Such examples of life in the past are welcome. But the recipes recommended for family consumption are assumed to be pleasurable. The editors will not kitchen test them.
3. Print or type the recipes on 8 1/2 x11 paper, **ONE RECIPE PER PAGE**. This makes it easier to organize the recipes into sections.
4. Measurements should be spelled out. i.e tablespoon, not Tbs. This will avoid the possibility of the editors misreading the abbreviation
5. Measurements, to the extent possible, should use modern measurements.

Avoid "a pinch of salt" or "a peck of apples".

6. Tell us something about the earliest person from which this recipe descended. Give their genealogical information or tell stories about their life or whatever seems interesting. This part of the last recipe book was commented on favorably by many people.
7. Contributors name, address and phone number should be on **every** recipe. This will make it possible for the editors to contact contributors if necessary. It will also avoid the possibility of losing track of contributors of individual recipes as the pages are sorted into sections..
8. Mail the recipes to **The Cookbook Editor, F.C.G.W., Box 414, Hales Corners, WI 53130**

ACADIANS TAKE NOTE!

During 1995 the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will honor the Acadians and their descendants. The displays at Bastille Days will feature information about that group. Some members will travel to Nova Scotia during the year for the celebration of the establishment of Louisbourg. Articles in the Quarterly and programs during the meetings will further emphasize this group.

**IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL
MEMBERS OF ACADIAN DESCENT
NOTIFY THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS AND, IF POSSIBLE,
SEND PEDIGREE CHARTS**

DOCUMENTING THIS
CONNECTION. THIS
INFORMATION WILL BE
FEATURED IN THE QUARTERLY.
Address this information to Board of
Directors, French Canadian/Acadian
Genealogists of Wisconsin, P.O. Box
414, Hales Corners, WI 53130.

JOYCE BANACHOWSKI WILL EDIT THE QUARTERLY

The Board of Directors of the French
Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of
Wisconsin is pleased to announce the
appointment of Joyce Banachowski as
the new editor of the QUARTERLY.
She will begin editing this publication in
May of 1995.

In the February 1995 issue will be an
article about her and her plans for the
future of this publication.

NEWS NOTES

The annual Quebec City Winter Carnival
will take place on February 2-12, 1995.

Quebec City held its first winter carnival
in 1894. It is an elaborate celebration
that provides residents with welcome
relief from winter's harsh reality.

In 1954, a group of local businessmen
decided that an annual carnival would be
a good way to stimulate a stagnant
economy during the long winter months.
The Quebec Carnival has grown to
become Quebec City's third largest
industry.

While Carnival activities reflect the
character and the tastes of modern-day
participants, they also include many of
Quebecers most famous traditions.
Fanciful snow and ice sculpture
competitions and the canoe race across
the treacherous St. Lawrence River are
as spectacular and as popular as ever.

For more than forty years, the Quebec
Carnival has offered numerous days of
non-stop winter excitement. It is now
recognized as the world's biggest winter
celebration and the third largest carnival
(after Rio and New Orleans).

For information please call 1-800-363-
7777.

(The above is quoted from Quebec
Update, a newsletter sent by the Chicago
Quebec Government Office.)

The following is from News 'N' Notes,
publication of the St. Louis Genealogical
Society, December 1994.

**The U.S. Army Military History
Institute in Carlisle PA** is attempting to
collect pictures of every person who
served in the Civil War (either side)
1861-1865. The photo's need not show
the soldier in uniform or even of that
time period. The picture can show the
person at any time of his life.

If you are interested in helping with this
ambitious project, send the photo,(which
will be returned after it's copied) or a
copy of had made, to U.S. Army Military
History Institute, Upton Hall, Carlisle
Barracks, PA 17013-5008. Be sure to
include full identification and
documentation for each picture

submitted. (this information came via Antique Week, July 1994)

Also from St. Louis:

Make your own microfilm. Copy your genealogical records using an SLR camera and 35mm film. Use Tri-X Pan(Eastman) film, 36 exposure, 400 ASA. When you have it developed,, specify to return the roll UNCUT. Mount the film in a microfilm spool and you can then look at it on a microfilm reader. This came via The Family Tree, Ellen Payne Odem Library Newsletter, Aug-Sept 1994.

(editor's note: I can see the need for splicing extra blank film at either end in order to have room to wind film on and off the reader and not lose some of the pictures in the process.)

Be sure to read the May-June, 1994 issue of Chez Nous, newsletter of La societe candienne-francaise. It features an article originally published in Chamber's Journal of Popular Literature, Science and Art, published on 26 July 1879. It is an article which outlines how a writer visiting Canada, It provides interesting observations about the habitants at a period of time many left Quebec and came to the United States .

Seminar '95 is the annual conference of the Ontario Genealogical Society. It is being hosted by the Kent County Branch at the Wheel's Inn Conference Centre in Chatham, Ontario on May19, 20, 21 and

22, 1995. Speakers will include Rene Jette, Amadee Emery and John DuLong.

Jette will speak on Dit Names, Records and How to Access Them and also will take part in a panel on French research with John Dulong and Amadee Emery.

John P. DuLong will take part in a panel on French Canadian reseearch with Jette and Emery. He will also conduct a session on notorial records, their value to the genealogical researcher and how to access them.

Other speakers will be Dr. George Schwietzers, Klaus West, Marianna O'Gallasgher, Kenneth Bagnell, Robert Shipley, dean Jacobs, Charles Blockson,, Charlotte Irvine and Gordon Hillman.

To receive more information and registration forms please write to **Seminar '95**, 639 Grand Ave. W., Ste. 101, Chatham Ontario N7L 1C5.

Start planning for **Gene-A-Rama '95** which will take place at the Radisson Hotel, LaCrosse, Wisconsin on June 16 and 17, 1995. The complete program is not available, however it has been announced that the main speaker will be William H. Schoeffler, J.D..

For more information write to Wisconsin Genealogical Council, c/o Krause, 6083 County Trk S, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495-9212.

Genealogy Conference '95, co-sponsored by the State of Wisconsin

Historical Society and the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society will take place at Middleton, Wisconsin, Holiday Inn West. Middleton is a suburb of Madison.

On Friday, February 3 the program is as follows:

- ⇒ **7:30 a.m.** Registration
- ⇒ **8:45 a.m.** Welcome: James L. Hansen
- ⇒ **9-10 a.m.** From Present Residence to Former Address: How to Trace Ancestors on the Move will be presented by Helen F.M. Leary
- ⇒ **10:30-11:30** Documentation- or Do You really Want to Do Your Research Twice? Presented by Joy Reisinger
- ⇒ **11:45 a.m.** Luncheon. Address: What's in the Archives and How Can I Find It: An Introduction to the Genealogical Sources in the Society's Archives presented by Harry Miller.
- ⇒ **1:45-2:45 p.m.** The Jewel in the Society's Crown: The Famous Draper Manuscripts- What They Are and How To Use Them. Presented by James L. Hansen
- ⇒ **3:16-4:15 p.m.** Is This the Same Man or a Different One With the Same Name? presented by Helen F.M. Leary
- ⇒ **5:00 P.M.** Reception and Dinner. After Dinner Address: Did You Marry Me for My Family Tree? Presented by James W and Paula Stuart Warren.

Saturday, February 4

7:30 Registration

- ⇒ **7:30-8:30** Benefit Breakfast
- ⇒ **8:45 a.m.** Welcome: James L. Hansen
- ⇒ **9:00-10:00 a.m.** Genealogical Writing: Style, Reference Notes, and Formats. presented by Helen F.M. Leary
- ⇒ **10:30-11:30 a.m.** How Many Records Do I need for Proof? presented by Helen F.M. Leary
- ⇒ **11:45** Buffet luncheon (no presentation)
- ⇒ **1:30-2:30 p.m.** Untrodden Ground: Sources You May Not Have Encountered Presented by Paula Stuart Warren.

Registration fees:

- ⇒ Feb. 3-4 postmarked by Jan 13 **\$50.00**
After that date.....**\$60.00**
- ⇒ Feb. 3 (only) postmarked by Jan 25 **\$35.00**
- ⇒ Feb. 4 (only) postmarked by Jan 25 **\$35.00**

Meals:

- ⇒ Friday, Feb 3 Luncheon **\$11.00**
- ⇒ Reception/Dinner **\$25.00**
- ⇒ Saturday February 4 Benefit Breakfast **\$35.00**
- ⇒ Buffet Luncheon **\$10.00**

Lodging accommodations require separate registration at the preferred hotel

.Attendance at the seminar is limited to 550 persons and the last time this event was held, people were turned away at the door.

For further information and for registration write to **Wisconsin Genealogy Conference '95, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706-1488.**

ACTFANE CREATING A FRANCO-AMERICAN DATABASE

ACTFANE, Action pour les Franco-Américains du Nord Est, an activity of the State University of New York - University at Albany, is creating an electronic database of Franco-Americans. This project has received \$10,000.00 in support by the French government and \$1,500.00 from the Quebec Government. ACTFANE is controlled by graduate students Margaret Lanque and Charles Martel.

Those wishing to be listed in this database should contact the Franco-American Database office at SUNY, c/o Eloise Briere, Dept of French Studies, Humanities 235, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany N.Y. 1222 (phone 518 442 4203) and they will be mailed a questionnaire.

Looking at the questionnaire it becomes apparent that this project is interested in listing those of French descent who now are alive. They are not making a genealogical record. The questionnaire asks about the person filling out the form, their name address, phone, ability to use French etc. They are also asked to provide information about their

Franco-American Crafts and Traditional arts, professional specialties and more. The form is quite simple to fill out, as most of the questions are multiple choice.

Is this something in which a person interested in French Canadian genealogy would want to become involved? It certainly will not provide the name of anyone's great great grandfather. It does seem, however, that there is a real value in identifying those now alive who share French Canadian heritage. It is hard to predict the affect this information will have on the current community of Americans of French descent, but it can certainly have only positive reverberations as they learn to recognize one another.

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Inc urges its membership to contact ACTFANE, request a questionnaire, fill it out and mail it back.

BOOK REVIEW

Gates, Charles M., editor, Five Fur Traders of the Northwest, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1965. (296 PAGES) (\$7.25)

by Joyce Banachowski

This book consists of the narrative of Peter Pond and the diaries of John Macdonell, Archibald M. McLeod, Hugh Faries and Thomas Connor. Together, they give a description of the fur trade as it was.

Peter Pond was an independent fur trader and his narrative relates his activities during two winters on the St. Peter's River in partnership with the Detroit merchant, Felix Graham, from

approximately 1773-1775. The reader learns of his dealings with the customs of various Indian tribes, among them the Yankton, Fox and Sauk, his post on the St. Peter's River, rendezvous at Prairie du Chien and the people he met. The narrative is interesting but slow reading because it is not in written sentences, and spelling, capitalization and punctuation are not familiar..

John McDonnell was a clerk for the Northwest Company who later became a partner. His diary relates the beginning of his career from 10 May 1793 when he signed his engagement to 8 October when he arrived at the Fort of the River on the Assinibouan River in the Lake Winnipeg region. From it one learns the detailed routines and hardships of the voyages through the Great Lakes to the Minnesota-Ontario border to the Lake Winnipeg region.

The diary of Archibald N. McLeod, one of the partners of the company, tells of the wintering at Fort Alexandria on the Assiniboine River 15 November 1800-May 1801. His diary portrays life at this wintering post on the edge of the prairies and the trader's relations with the Indians.

The diary of Hugh Fairies is presumed to be that of Hugh Fairies although it may have been written by another trader, Thomas McMurray. Both were clerks for the Rainy Lake district for 1804-1805. Rainy Lake post was where Athabasca brigades (famous for voyageurs as hardiest of all Norwesters) ended their journeys because the trip to Fort William was too long for a summer season. Special brigades of canoemen from Montreal also made this post the

end of their journey. Instead of returning to Montreal, these pork eaters, or summer men, carried freight from Fort William to the Rainy Lake fort. The fort was the center of canoe making, keeping up the fort and trading for supplies, provisions and furs.

The diary of Thomas Conner, clerk, covers the winter of 1804-1805 in the region of Cross Lake and the Snake River--in the Fox du Lac region south of Lake Superior in what is today Wisconsin and Minnesota. One learns of the building of a trading post, deciding on its site, clearing ground, constructing and moving into quarters, and activities of the post during winter. It had problems of its own because of hostility between Sioux and Chippewa tribes, generous use of trade liquor and competition between XY Company and the Northwest Company. All of these are revealed in the pages of his diary. Celebrations, construction and repairs of buildings and forts or posts, manufacturing of snow shoes and canoes, hunting, raising and trading for food and maple sugar, fur trade for furs, supplies or provisions, illnesses and accidents, drunkenness, unrulieness and brawls of men, Indians, and trading practices are all parts of the fur trade one faces when reading these furst hand accounts of the men who themselves were a part of it.

The originals of these documents are located in the library of Yale University (Narrative of Peter Pond), McGill University (Diaries of John Macdonell and Archibald McLeod), and Public Archives of Canada (Diaries of Hugh Fairies and Thomas Connor.)

275TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF LOUISBOURG TO BE CELEBRATED.

Next year, 1995 will mark the 275th anniversary of the founding of Louisbourg by the French. To commemorate the occasion, the French Colonial Historical Society will be holding its 21st annual conference on Cape Breton Island (known during the 18th century as Ile Royale).

Conference dates are 31 May to 03 June 1995. Sessions will be held at the Delta Sydney hotel in Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. A highlight will be a memorable day and evening visit to the reconstructed 18th-century walled town of Louisbourg, now a National Historic Site. Aside from the sessions, there will be several receptions, at which the food and music from 18th century and from modern Acadia will be featured.

In addition to the conference, which will be based in Sydney and Louisbourg, arrangements are being considered to organize a group visit to St. Pierre et Miquelon (an overseas department of France a short flight from Sydney) and Cheticamp, a vibrant Acadian community a 2 1/2 hour drive from Sydney.

For further information write John Johnston, P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia. B0A 1M0 Canada.

BOOK REVIEW

by Joyce Banahowski

Grosse Ile: Gateway to Canada 1832-1937, Marianna O'Gallagher, Carraig Books, P.O. Box 8733, Ste Foy, Quebec G1V 4N6. 185 pages, paperback (\$16.95)

In 1826, cholera broke out in India. By 1831, it had struck Moscow and from there spread throughout Europe, reaching France and the British Isles in 1832. There was a conflict of opinion as to whether it could cross the ocean.

As a precaution, it was decided that Quebec would establish a temporary quarantine station at Grosse Ile, a small island in the St. Lawrence, about thirty miles downstream from Quebec city. Under military administration, teams of workers and medical personnel were sent to establish the station.

The disease struck quickly and there were great numbers of sick, dying, and dead. Just as rapidly, it spread up the St. Lawrence and into the interior. "In August, as many as 600 died from 8 a.m. of the 15th and 8 a.m. of the 16th."

Although Grosse Ile was unable to contain the disease in 1832, it continued as a regular quarantine station for 105 years until 1937. As time went on it became more effective in controlling the spread of the numerous diseases and epidemics brought in by ships carrying immigrant groups. In 1857 control of Grosse Ile was taken out of the hands of the military and placed in the hands of the department of agriculture.

One major tragedy which struck Grosse Ile needs to be mentioned and that is the typhus outbreak during the Irish famine

migration. It is a question as to which ship brought the typhus in May of 1847. By the end of August, thousands of immigrants, mostly Irish, medical staff and workers had died on Grosse Ile. As the number of dead increased, burials in mass graves without names became common. Although there was a high mortality rate among children, there were nearly 1000 immigrant orphans in Montreal with large numbers at Grosse Ile, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto as well.

Besides the information provided on the establishment, administration and routine of Grosse Ile, a chapter is devoted to the monuments to those medical staff, military, clergy, boatmen, kitchen help, builders and other civilian workers and to the immigrants, the greatest number being the Irish, who died and were buried there.

Of special interest to genealogists, especially Irish and/or French Canadian is the appendix which alphabetically lists 619 orphans (primarily Irish) of the 1847 epidemic in the orphanage and school in Quebec city operated by "La Societe Chartable des Dames Catholiques de Quebec." This list provides the name and age of the orphan, date of entry, names of father and mother, their parish and county of origin, the ship, and the name of the adoptive parents with their place of residence. These adoptive parents are primarily French Canadian. Some Irish adopted children of their native countrymen.

Even those without Irish or French Canadian ancestors will find this booklet informative and interesting, providing another insight into immigration and the diseases faced not only by the immigrant

but by the country and population receiving him or her.

LA SOCIETE DES FILLES DU ROI ET SOLDATS DU CARIGNAN, INC IS ORGANIZED.

The premier issue of Sent By The King, publication of **La societee des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, Inc.**, has been distributed with information about this new organization.

This organization is dedicated to the women and men who played a major role in the growth and settlement of New France and whose courage, independence, and self-sacrifice is evident in the strength of their descendants. Full membership is open to direct descendants of a King's Daughter and/or a soldier of the Carignan Regiment. There is a one-time fee of \$20.00 U.S. and annual membership dues are \$10.00 U.S.

Associate membership is open for those searching or who have no direct ancestor who was a King's Daughter or member of the Carignan regiment.

According to Sent by the King, when King Louis XIV became concerned with populating the colony, he directed the recruitment of women to be sent to Canada. Once chosen the girl was given passage, in addition to clothing and personal necessities. She was also promised a dowry of 50 livres if she married a soldier or habitant, or 100 livres if she married an officer.

Because it was traditional in French Culture for the father to pay the dowry to the groom when his daughter married, and inasmuch as this time King Louis was paying it, these women were nicknamed "Filles du Roi" or "Daughters of the King".

The Carignan Salieres Regiment was one of many regular French regiments who played a major role in the settlement of Canada. The Carignan Regiment was headed by Lt. General Alexandre de Prouville-de Tracy and they arrived in Quebec in 1685. These soldiers had a choice of staying in Quebec or returning to France after their service. Over 400 members of the Carignan Regiment remained in Quebec, although not all founded families.

One of the purposes of this organization is to assist members in locating sources that provide names of the members of these two groups.

For membership information, write to Michellke Kolbe, 6210 W. Desert Hills Drive, Glendale, AZ 86304-2512

QUESTIONS DES LECTUEURS

Ramona Dennison, Rt. 4, Box 568, Ada, OK 74820, phone 405 332 2538 is searching for the parents of **Peter Augustus Sanguinett**. Peter was born c. 1840 in Missouri or Kansas. She is also searching for **Katie Josephine Sanguinett** born 3 March 1863 in Texas, possible Dallas or Grayson County. **Doug Miller**, 2709 Youngberry Dr., Santa Clarita CA 91350-1757, phone 1-805-296-8740 is looking for the parents

and marriage of **Louis Paquin and Louis Milette** of St. Victoire, Canada. They are on the 1881 and 1891 census for St. Victoire, Richelieu Co., Quebec. They were probably married in the 1860's.

Doug Miller also asks for the birth of **Alfred Boulay/Boule/Bauley**, about 1867, possibly in Monroe County, Michigan or Providence County, RI. Parents were **Ambroise Boule and Marguerite Bourgault/Bourge**. Their other children, possibly born in St. Pie, Bagot County, Quebec, were **Eloi** (1855), **Edmund Joseph** (1856), **Victorine** (1857), **Zenoide** (1860) and **Emore** (1861).

Douglas Miller is also looking for information about **Edouard Cormier** and his spouse **Marceline Demars**. They were both born in Canada. They were the parents of **Francois Cormier**, born in February 1860 in Canada. Francois died 1941 in Little Canada, MN. He married **Elilie Ann Labarre** on 26 April 1881. She was born on 14 October 1866 and died in 1926 in Little Canada.

Doug Miller also needs information regarding **Catherine Lawrence** who was born in 1832 in the Red River Settlement and died on 6 August 1885 in Little Canada, MN. She married **Felix Labarre** in St. Paul, MN on 2 January 1850. Felix was born on 20 July 1826 in Sorel and died 28 September 1915 in St. Paul.

Another query from **D. Miller** asks for information and extended lines of **Paul Martin**, born 1834 in Faribault MN. He married **Lucy St. Antony** who was born

in 1835 in Faribault. Their daughter **Lucy**, born 16 February 1862/65, was born in Mendota, MN and eventually married **Joseph Gonias**.

(editor's note: It is suggested that Mr. Miller check the Loiselle Index which is described in detail in another section of this issue, for those couples married in Canada. Also, the Family History Centers (run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) have available the church records from Quebec covering the period Mr. Miller is requesting information about. It would also be wise to check their records to see if they have church records from the Red River settlement and Faribault. Do any members have further information for Mr. Miller?)

ATTENTION ACADIAN BRAULT'S!

Clarence T. Breaux, 801 Rue Dauphine, Apt 338, Metairie LA 70005-4609 writes that he is trying to track all the descendants of Vincent Brault who arrived in Acadie about 1652. He wants a record of all of them through the year 1900. It is important to note that there are many variations of the name Brault and he is collecting all of them. He states, "I have about 1400 family group sheets to date, all headed by a BREAULT and would gladly assist anyone with BRAULT ancestry in tracking back to Vincent.

"Earl Belisle, in "Somerset, Wisconsin: 125 Pioneer Families and Canadian Connection", covers a BREAULT colony in Somerset started by Hormidas Brault. A couple of corrections need to be made in the date therein. The church

registers of Laprarie, Quebec, show his birth as 28 May 1844 rather than 15 May 1841. This is further confirmed by the 1861 and 1871 censuses of St. Antoine Abbe, Chateaugay County, Quebec, where his parents and family were living at the time. Hormidas is shown as age 17 in the 1861 census and 28 in the 1871 census. That census also shows that Hormidas was still in Canada then and had not yet gone to Somerset, whereas Belisle says he came to the United States in 1864.

"Again, I would be glad to hear from your members with Acadian BRAULT ancestry, not Quebec BRAULT (e.g. BRAULT DIT POMAINVILLE, BRAULT DIT LAFLEUR)."

Mr. Breaux has already assisted one of the members of F.C.G.W. In the last issue of the Quarterly Kateri Dupuis asked for information about **Basillesse Breau**, wife of Charles Dupuis. He found this query repeated in The Acadian Genealogy Exchange, which reviewed that issue of The Quarterly in its Exchange Corner. She asked for the date of death of Basillesse. Mr. Breaux states that she died 8 April 1880 at Ste. Julienne, Montcalm County, Quebec, at the reported age of

KEEP COPY COMING

Once again it is important to remind all members of the importance of sending the editor of THE QUARTERLY any copy that can be included in any issue.

Border Lines articles are especially needed as well as notices of meetings and activities of interest to the group.

USING JETTE'S DICTIONNAIRE GENEALOGIQUE DES FAMILLES DU QUEBEC

By Joyce Banachowski

Anyone who has French-Canadian ancestry will soon be overwhelmed with excitement when he or she first sees René Jetté's Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles du Québec des Origines à 1730 published in 1983 by Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal. It has become an invaluable source for French Canadian genealogists.

In this one work, Jetté has accumulated information from parish records, census reports, marriage contracts, confirmations, registers of the sick of Hôtel Dieu Québec, periodicals, books concerning clergy and other notable professions, seigneuries, religious institutions and a number of other general secondary sources. An abundance of information can be found in this alphabetical listing of names of French Canadians from its beginning to 1730.

This is an effort to help the English speaking novice use Jetté efficiently. For convenience, I have divided the format of the entries into five divisions: (See example A)

- I. Male entry
- II. Marriage
- III. Female spouse
- IV. Family
- V. Ascendance

Example A

- I.** MAILLOUX dit DESMOULINS, Pierre (Jacques, marchand, & Suzanne ARNAUD) de St-Pierre de Brie-sous-Matha, ar. St-Jean-d'Angély, év. Saintes, Saintonge (Charente-Maritime); s 11-06-1699 Québec (77 ans); frère de Michel m Jeanne MERCIER; 35 ans au rec. 67, à Charlesbourg; 50 ans au rec. 81, à la basse ville Québec, sabotier; cité ct 13-03-1657 Audouart. [MSGCF V (3): 179].
- II.** m 23-10-1661 Québec (ct 21-09 Audouart)
- III.** DELAUNAY, Anne (Louis & Marguerite CAZALEDE) n 10 b 20-07-1635 temple calviniste, v., ar. et év. La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente-Maritime); s 12-12-1700 Québec; tante de Marie-Suzanne BENET et sœur de Jeanne m Jean LESPINASSE. [AG-LaR]
- IV.** 1. Joseph n 25 Beauport b 29-04-1663 Québec m 1685 Suzanne RICHARD.
2. Noël n 29-03 b 16-05-1666 Québec m 1690 Louise MARCOUX.
3. Jean-Baptiste n 20 b 21-09-1668 Québec m 1695 Louise PHILIP. PEAU.
4. Anne n 29 b 30-11-1670 Québec m 1688 Jean DUBOIS.
5. Marie n 07 b 08-06-1673 Ste-Famille I.O. d 31-05 s 01-06-1676 Québec.
6. Pierre n 12-01 b 20-02-1676 Ste-Famille I.O. m 1701 Anne LEFEBVRE.
7. Marie n et b 30-07-1679 Québec d et s 01-08-1679 id.
- V.** Ascendance d'Anne DELAUNAY:
2. Louis DELAUNAY, médecin ordinaire de La Rochelle.
3. Marguerite CAZALEDE.
4. Claude DELAUNAY, m 21-03-1580 temple calviniste de La Rochelle.
5. Anne BARBIER.
6. Louis DELAUNAY, médecin ordinaire de La Rochelle 1546-1568.

Then I have further broken these into parts and have summarized what information may be found, in the order in which it is usually given. Of course, the amount and completeness of information varies from entry to entry.

Example B

POUPARD ou **POUPART** dit **LAFLEUR**, René (Pierre & Marie BOUTTÉ) de Plessé, ar. St-Nazaire, év. Nantes, Bretagne (Loire-Atlantique); d avant 31-12-1708, Montréal; 31 ans au rec. 81, à Chambly; arrivé 18-06-1665, soldat de la compagnie de CHAMBLY au régiment de CARIGNAN; confirmé 21-09-1665 Québec, 18 ans; cité 09-02-1673 Boucherville, habitant de Chambly.

m 06-04-1679 Boucherville

GENDRON, Marie (Guillaume & Anne LOISEAU) d entre 1690 et 1695, Hill Water près Orange (Albany), New York.

1. René n 16 Chambly b id. 28-04-1682 Contrecoeur m 1712 Catherine LASERGE.
2. Joseph n 03-10 Chambly b id. 12-11-1684 Contrecoeur m 1711 Catherine JUILLET.
3. Marie n vers 1686, Hill Water, 22 ans en 1708, m 1708 Henri-Rocloff VAN DE WERKAN.
4. Élisabeth n vers 1690, Hill Water, 23 ans en 1713, m 1713 Charles CHARRON.

m vers 1695, Amboy, New Jersey ou Hill Water près Orange (Albany), New York

PERRIN, Marie (...) d'Amboy, New Jersey; probablement sœur d'Élisabeth m Jean LALANDE.

1. Jean n vers 1696, Hill Water, 22 ans en 1718, m 1718 Marguerite POUDRET.
2. Charles n 05-05-1698 Hill Water b 10-06-1708 Montréal m 1719 Agnès BRAZEAU.

Example C

ROYER, Jean (Jean & Marie PAISE) de St-Côme-de-Vair, ar. Marmers, év. Le Mans, Maine (Sarthe); d entre 04-03-1675 et 17-02-1676, Île d'Orléans; 30 ans au rec. 66, 32 ans au rec. 67, à l'Île d'Orléans; **ENFANT NATUREL** (mère: Madeleine DUBOIS m Michel BAUGIS); Marie-Madeleine n 07 b 20-02-1662 Québec m 1680 Jacques MÉNARD.

m 22-11-1683 Château-Richer (ct 09-10 Aubert)

TARGER, Marie († Daniel, marinier, & Louise MARTIN) n 22-02 b 02-03-1642 temple calviniste, v., ar. et év. La Rochelle, Aunis (Charente-Maritime); sœur d'Élisabeth m Mathurin GERBERT; rem. 1676 Robert TOUNEROCHE.

1. Jean n nuit b 28-09-1664 Château-Richer d avant rec. 66.
2. Marie-Anne n 21 b 25-08-1665 Château-Richer m 1681 René ALARIE.
3. Madeleine n 18 b 19-10-1666 Ste-Famille I.O. d avant rec. 67.
4. Pierre n 06 Île d'Orléans b 07-11-1667 Québec d 16 Île d'Orléans s 17-03-1677 Château-Richer; travaillait à l'Île d'Orléans, chez Pierre GAGNON, en 1677.
5. Élisabeth b 14-09-1669 Ste-Famille I.O. m 1689 Pierre BLAIS.
6. Jean b 06-11-1671 Ste-Famille I.O. m 1694 Catherine DUMONT.
7. Thérèse n 21 b 23-02-1675 Ste-Famille I.O. s 04-03-1675 id.

A summary of the information found in each division of the entry follows:

I. Male entry

Name: The surname, in bold letters, is followed by the first name of the French Canadian.

- * Possible other spellings of surname (See example B)
- * Dit names (See examples A & B)

Parental Information: Following, in parentheses, is information about the parents of the person named.

- * Names of father and mother with mother's name in caps
- * parents unknown (...)
- * † parent deceased at time of marriage (See example C)
- * occupation of parent following parent's name (See example A)

Residency: Information is given identifying the place from which the person named has come. This information is given in order of smallest geographic area to largest (eg. parish, diocese (ev.), archdiocese (archev.), city (v.), arrondissement (ar.), department (See examples ABC)

Vital Statistics: The date and place of birth (n), baptisms (b), deaths (d), and burials (s) are given if known. (See example A)

Other Information: The amount and kind of information varies from entry to entry. I have listed some of the information you might find. This same kind of information will also appear for those named in part III, the Female spouse, part IV, Family and part V, Ascendancy.

- * Religion other than Catholic (See example C, female)
- * census (rec.)--This might include age, occupation and/or residency from censuses of 1666 (rec. 66), 1667 (rec. 67), 1681 (rec. 81), 1686 (rec. 86), 1688 (rec. 88), 1699 (rec. 99), 1700, 1716 (rec. 16). (See example C)
- * occupation (see example A)
- * relationship to other Canadians (See example A)
- * confirmation date and place (confirmé) (See example B)
- * date of arrival in Quebec (arrivé) (see example B)
- * unusual cause of death, eg. drowned (noyer) or killed by Iroquois (tue au Iroquois)
- * living at (cité)
- * hired to (engagé)
- * hired to go West, date of contract for those involved in the fur trade (engagé Ouest)
- * annulments, contract date, the notary and with whom, (annulé)
- * military, usually the company in which he served
- * illegitimacy--In parentheses, ("**ENFANT NATUREL**") in bold caps, followed by information about the parents if known): followed by the name of the child, birth, baptism, marriage, death and burial of that child. (See example A&C)

Sources: [In brackets, one finds abbreviations to the sources of information which Jetté used. A listing of the abbreviations for secondary sources is found on page XXIV of the "sources" section found at the beginning of the book.]

II. Marriage

Symbol: * indicates whether this is a first or ** second marriage etc.

Location: date and location of the marriage

Contract: (ct in parentheses) The day is in the same month and year as the marriage date unless stated specifically. This is followed by the name of the notary who wrote the contract.

III. Female Spouse

This follows the same format as it did for the male entry. The same kind of information can be found here regarding the female spouse. The following information will also be included here.

- * Widow (veuve)--Spouse's name if a woman was widowed is included.
- * Remarriages (rem.)--Name of spouse with year of

remarriage is also given.

IV. Family

Here are listed the children of the couple in chronological order with their date and place of births and baptisms, spouse and year of marriage, and date and place of death and burial. Additional information much like you would find for the male entry is often times provided using the same abbreviations.

- * Sans Postérité--without children
- * member of religious order-- includes name as a nun and some times the dates of novice and professed vows. eg. Congregation of Notre Dame (C.N.D.)

V. Ascendancy

Jetté has also included European ascendance lines of some entries. Even numbers are males and odd numbers are females.

eg. #2 would be the father of the person named
#3 would be the mother of the person named
#4 would be the father of #2
#5 would be the mother of #2
#6 would be the father of #3
#10 would be the father of #5

Additional information occasionally is given using the same abbreviations as was used for the male entry.

Remember that 1730 is the cut off point. Even though a family is included, any births, marriages or deaths after that date are not included. You will have to continue your search on some families elsewhere.

Additional Abbreviations and Words Which Might Prove Beneficial

anonyme-anonymous, unnamed
ans--years
ante--before
apres--after
ct--contract
engageur-- person who hires another
entre--between
habitant--settler
héritier--heir
id.--same as preceding, used with birth/baptism and death/burial dates to indicate the location is the same as the preceding
jumeau, jumelle--twin
maitre--master, as in maitre charpentier, master carpenter
mère--mother
mort--death
pere--father
soldat--soldier
vers--about
veuve--widow

Update

Umbilical Lines and the mtDNA Project

Contributed by Thomas H. Roderick, Ph.D.*

The umbilical line refers to a single, very specific, matrilineal line—that is, the mother's mother's mother's mother's, ad infinitum. In an ancestral table, it comprises individuals numbered 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 255, 511, etc. It is analogous to the sequentially paternal line that follows a specific surname over generations. Although genealogists have long been obsessed with patrilineal-surname research, increasing attention has been given to umbilical lines since the early 1970s.

Each human inherits equal portions of nuclear DNA (deoxyribose nucleic acid, the "building blocks" of life) from his or her mother and father. But there are exceptions. One is the tiny but very important mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which lies outside the nucleus and is usually transmitted only through the umbilical line. Both males and females inherit it, but only females pass it on. This fraction, vitally important to life, is now the subject of considerable genetic research.

While all humans ultimately derive their mtDNA from the most recently known common umbilical ancestress—dubbed *Eve* in the popular press—slight changes have occurred through time. Thus, most modern individuals have slightly different mtDNA. Distinctions can be precisely described using today's technology, through analysis of the mtDNA's molecular structure. One aspect of interest to geneticists—one that has not been precisely understood or measured—is the relative change (mutation rate) of mtDNA over generations. Present knowledge suggests a mutation rate low enough that any person should have the same mtDNA as a relative with the same umbilical ancestor as far as fifteen to twenty generations removed.

Genealogists have much to offer in mtDNA research. Long and well-documented umbilical lines, coupled with small blood samples from living individuals with

connected lines, can begin to provide information on mutation rates or the rate of change of mtDNA over generations and over time.

Another understandable and fascinating aspect is that, through time, specific changes have developed in specific wedges of Eve's tree of descendants—that is, in racial and ethnic groups. Thus, the mtDNA of racial groups is different, and much information is now being accumulated to describe these ethnic differences. So, for the genealogist, an analysis of the mtDNA of anyone living would reveal the racial and perhaps ethnic background of his or her umbilical line, information well before the time of printed records. A particularly interesting example is that of a woman from Yorkshire who has mtDNA similar to that in some Middle East countries. A significant genealogical and population-genetic question would be "How prevalent is this type of mtDNA in Yorkshire or elsewhere in England, and what does it imply about early migrations and admixture?"

A project is underway to help the geneticist with mutation and ethnic studies and to help the genealogist verify umbilical-line research and determine ethnic origins of umbilical ancestors. Well-documented umbilical lines, eight or more generations in length, will be the most useful; but those of lesser length may also be valuable, depending on the nature of other submissions.

Contributors will be asked to have a small portion of blood taken professionally for analysis, if the line can be shown to connect with another contributed line or if it presents an ethnic origin of interest. DNA analysis will, through the study of similarities, show with high probability whether the ancestral research is genetically valid and will, through the study of differences, provide data on mutation rates. Ethnic origins can be determined in most cases; this is valuable to both the geneticist and the genealogist. Participants will be kept fully apprised of the study as it progresses.

This program began in 1992. Thus far, nearly three hundred pedigrees have been submitted. Most are of New England origin, but a significant portion treats French Canadian background. As of this writing, one solid connection in Massachusetts in the 1600s has been made between two umbilical lines, and blood samples have been drawn for analysis. Another connection linking two people to an umbilical ancestor in early Quebec is under study. Also, several umbilical lines have been established to Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the *Mayflower*, and efforts are being made to obtain blood samples.

Individuals interested in assisting with this project should submit their documented umbilical lines to the following address:

mtDNA Project
Center for Human Genetics
Municipal Building, Post Office Box 770
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0770

* Adapted from presentations by Dr. Roderick at the 1992 NGS Conference in the States at Jacksonville, Florida, and the 1993 convocation of the American Society of Genealogists at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Copyright restrictions are waived upon this article in order to make this vital project more widely known to the genealogical community. Family and society publications may reprint these two pages, provided they (1) do so in their entirety, with no alterations in wording; (2) acknowledge *NGSQ* as the source of the material; and (3) forward a copy of the reprinted pages to the *NGSQ* editorial office.

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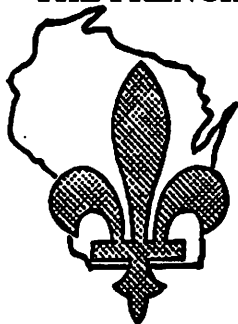
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QUARTERLY

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EDUCATOR, WORLD TRAVELER, GENEALOGIST AND NOW, EDITOR: JOYCE BANACHOWSKI TAKES OVER THE QUARTERLY IN MAY.

The May issue of the French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin Quarterly will be edited by Joyce Banachowski. As the second editor of this publication, Joyce is looking forward to providing the membership with new and exciting information that will aid them in their research. Joyce is very well equipped to assume the editorship.

She obtained both her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her masters was in history. She retired recently after a long career as a senior high school history teacher in the Milwaukee Public Schools.

Throughout the years she has enjoyed travel and amazingly has been to Europe 14 times. She has visited what was then the Soviet Union twice, has been to China, Africa, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

As she became interested in genealogy she has also traveled to almost all national conventions and to regional ones that were of interest to her.

Readers of the *Quarterly* are familiar with her book reviews and her co-authorship of the Juneau Genealogy issue.

In talking about her plans for the publication Joyce comments that she is eager for suggestions and assistance from all interested in French Canadian/Acadian Genealogy.

Inasmuch as this year F.C.G.W. is anxious to feature information about the Acadians, she is hoping that some genealogies will be contributed for Border Lines. Articles about how to do Acadian Genealogy would also be very much appreciated

All members are urged to contribute articles on a regular basis to the QUARTERLY. Also send along items to include in News Notes.

THE FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG; 275 YEARS OF HISTORY

By Jacques L. Robillard

The Fortress of Louisbourg, enters into the year 1995 celebrating the 275th anniversary of its founding. All throughout 1995 historians and tourists alike will be privileged to enjoy historic pageantry at this fortress enterprise of France's Sun King,, Louis XIV. Louisbourg, was begun as a Vauban Chateau Fort, copied from those in France. It arose on the coast of Cape Breton peninsula, Nova Scotia, then called Isle Royale.

The site for the great Fortress was a base for the fishing industry, seat of the colony of Ile Royale, and watchpost of the St. Lawrence river. It was a naval port and entrepot for international trade. It was one of the largest military garrisons in New France. Its fishermen and artisans were diverse in origin and metropolitan in their variety and degree of specialization. It was a town devoted to mercantile pursuits; the annual influx of shipping filled its harbor and rivaled the trade of Boston and Quebec City. In Louisbourg, France anchored its claim to the Atlantic fisheries, and spent twenty-five years building a fortress that would fall by siege in seven weeks.

From first to last Louisbourg was a town dominated by the threat of war, which twice resulted in disaster and ruin. Its circuit of guard posts and batteries was continually manned; most of its populace of several thousand lived confined within the walls. Its officials were determined

to make a fortune and leave, but meanwhile, to enjoy the social amenities they could manage.

Louisbourg was large enough to have commercial, military and residential districts, suburbs, a marketplace, shops and storehouses, inns, houses and yards teeming with life, a hospital, formal gardens, even a lighthouse.

It was large enough to have social structures, classes, factions and rivalries, fires, epidemics and attempts toward sanitation and public order. The town plan was one of the first in North America. Its public buildings were monumental in concept but often flawed in execution. Its dwellings ranged from mansions to hovels. Its way of life and its civil architecture were conscious imitations of the styles in France.

The French structures were worthy of both technical and artistic interest. Most were produced by French military engineers and draftsmen at Louisbourg, and they represent the achievements of one of the most skilled professional classes of the time. These men routinely produced plans to accompany submissions to the Minister of the Marine in France. These plans were proposals for new construction. Others showed progress on works under construction, illustrated events of sieges of Louisbourg or proposed modifications or repairs. These plans were carefully drawn and colored, and are characterized by their meticulous detail as well as artistic embellishment.

It is not generally recognized how little we would have learned of the past had we not had French engineers recording,

for posterity, a visual record of Louisbourg, and much of North America, during the 18th century. Even Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, owes its town plan to the work of a French officer surveying for billeting arrangements before the Yorktown campaign of 1781. While its Bodleian plans compare rather poorly in detail to the drawings prepared by the French at Louisbourg, it was nonetheless, the best town plan available to those restoring Williamsburg.

The drawings made throughout New France show how common was this technical expertise and how often it resulted in a superlative record of buildings, and the culture that created them. Where else in the North American colonies during that period were structures comparable in size and concept to the Casernes in Louisbourg, or the Artillery Barracks in Quebec City or the Barracks and Ursuline Convent in New Orleans. Did any activity elsewhere result in a body of maps and plans comparable to those created by the French?

It is apparent then, that the past, present and the future reconstruction of Louisbourg, could not have been a viable undertaking without the plans and documents these professional engineers created in such abundance and detail;. Louisbourg's wealth of cartographic evidence - over 500 maps, plans, views and charts probably exceeds that available to any other restoration of this period. Not only are these plans an indispensable part of the historical and archaeological evidence that is applied to the reconstruction continuing at Louisbourg, but they also serve as aids to its interpretation as an historic site.

It was clear from the start that it was the design and desire of the French in Louisbourg to do more than build a fortress, for they worked also to create a town and a seat of government. The imposing civil architecture of the town gates, or the vistas of Louisbourg's town plan, or the scale of the Casernes and Hospital, despite their faults of construction, seem to have been as much a concern to the French as fortifying and defending Louisbourg against assault.

The French, in their minds, were reproducing a European-style fortress in Ile Royale (Cape Breton) similar to those they already had completed and improved upon as military and civil architecture built in the French ports of Rochefort, Toulon and Marseilles. Viewed in this light, the residence of the Commissaire-Ordonnateur or the Magazine des Vivres in Louisbourg, which to many today seems imposing in scale, seemed to their builders to be cramped and austere copies of such buildings constructed elsewhere in France. Even the fortifications at Louisbourg, awesome to visitors there in the 18th century as well as now, were relatively simple by continental French standards.

Louisbourg was not built without great expense and trials. The site was chosen for its nearness to the fishing grounds rather than its defensive value. Building materials were difficult to procure. There were delays in getting approval for new works, or funds to pay for them. There were instances of graft and incompetence only hinted at in the official French documents. Drunkenness and low morals were chronic problems among the soldiers who worked on the

fortifications. And above all, there were tremendous problems with the climate, of which both French and English complained.

Whether those works should have been attempted in a place like Louisbourg, with its inhospitable climate and lack of population; whether the French were authors of their own defeat by building more than they could defend and by failing to adapt their construction techniques and design to the terrain and resources of Cape Breton, we must nonetheless acknowledge their ambition as builders and their determination to carry the French style into the colonies: "New France".

As late as 1742, when war was imminent between France and England and war had already been declared between France and Spain, the French in Louisbourg busied themselves with construction of massive and most impressive gateways on the site. These elaborate appendages had little defensive value; they merely happened to be the main entrances into town from the harbor and Rochefort Point on the site. At the same time as funds and workmen were diverted to these projects, sections of the fortress walls were crumbling into the ditches, in ruin and a breach in the Royal Battery's landward defenses, which would result in its abandonment to the besieging forces in 1745, went unrepaired.

The British army has been criticized for its reluctance to adapt to the realities of frontier warfare against the French and their Indian allies. A similar point could be made against the French at Louisbourg, who labored mightily to

create a fortified town in the European image but failed to meet the exigencies of settlement and defense in the context of Colonial North America. The French had meticulous draftsmen, and engineers whose inspiration to create an urban showpiece diminished their capacity to defend it. The British discounted the architectural embellishments and created a military organization that could take by conquest what the French had built.

More than two centuries after Louisbourg was demolished and abandoned as a military settlement, these maps and plans have been resurrected and present an eloquent record of that very turbulent epoch. Now is the time to honor those men and women of centuries past who first constructed this remarkable fortress. It is also the time to honor the modern Canadians who effectively restored this dramatic historic site and made it available for all to visit.

NEWS NOTES

A news release from the Oregon Trail Project, a project of the Idaho Genealogical Society, announces that the genealogical society is now offering an Oregon Trail Certificate. This special certificate is issued to any whose ancestors came west via the Oregon Trail between the years 1811 and 1911. To qualify for an Oregon Trail certificate Jane Wells Golden said that applicants must prove direct descent from a person who traveled any part of the Oregon Trail between 1811 and 1911. To receive an application or more information, write to the Oregon Trail Project at 4620 Overland Rd., #206, Boise, Idaho 83706. Please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Kinship Tales, , publication of the Grand Traverse Genealogical Society, Traverse City, MI tells us that "in the late 1800's the American Medical Association began keeping information concerning the professional background and activities of medical doctors. Their files include information on more than 350,000 U.S. physicians.

"Database information usually included the date of birth and death, medical school attended, places of practice, and an obituary from the "Journal of AMA". This file is incomplete from 1878 to 1905 but comprehensive from 1906-1969. Search fee is \$15.00 for each doctor, prepayment required. Send request with check or money order along with complete name of doctor, time period and location (if known) to American Medical Association P.O.B. 10623, Chicago, IL 60610."

News 'N' Notes, publication of the St. Louis Genealogical Society reports that genealogists with connections to central New York may submit queries to *Genealogy Stars*, *Syracuse Herald-American*, PO Box 4915, Syracuse NY 13221. The column appears every other Sunday. There is no charge for submitting queries.

The January 1995 issue of the newsletter from the Waukesha County Genealogical Society tells us that the "Original land patents issued by the U.S. Government dating from 1788-1905 are now being

automated by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. States completed include AR, FL, LA and MI. Now ready to go onto the retrieval system are: MN, MS, OH and WI. States to follow include: AL, IL, IN, IA and MO. State land office records are scanned into a computerized data base and then placed on a retrieval system. You can visit the Bureau's VA office, use this system to access data on completed states shown above and print a land patent copy for \$2/minute computer time and \$.13 for each document copy. For Bureau staff to complete this process for you, write (enclosing all pertinent names, dates, locations and legal land descriptions): Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, 7450 Boston Blvd, Springfield, VA 22153. You will receive a letter detailing what is available and the charge for completed copies."

The last issue of *Lost in Canada?* has been published and the Northwest Territory Canadian and French Heritage Center announces new publication to replace it. This new publication will be called *Canadian-American Journal of History and Genealogy for Canadian, French and Metis Study*. Articles currently running in *Lost in Canada?* as ongoing articles will continue in the new Journal from the last issue of LIC?.

The British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois (BIGWILL) and the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin are presenting an all-day seminar on Irish genealogical research in Richmond, Illinois on 29 April 1995. The cost is \$20.00 which includes lunch. For more information contact BIGWILL

CONFERENCE, c/o Peggy Gleich, P.O. Box 8003, Jfanesville, WI, 53547-8003.

Richmond, Illinois is right over the boarder of Wisconsin on Highway 12.
(News Notes cont'd on page 19)

F.C.G.W. COOKBOOK IS ON THE *FRONT* BURNER

Joan Vinette, editor of the upcoming French Canadian/Acadian Genealogists of Wisconsin cookbook, sends along the exciting news that the "Cookbook Committee" is meeting monthly, recipes are arriving, and with the plans which are made, this book should be even better than the last. The cookbook committee is composed of Joyce Banachowski, Marilyn Bourbonnais, Linda Boyea, Pat Geyh, Nelda Rouleau-Womack and Joan Vinette.

Joan Vinette will speak at the April meeting of the F.C.G.W. about French Canadian culinary tradition, and also about the upcoming book. She and the committee just might have a few samples for purposes of taste testing. Be sure to join the crowd.

This cookbook, in addition to recipes, will once again feature information about the people from whom the recipes descended. These bits of genealogy, tall tales, and human anecdotes that appeared in the first cookbook were much enjoyed and more of the same will appear in this one. Be sure to tell "all" when sending in recipes. If there are several recipes originating with the same ancestor, try and spread out the information on this person so that each recipe contains something.

Home health recipes will be especially appreciated. Remember the last book? It included Germain Natrop's family cure for colds--skunk oil! That recipe will be included along with Nelda Rouleau-Womack's recipe for a cough syrup made of onions and sugar. Sounds ghastly, but she claims that none of the youngsters complained about its taste. What about the rest of the membership? A disclaimer will be published at the beginning of this unit notifying readers that these home cures are NOT approved by the American Medical Association. or the Food and Drug Administration.

Pat Geyh has a home recipe for whitewash, but it comes from her husband's Dutch grandmother. That recipe, therefore, won't appear, but the committee is looking for others like it from the membership.

As the committee worked last week, one after another wound up saying, "I don't have a recipe for that. Mother just threw it together and so do I." The group is going to have a "throw it together" party one of these days, and as each recipe is prepared by one person, another will be there to measure the ingredients before they are tossed into the pot. The membership is encouraged to set down this sort of recipe in the same manner. Not only will F.C.G.W. be pleased, but so will all the children and grandchildren in the family.

Joan Vinette wants everyone to know that plans for this book include as many illustrations and photographs as possible. She is especially interested in photographs involving the kitchen or photographs involving growing the food: someone in a 1900 kitchen? working in

a maple sugar bush? Send them to Joan and she will GUARANTEE that they are returned after publishable copies are produced. If there is a question about sending the pictures, call her at 414 332 6845 and if she isn't there, leave a message. She will get back as soon as possible. Long distance calls will be returned collect. Write to her, of course, at the F.C.G.W. box address.

**ACTION ITEM!
SEND RECIPES!
SEND PHOTOS!
SEND IDEAS!**

In addition, anyone with ideas, skills, or interests that would be of help to the committee are urged to contact any one of them as soon as possible: A graphic artist out there?

And, of course, it is certainly not necessary to be a member to contribute traditional French Canadian recipes for the cookbook. The basic criteria for contributions is simple. The recipe should be one that came from a French Canadian Grandmother, French Canadian Great Aunt, etc. It may well have a mixed ethnic background, since women 70 years ago acquired recipes from neighbors just as they do today, especially after coming to the United States. However, it should have descended through the family from a person of French Canadian ancestry.. Also, it should be one that the family has enjoyed. The committee will not be kitchen testing each recipe, but will

assure readers that they are recommended by each contributor. Send each recipe, along with the information on the F.C. ancestor, on a separate sheet of 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper. The contributor should be sure to include his/her address.

MORE OF COMPLEMENT TO LOISELLE BEING PLACED ON PERMANENT LOAN

In the last issue of the QUARTERLY it was announced that all 165 rolls of microfilm which contain the Basic Loiselles Quebec Marriage Index, are on permanent loan at the Hales Corners Family History Center. It was also noted that there is a complement to this basic index. This complement can be found on 51 rolls of microfilm.

Members of F.C.G.W. who use this History Center are urged to order rolls of the Complement to be added to those already on permanent loan. Persons doing this should order the film for the basic three week loan. The library itself will extend that order to a permanent loan. Reminding the staff member on duty of this fact might be a good idea.

Let's work to complete this Complement to Loiselles in order that members of F.C.G.W. in the Milwaukee area may make this resource available to other members who do not have this index in their communities.

**ROLLS OF LOISELLE
COMPLEMENT AT HALES
CORNERS FAMILY HISTORY
CENTER. LET'S GET THE REST!!**

- 1,571,024 Abbott, Anne - Audet, Eusebe
- 1,571,029 Boivin, Robert -
Bourgeois, Adelaide
- 1,571,030 Bourgeois, Adeline -
Brisson, Jeannette
- 1,571,035 Conlan or Conlon,
William - Crevier, Hormisdas
- 1,571,036 Crevier, Hortense -
David, Eugene
- 1,571,045 Girard, Arcade - Goyette,
Albert
- 1,571,050 LaCroix, Adjutor -
Lalonde, Hermine
- 1,571,063 Payette, Aristide - Petrin,
Emma
- 1,571,064 Petrin, Joseph - Poirier,
Medard
- 1,571,069 St-Amant, Regis - Sauve,
Isidore

**QUESTIONS DES
LECTURES**

Searching for parents of **Peter Augustus Sanguinett**, b. ca. 1q840 in Missouri or Kansas(?). Also searching for **Katie Josephine Sanguinett** b. 3 March 1863, in Texas, possibly Dallas or Grayson County. Please contact

Ramona Dennison, Rt. 4, Box 568, Ada, OK 74820. Phone 405 332 2538.

Dolores M. Ojala, R.R. 1, Box 175, Fire #370 Broemer Rd., Chassell, MI 49916 is looking for the parents of **Joseph Sicard**. He is the widower of **Marg. LaFreniere**, date/location unknown. He remarried **M. Therese Richard** (Maurice and M. Genevieve Clement) who was the widow of **J.B. Drapeau**. J.B., in turn, was the widower of **Therese Didiel**. This information came from the records of St. Vincent de Paul.

Kathryn R. Boatwright, 6020 Shore Blvd. S., #909, Gulfport, Florida 33707 is looking for information on her great-grandfather who was born in French Canada. His name was **Francis Roy**. He was born in October of 1859 in Artobasqua, Quebec Canada. His parents were **Thomas and Lucia Roy**. He married **Anna Rabsch** (widow of Aloyse Franke) on 31 July 1894 in Ashland Wisconsin. They were divorced sometime between 1905 and 1910. She is looking for a death certificate.

Amy Rotten, 4552 Kathy Kt, Holt Michigan 53220 is looking for the birth date of Lemuel Lord, son of **Horace J. Lord and Eliza Sweet**. Horace J. Lord was born in 1828 in Champlain, Clinton Co., New York and he married Eliza Sweet. Her parents were **Henry Sweet and Margaret Boileau**. Horace died 5 October 1911 in Ellenburg, Clinton Co., N.Y. The children of Horace and Eliza are Lemuel, George, Charles, Henry and Henrietta. The last two are twins.

BORDER LINES: BACK TO MICHEL FEUILLON (FILLION), 1639.

by Patricia Keeney Geyh

Editor's note: This Borderlines is different from others published in the past inasmuch as it is a copy of a report that I sent to a friend whose genealogy I have been tracing. Since John Fillion and his family were unfamiliar with genealogy, there are comments inserted for them. Also some of the research is not complete and my thoughts re future research are included. I thought perhaps the entire report would be of some interest to the readers of the QUARTERLY

John Fillion, for whom I prepared this genealogy, died last year. He was a kind, gentle, intelligent man, a well known labor lawyer and law professor, who was so very interested in his French-Canadian heritage. I sincerely regret that as I finish this record he will not be here to see it. This, then, is dedicated to his memory.)

In BORDERLINES, the number in parentheses to the right of the name of an individual indicates the generation of that person. (1) Michel Feuilleon indicates that Michel was s the first generation of that family to arrive in Canada from France. An individual with (2) preceding their name indicates that person was amongst the second generation living in Canada. When the name of a child is printed in **bold type** it means that person will be described in detail, along with his/her family, in the next generation. Superscript numbers refer to footnotes. Comments *in italics* refer to research insights or problems and are not direct information re the family.

(1) **Michel Feuilleon**, the first ancestor of John Fillion to come to New France, was born c. 1639 in France. His parents were Rene Feuilleon and Mathurine Miron, both of St. Pierre de Vieux, diocese of Maillezis, Poitou, France. He married **Louise Bercier**, a fille de roi, who was born c. 1649 Her parents were Jean Baptiste Bercier and Marie Morel¹ of Avrigny, Commune des St. Gervais les Trois Clochers, diocese de Poitiers, Poitou, France. This information about their marriage came from Drouin. LeBoeuf, however, states that her parents were Yvan Bercier and Louise Marre. Although a marriage record is not available, they signed a marriage contract in Batiscan with the Notary Latouche on 15 October 1668.² It is possible that this is Michel Feuilliay who is listed in the 1666

¹ LeBoeuf, J. Arthur, Complement Au Dictionnaire Genealogique Tanguay, Premiere Serie, p. 72 and Nouvelle Deuxieme Serie, p. 166.

² Institut Genealogique Drouin, Dictionnaire National de Canadiens Francais, Vol. 1, p. 487.

Census as an unmarried volunteer living in the Trois Rivières area.³ In the 1681 census he is listed as Michel Feuillon, living in Batiscan at the age of 41. He is living with Louis Bertier, his wife, age 32, and his children Magdeleine, age 13, Michel, age 10, Antoine, age 6, and Marie, age 7 months. He is also listed as owning 5 horned animals and 7 "arpents en valeur"⁴. *A square arpent is 5/8ths acre of land.*

Children:

1. Marie Madeleine was baptised c. 1669 and she married Louis Beribault at Batiscan on 10 February 1687.
2. **Antoine** was baptised c. 1675 and on 5 December 1701 he married Marie LaTouche at Boucherville.
3. Michel was baptised c. 1671 and married Marguerite Goulet at Repentigny on 3 March 1699.
4. Marie Louise was baptised c. 1683 and married Francois Seguin at Boucherville on 22 February 1702.
5. Barbe was baptised c. 1680. Her first marriage was to Jean Baptiste Lebert and took place at Ste. Anne de la Perade, on 28 October 1698. Her second marriage to Pierre Seguin took place at Boucherville on 4 February 1704.
6. Genevieve was baptised c. 1695 and she married Michel Carbonneau. She was buried on 15 Mai 1733 at Lachenaye.

(All information on the children came from page 230-1, Volume 1, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, by Cyprian Tanguay. *It must be remembered that all data from this source should be double checked--it is a secondary source created long before the use of computers and subject to more errors than usual. In addition, I am copying from it, which offers the opportunity for another layer of copying errors. Tanguay is used to build a framework from which a researcher can go to the original records for confirmation.*)

(2) **Antoine Filion**² (Michel¹), son of Michel and Louise Bercier, was born in 1675.⁵ He is listed as a carpenter. He died at LaChanaye on 24 February 1752. His wife, **Marie Latouche**, was the daughter of Roger LaTouche and Marie Garreau. She was born c.

³ Sulte, Benjamin, Histoire des Canadiens-Français 1608-1880, Tome IV, p. 63

⁴ Ibid., Tome V, p. 61.

⁵ Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore. 1967. Originally published in Quebec, 1871. , Volume 1, page 130-1.

1680 and died at LaChenaye on 3 March 1749. Antoine and Marie were married at Boucherville on 5 December 1701⁶.

It is in this generation that we begin to see the name change from Feuillon to Filion. Antoine and his brothers and sisters seem to show most of their records with the spelling "Filion".

Children of Antoine and Marie:

1. Antoine was baptised on 21 March 1703 at St. Francois I.J.. He married Therese Marcel on 30 January 1736 at Lachenaye.
2. **Joseph**, baptised on 26 October 1704 at St. Francois, I.J., married Therese Paul-Hus and died 11 January 1779 at Terrebonne.
3. Angelique married Antoine Auger and died at Terrebonne on 8 September 1779
4. Francois was baptised at St. Francois, I.J. on 25 June and died on 8 September 1709..
5. Marie Joseph was baptised at St. Francois, I.J. on ? May 1712. She married Jean Beauchamp in 1728.
6. Francois was born c. 1713 and he married Marie Therese Mercan on 11 January 1740 at Pte-aux-Trembles, Montreal.⁷ He died at Lachenaye on 25 October 1760.
7. Francoise was baptised 7 April 1715 in LaChenaye and married Joseph Ouimet in the same place on 15 February 1740.
8. Genevieve was married at LaChenaye on 12 January 1740 to Pierre Mergan-Lapierre
9. Marie Anne married Francois Mergan at LaChenaye on 6 February 1741.

(Information on all these children came from page 26, Volume 4 of Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes by Cyprien Tanguay.)

(3) **Joseph Filion**³ (Antoine², Michel²) was the son of Antoine Filion and Marie Latouche. He was baptised 26 October 1704 at Lachanaye and was buried 11 January

⁶ Institute Drouin, Volume 1, page 487.

⁷ Leboeuf, Series Premier, p. 72.

1779 at Terrebonne. He married **Therese Paul-Hus**, the daughter of Louis Paul-Hus and of Louise-Angelique Niquet. She was born c. 1709 and was buried 25 October 1779 at Terrebonne⁸. The marriage contract for this couple was signed on 28 September 1728 before the Notarie de Latouche.⁹

Children:

1. Marie Therese was baptised on 1 March 1730 at Lachanaye
2. Marie Francoise was baptised 28 October 1731 at Terrebonne.
3. Marie Anne was baptised in Terrebonne on 23 July 1735. She married the first time to Paul Labelle at Ste. Rose on 25 October 1751. The second time she married Augustine Hubert on 11 January 1762.
4. **Joseph** was married the first time in Lachenaye on 23 February 1756 to Marguerite Marcel. The second marriage took place on 5 February 1770 at Terrebonne where he married Francoise Robin.
5. Paul was baptised at Terrebonne on 12 September 1737. On 2 February 1761 he married Marie Reine Limoges at Terrebonne.
6. Marie Therese was baptised 3 August 1738 at Terrebonne. Her first marriage was to Jean Baptiste Maisonneuve on 16 July 1753 at Terrebonne. The second marriage was to Charles Grenier and it took place at Terrebonne on 19 February 1776.
7. Marie Angelique was baptised on at Terrebonne on 25 November 1739. She married Thomas LaPoint on 26 January 1761 at the same place.
8. Marie Rose was baptised on 15 May 1742 at Terrebonne where she was also married to Claude Limoges on 27 October 1760.
9. Gabrielle was baptised at Terrebonne 1744. She married Charles Filiatreau on 12 August 1765 at the same place.
10. Marie Louise was baptised at Terrebonne on 28 July 1748 and married Paul Filatreau on 22 July 1771 at the same place.
11. Marguerite was baptised and died on 13 September 1758 at Terrebonne.

⁸ Tanguay, Vol. 4, p. 27.

⁹ Institut Drouin, Vol. 1, page 489.

12. Marie Angelique was baptised at Terrebonne on 18 August 1760.

(Information about all the children came from page 27, Volume #4, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, by Cyprian Tanguay.)

(4) **Joseph Filion** (Joseph³, Antoine², Michel¹), the son of Joseph and Therese Paul-Hus, married twice. His first marriage was to **Marguerite Marcel et Merse (Marce)**. She was born c. 1729, the daughter of Francois Marcel and Madeleine Cotineau. Joseph and Marguerite were married at Lachenaye on 23 February 1756¹⁰. She died on 7 June 1769 at Terrebonne¹¹. Joseph then married **Francoise Robin**, daughter of Louis Robin and Louise-Angelique Niquet. They were married on 5 February 1770. Francoise was born c. 1746 and at the time of her marriage to Joseph was the widow of Jean Baptiste Clement¹².

Children of Joseph and Marguerite were:

1. Marie Therese was baptised at Lachenaye on 12 January 1757.
2. Marie Marguerite was baptised on 7 June 1758 at Ste. Rose
3. **Joseph** was baptised at Ste. Rose on 11 March 1762.

(Information on these children came from Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes by Cyprien Tanguay, Volume 4, Page 18. *These are the only children listed for Joseph and Marguerite and none are listed for Joseph and his second wife. This is because this published set of genealogies does not come forward in time to the extent necessary to include the other children who were most probably born to Joseph and one or the other of his wives.*)

(5) **Joseph Filion**⁵ (Joseph^{4,3}, Antoine², Michel¹) was born at Ste. Rose on 11 March 1762¹³. His parents were Joseph and Marguerite Marcel et Merse (Marce). He married on 26 February 1756 at Lachenaye to **Marie Nolet**. Marie was the daughter of Jean Baptiste Nolet and Angelique LaMarche. *At present I have no more information on Jean Baptiste and Angelique and therefore when you check the pedigree charts you will find this line traced no further back. I hope that a recently updated index will help me garner more information in the next month or two.* Joseph Filion married a second time to

¹⁰ Tanguay, Vol. 4, p. 29

¹¹ Drouin, Vol. 1, p. 489

¹² Tanguay, Vol. 4, p. 29

¹³ Ibid.

Amable Courtois after Marie Nolet died. Amable was the widow of Jean Baptiste Beauchamp. Joseph and Amable were married at St. Eustache on 14 November 1814¹⁴.

Children of Joseph and Marie Nolet

1. **Joseph** Filion was married to Genevieve Raymond on 1 September 1817 at LaPrairie.

(Information on children of Joseph Filion was obtained from the Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index. *In this index of marriages is included the name of the bride and groom, date and place of marriage as well as the names of both parents of the bride and groom. Maiden names of women are always used in official French or French Canadian records, therefore in Joseph's marriage to Genevieve Raymond it gives his parents' names.*

(6) **Joseph Filion**⁶ (Joseph^{5,4,3}, Antoine², Michel¹) was the son of Joseph and Marie Nolet. He was married to **Genevieve Raymond** on 1 September 1817 at LaPrairie, Quebec. Her parents were Constant Raymond and Marie Ouimet.¹⁵

Children:

1. **Evangeliste** was born c.1849 according to the 1881 census of Ontario, Township of North Plantagenet.
2. Olvine married Pierre Lalond, the son of Jean Baptiste Lalond and Rosalie Sequin. They were married at Curran, Prescott County, Ontario on the 17th of October 1864.

(7) **Evangeliste Filion**⁷ (Joseph^{6,5,4,3}, Antoine², Michel¹), son of Joseph Filion and Genevieve Raymond was listed as 32 years of age on the 1881 census of Ontario¹⁶. On that same census he and his wife are shown living in the township of North Plantagenet in Ontario. In that same census he is shown as being born in Quebec, being Roman Catholic and of French origin. On 7 January 1866 he married **Margerete Imbeaud**¹⁷. On the marriage record Evangeliste is listed as the son of Joseph Filion and Genevieve Raymond. The Evangeliste Filions lived in the parish of Plantagenet, in Prescott County, Ontario. Margerete was shown as being born in Ontario, also Roman Catholic and of French origin.

¹⁴ Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index, Complement, L.D.S. films

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ 1881 Canadian Census - District #103, Prescott County, Township of North Plantagenet, P. 23, from S.H.S.W. film #P736056.

¹⁷ Eglise Catholique, Saint Luc, Church Record, Curran Ontario. 1866, p. 51. L.D.S. film #1,302,284.

Children:

1. Marie A. was born 1 July 1867 and baptized 7 July 1867. Her parents are listed as Evangeliste Filion and Marguerite Embeaud.¹⁸
2. **Mathias** states on his marriage license that his parents are Evangeliste Filion and Margarete Imbeault. He was born on 15 December 1873.
3. Alex Nase Filion, stating his father was Evangeliste Filion and his mother was Margaret Inba, married Rose Rehome on 23 May 1896 in Bark River, Michigan. On the marriage record it states that Rosa's parents were Frank Rehome and Elize Oger. The Rehomes lived in Bark River. Alex lived in Schaffer. Bride and groom were born in Canada. Alex was listed as a cedar jobber and Rose as having no occupation. Witnesses to the marriage were listed as Matthew Nase Fillion, living in Bark River, and Emma Robert, also of Bark River. Alex and Rosa were married by John Burns, Pastor of the Catholic Church.¹⁹
4. Malvina: The birth certificate of Malvina Filion shows her parents as being Evangeliste and Marguerite Ambot. Malvina was born on 27 December 1870 and her parents are probably the parents of Evangeliste Ernest. This is assuming that Marguerite Albot and Marguerite Ambot are the same person²⁰
5. Evangeliste Ernest: There is a birth certificate dated 1872 for Evangeliste Ernest Filion. On this record it would appear that the baptismal name was Evangeliste, with no Ernest. The body of the record does not show the name Ernest, only Evangeliste. In the margin, however, it appears that Ernest was squeezed in at a later date. Evangeliste or Evangeliste Ernest, is the son of Evangelist Filion and of Marguerite Albot²¹ ..
6. Samuel Fillion Samuel Fillion, age 20, son of Evangelist Fillion and Margaret Hainbeam, was married in Escanabe on 21 April 1896 to Mary Laliberte, age `18. Her parents were Firman Laliberte and Flovie Laviolette. Samuel is a lumberman. Is Hainbeam a mis-writing of Imbeaud. Both Samuel and Mary were born in Canada. Legal witnesses to Samuel's marriage were Alesenas Filion and Rose Rheahme. Is Alesenas the full name of Alex? Rheahme is a common French surname which could

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 81

¹⁹ Michigan, Delta County, Escanaba, Civil Marriage Record, p.93. L.D.S. Film # 1,310,149

²⁰ Eglise Catholique, Sainte Luc

²¹ Ibid., 1872, p. 20

easily have been misspelled Rehome. Samuel and Mary were married by P.C. Menard, Catholic Priest²²

It would seem reasonable to assume that all of the above are children of the same parents. It is, however, not a certainty. In each case the father is Evangeliste Fillion. In each case the mother's first name is Marguerite. It is the surname of the mother that leads to the problems. The surname of the mother of Marie A. was Embeaud. The surname of Mathias mother was Imbeault. Alex Nase's mother had the surname Imba, and Malvina's mother was Ambot. Evangeliste Ernest's mother was Albot. Did Samuel, whose mother is listed as having the surname Hainbeam, also belong with them? The similarity of the surname is obvious. Checking death notices, obituaries etc., might conclusively prove their relationship as siblings. To deny their relationship creates an amazing number of men named Evangeliste Fillion in one community married to women named Marguerite.

When I came on the names Evangeliste Fillion and Marguerite Imbaud, I felt we would have no problem researching them. After all, just how many Evangeliste Fillions could there be? In the previous paragraph I have noted some of the possibilities.

In addition, in the 1881 Canadian Census, District #10, Prescott County, town of North Plantagenet, we find two Evangelists living in the same household and each apparently with a wife named Marguerite. The Evangelist who is head of the house is listed as being 56 years of age as his wife Marguerite, who is listed immediately beneath him. At least we presume this is his wife, but the Canadian Census of this year did not show the relationship of various members of the household to the head of the house, so therefore we cannot be absolutely sure how the various Fillions are related one to the other.

Following the Evangeliste, age 56 and Marguerite, of the same age, is another Evangeliste who in turn is followed immediately by another Marguerite. This Evangeliste is 32 years of age and this Marguerite is 24. They are probably "our Evangeliste and Marguerite" since they are of the right age and since they appear to have a son named Matt whose name immediately follows them on the census. Matt, being John Fillion's grandfather, and also being the immigrant to the United States, is the link with Canada for which we are searching.

We know for certain, then, ere are three Evangelists. Two are on the 1881, both apparently married, each to a Marguerite, and one Evangeliste Ernest.

In addition I found a marriage certificate of Louis France and Olympa Filion dated 30 April 1874. Olympas' parents are given as Evangelist Filion and the dead Olympa²³ Brunet.

²² Michigan, Delta Co., Escanaba, Marriage record

²³ Eglise Catholique - Saint Luc, Curran Ontary, p., 41

In the 1900 census for Bark River, Michigan, we find an Evangelist Fillion married to a woman whose first name looks to be Heimlin. Evangeliste was born in December of 1847 and she in January of 1855.

Obviously it will be necessary to sort out these Evangelists , but for the time being, we do know the correct lineage of Mathias, and so we can continue

(8) **Mathias**⁸(Evangeliste⁷, Joseph^{6,5,4,3}, Antoine², Michel¹) is also listed as Matt and Matthew in some records. He was the son of Evangeliste Fillion and Marguerite Imbeault and he was born probably born in Wendover, Ontario. *This information comes from a card filed, strangely enough, in the Complement to the Loiselle Marriage Index. When checking for the church records on film from Wendover, I found that the records did not go back anywhere near 1873. Either the Mormons did not photograph the early records, the early records were destroyed or the church was not founded when Matthew was born and he was baptised elsewhere. More exploration needs to be done on this. I must admit that I would never have thought to look at Wendover, unless I had seen that card. It also included information about Matthew's marriage in Escanaba, so possibly it was extracted from his baptism record where priests were inclined to add information about marriage to the records of people who were married elsewhere. The fact that this card notes Mathias' marriage in Escanaba assures us that he is "our Matthias".*

Matthias married **Mary Emma Salvail**, on 1 May 1897 at Escanaba, Michigan. Witnesses at the marriage were Emile LaBelle and Alice Salvail, both of Escanaba.²⁴ She was the daughter of Alex (Felix) Salvail and Solome LaForte²⁵, born on 19 January 1877 at Fairbanks, Michigan. She died in 1963 in Superior, WI and is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Sault Ste. Marie, MI.²⁶

In the 1900 census it shows Matt at age 26, married for 3 years and born in Canada. He came to the United States in 1890 and by 1900 was listed as naturalized. He was a salesman, employed all 12 months of the previous year. He rented a farm, could read and write and speak English. His wife Emma was born in Michigan. Both of her parents were born in French Canada. She was age 22 at the time of the census. At that time she had one child who was living. She could read, write and speak English. Although the census says that Emma was born in Michigan, it also says that Victor Hugo's mother was born in French Canada.

On 23 May 1896 a Matthew Nase Fillion was a witness at the wedding of Alex Nase Fillion and Rose Rehome. Alex was the son of Evangeliste and Margaret Inba.

²⁴ M.R. Delta County Michigan, p. 103.

²⁵ Birth Record, Delta County, Michigan, Book A, p. 56

²⁶ Information from John Fillion, her grandson.

2. Joseph Victor Hugo was born on 31 May 1898 at Escanaba Michigan.³⁰

¹ D.R., Delta County Michigan, p. 137, LDS film #1,310,149

¹ Information from John Fillion.

¹ Ibid.

¹ 1900 U.S. Census, Michigan, Delta Co., E.D. #36, Sheet 2A, Line 32 and information from John Fillion.

¹ Ibid.

NEWS NOTES

(Continued from page 6)

According to *Gems of Genealogy*, the Bay Area Genealogical Society newsletter, Volume 20, Number 6, the New York State Archives has begun a new vital records search service. "Genealogists and other researchers may now request a search of the State Department of Health microfiche indices to vital records which cover the entire state except for New York City, with the exception of Albany, Buffalo and Yonkers prior to 1914. They span the years 1880-1943 for marriages and deaths and 1881-1918 for births.

"The request must be made on a Vital Records Index Search Request form and accompanied by a \$5 check or money order in U.S. funds. Write: New York State Archives, Cultural Education Center 11D40, Albany, N.Y. 12230."

Another item of information came from that same source, via The Walworth County Genealogical Society, Vol. 4, NO. 1. "As of July 15, 1994, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin stopped making positive microfilm copies of items that they hold "master" copies of. This is due to problems of funding and running out of space to store the positive copies. What it means to you, is that if you request on interlibrary loan a copy of a newspaper from your ancestor's hometown, you will only get it if a positive copy is already in existence. The "master" negatives are archival and can't be used even if you drive to Madison to view them. The previous policy was to make positive copies of microfilms whenever requested."

There will be a Genealogical Seminar sponsored by the Dodge/Jefferson Counties Genealogical Society inc., (formerly Watertown Genealogical Society). It will take place on April 29, 1995 at St. Mark's Parish Center in Watertown and costs \$128.50 including

lunch. Speakers will be Jim Hansen, Janet Kraus, Diane Linn and Helen A. Sclair.
Contact the genealogical society at P.O. Box 91, Watertown, WI 53094-0091 c/o Elaine
Smith for further information.

The Clark County Genealogical Society of Vancouver, Washington tells us that,
"FAMILY HEIRLOOMS, a genealogy column by Carole Kiernan accepts FREE queries,
reunion notices and other information of genealogical interest. Family Heirlooms has
appeared weekly in the Tri-City Record, Watervliet, Michigan, since October 1989. There
are no geographical limits on queries as the Tri-City Record is sent to nearly all 50 states.

"Submit Queries or other information to :Carole Kiernan, P.O. Box 81, Watervliet, MI
49098."

According to the Winter 1995 issue of Genealogical Gems, a publication of the Fox Valley
Genealogical Society, the Family History Library has on film U.S. passport records.
"There are 2,150 rolls of film of United States passport records from the Department of
State. These records are travel documents 'attesting to the citizenship and identity of the
bearer'. Passports generally became popular in the late 1840's. After the outbreak of
W.W.I in 1914, all U.S. citizens were required to travel with passports. The film numbers
are in the Locality Section of the FHL Catalog under UNITED STATES EMIGRATION
AND IMMIGRATION."

The Clark County Genealogical Society of Vancouver, Washington tells us in the February
1995 *Newsletter*, that "Biological parents can register with the International Soundex
Reunion Registry, P.O. Box 2312, Carson City, Nevada 89701. Adopted children may
also register. A match is made when the children become of legal age if both parties are
registered and want to find each other. Send a long SASE to the above registry,
requesting Soundex forms.

The same source also tells us that "If you would like to place your personal genealogy in
the Library of Congress....easily done. Type your items and send to:

Library of Congress
Exchange and Gift Division
10 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20540

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FRENCH CANADIAN/ACADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

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The Grand Derangement

It was September 10, 1755, when Colonel John Winslow gave the signal to begin the embarkation of the Acadian prisoner ships from Grand Pre at the mouth of the Gaspereaux River. In December, the eyes of the remaining six hundred Acadian prisoners of Grand Pre watched as the last of 686 homes, 11 mills, and 2 churches went up in smoke in the two parishes of Grand Pre and Riviere aux Canards. Orders had been issued by Lieutenant Governor Charles Lawrence to burn all homes and crops so that those who had escaped from deportation and might be hiding in the woods with their cattle would either perish with the coming winter or be forced to give up.¹

Prior to embarkation a few thousand had escaped. Some were killed, many were captured by the English and some managed to find their way to refuge in Quebec. In the Grand Derangement, approximately 6,000 Acadians were dispersed among the thirteen English colonies and England between 1755 and 1760.

Massachusetts

The 1500 or so exiles who arrived in Massachusetts were almost immediately distributed among country towns where the towns were expected to provide food and housing for the coming winter after which the exiles were to be self supporting. The Acadian farmer however, did not have the skills needed for the job market. By April complaints in the various communities concerning Acadian children indentures and workfare policy were common. Acadian movements became more and more restricted. These relaxed in 1763 after the French and Indian War. The Acadians petitioned the French government for resettlement in France. When this failed, approximately three hundred Massachusetts' Acadians left for French Saint-Domingue; three hundred more attempted to do the same but were stopped by the provincial government; another few hundred left for Quebec; and 116 sailed from Boston to St. Pierre and Miquelon. In June of 1766, eight hundred sixty Acadians of Boston and Salem plus a number from other Massachusetts' towns took an oath of allegiance to King George and left for

¹ Arsenault, Bona, History of the Acadians, Television de la Baie des Chaleurs, Inc., Ottawa, 1988. p. 147.

Canada.²

Connecticut

Seven hundred from Grand Pre and Port Royal were sent to Connecticut. Prior to their arrival, it was decided they would be dispersed among fifty towns. Tight restrictions were placed upon them. In 1763, six hundred sixty-six petitioned to the king of France for return to France. Being denied, some accepted the invitation of the Saint Domingue government and found themselves in forced work gangs at the French naval base of Mole St. Nicolas. Another group sailed for the St. John River Valley in New Brunswick or Quebec. Only a few remained in Connecticut.³

New Jersey

In spite of military orders, New Jersey refused to accept any exiles.

New York

Three contingents of Acadians arrived in New York. The first were Cape Sable Acadians who arrived 28 April 1756; the second, the 6 May 1756 who were the survivors of the Experiment, who were carried to Antigua in a storm. Several Acadians escaped in the French Antilles. The remaining captives continued back to New York. The third were a contingent from Georgia who were enroute to Nova Scotia, but detained in New York when they arrived 22 August 1756.

² Brasseaux, Carl, "Scattered to the Wind", Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1991, pp.25-27.

³ Ibid., p. 24.

The Acadians were distributed among the counties which were furthest from French Canada, and about a third of them were indentured to Anglo-Americans. Some attempted to escape but were captured. After the French and Indian War a number migrated to Saint-Domingue;⁴ twenty others went to Louisiana by way of Mobile in 1764.⁵

Maryland

When the 913 Acadians arrived at Annapolis September 1755, they were already without food or provisions. The government of Maryland viewed these exiles as British. Therefore, they felt they were not responsible to provide any economic assistance to the exiles. When parents could not support their children, the county would bind out the children to local artisans. In addition, because they were prisoners, strict regulations were placed on the Acadians. Travel was severely restricted. Many suffered from malnutrition and epidemics. In 1763 with repatriation, many of these Acadians chose to go to Louisiana.⁶

Pennsylvania

The contingent of 754 Acadians who arrived in Philadelphia spent three months on board ship in the harbor. Smallpox broke out and 237 died. Here too, children were apprenticed to artisans and taught the English language. In 1763, a number joined those from Maryland and went to Louisiana. Others migrated to Saint-Domingue.

⁴ Saint-Domingue is present day Haiti.

⁵ Brasseaux, op. cit., pp. 22-23.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 16-18.

Virginia

Virginia refused the 1500 Acadians who were sent. She transported them to Liverpool, Southampton, Falmouth, and Bristol, England as prisoners of war where they remained in prison until the end of the war.⁷ Only 866 were left in 1763 when they were released.

Georgia

The governor of Georgia did not want any of the exiles; however, about 400 of them were deposited on Georgia's shores. The government neglected the exiles and by March, 1756 about 200 of them tried to sail northward back to Nova Scotia. In July, the ninety who survived reached Massachusetts Bay where they were arrested and detained by the British authorities. Some of those who remained in Georgia worked on plantations and in the shipping industry. In 1763, some migrated to Saint-Domingue.

South Carolina

South Carolina viewed those who were sent to her colony as a "dangerous gang" of Nova Scotia. They were not permitted to disembark from their ships for a month. When they did land, South Carolina encouraged them to leave the colony for England aboard merchant vessels. Some escaped. Some of these were recaptured. Others walked back to Beausejour, Canada.⁸

⁷ Winzerling, Oscar William, *Acadian Odyssey*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1955, pp.21-22.

⁸ LeBlanc, Dudley J., *The Acadian Miracle*, Evangeline Publishing Company, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1966, p. 235.

Anxious to be rid of them, the South Carolina colonial government authorized money to outfit two ships. A large number of Acadians boarded them and set sail for Nova Scotia. However, because of the condition of the ships, they were beached in Hampton, Virginia. The Virginians there permitted them to pool their resources and purchase another vessel for their trip. This time along the Maryland coast, they were beached and had to make repairs. Finally they made it to the St. John River in Nova Scotia.⁹

North Carolina

Lawrence had ordered about 500 to be sent to North Carolina.¹⁰

FUGITIVES

During the Grand Derangement approximately six to seven thousand had been removed from their homeland. However just about as many escaped deportation and became fugitives. These made their way to other areas.

Prince Edward Island

Hundreds found their way to Ile St-Jean.¹¹ In 1758 there were more than 3,400 Acadians here. When Fort Louisbourg fell that year, the British occupied the island and deported to France or England about two thirds of the Acadian population. On 26 December 1758 one of the nine vessels arrived in Boulogne-en-Mer, France. Two other vessels, the Violet and the Duke William

⁹ Brasseaux, *op. cit.*, pp. 13-14.

¹⁰ Arsenault, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

¹¹ Ile St-Jean is now known as Prince Edward Island.

had sunk. Only twenty seven of the approximate 700 passengers of these two vessels arrived in England in a lifeboat.¹²

Diseases took about half of the other exiles on their journey across the Atlantic. Those who arrived in France lived in slums; most of those remaining behind found their way to Quebec or to St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands; a few hid in the woods for the rest of the war.¹³

New Brunswick and Madawaska

Others sought refuge along the St. John River. In late 1755, a vessel which was destined for South Carolina was taken by Acadians aboard and also sailed for the St. John River. Threat of English Rangers forced many to go inland, and some found their way to Quebec. In 1758, many were taken in the British invasion. These were sent to Halifax and from there to Europe. The Acadians who found their way to the coast of New Brunswick faced the same threats as their St. John counterparts. Some escaped and hid; others were sent to Halifax and remained for the duration of the war to be sent to Saint Domingue, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and others went to Louisiana.¹⁴

England/France

Prisoners taken at Ile St. Jean, survivors of those rejected by Virginia, prisoners taken at the fall of Quebec and those who fell in the hands of British raiders had been sent to England. Here they were living in conditions worse than their relatives in the colonies, and dying from

diseases. They asked to be repatriated to France. France's original Acadian refugees were now joined by these new exiles. They were scattered among the seaport cities of Le Havre, St. Malo, Morlaix, Nantes, and Bordeaux. They received a small welfare subsidy from the government when they were repatriated and were given temporary housing, but they soon found themselves literally living in the streets. Disliked by the French, they were exploited and reduced to the level of peasants. To help resolve the problem, attempts at colonization were made. In 1765, a group was sent to Belle-Ile-en-Mer, a rocky island off the coast of Breton. By the end of seven years, the colony had collapsed. Other attempts failed as well. After an agreement was made between the French and Spanish governments in 1784, the next spring, over 1,500 Acadians in seven ships set sail for New Orleans in Louisiana.¹⁵

Saint-Domingue

The Acadians from the English colonies or those repatriated from England or exiled to France from Louisbourg who went to Saint-Domingue began to arrive in February, 1764. In exchange for a promise of land, the Acadians were to serve as laborers in clearing a base site at Mole Saint-Nicolas. Due to the poor water supply and poor diets, amoebic dysentery and scurvy appeared and worsened as more contingents of Acadians arrived. Some of the Acadians chose to desert to other areas on the island. In the mid to late 1760's some of these Acadians migrated to Louisiana. Many others adapted to their new and unique surroundings eventually intermarrying with other French colonists.

¹² Arsenault, *op. cit.*, p. 164.

¹³ Brasseaux, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 30-34.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 34-38.

In the Haitian Revolution of the 1790's, some found their way to the Eastern coast; others to Santiago, Cuba and in 1809 from Santiago to New Orleans.¹⁶

Martinique

Those Acadians who had been aboard the ship bound for New York which had been blown off course to the Antilles and escaped eventually found their way to the island of Martinique. The exiles immediately requested passage to either Cape Breton or Quebec. Officials said they would do so, but it appears they instead were forced to remain in the Antilles.¹⁷

French Guiana

The French government recruited Acadians from France and St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands to settle in French Guiana. Here they lived in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions where they contracted diseases, many dying before they saw their land grants. Most of the survivors returned to Saint-Jean-d'Angely in 1765. In the late 1780's only one Acadian family remained in French Guiana.¹⁸

Falkland Islands

Louis Antoine de Bougainville recruited Acadians from France to establish a French colony in the Falkland Islands. The Spanish government protested the existence of the colony. As a result the colony was transferred to the Spanish who transported the Acadian exiles to

Montevideo, Uruguay. It is not known whether they continued on to France or were forced to remain in Uruguay. French records indicate there were three groups of Acadian stragglers from the South Atlantic arriving in France in 1769, 1771 and 1775. Life would have been very difficult if there were any Acadians remaining in the Falkland Islands.¹⁹

St. Pierre and Miquelon

The Acadian migration to the French owned islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon began in 1758, but 1763 to 1767 saw the largest influx of Acadians. Many more arrived on these islands than France expected or desired. Overcrowded conditions, lack of a wood supply for housing, supply shortages, and difficulty of farmers to adapt to deep sea fishing caused France to ask if they would return to Acadia or go to France. Most chose to go to France where they were dispersed at Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Cherbourg and St. Malo. The lives of those who remained on St. Pierre and Miquelon gradually began to improve. After the Treaty of Paris in 1783, 1,250 Acadians petitioned the French government to return to St. Pierre and Miquelon. In 1783-1784, over 1,200 returned.²⁰

On 14 May 1793, a British army invaded Miquelon, and in June deported the small French garrison and non-resident fisherman to Halifax. The Nova Scotia government in turn sent them to France. About 32 Acadian families voluntarily left St. Pierre and Miquelon for the Madeleine Iles. Others migrated to Ile Madame. Those who remained were sent to Halifax

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-46.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 47.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 49-50.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 52-54.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 55-60.

and from there to fishing villages forcing them to work on English fishing vessels. These Acadians demanded repatriation, and finally in July and August 1797, Acadians reached Bordeaux and Le Havre respectively. After the treaty of Paris of 1814, hundreds would return to St. Pierre and Miquelon.²¹

Louisiana

Acadians from New York, the detention camps of Halifax, survivors of Saint Domingue, Maryland and Pennsylvania found their way to Louisiana between 1764 and 1788. A second wave of Acadians immigrated from France and St. Pierre and Miquelon to Louisiana between 1785-1788. Most settled along the Mississippi River and in the bayou areas. These Acadians were the forefathers of the Cajun population of Louisiana today.

The exiled Acadians formed two New

Acadias in New Brunswick and Louisiana. Here they have attempted to preserve as much of their culture as possible. Yet there are so many more who have been absorbed into the cultures along the eastern seaboard, Quebec, France, and possibly even South America and the Caribbean.

Acadian Name Changes

One of the obstacles in doing Acadian research is the change in place names since the British took control. Here are a few locations listed by their former Acadian name and their modern name.

Piziquid	Windsor, N.S.
Port Royal	Annapolis Royal
des Mines	Minas Basin, N.S.
les Mines	Horton
Chibuctou	Halifax
Beaubassin	Amherst, N.S.
Cobequid	Truro, N.S.
Ile Royal	Cape Breton Is.

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²¹ Ibid., p. 61.

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Acadian Timeline

1524: Jean Verrazano explores the coast of North America.

1604: Pierre du Gast de Monts establishes first successful colony in Acadia for France.

1613: Captain Argall of Virginia attacks Acadia. Settlers scatter.

1632: Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye restores Acadia to France.

1654: Robert Sedgwick, Englishman of Massachusetts, demands surrender of Port Royal.

1667: Treaty of Breder restores Acadia to France.

1670: Governor appointed for Acadia.

1690: Sir William Phips from New England destroyed Port Royal.

1697: Treaty of Ryswick restores Acadia to France.

1710: Colonel Francis Nicholson is sent by Queen Anne to recover Nova Scotia for England.

April 1713: In the Treaty of Utrecht, the English possession is ratified.

1714: Acadians refused to take oath and Governor Samuel Vetch recommended expulsion.

September 1727: Loyalty oath tendered by Governor Richard Philipps.

23 August 1749: Jesuit missionary, Charlevoix says France ceded only old limits to England, but England pretended it was all of Nova Scotia.

3 July 1754: French Defeat Washington at Fort Necessity.

14 December 1754: Governor Shirley of Massachusetts agrees to and promises Lawrence to drive the French out of Canada.

June 1755: Fort Beausejour surrenders to English.

4 June 1755: Two orders: 1. All weapons are to be surrendered. 2. All Acadians are to take an oath of allegiance.

31 July 1755: Lawrence sends letter to Monckton informing him of the procedure for expulsion.

Fall 1755: Orders for expulsion are carried out. Deportations continue on a smaller scale until 1760.

Time Line Acadian Expulsion

*A timeline of the chain of events leading up to the actual deportaion of the Acadians follows. An * indicates that excerpts from that particular document follow.*

28 July 1755: At Halifax, the final decision to expel and deport Acadians by Lieutenant Governor Lawrence and his Council is made.

31 July 1755: Letters of instruction are sent from Lawrence to Major John Handfield at Fort Annapolis Royal, Captain Alexander Murray at Fort Edward at Windsor and Lieutenant Colonel Robert Monckton at Fort Beausejour at Chignictou.*

6 August 1755: Monckton sent a note to Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow at Camp Cumberland near Fort Beausejour expressing a wish to see him.

16 August 1755: Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow with 313 men embarked at Chignictou.

18 August 1755: Winslow arrived at Fort Edward, Piziquid, where he found a memorandum for him to take up quarters at Mines.

19 August 1755: Winslow encamps at Mines occupying the Priest's House for his own accomodations and takes the church as Place d'Armes

29 August 1755: Winslow receives a packet of letters from Lieutenant Governor Lawrence in Halifax, dated 11 August 1755, regarding the transport of the inhabitants of the districts of Mines, Piziquid, Riviere-aux-Canards, Cobequid out of the province.*

29 August, 1755, evening: Winslow and Murray decide on a stratagem to ensnare the inhabitants and agree it would be best to gather the male inhabitants at St. Charles Church, Grand Pre on the Fifth of September to hear the king's orders.*

30 August 1755: Three sloops, *the Indeavor*, *the Industry* and *the Mey*, arrive from Boston to carry off the Acadians.

31 August 1775: The schooner, *Neptune* stops and continues on to Piziquid.

1 September 1775: Winslow informs Murray that the inhabitants were inquisitive as to why the ships are there. They are told they were there to attend Winslow and his troops.

2 September 1755: Winslow went to Fort Edward to confer with Murray concerning their citation to assemble the inhabitants.

3 September 1755: Winslow consults with his captains, and it is decided that the proclamation will be given the inhabitants on the morning of September 4.

4 September 1755: Doctor Whitworth announces the proclamation to all the inhabitants. On the same day, the sloop, *The Elizabeth*, arrives at Mines Basin from Boston.

5 September 1755: Friday afternoon, 183 Acadians appeared at Fort Edward and 418 at the church of Grand Pre where they heard the orders and were declared prisoners of the king.*

6 September 1755: The schooner, *Leopard*, arrives at Mines Basin.

10 September 1755: Began the embarkation of 141 single men and 89 married men on the five ships already in the harbor.

27 October 1755: These five with nine other ships left the harbor for their various destinations along the Atlantic seaboard. Embarkations continued from various points in Acadia through the fall and into December.

EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO ACADIAN EXPULSION

The following were extracted from Akins, Thomas B., Selections From the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia, Charles Annand, Publisher, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1869, pp. 267-269 and pp.271-274. (Available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison F1036N87, 9th level)

Letter of Governor Charles Lawrence to Colonel Monckton

Halifax, 31 July 1755

....The Deputies of the French inhabitants of the districts of Annapolis, Mines and Piziquid, have been called before the Council, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and have also declared this to be the sentiments of the whole people, whereupon the Council advised and it is accordingly determined that they shall be removed out of the Country as soon as possible, and as to those about the Isthmus who were in arms and therefore entitled to no favour from the government it is determined to begin with them first; and for this purpose orders are given for a sufficient number of Transports to be sent up the Bay with all possible dispatch for taking them on board, by whom you will receive particular instructions as to the manner of their being disposed of, the places of their destination, and every other thing necessary for that purpose.

In the mean time, it will be necessary to keep this measure as secret as possible, as well to prevent their attempting to escape, as to carry off their cattle &c.; and the better to effect this you will endeavour to fall upon some stratagem to get the men, both young and old (especially the heads of families) into your power and detain them till the transports shall arrive, so as that they may be ready to be shipped off; for when this is done it is not much to be feared that the women and children will attempt to go away and carry off the cattle. But least they should, it will not only be very proper to secure all their Shallops, Boats, Canoes and every other vessel you can lay your hands upon; But also to send out parties to all suspected roads and places from time to time, that they may be thereby

intercepted. As their whole stock of Cattle and Corn is forfeited to the Crown by their rebellion, and must be secured & apply'd towards a reimbursement of the expense the government will be at in transporting them out of the Country, care must be had that nobody make any bargain for purchasing them under any colour or pretence whatever; if they do the sale will be void, for the inhabitants have now (since the order in Council) no property in them, nor will they be allowed to carry away the least thing but their ready money and household furniture.

The officers commanding the Fort at Piziquid and the Garrison of Annapolis Royal have nearly **the same orders in relation to the interior Inhabitants.** But I am informed those will fall upon ways and means in spite of all our Vigilance **to send off their Cattle to the Island of St. John & Louisbourg (which is now in a starving condition) by the way of Tatmagouche.** I would therefore, have you without loss of time, send thither a pretty strong detachment to beat up that quarter and to prevent them. You cannot want a guide for conducting the party, as there is not a Frenchman at Chignecto but must perfectly know the road.

When Beau Soliel's son arrives, if he brings you no intelligence which you can trust to, of what the French design to do or are doing upon the St. John River, I would have you fall upon some method of procuring the best intelligence by means of some inhabitant you dare venture to put confidence in, whom you may send thither for that purpose.

As to the provisions that were found in the stores at Beausejour. The 832 Barrels of Flour must be applied to victual the whole of the French inhabits. on their passage to their place of destination, and if any remain, after a proper proportion is put on board of each Transport, it will be sent to Lunenburg for the settlers there.

It is agreed that the inhabitants shall have put on board with them, one pound of Flour & half a pound of Bread pr. day for each person, and a pound of beef pr. week to each, the Bread and Beef will be sent to you by the Transports from Halifax, the Flour you have already in store.

I would have you give orders to the Detachment you sent to Tatmagouche, to demolish all the Houses &c. they find there, together with all the Shallops, Boats, Canoes or Vessels of any kind which may be lying ready for carrying off the inhabitants & their Cattle, & by this means the pernicious intercourse and intelligence between St. Johns Island & Louisbourg and the inhabitants of the interior part of the County, will in a great measure be prevented.

Indorsed--Scroll to Col. Monckton, 31 July, 1755, forwarded by Cap. Coxton's party, August 2.

Instructions for Lieut. Colonel Winslow commanding his Majesty's Troops at Mines Or in his Absence for Captain Alexander Murray, commanding his Majesty's Troops at Piziquid, in relation to the transportation of the Inhabitants of the Districts of Mines, Piziquid, River of Canard, Cobequid, &c., out of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, 11 Augt, 1755

Sir,--

Having in my letter of the 31st of July last acquainted Captain Murray with the reasons which induced his Majesty's Council to come to the resolution of sending away the French inhabitants, and clearing the whole country of such bad subjects (which letter he will communicate to you together with the Instructions I have since that sent him): it only remains for me to give you the necessary orders and instructions for putting in practice what has been so solemnly determined.

That the inhabitants may not have it in their power to return to this Province, nor to join in strengthening the French of Canada or Louisbourg: **it is resolved that they shall be dispers'd among his Majesty's Colonies upon the Continent of America.**

For this purpose Transports are sent up the Bay to ship off those at Chignecto and Colonel Moncton will order those he cannot fill there into Mines Bason to carry off some part of the inhabitants of these districts. You will have also from Boston Vessels to transport one thousand persons, reckoning two persons to a ton.

Upon the arrival of these Vessels from Boston or Chignecto, in the Bason of Mines, **as many of the inhabitants of the Districts of Mines, Piziquid, Cobequid, and the River of Canard, &ca., as can be collected by any means, particularly the heads of Families and young men, are to be shipped on board of them at the above rate of two persons to a ton or as near it as possible.** The tonnage to be ascertained by the Charter Partys of the several transport Vessels which you will be furnished with an account of from the masters.

And to give you all the ease possible respecting the victualizing of these transports I have appointed Mr. George Saul to act as agent Victualler upon this occasion and have given him particular instructions for that effect which he has directions to communicate to you and to furnish you with a copy of upon his arrival from Chignecto with the provisions ordered for victualling the whole transports.

....

When the people are embarked you will please to give the master of each vessel one of the letters (of which you will receive a number signed by me) which you will address to the Governor of the Province or Commander in Chief for the time being where they are to be put on shore, and enclose therein the printed form of the certificate to be granted to the Masters of the Vessels, to entitle them to their hire as agreed upon by Charter party, and with these you will give each of the masters their sailing orders in writing to proceed according to the above destinations and upon their arrival immediately to wait upon the Governors or Commanders in Chief of the provinces of which they are bound with the said letters and to make all possible dispatch in debarking their passengers.

....

When you have executed the business of shipping off all that can be collected of the inhabitants in the districts about Mines Bason you will march yourself or send a strong Detachment to Annapolis Royal to assist Major Handfield in shipping off those of that

River, and you will so order it as all the stragglers that may be met with by the way may be taken up and carried to Annapolis in order to their being shipped with the rest.

As soon as the Transports have received their people on board and are ready to sail you are to acquaint the Commander of his Majesty's Ship therewith that he may take them under convoy and put to sea without loss of time.

Indorsed--Colonel Winslow's Instructions, August 11, 1755.

The following were extracted from the Journal of Colonel John Winslow printed in Report and Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, for the Years 1882-1883, vol. III, printed at The Morning Herald Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1883, pp. 87; pp.87-88; pp. 94-95; p. 166; and p. 185 respectively. (Available at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, F829.8N93 vol. 3, 7th level)

(Spelling, punctuation, and capitalization are as they appear in the above citation.)

On His Majesty's service to Colo Winslow, and in his absence to Capt Alexander Murray.

Halifax, 11th August 1755

Sir.

as I have already pointed out to you as Perticular as Posable what is Necessary to be Done in the Instructions herewith Sent I have Nothing Further to add, but that **you must Collect ye Inhabitants together in order to their Being Transported in the Best Maner in your Power Either by Stratagem or Force** as Circumstances may requirer, but above all I Desier you Not pay the Least attention to any remonstrance or Memorial from any of the Inhabitants, whatsoever who may be Desierous of Staying behinde, but Embarke Every Person if Possable according to the Instructions herewith Sent without any further application to me. If you Should Finde there is more People then there is Vessels Provided will Contain, Reckoning Two Persons to each Tun, you are Immediatly to Send an Exspress to acquaint me therewith, but Make No Delay in the Embarkation upon that account.

Thoh the Inhabitants by your Instructions are allowed to Carry with them their household Furniture yet they Must Not put on Board Quantities of useless Rubbish to Encumber the Vessels; the Inhabitants and their Bedding Must at all Events be Embarked, and if afterwards there is room for other articles Suffer them to Carry what they Conveniently Can.

you must order the Masters of the Transportes to take Care that at the Time of Sailing they have their Proper Quantity of water that is to Say that all their water Cask be Full.

I Send you the Form of an address to the Governours on ye Continent.

I am Sir your Most Obediant Humble

Servant,

CHAS. LAWRENCE

August 30th: Last Evening Capt. Murray Arrived and Brought with him the afore resights Commissions & Instructions & Letters and with whome I Consulted Methods for removing the whole Inhabitants of the Villages of Grand Pre, Mines, Rivers Cannard, Habbertong and Gaspereau, and agreed that it would be Most Convenient to Sight all the Male Inhabitants of sd Villages to assemble at the Church in this Place on the 5th of September next to hear the King's Orders, and that at the Same time Capt. Murray to Collect the Inhabitants of Piziquid, and Villages adjatent to Forte Edward for the Same Purpose, and wrote Colo Lawrance this Day our Determination, and after Capt. Murray's Departure Convened the Captains, vizt, Adams, Hobbs & Osgood together and after Taking an Oath of Secresy from them Lade before them my Instuctions & Papers and also of the Proposed agreement made between Capt. Murray and my Self of which they unanimously approved.

This afternoon arrived Three Sloops from Boston vizt Gooding Stone & Dunning being Three of the Transports Proposed for removal of the French Inhabitants who also Informed us Divers others were to follow.

September 5th:Att Three in the afternoon The French Inhabitants appeared agreeable to their Citation at the Church in Grand Pre amounting to 418 of Their Best Men upon which I ordered a Table to be Sett in the Center of the Church and being attended with those of my officers who were off Gaurd Delivered them by Interpretors the King's orders In the Following words:

GENTLEMEN,

I have Received from his Excellency Govenor Lawrance. The Kings Commission which I have in my hand and by whose orders you are Convened together to Manifest to you his Majesty's Final resolution to the French Inhabitants of this his province of Nova Scotia....

That your Lands & Tennements, Cattle of all Kinds and Live Stock of all Sortes are Forfitted to the Crown with all other your Effects Saving your money and Household Goods and you your Selves to be removed from this his Province.

Thus it is Preremtorily his Majesty's orders That the whole French Inhabitants of these Districts be removed, and I am Throh his Majesty's Goodness Directed to allow you Liberty to Carry of your money and Household Goods as Many as you Can without discomemoading the Vessels you Go in. I shall do Every thing in my Power that all those Goods be Secured to you and that you are Not Molested in carrying of them of and also that whole Familys Shall go in the Same vessel. and make this remove which I am Sensable must give you a great Deal of Trouble as Easey as his Majesty's Service will admit and hope that in what Ever part of the world you may Fall you may be Faithfull Subjects, a Peasable & happy People.

I Must also inform you That it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you remain in Security under the Inspection & Direction of the Troops that I have the Honr. to Command and then Declared them the Kings Prisoners.

October 8th: began to Embarke the Inhabitants who went of Very Solentarily and unwillingly, the women in Great Distress Carrying off Their Children In their arms. Others Carrying their Decript Parents in their Carts and all their Goods Moving in Great Confussion & appeared a Sceen of woe & Distres. Fild up Church & Milburry, with about Eighty Familys, and also made the Strickest Enquiry I Could how those young men made their Escape yesterday, and by Every Circumstance Found one Francis Hebert was Either the Contriver or abetter who was on Board Church & this Day his Effects Shipt, who I ordered a Shore, Carryd to his own house & Then in his Presence Burnt both his house and Barne, and Gave Notice to all the French that in Case these men Did not Surrender them Selves in Two Days, I Should Serve all their Frinds in the Same Maner & not only So would Confistigate their Household Goods and when Ever those men Should Fall Into the English hands they would not be admitted to Quarter, as the whole French Inhabitants in these Districts became obligated to me, that if their Several Frinds might be admitted to Carry them Provissons on Board & to Visit them they would be responsable for Each Other. Orders of the Day. Paroll Landree.

JOHN WINSLOW.

1755. Buildings Burnt by Lievt. Colonel Winslow in Districts of Menis &c.

	Houses.	Barns.	out Houses.
Nov. 2 at Gaspereau	49	39	19
Nov. 5 at Cannard Habitant, Pero &c.	76	81	33
Nov. 6 at Cannard & Habitant	85	100	75
Nov. 7 at Cannard & Habitant	45	56	28
	<u>255</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>155</u>
Mills on different Days at the several Places.....11		barns houses Mills Mass House	276 255 11 1
Shipt by Winslow	1510	Total	<u>698</u>
Osgood	732		
	<u>2242</u>		

Dispersion of the Landrys After September 5, 1755

by Germaine Natrop

The Landrys in Acadie originated with two Rene Landrys. One born in 1618 married Perrine Bourg and the younger

born in 1634 married Marie Bernard. I believe they both came from the Loudon region in France and were somehow

related but not brothers or father and son. They were raising parallel families in Acadie, some children with the same first name.

By the time of the Exodus there were many Landrys in Acadie. On Colonel Winslow's list (September 15, 1755) of inhabitants of Grand Pre and adjacent areas confined within his camp on September 5, 1755, forty of the names were Landry men (listed as having a total of 73 children).

In Bona Arsenault's Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens, the following is quoted from Colonel John Winslow's Journal of September 10, 1755. "We agreed to embark 50 prisoners on each of the five vessels arrived from Boston to start with the young men. I summoned "Pere" Landry (Francois Landry), their best interpreter. I told him we would start the embarkation; that we would load 250 persons this day, the young people first. Landry was extremely surprised, but I told him that the thing must be done and that I was going to give my orders." This Francois Landry seems to be the grandson of one of the first Rene Landrys (married to Marie Bernard) who was born in 1692.

Among the boatloads of Acadian prisoners deported to Atlantic coastal cities Landrys are known to have arrived in Oxford, Maryland aboard either the *Elizabeth* or the *Leopard* or both. Landrys also arrived on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay coming from Pisiquit. Of these Landrys many are known to have removed themselves to Louisiana.

Many Landry families were exiled in New England. The number of exiles around Boston numbered 890. Word got around that Quebec would welcome them. Of the five exiles signing the letter (June 2,

1766) to Governor Murray of Quebec asking permission to be accepted there were two Landrys. On the list asking for passage to Canada there were the following: Jean Landry (family of 5), Jermain Landry (4), Rene Landry (6), Jean Landry (3), Charles Landry (4), Joseph Landry (7), Pierre-Paul Landry (5), Pierre Landry (7), Marguerite Landry (widow with 7), Armand Landry (10), Paul Landry (6), Pierre Landry (5), Michel Landry (2).... Some of the above Landrys were listed for embarkation from Salem, Massachusetts by sea and river into Quebec. Many rallied in Boston to leave for Canada by foot through the woods or by using the lakes and rivers.

My ancestor, Jacques Landry, was likely one of the above. He would have been 20 years old in 1766. He arrived in the area of Saint Francois du Lac, Quebec (east of Montreal) with his two brothers, Joseph and Nicolas. Jacques Landry married Marie Bibeau in 1770. Joseph Landry married her sister. When Marie Bibeau's father died, he left his property to Marie since she was his eldest and he had no sons. At her death, the property, consisting of a farm on the island of St. Joseph in the St. Francois River, went to her husband, Jacques Landry. The island remained in the possession of the Landry family for four more generations until 1954. My grandfather, Joseph Landry, was born on the island in 1862. He came to Oconto, Wisconsin in 1880. He was a carpenter and a farmer in Oconto County until his death in 1934. I, Germaine Landry Natrop, was born in the house built by my grandfather.

GIROUARDS ESCAPE TO QUEBEC

By Marilyn Bourbonnais

Francois Girouard, born in 1621 married Jeanne Aucoin in France before coming

to the new world. They had three daughters, Magdeleine, Marie and Anne and two sons, Jacob "Jacques" and Germain. Jacob-Jacques married Marguerite Gautrot in 1667 and had 11 children (Alexandre, Pierre, Jacques, Francois, Claude, Guillaume, Denis, Charles, Germain, Magdeleine and Marguerite). Their fourth son, Francois married twice to Anne Bourgeois in 1708 and Marie Guillebault in 1737. There were four children by the first marriage (Pierre, Michel, Joseph and Anne) and one, Nathalie, by the second.

Michel married Marguerite Hache-Galland about 1750, five or six years prior to the expulsion. He and his family escaped the British exile to the English colonies. According to Stephen White of the Moncton Acadian Research Center, they left by canoe with their small children, following the rivers until they reached safety in Quebec. After having escaped the British exile, they were still hit with tragedy. In August 1756, they buried one daughter and again in December 1757, they lost two more children to smallpox. Michel Girouard died at Gentilly in 1797. His wife followed him in 1803. They are buried at the parish of St. Edouard Gentilly, Nicolet County, Quebec.

ACADIAN GENEALOGY HOW-TO

Legacy of "Distant Relatives"

By Kateri T. Dupuis

Many years ago as a sixth grade student I was assigned the reading of the poem "Evangeline" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. My mother was happier about the assignment than I. She was

very excited to tell me that I would be reading about some of my "distant relatives". Well, that made the assignment more interesting. Together we read and cried about Evangeline Bellefontaine, Gabriel Lajeunesse, René LeBlanc and the rest of the deported folks who were my "distant relatives". She was delighted to help me make a scrapbook with the text of the poem and pictures from magazines that would illustrate the beautiful scenery of Acadia and Louisiana. I learned a lot, but I never really bought the story about my "distant relatives". (See chart)

Are you Acadian? Do you wish to trace your family back to your "distant relatives"? You must begin, as in all genealogy, by going back one generation at a time. For help refer to basic genealogy "how to" books in any library.

The trail of your ancestors may not be the same as mine. My family fled Acadia into Québec and from there migrated into Wisconsin. Did yours live in New England before heading west? Perhaps they settled in Louisiana or the Carolinas.

Following them back in time you will eventually locate them in the Canadian Maritimes, and then the genealogical research methods change. To help you I've added a list of Acadian sources I found helpful. Be Prepared! Many of the books and materials are written in French. My knowledge of the French language has improved considerably since this research.

Bonne chance!



from **France** to **Acadia** to **Québec** to **Peshtigo, WI**
By Kateri T. Dupuis

Michel Dupuis and Marie Gotro came to Acadia in 1648 from LaChaussee, Vienne, France. In the 1678 Census of Port Royal, they own 2 acres and 6 cattle. They had at that time 3 boys: Martin (1665) age 14, Pierre (1671) age 9, and ? (1673) age 5 and one girl (1677) age one. Jean was listed in the 1686 census as age 10.

Martin Dupuis and Marie Landry were married at Port-Royal, about 1686 and resided at La Rivière des Gaspereau, St.-Charles-des Mines, where he is buried.

Germain Dupuis and Marie Granger were married in 1717 at St. Charles des Mines. According to Arsenault he lived at Rivière-aux-Canards. He was deported to Boston, Massachusetts.

Germain Dupuis and Angelique LeBlanc were married in 1746. In 1755 he was deported to Massachusetts and then to Pennsylvania. Some of the family later went to St. Jacques L'Achigan, Comté Montcalm.

Francois Xavier Dupuis and Louise Elisabeth Beaudin were married in Grande Rivière, Acadie on 1 Feb. 1783.

Charles Dupuis and Basillesse Breau were married in 1832 at St.Jacques L'Achigan.

Charles Dupuis and Justine Galarneau were married in 1865 at St. Theodore de Chertsey.

Bruno Dupuis and Rosanna Piché were married in 1891 at Peshtigo Harbor, WI.

Edmund Bruno Dupuis and Emelie Archambault were married in 1917 at Peshtigo, WI. They had 7 children, all of whom reside in Wisconsin.



Michel Dupuis m. Marie Gotro

Martin Dupuis m. Marie Landry

Germain Dupuis m. Marie Granger

**Germain Dupuis m.
Angelique Le Blanc**

**François Xavier Dupuis m.
Louise Elisabeth Beaudin**

Charles Dupuis m. Basillesse Breau

**Charles Dupuis m.
Justine Galarneau**

Bruno Dupuis m. Rosanna Piché

**Edmund Bruno Dupuis
m. Emelie Archambault**

ACADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review

Some magazines available in FCGW library, especially the article, "Port Royale Census 1678"

Acadian Descendents by Jehn. Pedigree charts of Acadians.

Milwaukee Public Library

Acadian Genealogical Exchange

963 Wayman Branch Road, Covington, KY 41015-2250

Acadian memorial Project

P.O. Box 379, Dept. AM, St. Martinsville, LA 70582

Acadian Records-Diocese of Baton rouge, LA

Evangeline by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Poem relating the horrors of the deportation of the Acadians in 1755 by the English.

Le Grand Arrangement des Acadiens au Quebec by Bergeron. Family genealogies and notes on those families. State Historical Society Library in Madison, WI

Les Registres de la Gaspesie 1752-1800 by Gallant, family genealogies.

State Historical Society Library in Madison, WI.

Books by Antonine Maillet

Milwaukee Public Library

The following are all available at the State Historical Society Library in Madison, WI.

Les familles acadiennes de la region de Trois Rivières by Louis Richard

Des acadiens deportes a Boston by Poirer

Acadian Exiles in Louisiana by Marchand

Acadianna-Acadia Then and Now by Berlo

Acadia St. Jean

French Canadian Acadian by Auger

Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens by Gaudet

History and Genealogy of Acadians by Bona Arsenault. Genealogies of families.

History of King's County, NS by Eaton

History of the County of Annapolis by Calnek and Savary

Les Parlers Francais d'Acadie by Genevieve Massignon

Nouvelle Acadie-St, Jacques L'Achigan by Francois Lanoue

Origines des Acadiens by Poirier

The Acadian Exiles-A Chronicle of Land of Evangeline by Doughty

"Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of October
Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them far o'er the ocean...
(Sent) them into exile, exile without an end, and without an example in story.
Scattered...like flakes of snow, when the wind from the north-east strikes...
Written their history stands on tables of stone in the churchyards."

EVANGELINE--Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Border Lines

Back to Jean Doucet (Acadian) 1820

By Jim Gaboury

Border lines uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French-Canadian secondary source, which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.

1. Jean Doucet, b. 5 May 1796 at Trois Rivières, Quebec. He was the son of Jean Baptiste Doucet and Marie Anne Vigneau, m. Marie Louise Levasseur, daughter of Modeste Levasseur and Josephte Deshaies dit St. Cyr on 14 Feb. 1820. He was buried on 15 Dec. 1854 at Gentilly, Quebec. She was buried on 24 Mar. 1900 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]

Children:

- a. Joseph, b. 9 June 1821 at Bécancour, Quebec, m. Marguerite Poisson (Gabriel and Marguerite Labissonionniere dit Trottier) on 21 Feb. 1843 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]
- b. Jean Baptiste, baptized 20 Jun. 1823 at Gentilly, Quebec, never married, d. 1897 (buried at Belle Prairie, MN).[1]
- c. Elzear, baptized 13 Apr. 1825 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Lucie Rivard-Lavigne (Joseph and Marie Gaudet) on 27 July 1847 at Gentilly, Quebec. d. 9 Sept. 1907 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]
- d. Zoé, baptized 5 Apr. 1827 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Israel Brunelle (David and Julie Poisson) on 24 Sept. 1844 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]
- e. Marie Denise, baptized 17 Feb. 1829 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Olivier Pepin (Olivier and Marguerite Lavigne) on 3 Mar. 1851 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]
- f. Marie Flore, baptized 17 Feb. 1829 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Joseph Comeau (Charles and Genevieve Beaudet) on 5 Oct. 1847 at Bécancour, Quebec. [1]
- g. David, baptized 10 May 1831 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. #1 Adeleine Pruneau (François and Tharsile Beauchesne) on 8 Aug. 1854 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. #2 Emélie Beaudet (François and Marie Buisson) on 14 Nov. 1868 at Gentilly, Quebec. d. 23 Jun. 1902 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]
- h. Rose de Lima, baptized 29 Aug. 1832 at Gentilly, Quebec. d. buried under name Adeline Doucette on 24 Nov. 1832 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]
- i. Paschal, baptized 25 Aug. 1833 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Eléanore Trottier

(Ignace and Lucie Le Blanc) on 19 Feb. 1855 at Gentilly, Quebec, d. 22 June 1898 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]

(2) j. Joseph

k. Eusebe, baptized 13 Mar. 1837 at Gentilly, Quebec, d. 1837 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]

l. Eusebe, b. 20 Feb. 1839 at Gentilly, Quebec, buried 31 Oct. 1839 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]

m. Hermine, baptized 19 May 1840 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Felix Comeau (Michel and Angele Parmentier) on 13 Jan. 1863 at St. Gertrude, Quebec. [1]

n. Hector, baptized on 2 Sept. 1842 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Felonie Garon (Celestin and Marie Thecil Baril) on 1 Oct. 1865 at Gentilly, Quebec, d. 14 Aug. 1922 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]

o. Colixte, baptized on 9 Nov. 1845 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Adeline Chouinard, a widow, at Belle Prairie, MN. [1]

p. Caroline, baptized on 3 Sept. 1847 at Gentilly, Quebec, m. Louis Prince (David and Ledie Billy) on 20 Oct. 1868 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]

q. Vitaline, baptized 27 Feb. 1850, d. buried 19 May 1850 at Gentilly, Quebec. [1]

2. Joseph Doucet (the second child named Joseph), baptized 12 July 1835 at Gentilly, Quebec. He was the son of Jean Doucet and Marie Anne Vigneau. He m. Julie Héroux, daughter of Michel Héroux and Marguerite Lavigne on 10 Jan. 1861 at Belle Prairie, MN. [1] He d. 23 Jan. 1898 at Belle Prairie, MN. [2]

Children:

a. David, m. Clara Branchaud. [3]

b. Ermine, b. about 1866, [4] m. Delphise Rocheleau [3]

c. Annie, b. 1867, m. Edward Laforce [5]

d. Charles, b. about 1869, [4] m. Odile Eon [3]

e. Amanda, b. 1871, [4] m. Alcide Cormier [3]

(3) f. Mary Claire (Clara)

g. Mary Rosan, b. 15 May 1873 at Belle Prairie, MN., [6] m. George Guertin on 21 June 1897 at Belle Prairie, MN. [12] d. 10 Mar. 1914 at Homer, ND. [8]

h. Theodore, b. about 1875, [4] d. 1882 at Belle Prairie, MN. [7]

i. Alfred, b. about 1879, [4] d. 1882 at Belle Prairie, MN. [7]

3. Mary Claire (Clara) Doucette, b. 15 May 1873 at Belle Prairie, MN. [6] She was the daughter of Joseph Doucette and Julie Heroux. Her first marriage was to George Gaboury, son of David Gaboury and Marie Louise Lapierre (Meunier) on 3 Oct. 1893 at Belle Prairie, MN. [9] Her second marriage was to Ephrem Lavoie about 20 Jan. 1920 in Minnesota. [10] She died on 18 Aug. 1958. [10]

Children:

(4) a. Peter Israel (Joseph)

b. Julia Mary, b. 17 Mar. 1897 at Ripley Township, MN. [6] m. Albert A. Mayoue (Mayhew) on 30 Oct. 1917 at Oriska, ND. [9] d. July 1950 in California. [14]

c. Julia Aurora, b. 11 Feb. 1899 at Ripley Township, MN. [6] d. 23 May 1902 at Ripley Township, MN. [13]

d. William Joseph, b. 30 Apr. 1901 at Ripley, MN. [6] d. 1994 in Arkansas. [14]

e. Hector Theodore, b. 21 Dec. 1904 at Belle Prairie, MN. [6] m. Irene Della Derosier on 25 Nov. 1931. [12] d. 24 Dec. 1970. [14]

f. Alice Mary, b. 1 Oct. 1906 at Ripley, MN. [6] m. Thomas Warner, Oct. 1925. d. Apr. 1952. [12]

g. Agnes Mary, b. 2 Sept. 1908. [6] m. Robert Sales in Oct. 1929. [14]

h. Adelaide Phoebe, b. 10 Mar. 1910 at Fort Ripley, MN., m. David Morissette, (Eugene and Agnes Poissant) on 17 June 1930 at Little Falls, MN. [14]

i. Dewey George, b. 7 Sept. 1912 at Tower City, ND., m. Ida Maron, d. 17 Sept. 1987 at Van Nuys, CA. [8]

4. Peter Israel (Joseph) Gaboury born 12 Mar. 1895 at Little Falls, MN. [6] He was the son of George Gaboury and Mary Claire (Clara) Doucette, m. Emily Marie Huber, daughter of Carl Huber and Leopoldine (Clara) Schmidt on 16 Sept. 1924 at Waukegan, IL. [9] He died on 17 Dec. 1968 at Wauwatosa, WI. [8]

a. Jack John, b. 24 Feb. 1925 at Milwaukee, WI., m. Joan Sebolsky (John and Elsie Miller) on 2 Dec. 1951 at Milwaukee, WI. [15]

b. Ellen Lorraine (Lorraine), b. 31 Jan. 1926 at Milwaukee, WI., m. Arthur Matthiessen Jr. (Arthur and Minerva Zobler) on 19 June 1946 at Milwaukee, WI. [15] d. 18 Oct. 1984 at Green Bay, WI. [8]

c. Donald Duane, b. 10 Dec. 1930 at Milwaukee, WI., m. Ann Patricia Sakach (William and Anne Zahm) on 4 Aug. 1957 at Milwaukee, WI., d. 7 Mar. 1972 at Milwaukee, WI. [15]

(5) d. James Daniel

e. Roy Carl, b. 4 Feb. 1937 at Princeton, WI. [15] d. 22 Feb. 1992 at Green Bay, WI. [8]

f. Thomas Edward, b. 14 June 1943 at Milwaukee, WI. [16], d. 21 Sept 1943 at Milwaukee, WI. [8]

5. James Daniel Gaboury, b. 11 Apr. 1935 at Princeton, WI. [16] son of Peter Israel (Joseph) Gaboury and Emily Marie Huber, m. Carol Ann Berkey, daughter of David Berkey and Dorothy Hartz (Hertz) on 23 Oct. 1965 at Milwaukee, WI. [9]

No children.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Lloyd Bellefeuille, The Doucets, Typewritten sheets found in the Doucette file at the Morrison County Historical Museum in Little Falls, Minn.
2. Cousins et Cousines, a newsletter for members of the Northwest Territory French and Canadian Heritage Institute, a section of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, Vol. 10 No. 2, June 1987, page 367.
3. Le Blanc, Stella, The First Cross, Belle Prairie, Diocese of St. Cloud, Minn. 1970.
4. 1880 U.S. Census for Belle Prairie, Morrison County, Minn.
5. Same as 2 above except Vol. 9 No. 4, December 1985.
6. Birth records at Morrison County, Minnesota Court House.
7. "Footsteps and Shadows--The Story of Honoré and Sarah Hould," by Stella (Houle) Le Blanc, page 4.
8. Copy of Death Certificate in possession of Jim Gaboury.
9. Copy of Marriage Certificate in possession of Jim Gaboury.
10. "Tower City Topics," newspaper of Tower City, N.D. Jan. 15, 1920 issue, "Local Happenings" column.
11. Gravestone at Holy Family Cemetery at Belle Prairie, Minn.
12. Marriage Records at Morrison County, Minnesota court house.
13. Deat Records at Morrison County, Minnesota court house.
14. Information supplied by Adelaide Morisette nee Gaboury.
15. Family records and personal knowledge.
16. Copy of Birth Certificate in possession of Jim Gaboury.

We Need Your Input

Do you have a French Canadian or Acadian ancestor who was a merchant or in the fur trade or lumbering industry? Or maybe, he was a "First"--first to settle, first to invent, or first to do something. He may have been in a war or rebellion or was a captive or took a captive. Or

possibly you have found someone who just seems interesting.

Why not write an article about him or her. We are continuously looking for your articles about your ancestor which can be used in future issues of the Quarterly. We are also always interested in your borderlines and queries. Take the time and share your ancestors with us!

Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes

The Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes is a central depository and study center for materials regarding the Acadians especially Acadians of the Maritime Provinces. Both primary and secondary sources are available to the genealogist interested in Acadian research.

The primary sources are principally parish records, census records, and official lists. Their collection includes books, periodicals, booklets and newspaper clippings. The Centre also possesses manuscript materials of Placide Gaudet, Auguste E. Daigle, Mgr. Louis Richard, Rev. Archange Godbout, Rev. Arcade Goguen, Rev. Hector Hebert and Rev. Patrice Gallant.

The Centre is undertaking to publish a definitive work on Acadian genealogy, a dictionary which will provide information on Acadian families from primary sources. This will be published in a series of volumes covering families by periods of time through the period of expulsion. Later volumes will cover families in the period of resettlement by regions in which they settled. Mr. Stephen White is hopeful that Volume 1 of 1800 pages for the period up to 1714 will be available by the end of this year or the beginning of 1996.

Mr. Stephen A. White is the full time genealogist on staff. Correspondence requests which do not involve extensive research projects will be answered carefully, but the Centre is limited by staff and time. There is no charge for the search they do, but donations are accepted. Genealogists are encouraged to visit the center themselves. Microfilm readers are available for research. Hours are 8:30-5:00 Monday through Friday.

Correspondence should be directed to:
Stephen A. White
Genealogist
Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes
Universite de Moncton
Moncton, New Brunswick
Canada E1A 3E9

Larcadia, Arcadia, Acadia or Cadie

The Acadian Name

At the time of its settlement, Nova Scotia was known as Larcadia, Arcadia, Acadia or Cadie. In 1524 Verrazano was sent to explore the North American coast by Francois I. Upon seeing the beauty of the trees, he named it "Arcadia". Verrazano may have been influenced by the Italian poet, Sannaza who in 1504, published a book entitled Arcadia. In it, Sannaza compared the beauty of the Neapolitan coast with the Greek, *Arcadia*, which was a region in ancient Greece with a grove of trees of beauty, described as a home of tranquillity, innocence and happiness.

Another theory is that the Micmac and Malecite Indians inhabiting this land used the name, Cadie, meaning fertile and beautiful landscape.

In 1548, Gastoldi's map used the name, *L'Arcadia*, instead of *Arcadia*. Another map by F. Simon in 1580 used the name *L'Arcadia Pro* (Province) across what is present day New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A map dated 1601 by Levasseur used *Cadie* across what is now Nova Scotia.

When De Monts was made viceroy of New France in 1603, the Royal Edict used two words, *La Cadie*. Champlain used *Arcadie* in his Les Sauvages in 1603, but afterward he used the word, *Acadie*,

which was eventually the one adopted.

The information for the above article was extracted from LeBlanc, Dudley J., The Acadian Miracle, Evangeline Publishing Company, Lafayette, Louisiana, 1966, pp. 1-3.

Bastille Days--1995

By Dorothy Philippi

Again we are at that time of year when budding trees and flowers make us think of all the pleasures of summer. This brings to mind the fun event--**Bastille Days**. The dates this year are July 13th thru July 16th which is about as close as we can come to the actual date of July 14th--but since the year was 1789, we are well past the 200th year anniversary. Still, those of us doing French Canadian and Acadian research do wish to keep that date in memory by our celebration in the Festival Events offered by Milwaukee County. Bastille Days is held at Cathedral Square in downtown Milwaukee.

The theme for 1995 will be Acadian information and research. Many of us are not aware of the significance of the term "Acadian", so I am sure there will be much information for each of you shown on the display boards and the pedigree charts of those who can trace their ancestry to the Acadian expulsion by the English in 1755. It is an extremely interesting period in history, and every attempt will be made to furnish as much information as possible.

To those of you who gave so generously of your time and talents last year, we hope you will feel so inclined again. New members will be especially welcome--and so will members who have renewed their memberships year after year! You are all very important in any

undertaking. Since this undertaking is large, many hands are needed. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me, Dorothy Philippi, at 255-7578. My electronic assistant will be taking calls if I'm not at home. Thanks in advance for your cooperation.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR BASTILLE DAYS JULY 13-16, 1995

During the first week of April, a volunteer survey card was sent to all members in Wisconsin. It is necessary in planning for this event to know in advance how many volunteers we will have. As a result of the survey card, the following members have stated they will help at our booth.

Larry Beauchamp	Darlene Longrie
Sandy Becker	Chris Marcelle
Linda Boyea	Germaine Natrop
Art Bugenhagen	Charlotte Olsheski
Naomi Bugenhagen	Francey Paquette
Lori Damuth	Dr. James Paquette
Darlene Destrampe	Rena Phelps
Renee Destrampe	Dorothy Philippi
Mary Dunsirn	Margaret Schutz
Adrian Dupuis	Sr. Francelle Sherburne
Terry Dupuis	Dawn Snow
Helen Fitzpatrick	Pat Ustine
Jim Gaboury	Joan Vinette
Pat Geyh	Susan White
Barbara Glassel	Nelda Womack
Tom Glassel	

If you sent your survey card back and your name is not on this list, please call Pat Ustine (414) 321-0727 or Lori Damuth (414) 258-2931.

Much more help is needed. For members who live out of state and would be in Milwaukee during Bastille Days, you are also welcome to volunteer. Call Pat or Lori if you have any questions. All volunteers will be contacted by late May or early June to confirm and make any adjustment in your schedules.

COMING UP

16--17 June 1995: Gene-A-Rama:
Radisson Hotel, LaCrosse, WI.
The featured speaker is William H.
Schoeffler, current President of the New
England Regional Genealogical
Conference. The topics of his lectures
are: Evidence vs. Proof: Guidelines for the
Genealogist, Finding Your Nineteenth-
Century German Immigrant, New England
Research: Sources and Techniques, and
Probate, Dower Rights, and Deeds.
Deadline for registration is May 20.

10-14 July 1995: National Institute on
Genealogical Research at the National
Archives: Washington D.C.: The program
will focus on federal records of
genealogical value in the National
Archives. the Library of Congress, the
DAR and other depositories will be
considered at evening sessions.
Registration is limited to 40. For
applications, write to the
National Institute,
P.O. Box 14272
Washington D.C. 20044-4274

13-16 July 1995: Bastille Days:
Cathedral Square, Milwaukee: The
cultural display will feature Acadia and
the Acadians.

15-16 July 1995: War of 1812
Reenactment: Villa Louis, Prairie du
Chien: The Battle of Prairie du Chien, the
only battle of the War of 1812 fought in
Wisconsin will be reenacted at Villa Louis.
There will be two reenactments a day.

26 August 1995: St. Louis Day: at
Heritage Hill, Green Bay: A mass is

scheduled for the Bark Chapel; our group
will be passing out literature in the Town
Hall; reenactors will be in the Fur
Trader's area, and there will be music in
the Village.

16 September 1995: Wisconsin Council
of Local History: Metropolitan District:
The morning meeting will be followed by
a lunch and a tour of Forest Home Chapel
and Cemetery. The Wisconsin State Old
Cemetery Society will act as host.

16-17 September, 1995: Family History
Expo '95: McHenry County College, 2 1/2
miles northwest of Crystal Lake, Illinois
on route 14: the Mc Henry County Illinois
Genealogical Society in conjunction with
McHenry County College will be
sponsoring Family History Expo '95. Live
demonstrations, videos, interest 'spots',
slides, and computer displays will be
available. Vendors will display and sell
items relating to family history and
preservation. You are encouraged to
bring your families. There will be
something for everyone.

20-23 September 1995: FGS Conference:
Red Lion Hotel-SeaTac, Seattle,
Washington: A conference for the
Nation's Genealogists, sponsored by the
Federation of Genealogical Societies will
be held in Seattle, Washington 20-23
September, 1995. The Seattle
Genealogical Society will host the
conference which features 50 speakers,
more than 130 lectures and 60
genealogical vendors. For registration
forms or additional information write to:
FGS/SGS Conference
P. O. Box 3385
Salt Lake City, Ut 84110-3385

12 October, 1995: New England
Genealogical Conference: Burlington,
Vermont

13-14 October, 1995: UWGB-ARC bi-
annual Genealogy workshop: UWGB
Green Bay, Wisconsin: They will include
beginners classes and special emphasis
will be placed on ethnic genealogy.

21 October 1995: Wisconsin State
Genealogical Society Fall Meeting:
Milwaukee, Wisconsin: They will be
featuring Desmond Walls Allen.

NEWS NOTES

The Wisconsin State Historical Society,
Madison now has the complete soundex
index and United States census for 1920.

According to The Columns, April/May
1995, the bimonthly newsletter of the
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, The
Area Research Center in LaCrosse now
has a new location. It is part of the
addition at the Murphy Library at U/W-La
Crosse. They now have about three
times more room for collections storage,
reading and reference room space.

The March 1995 newsletter of the
Milwaukee County Historical Society
states they have over 2,800 manuscript
collections of primary source material.
The collections can be located through a
card name index which provides a
description of the contents. In addition
they have three subject guides covering
the topics of Milwaukee County
Government, Civil War Collections and
Religious Collections. The collections
range in size from a single file folder to
many file boxes.

The Washburn County Historical Society

has issued vol. IV of "Historical
Collections of Washburn County and the
Surrounding Indianhead Country" and
has reissued vol. I and vol. II of the same
series. Vol. I may be of interest because
it contains a history of the area as
recorded by early priests, fur traders and
surveyors. It also contains interviews
with the Ojibwa when E. Ward Winton
was tribal attorney at the time they were
protesting the flooding of ancient burial
grounds. Many of the early settlers were
originally from Maine or Canada coming
for furs and later for logging. These were
followed by settlers who homesteaded
the cut over land about 1890.

All volumes are indexed, about 300 pages
in length with photos. The cost is
\$28.00 each plus \$3.00 for postage. If
anyone is interested write to:
WCHS-Historical Collections
200 W. Second Ave.
Box 366
Shell Lake, WI 54871

From News 'N' Notes of the St. Louis
Genealogical Society, April 1995 which
was subsequently from the Hamilton
County G.S., vol VIII, No. 4, October
1994: The Allen County Public Library,
Ft. Wayne, Indiana, now has its card
catalog accessible by computer modem.
Set your software at 1200 baud, 8 data
bits, 1 stop bit, no parity, VT-100
emulation, and dial 219/424-1330. Press
ENTER and CONTROL O twice to get the
Welcome screen; press CONTROL O to
log off. There are no access charges, but
you do have the long distance phone call
charge.

The state of Wisconsin now has brown
and white signs to designate historic sites
in the state. This is part of the nation's
first such program. They were unveiled
by our governor in December. Watch for
the signs as you travel through Wis.

ORCHARDS IN EARLY ACADIA

Fruit trees were brought from Normandy very early into Acadia and New France, possibly as early as 1606. American Indians used crab-trees, but did not have grafting. It is not known whether seeds or seedlings were brought to start the fruit orchards located throughout the area France colonized. Apple seeds or seedlings are not specifically mentioned. Apples may have been shipped as part diet for animals on board ship and to be used by colonists to replenish their cider supply brought from France.

Champlain had been at Port Royal for three years prior to his going to Quebec from France in 1608. He is said to have had included fruit trees in his preparations. He very probably had seen apple seeds and seedlings doing well at Port Royal. If it took 10-12 years for apple trees to produce fruit, then the Jesuit Relations would confirm that the beginning of orchards was at Port Royal about 1606. Norman French apples were probably the first cultivated apples in North America.

In France, wine was used by wealthier classes, but cider was used by the masses from the time of the Crusades and the 100 Years War. There was a scarcity of bread in France because of the reduction of workers in grain production; therefore, the use of grain for beer making was forbidden. Cider manufacturing developed, especially in the northwestern provinces and Navarre.

In 1633, Pierre Martin of Port Royal imported a number of improved strains of apples for distribution. In 1647, the apple was widely grafted on the wild native crab trees. By 1655, apples were growing in a number of places. The

French who settled the Detroit region brought with them seeds or seedlings of fruit trees.

In the 1698 census of Port Royal, there were 1,584 fruit trees. These included apples, pears, cherries and plums. About 1200 trees were apple trees.

The families having fruit trees as recorded in the 1698 census were:

Family Head	Spouse	No. trees.
Charles Mellanson	Marie Dugast	76
Abraham Boudrot	Cecile Mellanson	8
Marguerite Martin	wd. Jean Bourg	80
Pierre Guillebaud	Catherine Teriot	150
Pierre Doucet	widower	40
Marie Landry	wd. Laurens Granger	50
Julien Lord	Charlotte Girouard	6
Pierre Chesnet (Dubreuil)	Jeanne Doucet	15
Marie Bourg	wd. Vincent Brau	30
Sebastien Brun	widower	60
Rene Martin	Marie Miniers	50
Charles Calve	Marguerite Pelerin	20
Germain Savoye	Marie Brault	12
Claude Terroit	Marie Gotrot	50
Pierre LaNoue	Jeanne Gotrot	40
Guillaume Blanchard	Huguette Goujon	12
Laurent Doucet	Jeanne Babin	7
Pierre LeBlanc	Magdeleine Bourg	10
Francois Brossard	Catherine Richard	2

Jean Commeau	Francoise Hebert	83
Martin Benoit	Marie Chaussegros	200
Bernard Godet	Jeanne Terriot	50
Antoine Hebert	Jeanne Corporon	21
Pierre Godet, the younger	Marie Blanchard	72
Jean Prijan	Andree Sauvie	60
Jean Fardel	Marie Godet	15
Pierre Tibilau	Marie Daigre	6
Pierre Poitevin	Anne Daigre	7
Rene Forest	Francoise Dugas	40
Francois Leveron	Catherine Savoie	20
Emanuel Hebert	Andree Brun	2
Pierre Dupuis	Magdeleine Landry	30
Jacob Girouard	Marguerite Gotrot	18
Jacques Leger	Magdne. Trahan	20
Pierre Commeau	Jeanne Bourgeois	15
Pierre Tibaudeau	Jeanne Terriot	20
Pierre Commeau	Jeanne Bourg	30
Pierre Martin	Anne Godin	70
Jacques Michel	Catherine Commeau	3
Estienne Commeau	Marie Landry	40
Louis Allain	Margtte. Bourg	31
Pierre Lejeune	Marie Tibaudeau	10
Estienne Pellerin	Jeanne Sauvie	7
Claude Landry	Margtte. Terriot	3
Jean Babineau	Margtte. Boudrot	1
Francois Robin	Marie Pincelet	4
Bonaventure Teriot	Jeanne Boudrot	20
Francois Boudrot	Magdne. Bellivau	20

Claude Dugas	Margtte. Bourg	20
Bernard Bourg	Francoise Brun	45
Martin Bourg	Marie Potet	45
Abraham Bourg	Marie Brun	60
Martin Blanchard	Margtte. Guillebaud	20

Names are spelled as they appear in the 1698 census for Port Royal in Acadian Census 1671-1752, translated by Charles C. Trahan.

QUESTIONS DES LECTEURS

Cathy Mellor, 260 E. 400th 94 12 S., Blanding, UT 84511, is looking for information on the **Gennetts** who came from Vermont to Canada to New York to Wisconsin. According to the 1840 census of Alburch, Grand Isle, Vermont, **Francis Gennett** was born about 1775. His son, **Frank Gennett** married **Mathilde Duchay** and was in Canada. Their son, **Jefferson Franklin Gennette** b. 1844 in New York and his daughter, **Pearl Lucille Gennett**, and granddaughter, **Ilda Lucille Lamp**, were in Wisconsin.

ACADIAN FACTS

In 1604. Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Mont of Saintonge, nobleman of the court of Henry IV, came to Acadia to found a colony. He was given a monopoly of the fur trade.

Willow trees were brought from France in the early years. Green branches, broken and put in the soil will take root.

In 1636, dikes began to be used to keep salt tides of the ocean from flooding the marshes. After the deportation, in 1759, the dikes were broken and the meadows flooded. Later they were rebuilt.

The first missionary of Grand Pre was pere Claude Mireau, Recollet.

In 1749, Halifax was founded.

Vocabulary Used in French Records

Numbers

un or une--one	premier or premiere--first
deux--two	deuxieme--second
trois--three	troisieme--third
quatre--four	quatrieme--fourth
cinq--five	cinquieme--fifth
six--six	sixieme--sixth
sept--seven	septieme--seventh
huit--eight	huitieme--eighth
neuf--nine	neuvieme--ninth
dix--ten	dixieme--tenth
onze--eleven	onzieme--eleventh
douze--twelve	douzieme--twelfth
treize--thirteen	treizieme--thirteenth
quatorze--fourteen	quatorzieme--fourteenth
quinze--fifteen	quinzieme--fifteenth
seize--sixteen	seizieme--sixteenth
dix-sept--seventeen	dix-septieme--seventeenth
dix-huit--eighteen	dix-huitieme--eighteenth
dix-neuf--nineteen	dix-neuvieme--nineteenth
vingt--twenty	vingtieme--twentieth
vingt un--twenty one	vingt et unieme--twenty first
trente--thirty	trentieme--thirtieth
quarante--forty	quarantieme--fortieth
cinquante--fifty	cinquatieme--fiftieth
soixante--sixty	soixantieme--sixtieth
soixante-dix--seventy	soixante-dixieme--seventieth
soixante-quinze--seventy five	soixante-quinzieme--seventy fifth
soixante-dix-sept--seventy seven	soixante-dix-septieme--seventy
quatre-vingts--eighty	seventh
quatre-vingt-dix--ninety	quatre-vingtieme--eightieth
cent--hundred	quatre-vingt-dixieme--ninetieth
mille or mil--a thousand	centieme--hundredth
	millieme--thousandth

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Leboeuf, \$1.00 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Tanguay, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
Bibliography of New Brunswick Research, \$1.50 plus \$.75 postage and handling
F.C.G.W. Seminar Handout, \$2.00 plus \$1.50 postage and handling
Surname Lists, \$2.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling
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