

La Voix des Prairies

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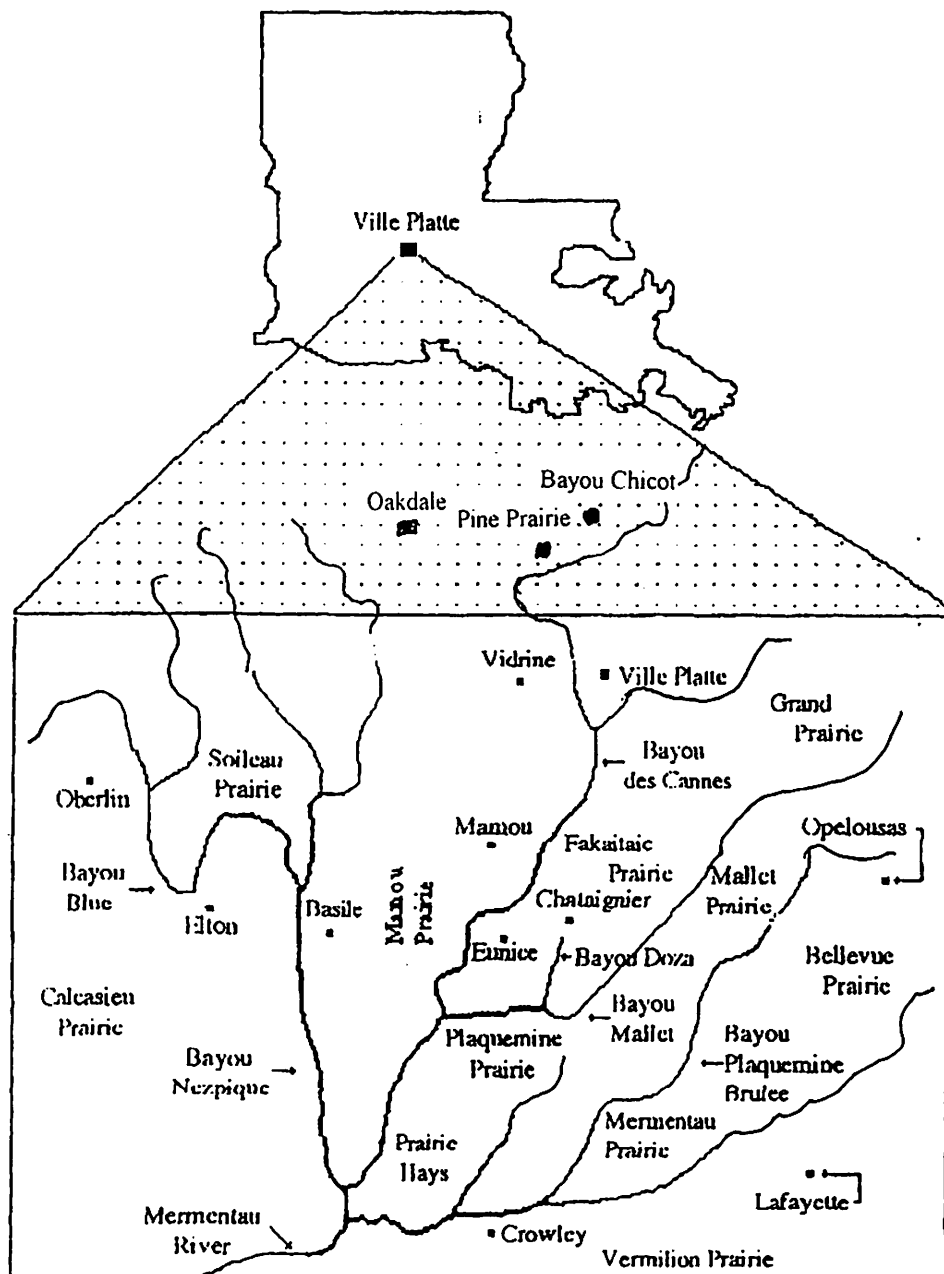
Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society

P.O. Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586

**JANUARY
2000**

VOL. 21 NO. 80

WITH LOSS OF
TRADITION
WE HAVE LOST
THE THREAD
WHICH SAFELY
GUIDED US
THROUGH THE
VAST REALMS
OF THE PAST



Prairies of Southwest Louisiana

EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Post Office Box 664
Ville Platte, Louisiana, 70586

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Vice-President***John Young
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Historian*****Amiee A. Guillory
Editor*****Jim Conway
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La Voix des Prairies is
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MEETINGS of the Society are held on the third Saturday of January, April, July, and October at 9:30 AM in the Louisiana Room of the Evangeline Parish Library located on Main Street in Ville Platte, Louisiana.

MEMBERSHIP dues are \$10.00 per year for a single membership and \$12.00 for a family. (Single mailings to two persons at the same address). Members receive the newsletter and a subscription to the quarterly, La Voix des Prairies. Single copies or back issues of the quarterly are available for \$5.00 each.

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QUARTERLY EXCHANGE will take place with other genealogical and /or historical societies. The exchanges received will be placed in the Louisiana Room of the Parish Library in the permanent holdings of the Society.

ACQUISITIONS/DONATIONS: The Society has an on- going project of acquiring books, periodicals, and materials to place in the Louisiana Room of the parish library. We ask for donations of such books and materials which will be placed in the library as gifts from the society and bearing a bookplate with the name of the donor. We welcome memorials and honorariums.

ADDRESSES: LA VOIX DES PRAIRIES, P.O. BOX 664, VILLE PLATTE, LA. 70586
Evangeline Genealogical/Historical Society, P.O. Box 664, Ville Platte, La. 70586

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IT ALL STARTED WITH THIS DOCUMENT

PROCLAMATION

" To the inhabitants of the district of Grand Pré, Minas, River Canard and places adjacent, as well ancients as young men and lads.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor has instructed us of his late resolution respecting the matter propped to the inhabitants, and has ordered us to communicate the same in person, His Excellency being desirous that each of the should be satisfied of His Majesty's intentions, which he has also ordered us to communicate to you, as these presents, all of the inhabitants as well as of the above-named districts as of all the other districts, both old and young men, as well as the lads of ten years of age, to attend the church at Grand Pré, on Friday, the 5th, instant, at three in the afternoon, that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them, declaring that no excuse will be admitted on any pretense whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting goods and chattles, in default of real estate."

Given at Grand-Pre, 2nd September, 1755 John Winslow

With less than twenty-four hours notice the Acadians appeared at Grand Pré from all the villages of Minas. Four hundred and eighteen men entered the church to hear His Majesty's final resolution to the Acadians:

"Gentlemen, - I have received from his Excellency, Governor Lawrence, the King's Commission which I have in my hand, and by whose orders you are conveyed together, to Manifest to you His Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his Province of Nova Scotia, who for almost half a century have had more Indulgence Granted them than any of his Subjects in any part of his Dominions. Whatuse you have made of them you yourself Best Know. The Part of Duty I am now upon is what though Necessary is Very Disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as I Know it Must be Grievous to you who are of the Same Species. But it is not my business to

annimadvert,
but to obey Such orders as I receive, and therefore without Hesitation
Shall
Deliver you his Majesty's orders and Instructions, Vist:-
"That your Land & Tennements, Cattle of all Kinds and Livestocks of all
Sorts
are forfeited to the Crown with all other your effects Savings your
money and
Household Goods, and you yourselves to be removed from
this Province.

"Thus it is Preremtorily his Majesty's orders That the whole French
Inhabitants of these Districts be removed, and I am Through his
Majesty's
Goodness Directed to allow you Liberty to Carry of your money and
Household
Goods as Many as you Can without Discommoding 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 off, and also that whole
Families Shall go in the Same Vessel, and make this remove, which I am
Sensible must give you a great Deal of Trouble, as Easy as his Majesty's

Sevice will admit, and hope that in what Ever part of the world you may
Fall
you may be Faithful Subjects, a reasonable & 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."

They were then declared to be prisoners of the King. This was just the
beginning of great suffering for the Acadians. The British would pursue
and
deport any and all Acadians they could find for the next 11 years. This
was
not a one time happening. Many of our ancestors died on the ships at sea
and suffered great hardships in the lands to which they were exiled.

Lucie LeBlanc Consentino
<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Pointe/6106>
Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home

QUERY;

Researching Daniel Voorhies, b. 1804 s/o Peter(Pierre) and Mary(Marie)
Pemberton. Daniel had several wives and children one of which was William L.
married Nancy Emily Redman, my gr,grandparents. One of their sons my grandfather
Abner (Joseph) Voorhies, in the Avoyeles Parish Area. Any info would be greatly
appreciated. Nancy Cuckler P.O. Box 189 Hot Springs, SD 57747-0189

FACTORS LEADING TO THE DEPORTATION

The Acadians managed for forty years (1700-1740) to ignore the changes taking place in North America while the tensions were increasing between the French and the English as they battled for control of the continent. Even after the British conquest of Nova Scotia in 1710, the Acadians were generally able to live their lives as they had always done without taking sides.

In 1713 the war between the English and the French officially ended once again but the Acadians were sacrificed by their mother country, France, at the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht. France had handed over Acadia and Newfoundland to the English, retaining only île-Royale (Cape Breton Island) and île Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island). Acadia now became Nova Scotia and the capital, Port Royal, was renamed Annapolis Royal in honor of Queen Anne.

Many Acadians had previously taken oaths of loyalty to the British Throne, between the years 1719 and 1730, which provided them with verbal assurance of neutrality with the promise not to bear arms against the French and the Micmacs. This neutrality was clearly of their own doing although one can suppose a certain intervention on the part of the French priests. They were known by the English as 'the Neutrals' or 'the neutral French', a position which finally led the Acadians to their demise in 1755.

The next few years saw a significant change in the position of the Acadians. Both the English and the French no longer trusted the Acadians because of their neutrality. The Acadians were soon unfortunate with the dilemma of having to choose one side or the other.

In the 18th century, the situation in England was such that Roman Catholics were legally excluded from public office, parliament, as well as from positions in the army and the navy. The faith of the King was the law in England, and this faith was Anglican. According to Naomi Griffiths in *The Contexts of Acadian History 1688-1784*:

. . . the absorption of Nova Scotia with its Acadian population into the British empire posed, at first sight, no great or novel problems. London

had
already coped with people living at the end of long lines of
communications
and inclined to riot for their vision of political liberty, the other
British
North American colonies. However, the particular combination of the
specific language and religious beliefs of the Acadians with the
political
geography of the colony was about to demand flexibility of mind and
vision
from its new administrators, for the Acadians were on the British
imperial
territory and linked to another power in that area by language and
religion.

Between the years of 1749 to 1755, the English population grew quite
steadily
in Nova Scotia and the tensions mounted for the Acadians. Tensions ran
so
high that the English built fort after fort to counteract the French
presence in
Nova Scotia although difficulties pursued the English in their effort to

out-do the French. The Micmac Indians attacked with bloody raids on
Halifax, Lunenburg and the new village of Dartmouth.

The English were determined to claim Nova Scotia as their territory
primarily because of its location. This location gave the Acadians easy
access
to their French counterparts in Québec and to the rich fishing banks
off-shore. William Shirley, the Governor of Massachusetts, wanted
control
of this area because it was the only sea access to Québec and it was
also
located adjacent to Fortress Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island.

Lucie LeBlanc Consentino
<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Pointe/6106>
Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED HOW EASTER IS CALCULATED?

EASTER IS ALWAYS "THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER THE FIRST FULL
MOON FOLLOWING THE VERNAL EQUINOX"

The Acadian Deportation Ships

WHERE WERE THE ACADIAN EXILES SENT?

Governor Lawrence and his Council had decided to spread the Acadians among the various English colonies in America, from Massachusetts to Georgia, in order to prevent them from regrouping and returning to Nova Scotia or rallying to French forces at Louisbourg or Québec.

So, Acadian exiles were sent to Massachusetts, receiving the greatest number, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

With the exception of Massachusetts and Connecticut, none of these English colonies had been forewarned of the arrival of the exiles at a time when, as described by the American historian W. Reed, in 1856: "The Anglo-Americans considered the French and Indians with equal horror. There could not have been a worse time for these French Catholics to arrive amidst the puritan and protestant colonies". Stevens the American historian of Georgia, for his part stated: "Seven thousand outlaws dispersed like leaves in an autumn wind amongst people who hated their religion, detested their country, mocked their customs and laughed at their language...These people (The Acadians) who had known abundance and comfort, disembarked on far off shores to pointing fingers and be looked upon like vagabonds and beggars. There were few good samaritans to heal hearts broken by so much suffering".

Of the 24 overloaded ships which sailed out of the Bay of Fundy on October 27, 1755, six were bound for South Carolina but were hit by a storm and forced into Boston harbour for repairs.

A commission of the Legislative Assembly of Massachusetts stated on November 5, 1755, that those ships were overloaded and food quite insufficient to enable the ships to reach the assigned ports, especially at that time of the year. Moreover, the report mentions that the water was polluted.

(Note: I have also read elsewhere that because the ships were overloaded, the rations allowed per person for 30 days at sea were insufficient given that more people were expected to share the same amount rationed for a smaller number of exiles.)

As a result, the exiles bound for South Carolina were disembarked along with those

whose destination was Massachusetts. They were dispersed into various localities of the colony and "bound by contract" (this means they were slaves) to English masters.

"Then there was a constant traveling about of Acadians seeking relatives.. father's husbands, children seeking sons, daughters, wives, parents", since so many families had been divided at the point of embarkation.

To put an end to this "agonizing agitation", the government of Massachusetts ordered severe penalties on Acadians who left territories assigned them to seek relatives, unless they obtained a special pass.

A proclamation dated April 20, 1756, stated that a first offense could mean imprisonment, a second was punishable by a fine up to 10 shillings or a public whipping of 10 strokes for either men or women.

Consequently, the Acadians were thus under the worst type of slavery imaginable.

The children of the exiles were torn from their families and distributed in colonists' homes in various parts of Massachusetts. Innumerable protests were made by Acadians to the government and the Council of Massachusetts.

There were petitions signed by Jean Landry of Chelmsford, Ma; Claude Benoit of Oxford, Ma, Claude LeBlanc, Charles Daigle and Pierre LeBlanc of Concord; Augustin LeBlanc of Worcester, Jacques Hébert and Joseph Vincent, of Andover; Antoine Hébert, of Waltham.

Pitiful also were the numerous petitions forwarded to the Governor complaining of inhuman treatment in Massachusetts. Still filed in the Massachusetts archives which I have seen when I have been there and did post this information two months ago. These documents - posted on my list of Acadian Exiles in Massachusetts, bear the names of Acadians dispersed throughout various localities in Massachusetts.

Above all their suffering and privation, our Acadian Ancestors while in exile were also deprived of the moral support of their priests. They were very religious and this was very painful for them. At that time, a Roman Catholic priest was prohibited by law, under penalty of death, from even crossing borders that would take them into the colony of Massachusetts.

Contrary to the treatment received in Massachusetts, the authorities in Connecticut showed good will to the Acadians, who were mostly from Port-Royal and Gran-Pré. The Legislature of that colony issued orders that "they be made welcome, helped and settled under the most advantageous conditions, or if they have to be sent away, measures be taken for their transfer".

They were split up into about 50 groups and spread out through the colony but "absolutely prohibited to leave the residence assigned them under pain of imprisonment."

In August of 1763, about 660 survivors asked to be sent to France. However, many went to Canada where they settled in Montreal area, in Assomption and Montcalm counties.

The 300 Acadians exiled in New York in 1755 were joined later by other groups captured on Prince Edward Island and elsewhere. A proclamation of the Legislature said they arrived "poor, naked, without any of the necessities of life... a heavy charge on the colony".

These also were distributed throughout the colony and on July 9, 1756, the Legislature authorized the country judges to consign all refugees under 21 of age to "honorable families, for whatever period the judges found reasonable.

As in Massachusetts, the children were separated from their parents. In 1757, many of them tried to escape but were thrown into prisons.

After the signing of the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, 249 of the survivors asked to be repatriated to French territory. Documents of the time show that many embarked for Santo Domingo and Martinique and from there settled later in Louisiana. Others went to Canada. Nearly all of them were repatriated to the countries of their choice.

The BOSCAWEN, Captain James Newell, was first sent to Chignecto to deport the Acadians but was not needed. Ten transports had been sent to Chignecto but three were diverted to Grand-Pré. The three ships diverted were the BOASCAWEN, the DOVE, *Captain Samuel Forbes* and the RANGER, *Captain Nathaniel Munroe*. The BOSCAWEN ran aground at Pisiquid and no other mention was made of this ship.

The ships from Chignecto departed on October 13, 1755 and joined the fleet from the Grand-Pré and vicinity. They all departed on October 27, 1755.

Some arrival dates are estimated as exact dates were not available. The BOSCAWEN, *Captain David Bigham* (a different captain), had 190 exiles. The same is true for the UNION, *Captain Jonathan Crathorn* from Chignecto. These figures were based on two-per-ton as exact figures were not available.

There is no record of the DOVE with *Samuel Forbes* arriving in Connecticut, although it may have.

Expanded Information on the EDWARD (thanks to Don Landry):

**EDWARD
Snow 139 tons
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL TO CONNECTICUT**

The snow EDWARD, 139 tons, *Ephram Cooke*, Master, departed from Annapolis Royal with 278 exiles (41 men, 42 women, 86 boys and 109 girls) on 8 December, 1755 destined for Connecticut and was blown off course by violent storms. It finally put into Antigua and continued on to Connecticut. It finally arrived in Connecticut on May 22, 1756 with 180 exiles.

During the voyage, almost 100 had died of malaria and when they arrived in Connecticut their personal items such as blankets, cushions, etc were ordered burned, further adding to their grief. (Albert N. Lafreniere - "ACADIAN DEPORTATION SHIPS" - "Connecticut Maple Leaf", volume 6, published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society of Connecticut, Inc.)

According to copies of accounts transmitted by Charles Apthorp & Thomas Hancock, of Boston Mercantile Company Apthorp and Hancock, to Governor Lawrence published on pages p. 285-293 of Selections From Public Documents Of The Province of Nova Scotia, published in 1869 by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865. The "Snow Edward" Ephm. Cook Master was chartered from Apthorp and Hancock from 9th October, 1755 to 29th June, 1756 (Boston Sept 7th, 1756)(New York 22, May 1756).

The monthly charter fee for the Edward for 8-2/3 months was 9s sterling per ton per month - plus 60 s p. month for hire of a pilot, plus provisions. The amount of provisions for the transports were included in the sailing orders issued by Lawrence and was to be 5 pounds of flour and one pound of pork (or 1 lb of beef 2 lbs bread and 5 lbs of flour) for (each) 7 days for each person so embarked. (p. 280 of Selection from Public Documents of the Province OF NOVA SCOTIA, published in 1869 by resolution of the House of Assembly on March 15, 1865)

Among those known to be aboard the EDWARD were Marie BOURG (Bourque), widow of Charles LANDRY and their seven children. Jean and Joseph BOURG Marguerite DOUCET (wido) and 5 children.

The ELIZABETH, *Ebenezer Rockwell*, left Annapolis Royal with 280 exiles and arrived in New London, Connecticut on January 21, 1756 with 277 exiles.

The ENDEAVOR, *John Stone*, was also known as the ENCHEREE.

The ENDEAVOR, *James Nichols*, arrived in South Carolina with 121 exiles. It is not known how many boarded at Chignecto.

The sloop (name unknown) of *Captain Worster* arrived in Connecticut with 173 exiles from Minas Bay on January 22, 1756. This may be Captain John Worster of Stamford, Connecticut who died March, 1775. He had lived the last 12 years of his life in Barbados. Captain Worster is mentioned in Colonel Winslow's Journal. On October 27, 1755 he left Fort Cumberland (originally Beauséjour until the British captured the fort) with two letters for Colonel Winslow. From this we know that he did not depart with the main of the fleet but rather departed later. Since there were exiles in Connecticut from Cape Sable, Beaubassin, Pisiquid and Grand-Pré, it is possible that he was assigned to pick up stragglers and finally fill out at Grand-Pré before departing from Minas Bay. Winslow shows 732 exiles shipped by Osgood, but only about 600 are accounted for. Could the remainder have been shipped earlier on Captain Worster's sloop?

Captain Andrew Dunning must have returned to Nova Scotia after his voyage on the *MARY* to Virginia as he is reported to have shipped about 100 exiles - 94 arrived - in a schooner from Cape Sable to New York. His schooner arrived in New York on April 28, 1756.

In addition to the *SYREN*, there were either other ships assigned the task of escorting the fleet: The *SUCCESS*, *John Rousse*, was to proceed with the fleet and then check the St. John River for French activities and for exiles.

The *HORNET*, ? *Salt*, was to proceed to Boston and then on to Spithead.

The *NIGHTINGALE*, *Dudley Diggs* put in at New York due to a severe storm. Severe storms and a massive earthquake occurred at the time of the deportation. Doesn't that make us wonder?

Also of interest is that six vessels put in at Boston, and exiles were put off there because of overcrowding.

The numbers of people removed:

DOLPHIN 47 - ENDEAVOR -- - NEPTUNE 29 - RANGER 25 - SALLY AND MOLLY 11 - THREE FRIENDS 21

The newspapers also reported three other vessels with exiles at Boston which may have been sent there, or yet may have been passing through. They were:

December 26, 1755 "A vessel with a considerable number of exiles". January 5, 1756, "A ship from Halifax". January?, 1756, "A snow with the largest number of French exiles yet, from Malagash".

The EXPERIMENT, *Benjamin Stoddard*, was blown off blown off course as was the EDWARD and arrived in New York, via Antigua with 200 exiles. It left Annapolis Royal with 250 exiles.

The HANNA, *Richard Adams*, left Grand-Pré with 140 exiles and arrived in Pennsylvania with 137 exiles.

The JOLLY PHILIP, *Jonathan Waite*, arrived with approximately 120 exiles. This schooner was from Falmouth (now Portland), Maine.

The LEOPARD, *Thomas Church*, was also known as the LEONARD or LEYNARD.

The PEMBROKE, ? *Milton*, was taken over by the exiles and sailed into the St. John River. Some reports say that the crew was turned over to the Amerindians and that the exiles joined Boishébert in his fight against the British. Another report says that the PEMBROKE was captured by privateers and that the exiles were returned to Annapolis Royal. (..and perhaps exiled again on the ELIZABETH?..)

The PRINCE FREDERIC, *William Trattles*, arrived in Georgia with approximately 280 exiles about the end of December, 1755.

The SALLY AND MOLLY, *James Purrington*, was also known as the SARAH AND MOLLY

The SWAN, *Jonathan Loviett*, left Grand-Pré with 168 exiles and arrived in Pennsylvanie with 161 exiles.

The SYREN, *Charles Proby*, was an escort ship but also carried 21 Acadian prisoners to South Carolina. Nine of these prisoners were considered to be "too dangerous" to remain in the Colonies and were shipped to England almost immediately. The SYREN continued escorting to Georgia.

On the TWO BROTHERS, *James Best*, the exiles tried a takeover but failed.

The TWO SISTERS, *unknown but perhaps T. Ingram*, (he was master of the SNOW in 1757), is NOT shown arriving in Connecticut. It is possible that this is the ship reported in the newspapers of the day as putting in at Rhode Island. That ship was bound for New London, Connecticut with approximately 250 exiles. It is also possible that it could have sunk.

The UNION, *Jonathan Crathorn*, probably sunk off the coast of Pennsylvania, or may have gone to Boston. There is no record of arrival in Pennsylvania.

There were also 90 who arrived in small boats from Georgia and were detained in Boston.

In Virginia, the exiled were again deported beginning in May of 1756 when 300 were sent to Portsmouth, England on the BOBBY GOODRICH. The remainder were shipped in the summer of 1756.

Not all of the vessels which deported the Acadians are mentioned but it is hoped that enough information is supplied to help you determine on which vessel your Ancestors were deported. The deportations continued long after 1756. These are not mentioned. Perhaps some day more information will surface to help us all in our own search and thirst to know where our Ancestors exiled.

In 1767, Acadians began returning to Canada in large numbers. In 1763, there were reports of 666 French in Connecticut, plus 122 French in a forgotten colony near Preston, Connecticut. Several Acadians returned to Québec aboard the sloop HULDA, *William Edwards*. Charles DUPUIS, his wife and 10 children were aboard, as was another Joseph ? his wife and a son. Also in 1767, 240 Acadians and their priest were carried to Québec on the brig PITT, *Richard Leffingwell* (of Norwich, Connecticut). In 1772, Pierre HEBERT, his wife Elisabeth DUPUIS and their children left Guilford, Connecticut for Québec via Albany, New York. Their fare was paid by the town of Guildford, Connecticut.

For some the exile had ended. Others remained in the Colonies. Still others continued to be deported again and again for years after the first ships deported our Ancestors in 1755.

On September 15, 1999, I came across the following information by Placide Gaudet while doing research:

Writing on board his flagship the *Torbay*, then at St-Helen's, November 15 1755, to John Cleveland, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Edward Boscawen, speaking of the removal of the Acadians, says: *I appointed the following ships to convoy the transports that were to carry them: the Syren, captain Proby, from Chignecto to Georgia and the two Carolinas; the Nightlingale, captain Diggs, from Mines to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and then proceed to his station at New Yhork; the Baltimore, captain Owen, from Annapolis Royal to Newe York; the Hornet, captain Salt, from Annapolis Royal to Boston, and then the Spithead; the Mermaid, captain Shirley, to Connecticut. Captain Rous, of the Success, to assis in embarking them and to look into the St. John River.*

Being short of provisions and the transports expected from Halifax not having yet arrived at Annapolis, captain Washington Shirley, commander of H.M.S., the *Mermaid*, sailed from Annapolis for Boston, with Sloop *Hornet*, captain Salk, November 10, and left T. Owen, captain of the Sloop *Baltimore*, in charge of the transports, five of which arrived at Annapolis Royal, between the 14th and the 17th of November. But the *Pembroke Snow*, with the provisions, having lost her main mast in a storm only reached Annapolis Royal between November 25, and December 1st. Her disabled mast had to be replaced, and Charles Belliveau was ordered to make a new one which he did. When it was finished he asked to be paid but on the refusal of the captain to do so, he at once lifted up his carpenter's axe and threatened to cut the new mast, and the captain had to pay him the price asked. But irony of fate he was embarked on board the *Pembroke* to be deported.

The *Pembroke* was of 42 tons, victualled for 139 days; she had on board 33 men, 37 women, 70 sons and 92 daughters forming a total of 232 persons. She sailed from Goat Island, December 8, 1755, bound for North Carolina. The other transports were the *Helena*, 323 persons, for Boston; the *Edwards*, 278 persons, for Connecticut; the *Two Sisters*, 280, for Connecticut; the *Experiment*, 200 persons, for New York; the *Hopson* 342 persons, for South Carolina, and a Schooner, for South Carolina, with 9 persons. The grand total on the seven vessels was 1664 Acadian prisoners. With the exception of the *Pembroke* the transports reached their destination and landed their human cargo. The *Baltimore* convoyed them as far as New York, and Captain Owen approaching the *Pembroke* said to her captain: *Be on your guard; on board your vessel you have some very able men and some good mariners*, and so saying the captain of the *Baltimore* took another direction, whilst the *Pembroke*, which was only manned by eight persons went on her course towards North Carolina.

The 232 Acadian prisoners were kept in the whole of the *Pembroke*.

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Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home



Veteran's Administration Headstone Program

Headstones and markers are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), free of charge, to mark the unmarked graves of eligible veterans buried in any cemetery (national, or private).

Headstones and markers that are deteriorated, illegible, stolen, vandalized, incorrectly inscribed or are of poor material and workmanship are replaced at government expense.

Find out about this program.
CONTACT YOUR NEAREST VA OFFICE

The following article contributed by Jacqueline O. Vidrine, 901 E. Main St. Ville Platte, Louisiana 70586

THE LONER

Mr. John Young E.G.H.S., Jean Baptiste GARDES, became a challenge when a friend sent me his name in 1979, and his name could not be found elsewhere. Since that year several publications have mentioned him but with minimum, and confusing information.

A reference to a document dated 19 September 1967 was found in an old index of civil records at the Pointe Coupee Courthouse: Obligation du Sieur Jean Bpte LAPPEZE a Jean Bte. GARDES. The document was not found; the old index was said to be lost when I inquired several years later.

Presented here is what has been found.

At New Orleans, before the notary Garic (1), on 31 December 1765, Jean GARDES, signed the marriage of Bertrand GUICHAN DUC, widower of Michelle VILLERAY, to Marie DRAPEAU, widow of Jean Bts. LEONARD dit Frederik, as a witness for GUICHAN DUC, and on the same day he was present at the church ceremony uniting this couple. Since this is the earliest mention of him, it may be relative that Guichan Duc was a native of Aroze, diocese of Lescar, in the province of Bearn, France, and that other witnesses were [Pierre] COUTURIER (2), surgeon; [Joseph HISCLER] Maison de Rochefort, diocese of La Rochelle; Magnon (?) GRAUVIN fils, surly a son of the merchant Jean Bts. GAUVIN; Du Breuil, probably Joseph Villars DuBreuil, a Militia Captain (1762 record)

- (1) Jean Baptiste GARIC, He served as Godfather of Leonard-Drapeau's daughter, baptized in 1747.
- (2) Couturier, surgeon major of the Serves Troops in Louisiana, married Marie Francoise DuPont before 1753.

Jean Bts. GARDES may have been the "GARDEL" living alone in the fourth District of New Orleans, a member of BRAQUIER's company of Militia, in 1766.

It seems he spent sometime in Pointe Coupee in September 1767. The date of the "Obligation of Sieur Jean Bts. LAPPEZE to Jean Bts. GARDES" was seen in the old index at the Pointe Coupee Parish Courthouse, and LAPPEZE (1) was a resident there and on the 19th of September, two days after the "Obligation", GARDES witnessed the marriage of Pierre CLERMONT and Marie Anne TISSERAN de MONCHARVAUX, sister-in-law of Jean Bts VEDRINES of Lapaze.

- (1) His name is really Jean Baptiste VEDRINES, native of Lapeze, hence the seed of my curiosity about the GARDES. A retired ensign of the French Troops of the Marine, VEDRINES had left Illinois in June 1764, when the English took over Fort de Chartres.

The 25 January 1770 list of New Orleans militia, shows Jean GARDE. A merchant, 34 years old, resident on Royal Street listed with fusiliers. But the 12 February 1770 list has Jean GARDES resident on Royal Street, with the fusiliers of the First Company, age 62 years. Is one of these an error of the transcriber? Of the original scribe? It seems unlikely that they are two different people, each listed alone, with dates of such proximity.

That same year, on the 17th of September, Madame GUICHAN DUC filed suit against Jean GARDES to collect a debt of 366 livres.

No other mention of the GARDE-GARDEL-GARDES name has been found in any of record.

Sources;

Fosythe, Alice D. Louisiana Marriage Contracts, Vol. II

New Orleans; Genealogical Research Society of N.O., 1989 p.93

Louisiana Historical Quarterly Vol. 7 (Oct.1924) p725

Voorhies, Jacqueline K, Some Late Eighteenth Century Louisiana

Census Records 1758-1796;USL History Serves 1973. P. 149, 382
400

Dewille, Winston, Letter to JOV 20 May 1979 that included reference to Old Index , Civil records, Pointe Coupee Parish, years 1767.

Diocese of Baton Rouge, Catholic Church Records, Pointe Coupee, St. Francis Church, Vol 3, folio 235, vol.4, folio 20. The extract published in church records of the Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge

Vol. 1, page 152 does not include witness GARDES.

La Voix des Prairies No. 13

1816 DYE RECIPES

Submitted by Josie Griffith Horne

The two recipes that follow were written in a student's notebook, now in the possession of Josie Griffith Horne. The notebook belonged to E. BURNETT, a student of B B Academy, St. Landry Parish, 1816 and 1817.

Saxon Blue

1 tb. of Indigo

5 tb. of Smoking Sulphuric Acid, Or, 8 tb. of Common Sulphuric Acid

12 tb. of Rain water,

The indigo in fine powder is to be mixed with the acid gradually, stirring all the time, the vessel (earthenware or glass) containing the acid sitting in cold water or ice, Then it must be closely covered for forty-eight hours, And then the water added to it. When used it must be diluted with four or five times as much rain water - The preparation is put in glass demijohns will Keep for an indefinite length of time.

This is the most beautiful of all blue dyes. But it is expensive and requires a skilful workman to manage it, and is not fit to be used by any but who have been taught dying as a trade.

The hot indigo vats prepared with bran, potash, madder, etc, can not be used except in regular dying establishments. The preparation requires a length of time, and proper fumacis.

To dye a pure black, first give the stuff a bluetinge the same as if you wanted a permanent blue, and when thoroughly dry, dye it black.

[Editor's Notes: The word "demijohns" is a large bottle of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck and a wicker casing and handle; the word "madder" means any of a number of related plants that yield medicines and dyes, especially, a vine with small, yellow flowers and berries; or the red root of this plant or a red dye made from this; a bright red or crimson.]

Redone 1980

completed by: 1980

né Jacqueline Olivier Vidrine
803 E. Main Street
Ville Platte, LA 70586

city

date

240 Jean Michel BILLEAUDEAU

bn.

at St. Andre parish, I. d'Oleron

d.

at

m. 21 Novembre 1786

at Baynet, St. Domingue

1784 Lt. de milice à Gri-gri,
Haiti

1786 résident à Cap Rouge,
paroisse St. Jacques et
St Philippe à Jacmel

241 Elizabeth Magdelaine BOUTIN

bn. 1792

at Baynet, Haiti

d.

at New Orleans, La.

r.

1980

design by:

Jacqueline Olivier Vidrine
for the

Evangeline Genealogical & Historical Society

P. O. Box

Ville Platte, Louisiana 70586

dep. CHARENTE-MARITIME

BILLEAUDEAU

960

? Isaac ? BILLEAUDEAU

b. ca. 1680 soldat

d. 12 Aug. 1741 age 61

sep. St. Andre du Bourg

? ou Jean

& Marie ARNAUD

9 ? Renée PAPAUD

?? deced avant
Decembre 1739

480 Jean BILLEAUDEAU

m. 2 Fevrier 1743 Dolus,
Ile d'Oleron
Charente-Maritime

481 Marguerite PERRONEAU
PREVEREAU

10

11

484 Michel BOUTIN

482 Michel BOUTIN

de La Rochelle

m. 4 Avril 1749

à Baynet, St. Domingue

485 Anne Magdelaine RIVASSIN

486 Pierre GENIN maître
chirurgien

487 Marie Louise GENIN

d'Aquin, St. Domingue

488 Marie Françoise PERRONNEAU

16 ? Pierre BILLEAUDEAU

b. ca. 1660

d. 24 Mai 1741 age 81 ans

17 sep. St. Andre du Bourg

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

(Research and drawings were done by Joe and Betty Veillon, date: 3/23/99)

Leo McCauley
Apr. 13, 1927 (no other dates)
Row 5; G

Martel Ardoin
no dates
Row 5; H

Mrs. Ardoin Ardoin
no dates
Row 5; I

(?) Ardoin
no dates
Row 5; J

Emma Chapman
wife of Adraste Fontenot
Apr. 1, 1879
June 24, 1929
Row 5; K

Lucien Chapman
1864 - 1924
(buried with)
Ophelia Vidrine
1864 - 1933
Row 5; L

Infant of Flander Guillory
born and died Nov 18, 1946
Row 6; A

Davy Granger
Nov. 15, 1901
July 20, 1934
Row 6; B

Sherry, infant of Mr. & Mrs.
Dewey Granger
Nov. 22, 1939
Apr. 17, 1940
Row 6; C

Infant of Mr. & Mrs. Lee
Landreneau
born and died July 15, 1946
Row 6; D

Adult grave with metal cross
no name
Row 6; E

Aurora R. Lafleur
June 14, 1899
Sept. 18, 1963
Row 6; F

Savio Lafleur
Mar. 17, 1900
June 23, 1974
Row 6; G

Linton Lafleur
Mar 7, 1912
Sept. 27, 1987
Row 6; H

Child grave with metal cross
no name
Row 6; I

Baby grave; no name
Row 7; A

Baby grave; no name
Row 7; B

Mrs. Oscar Fontenot
Mar. 23, 1894
Nov. 8, 1968
Row 7; C

Oscar Fontenot
Oct. 18, 1897
June 2, 1970
Row 7; D

Celiza Granger
1884 - 1949
Row 7; E

Messie Marie Fontenot
May 1, 1919
Nov. 21, 1997
Row 8; A

Adult grave with large metal cross
no name
Row 8; B

Steven Fontenot
PVT US ARMY WW II
Oct. 13, 1904
July 22, 1977
Row 8; C

Baby grave with metal cross
no name
Row 8; D

Harry Ardoin
1907 - 1912
Row 8; E

Joseph Reed Augustine
May 10, 1871
Jan. 29, 1943
Row 8; F

Fernest Augustine
1902 - 1918
Row 8; G

Mrs. Sazime Lafleur
d. July 16, 1938
Row 8; H

Sazime Lafleur
d. Jan. 25, 1924
Row 8; I

Adult grave with metal cross
no name
Row 8; J

Raymond Deshotels
Oct. 29, 1883
Aug. 7, 1927
Row 8; K

Emma Reed
Oct. 27, 1867
Apr. 29, 1919; 52 yrs., 6 mo., 2 days
Row 8; L

Media Deshotels McCaulley
1910 - 1928
Row 8; M

Cement cross in ground
no name
Row 8; N

Brick adult grave with metal cross
no name
Row 8; O

Adult grave; no name
Row 8; P

Adult grave with metal cross
no name
Row 8; Q

Leo J. Fontenot
WW II
Sept. 1, 1917
Aug. 1, 1967
Row 9; A

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Evariste Vidrine Dec. 19, 1849 May 30, 1930; 80 yrs., 5 mo., 11 days Row 9; B | Beatrice Blanchard Jan. 4, 1905 June 16, 1993 Row 10; C | Julius Vige Jan. 16, 1904 Jan. 6, 1925 Row 10; N |
| Azelie Reed Nov. 13, 1854 May 26, 1917 Row 9; C | Edward Blanchard Apr. 30, 1908 Nov. 15, 1989 Row 10; D | Adult grave; no name Row 10; O Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 10; P |
| Mrs. Eucy Chapman d. Oct. 28, 1923 at 28 yrs. Row 9; D | Adult grave; no name Row 10; E | Issac Guillory Dec. 15, 1910 May 11, 1989 Row 10; Q |
| Lucy and Laura Fontenot no dates Row 9; E & F | Mrs. Dorsin Aucoin 1862 - 1917 Row 10; F | Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 10; R |
| Baby grave; no name Row 9; G | Dorsen Aucoin 1855 - 1942 Row 10; G | Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 10; S |
| Melvin Landreneau Mar. 15, 1926 Feb. 8, 1928 Row 9; H | Baby Burk Aucoin no dates Row 10; H | Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 10; T |
| Nada A. Chapman 1884 - June 2, 1915 Row 9; I | Baby Girl Aucoin no dates Row 10; I | Cleveland Moore Feb. 9, 1929 Oct. 14, 1988 Row 10; J |
| Adult grave; no name Row 9; J | Ebra Aucoin Dec. 25, 1924 Sept. 13, 1966 Row 10; J | Edward Berzas Sept. 7, 1921 May 1, 1989 Row 10; U |
| Jean Pierre Desca Vezina Sept. 8, 1899 July 4, 1956 Row 9; K | Marie A. Aucoin Feb. 5, 1892 Dec. 11, 1978 Row 10; K | Evelyn L. Berzas Sept. 18, 1922 Aug. 3, 1995 Row 10; V |
| Arther Billeaudeau 1871 - Jan. 13, 1954 Row 9; L | Avie Aucoin Apr. 9, 1892 Feb. 27, 1964 Row 10; L | Lionel Ray Fontenot July 29, 1927 Sept. 6, 1970 Row 11; A |
| Carolina Billeaudeau 1878 - Jan. 1951 Row 9; M | Mrs. Anastraze Vige Feb. 20, 1887 Apr. 7, 1965 (buried with) Stagg Vige Jan. 29, 1906 May 3, 1925 Row 10; M | Elda M. Fontenot Jan. 15, 1900 Nov. 11, 1990 Row 11; B |
| Wildon Bushnell June 8, 1934 (not deceased) Row 10; A | Anastraze Vige Aug. 1, 1880 July 17, 1967 (buried with) | Evabe Y. Fontenot Oct. 1, 1900 Aug. 27, 1968 Row 11; C |
| Hilton Granger June 10, 1924 Apr. 24, 1994 Row 10; B | | Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 11; D |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 11; E | Martha Deshotel July 1, 1896 Apr. 17, 1975 Row 11; R | Small cement cross in ground no name Row 12; B |
| Rodrick Manuel Nov. 1923 Mar. 1924 Row 11; F | Alcin Deshotel Dec. 16, 1894 Nov. 15, 1960 Row 11; S | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 12; C |
| Cement cross in ground no name Row 11; G | Joseph Aron Fontenot Aug. 1, 1939 Oct. 18, 1939 Row 11; T | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 12; D |
| Octavie Ardoin Fontenot 1849 - 1925 Row 11; H | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 11; U | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 12; E |
| Hypolite Fontenot 1868 - no other date Row 11; I | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 11; V | Clement Pommier 1861 - 1888 Row 12; F |
| Elies Fontenot Apr. 1, 1885 Sept. 21, 1922 Row 11; J | Child grave with metal cross no name Row 11; W | Floros Pommier 1898 - 1927 Row 12; G |
| Elenore Duplechein Jan. 29, 1895 June 16, 1935 (buried with) Julius Fontenot Aug. 31, 1892 Apr. 4, 1932 Row 11; K | Alfred Landreneau Dec. 24, 1887 Sept. 30, 1948 Row 11; X | Aldons Pommier 1911 - 1933 Row 12; H |
| Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 11; L | Eulalie Landreneau Jan. 29, 1893 June 12, 1985 Row 11; Y | Verline D. Fontenot Jan. 15, 1930 Mar. 29, 1983 Row 12; I |
| Baby grave couldn't read name Row 11; M | Adult grave; no name Row 11; Z | Metal cross; no name Row 12; J |
| Ivy Deshotel Aug. 28, 1927 July 13, 1978 Row 11; N | Evelyn Vizena, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Niville Vizena July 1, 1927 July 13, 1927 Row 11; aa | Child grave with metal pipe no name Row 12; K |
| (?) Lafleur 1933 - May 1934 Row 11; O | Rosemary Fuselier Aug. 22, 1915 Dec. 17, 1921 Row 11; bb | Verona Ann Billeadeaux Feb. 11, 1938 Sept. 5, 1938; 6 mo., 4 days Row 12; L |
| Metal cross; no name Row 11; P | Child grave; no name Row 11; cc | Baby grave with cement cross no name Row 12; M |
| Baby grave; no name Row 11; Q | Edward Blanchard Baby no dates Row 12; A | Webster Fontenot 1926 - 1944 Row 12; N |
| | | Zelia Veillon 1889 - 1926 Row 12; O |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Alphonse Fontenot Dec. 24, 1912 Dec. 7, 1952 Row 12; P | Harrison Deshotel Feb. 25, 1923 Sept. 15, 1923 Row 13; E | Beatrice M. Fontenot Nov. 28, 1905 July 24, 1986 Row 14; H |
| Rayo Chapman Dec. 30, 1890 Dec. 11, 1923; 32 yrs., 11 mo., 11 days Row 12; Q | Baby grave with cement cross no name Row 13; F | Baby grave with cement headstone no name Row 14; I |
| Avenant Vizena 11 Aug. 1874 1923 Row 12; R | Edwina L. Savoie (Daughter) Oct. 11, 1919 Jan. 20, 1994 (buried with) Edwin Landreneau (Father) Mar. 3, 1896 Apr. 10, 1919 Row 13; G | Metal pole with flowers Row 14; J |
| Letel Vizena 1921 - 1923 Row 12; S | Clarfy Billeaudeaux Oct. 7, 1905 Dec. 21, 1947 Row 13; H | Ervin J. Hooks US ARMY WW II Mar. 1, 1927 Nov. 22, 1996 Row 14; K |
| Dallas Deshotels Sept. 20, 1911 July 29, 1991 Row 12; T | Lela S. Billeaudeaux June 3, 1907 Feb. 4, 1983 Row 13; I | Metal pole with flowers Row 14; L |
| Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 12; U | Marjorie G. Fontenot Mar. 2, 1927 Mar. 19, 1984 Row 14; A | Joicy Dee Guillory June 25, 1931 June 11, 1932 Row 14; M |
| Adult grave with metal cross no name Row 12; V | | Ena Guillory June 6, 1915 Jan. 11, 1916 Row 14; N |
| Avy Deshotel Jan. 7, 1896 Jan. 29, 1975 Row 13; A | Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 14; B | Mayo Aucoin May 16, 1882 Apr. 4, 1950 Row 14; O |
| Luther Bordelon July 20, 1929 Feb. 22, 1930; 7 mo., 2 days Row 13; B | Scelestine Fontenot 1886 - 1948 Row 14; C | Adult grave with metal cross couldn't read name Row 14; P |
| Geaurse Bordelon, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Rajeal Bordelon Sept. 16, 1927 Jan. 16, 1928 Row 13; C | Murry Fontenot 1923 - 1924 Row 14; D | Yves Landreneau (Father) July 25, 1899 Mar. 24, 1978 (buried with) Wyley Landreneau (Son) May 7, 1918 July 10, 1936 Row 14; Q |
| Baby grave with metal cross no name Row 13; D | Amos Manuel Oct. 30, 1860 Oct. 3, 1937 Row 14; E | Metal cross; no name Row 14; R |
| Agnes B. Deshotel June 15, 1901 July 14, 1968 (buried with) | Ursela Fontenot Mar. 31, 1870 Feb. 10, 1931 Row 14; F | Metal cross; no name Row 14; S |
| | Olenor Manuel, baby of Mr. & Mrs. Amos Manuel no dates Row 14; G | Metal cross; no name Row 14; T |

Continued in April 2000

*List of Acadian Prisoners at Halifax
Port of America Septentrionale under
the Government of His Britannic Majesty*

12 August 1763

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Étienne Sauniae(Saunier) | Cyles Brau widow | Jacque Bonnevie |
| Alexandre Brousare(Brossard) | Joseph De Chosur | Guillaume Blanchare |
| René Téreau(Tériot) | René Robochos | Michelle Dousain |
| Jean Batis Eber(Hébert) | Augustin Bergeron | Widow Michel Breun |
| Pier Richare(Richard) | Bonnavantier Gauden(Godin) | Aulivie Tibeaudau |
| Joseph Lalende(Lalande) | Widow Guispét | Piere Landris |
| Joseph Pitre | Jean Lui Aupens | Etiene Terau |
| Pier Poirye(Poirier) | Bazile Baben | Pier Pitre |
| Alexy Teryo(Terriot) (widow) | Cherle Robohio | Michel Coumos |
| Cherle Bourque | Paul Gripeoire | Pieraute LeBlanc |
| Cherle Tibaud | Jospeh Robicho | Joseph Martin |
| Bonneaventure Gauden(Godin) | Cherle Babinos | Aulenoize Martin |
| Claude Richare(Richard) | Michel Bernar | Joseph Terau |
| Joseph Cormaie(Cormier) | Jean Boudrau | Cherl Savoie |
| Joseph Chailons | René Portale | Michel |
| Manbrou | Pier Balen | Paul Tibaudau |
| Aunoré Melancons | Paul Bernar | Joseph Boudrou |
| Joseph Savoie | René Trahan | Michel Poirye |
| Pier Tibaud | Tanace Brousare | Pier Bernar |
| Paule Legere | Alexandre Lencour | Pier Arsenos |
| Michel Bourgois | Paul Duebois | Jan Batis Cormaie |
| Cherle Jeansone | Siemon Martin | Eustache Corp |
| Pier Tibaudow widow | Joseph Brou | Jean Vige |
| Jean Galan | Cherle Bergeron | Anne Tibaudau |
| Entoine LaBauve | Raphael Brousare | Nastazie Bourque |
| Jean Dugas | Joseph Belivos | Joseph Roy |
| Jean Bergeron | Victor Brousare | Benois Roy |
| Pier Pare | Chelre Pelleron | Abraham Roy widow |
| Beleaunie Mir | Aunoré Blanchare | Joseph Bourque |
| Amable Robicho | Joseph Sauniae | Joseph LeBlanc |
| EnbeRoize Martin | Grigoire Pelleran | Paul Leblanc |
| Joseph Dugas | Paul Dancais | Alexandre LeBlanc |
| Berthelemy Bellefontaine | Simon Labauve | Abraham Duga |
| Joseph Ebert | Guillaume Giroy | Joseph Dugas |
| Joseph Arcenos | Michel Coumos | Pier Bois |
| Joseph Landry | Loschare | Nicoulas Gautier |
| Jean Arcenos | Jean La Sale | Jean Sire |
| Cherle Bellefontene | Charle Pitre | Joseph Guilbau |
| Jean Batis Chatou | Joseph Poige | Jaque Sire |
| Jean Poirye | Cherle Gravoie | Joseph Guilbau |

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Widow Lanou Michel Poirye Joque Terau Liautiste widow Dezon Eursule Trahan widow Jean Trahan widow Enselme Brousare Joseph Bourque | Jean Brou Pier Gravoit Jean Jaque Bourgois Jean Gravoij Simon LeBlanc Jean Batiste Brousare Auliviae Blanchare René LeBlanc | Victoire Baben Paul Beausejour |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|

Presently, I am trying to pull together the list of spouses these ancestors were married to as well as their children. So do look for a future post on this page.

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Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home

HAVE HEARD IN THE PAST 'HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF'

Ran across this in a book of 'Strange Facts'

Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress 1846
John F. Kennedy was elected to Congress in 1946

Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860
John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960

The names Lincoln and Kennedy each contains
seven letters. Both were particularly concerned
with civil rights.

Both wives lost a child while living in the White House.
Both Presidents were shot in the head.

Lincoln's secretary was named Kennedy
Kennedy's secretary was named Lincoln

Both were assassinated by southerners.
Both were succeeded by southerners

Both successors were named Johnson. Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in 1808. Lyndon Johnson who succeeded Kennedy, was born in 1908.

John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Lincoln was born in 1839. Lee Harvey Oswald who assassinated Kennedy was born in 1939. Both assassins were known by their three names. Both names comprise fifteen letters.

Booth ran from the theater and was caught in a warehouse. Oswald ran from a warehouse and was caught in a theater.

Both Oswald and Booth were assassinated before their trials.

List of Acadian Prisoners at Fort Cumberland as of August 24, 1763

Formerly Fort Beauséjour it was renamed
by the British when they took it over.

At the time of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, nearly 2,000 Acadians were living as prisoners of war, at Halifax, Windsor (Pisiquid), (Cumberland) Pointe Beauséjour at the St-Jean River. The Duke of Nivernois, ambassador of France in England, having expatriated the Acadians who had been prisoners in England, had them write to their imprisoned compatriots in Nova Scotia inviting them to return to France. A list was requested containing the names of those who desired to return to France. It seems that 87 Acadians of Rivière St-Jean, 694 from Halifax and 1,019 from Boston chose to leave. A list of the prisoners at Beauséjour, containing 374 names, was sent through the Governor of Saint-Pierre et Miquelon. The first time it was published by *La Société Historique Acadienne* of Moncton, New Brunswick in 1965, it was believed to be the first time this unedited list was being published.

Most of these names are those of Acadians who were captured on the Memramcook and Peticodiac Rivers by military parties sent from Fort Cumberland (Beauséjour) or perhaps others coming from Cocagne and Miramichi who had made their oath of allegiance in 1760. English authorities now considering them to be British subjects, refused to let them go. The following year, they were offered land but most among them preferred to escape secretly to the Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Islands and from there to France, to Saint-Domingue and to Louisiana.

Nonetheless, many then returned from Miquelon to Cap-Breton, or to the Gulf coast, as did Joseph Goguen when he returned to Cocagne thus creating new Acadian settlements/villages.

In viewing a copy of the document before me it should be said that those on the list stated that they did not know how to sign their names and made their *usual* mark, which was an X.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Jean Babinot | Pierre Gaudet | Pierre Rostegui | Pierre Chiasson |
| Paul Babinot | Magdeleine Gaudet | Marie Rostegui | Marie Joseph Chiasson |
| Silvain Babinot | Marie Gaudet | François Rostegui | Joseph Chiasson |
| Marguerite Babinot | Pierre Gaudet | Anne Rostegui | Lucie Chiasson |
| Dominique Babinot | Félicité Gaudet | Jean Rostegui | |
| Jean Babinot | Mathurin Gaudet | Marguerite Rostegui | |
| Marie Babinot | Jean Gaudet | Marie Rostegui | Joseph Hébert |
| Jean Baptiste Babinot | | | Louise Hébert |
| Marguerite Babinot | | Pierre Rostegui | Marguerite Hébert |
| Charles Babinot | | Isabelle Rostegui | |
| | Pierre Sire | Marguerite Rostegui | |
| | Anne Sire | Joseph Rostegui | Joseph Bourg |
| Joseph Suret | | | Anne Bourg |
| Ysabelle Suret | | Joseph Quessy | Michel Bourg |
| | Joseph Richard | Marie Joseph Quessy | Abraham Bourg |
| Firmin Broussard | Anne Richard | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Anne Broussard Marguerite Broussard Charles Broussard Françoise Broussard | Malenne Richard Rozalie Richard Marie Richard Joseph Richard Germain Richard | Marie Quessy Magdelaine Quessy Pierre Quessy Jean Baptiste Quessy Joseph Quessy Etienne Quessy Nastazie Quessy | Pierre Bourg Anne Bourg Magdelaine Bourg Marie Bourg Jean Bourg |
| Pierre Paul Douaron Marguerite Douaron Marie Douaron Magdelaine | Michel Sire Magdelaine Sire Geneviève Sire Michel Sire Vincent Sire | Joseph Boudrot Rozalie Boudrot Joseph Boudrot Charles Boudrot Marguerite Boudrot Anne Boudrot Amant Boudrot Thomas Boudrot | Claude Boudrot Magdelaine Boudrot Marie Boudrot Marguerite Boudrot |
| Pierre Douaron Marguerite Douaron Jacques Douaron Charles Douaron | Jean Girouard Magdelaine Girouard Marie Girouard Françoise Girouard Joseph Girouard Modeste Girouard | Charles Gautrot Françoise Gautrot | Louis Allain Anne Allain Magdelaine Allain Marguerite Allain Benjamin Allain Michel Allain Marie Allain Baptiste Allain Joseph Allain |
| Joseph Le Blanc Marie Le Blanc Firmin Le Blanc Joseh Le Blanc Marguerite Le Blanc Blandine Le Blanc Jean Le Blanc | Michel Bourg Marguerite Bourg Blanche Bourg Michel Bourg Magdelaine Bourg Marie Bourg Blème Bourg Pierre Bourgeois | Claude Poirier Marguerite Poirier Allain Poirier Marguerite Poirier Louis Poirier Charles Poirier Marie Poirier Ester Poirier Magdelaine Poirier Jean Poirier | Jacques Leger Marie Leger Charles Leger Anne Marie Miron Joseph Leger |
| Joseph Gaudet Magdelaine Gaudet Joseph Gaudet Jean Gaudet Pierre Gaudet Magdelaine Gaudet Blanche Gaudet | Joseph Prejant Marie Prejant Agathe Prejant | Charles Dugas Pierre Dugas Mazarin Dugas Ozitte Dugas Jean Dugas | Jean Richard Françoise Richard Joseph Richard Anne Richard |
| Pierre Gaudet Anne Gaudet Pierre Gaudet Marguerite Gaudet Modeste Gaudet Marie Gaudet Marie Gaudet | Jean Dubois Marie Dubois Rozalie Dubois Marguerite Dubois | Pierre Melanson Félicité Melanson Marguerite Melanson Pierre Melanson | Jean Bro Marie Bro Lucie Bro |
| Paul Gaudet Marie Gaudet Joseph Gaudet Pierre Gaudet | Cyprien Dupuy Françoise Dupuy Magdelaine Dupuy Jean Dupuy | Amant Girouard Marguerite Girouard Joseph Girouard | Amand Bujeau Marie Bujeau Adélaïde Bujeau Jean Bujeau |
| Marguerite Gaudet Dominique Gaudet Modeste Gaudet Théotiste Gaudet Michel Gaudet | | Charles Forest Marie Forest | Jean Cormier |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| René Poirier | Paul Gautrot | Jean Forest | Marie Cormier |
| Anne Poirier | Anne Gautrot | Paul Forest | Marie Cormier |
| Jean Poirier | Joseph Gautrot | Marguerite Forest | Magdelaine Cormier |
| Marie Poirier | | Anne Forest | François Cormier |
| Noémie Poirier | Paul Landry | Modeste Forest | Pierre Cormier |
| Alexis Poirier | Magdelaine Landry | Ursule Forest | Nastazie Cormier |
| Pierre Poirier | Modeste Landry | | Pierre Cormier |
| Joseph Poirier | Jean David | Jean Guedry | |
| Modeste Poirier | | Marie Guedry | |
| Victor Poirier | Pierre Boudrot | Jean Guedry | Pierre Ouel(Onel?) |
| | Magdelaine Boudrot | Alexandre Guedry | Anne Ouel(Onel?) |
| | Hylaïre Boudrot | | Pierre Ouel(Onel?) |
| | Jean Boudrot | Michel Haché | Magdelaine Ouel(Onel?) |
| | Joseph Boudrot | Magdelaine Haché | Angélique Ouel(Onel?) |
| | | Félicité Haché | |
| Louis Gaudet | Joseph La Pierre | | Pierre Bastarache |
| Marie Gaudet | Rozalie La Pierre | Pierre Arsenau | Anne Bastarache |
| Marie Gaudet | Magdelaine La Pierre | Judith Arsenau | Anne Bastarache |
| Magdelaine Gaudet | Marguerite La Pierre | Michel Arsenau | Joseph Bastarache |
| Jean Gaudet | Claire La Pierre | Etienne Arsenau | Ester Bastarache |
| Pointif Gaudet | Anne La Pierre | Joseph Arsenau | Ysidore Bastarache |
| | Jean La Pierre | | |
| Jean Nuirat | Joseph La Pierre | Jean Arsenau | Joseph Guéguen |
| Françoise Nuirat | Charles La Pierre | Magdelaine Arsenau | Anne Guéguen |
| David Nuirat | Ysabelle La Pierre | Jean Arsenau | Joseph Guéguen |
| | | Bazile Arsenau | Jean Guéguen |
| | | Louise Arsenau | Marie Guéguen |
| Charles Gaudet | Pierre Rostegui | | |
| Marguerite Gaudet | Marie Rostegui | | |
| Félix Gaudet | François Rostegui | Claude Boudrot | This family also signed: |
| Rosalie Gaudet | Anne Rostegui | Judith Boudrot | Pierre Douaron |
| Pierre Gaudet | Jean Rostegui | Michel Boudrot | Marguerite Douaron |
| Marie Gaudet | Marguerite Rostegui | Pierre Boudrot | Joseph Douaron |
| Anne Gaudet | Marie Rostegui | Nastazie Boudrot | Charles Douaron |

TOTAL PRISONERS AT FORT CUMBERLAND: 374

SOURCE: *La Société Historique Acadienne*, March 1965, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. The source noted for *La Société Historique Acadienne* for this information was *Archives nationales, Fonds des Colonies, C. 12 (Correspondance générale, Saint Pierre et Miquelon, vol. 1, f. 22-26.*

This information was accessed at the American Canadian Genealogical Society of Manchester, New Hampshire.

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Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home

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COMPLIED SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS WHO SERVED FROM 1784-1811

LOUISIANA TERRITORY

Source: Microfilm Publication M-905, Roll 23

Payroll Records

Payroll #

Capt. Wherry's Company, Dragoons, Louisiana Territory Militia (1809)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| WOODS, Zadock, Private | 43190760 | FLAHERTY, Ralph H., Private | 43190747 |
| WOODS, Martin, Private | 43190755 | DODSON, Joshua, Sergeant | 43190738 |
| WOODS, Francis, Private | 43190759 | DICKSON, Frederick, Private | 43190768 |
| WHERRY, Macky, Captain | 43190733/ | DAVIS, John, Private | 43190745 |
| WALLACE, Joseph, Private | 43190767 | DAVIS, Elijah, Private | 43190766 |
| VANBIBER, Jesse, Private | 43190750 | CURSHAW, William, Private | 43190753 |
| TAYLOR, Louis, Private | 43190746 | COTTLE, Almand, Private | 43190744 |
| SPURGEN, William, Private | 43190748 | COONS, Nicholas, Private | 43190742 |
| SIMONDS, Nath'l, Sergeant | 43190737 | COLLOWAY, James, Lieut. | 43190734/ |
| MUSICK, Asa, Cornet | 43190735 | COCKRIN, James, Private | 43190758 |
| KERR, John, Private | 43190762 | CLARK, James, Private | 43190761 |
| HOWELLE, Newton, Private | 43190743 | COLLOWAY, John, Private | 43190763 |
| HOWELL, Thomas, Sergeant | 43190739 | BALDRIDGE, John, Private | 43190751 |
| HOWELL, John, Private | 43190765 | ASBEY, William, Private | 43190752 |
| HETHLY, Joseph, Private | 43190749 | ALLEN, Benjamin, Purser | 43190736 |
| HETH, Charles, Trumpeter | 43190741 | | |
| HAYES, Daniel, Private | 43190764 | | |
| HAINES, Joseph, Private | 43190757 | | |
| GRIFFITH, Daniel, Private | 43190756 | | |
| GRIFFITH, Asa, Private | 43190754 | | |
| GRIFFIN, James, Sergeant | 43190740 | | |

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