

1: History of the Acadians - Wikipedia

Acadia (French: Acadie) was a colony of New France in northeastern North America that included parts of eastern Quebec, the Maritime provinces, and modern-day Maine to the Kennebec River.

Search this blog by typing Acadian Ancestral Home and all posts will be searchable Thursday, March 25, The Company of Frenchmen in the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia Many people may qualify for membership in patriotic organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution without realizing that they so qualify. What is required is descent from one or more of the men who served in the various military units who contributed to the winning of American independence from Great Britain. The contribution of the particular unit must have been recognized, and the applicant for admission to the patriotic organization must be able to provide satisfactory proof of his or her descent from someone who served in such unit. But there are others who served outside the present territory of the United States whose service nonetheless entitles their descendants to eligibility. The existence of this company was brought to the general attention of the genealogical community as long ago as , when Atty. Ebacher mentioned that some descendants of the soldiers in the unit had by that time already been admitted to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution *ibid*. The latter approved it and appointed Eddy a lieutenant colonel, authorizing him to secure eight schooners and sloops for transportation and to raise a force of men. Unfortunately, Eddy only managed to recruit about volunteers, at Machias and Passamaquoddy in what is now Maine and at Maugerville in what is now New Brunswick. Twenty Indians also joined the force *ibid*. Eddy then shipped his soldiers from the Saint John River to Chipoudy, on the Cumberland Basin, where they seized a detachment of troops from Fort Cumberland. Encouraged by this success, they immediately launched an unsuccessful attack on the fort itself during the night of Nov. Eddy then retreated to Memramcook, where the "Company of Frenchmen" was promptly raised. With this reinforcement, Eddy proceeded once more towards Fort Cumberland. Meanwhile, the commandant at the fort had sent to Halifax for his own reinforcements. These arrived on Nov. The pay roll record published by Mr. Ebacher shows that the "Frenchmen" in Capt. Seven of the men were discharged after fifteen days, on either Nov. The pay roll was sworn to by Capt. Ebacher noted, for example, that Corporal Michel Bourg was one of his own ancestors *ibid*. Neither identified any of the others. In what follows I indicate who these nineteen men were. Besides the nineteen Acadians, there were three others. The other two men were named David Farrell and J. These two men remain unidentified. No record of any marriage or offspring has been found. Pierre Caissie, first lieutenant, served from Nov. They settled at Richibouctou, N. See Caissie -1 iv, and for his eight children, Caissie He died at the latter place Mar. See Maillet-3 i, and for his ten children, Maillet See LeBlanc-1 i, and for his twelve children, LeBlanc He died sometime after March , but his burial record has not been found. See Bourque-2 v, and for his eleven children, Bourque Benjamin Allain, corporal, served from Nov. He settled at Bouctouche, N. See Allain-1 iv, and for his four children, Allain He was born Apr. He died in that parish Dec. See Maillet-3 iii, and for his ten children, Maillet They settled at Bouctouche, where Jean died Apr. The DesRoches family in and around Bouctouche descends from Jean and his ten children. He died at Memramcook Dec. See Gaudet-1 v, and for his nine children, Gaudet See Bastarache-2 iii, and for his twelve children, Bastarache He was a younger brother of Jean DesRoches No. He settled at Rustico, on St. Mathurin and Marguerite had four sons. Strictly speaking he was not an Acadian, but had come to live in what is now southeastern New Brunswick after his widowed mother, Marguerite Castonguay, had was remarried to an Acadian named Jacques Dubois. Michel was born at St-Roch-des-Aulnaies, on the south bank of the St. They had nine children. Michel Gauvin lost his life in a blizzard on Feb. His grave at Memramcook was blessed on the following May 13th. At around thirty-seven years of age Louis was the oldest recruit in the company. After many years living at Memramcook, Louison moved to Tracadie, N. See Doiron-1 ii, and for his eleven children, Doiron Joseph was born about He eventually settled at Barachois, N. See Boudreau-1 viii, and for his eight children, Boudreau Aged only about sixteen years, Paul was the youngest of the Acadian recruits. See LeBlanc iv, and for his six children, LeBlanc The Thibodeaus returned to Acadia after the Treaty of Paris in The register of

Memramcook shows that Isaac died June 12, See Thibodeau-1 ii, and for his ten children, Thibodeau As has been shown, all nineteen Acadians who served in this company were unmarried at the time of their recruitment. Sixteen of them are known to have eventually married, at least three within a few months of their discharge from service and the rest by no later than about , and these sixteen men fathered over children who are the ancestors of a very great many Acadians who are living today. The family with the greatest representation in the company was the Gaudets, although two of the three men of that name never married. The closeness of these relationships is not surprising, nor is the fact that four of these soldiers eventually wed sisters of their former comrades, given the small size of the Acadian community in the Memramcook area in Indeed, Lieutenant Colonel Eddy was rather fortunate to find as many as nineteen young, able-bodied, unmarried Acadian men who were willilng to take part in his enterprise. And we today are fortunate that enough records survive to provide information about how these men served and who they were.

2: History - Acadian Genealogy - Historical Acadian-Cajun Resources

In spite of everything the Acadians had been subjected to throughout the Deportation years of , numerous Acadian soldiers served in the U.S. Army during the American Revolution of

There was also resistance during the St. In the spring of , a wood-gathering party from Fort Monckton former Fort Gaspareaux , was ambushed and nine of them were scalped. A few days later, the same partisans also raided Fort Cumberland. Some followed the coast northward, facing famine and disease. Some were recaptured, facing deportation or imprisonment at Fort Beausejour renamed Fort Cumberland until Some Acadians became indentured servants in the British colonies. Massachusetts passed a law in November placing the Acadians under the custody of " justices of the peace and overseers of the poor"; Pennsylvania , Maryland , and Connecticut adopted similar laws. The Province of Virginia under Robert Dinwiddie initially agreed to resettle about one thousand Acadians who arrived in the colony but later ordered most deported to England, writing that the "French people" were "intestine enemies" that were "murdering and scalping our frontier Settlers". The French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland became a safe harbor for many Acadian families until they were once again deported by the British in and Some Acadians resettled along the Nova Scotia coast and remain scattered across Nova Scotia to this day. Many dispersed Acadians looked for other homes. Beginning in , groups of Acadians began to arrive in Louisiana which had passed to Spanish control in They eventually became known as Cajuns. Beginning in the s, many Acadians were encouraged to return through the policies of Nova Scotia Governor Michael Francklin , who guaranteed Catholic worship, land grants and issued a promise that there would be no second expulsion At this time, Nova Scotia included present-day New Brunswick. Returning Acadians and those families who had escaped expulsion had to settle in other parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in most cases isolated and infertile lands. The new Acadian settlements were forced to focus more on fishery and later forestry. Milestones of Acadian return and resettlement included: More than 5, Acadians participated in the convention. Other debates at the convention centered around education, agriculture, emigration, colonization, and newspapers, and these same issues would arise at subsequent conventions. First elected to the legislature in , he became provincial Liberal leader in and led his party to victory in , , and To carry out these reforms, Robichaud restructured the municipal tax regime, expanded the government and sought to ensure that the quality of health care, education and social services was the same across the provinceâ€”a programme he called equal opportunity, is still a buzzword in New Brunswick. While it was true that the wealthier municipalities were predominantly in certain English-speaking areas, areas with significantly inferior services were to be found across the province in all municipalities. His government also passed an act in making New Brunswick officially bilingual. They are precious cultural rights, going deep into the revered past and touching the historic traditions of all our people. Twenty-first century[edit] In , at the request of Acadian representatives, a proclamation was issued in the name of Queen Elizabeth II, acting as the Canadian monarch, officially acknowledging the deportation and establishing July 28 as a day of commemoration. The day of commemoration is observed by the Government of Canada, as the successor of the British Government. The congress has been held every 5 years since then: The 5th Acadian World Congress was hosted in by a gathering of 40 different communities located in three different provinces and different states in two countries. John Parmenter and Mark Power Robison. The Perils and possibilities of wartime neutrality on the edges of empire: We Were Not the Savages: The evolution of empire ni Nova Scotia, Ph. Habitants et Marchands Twenty Years Later. Sylvie Depatie et al. Montreal and Kingston, ON, , It cut off the settlers from necessary supplies of fresh food, water, and fuel wood. A History, Toronto University Press. Something of a Peasant Paradise? The civil war in Acadia, Toronto: The other locations that served as the Capital of Acadia are: The Far Reaches of Empire. History of the county of Lunenburg. War in Nova Scotia A Study in Political Interaction. The Acadiensis Reader Vol 1: Atlantic Canada Before Confederation. The Far Reaches of Empire: War in Nova Scotia, Great and Noble Scheme. Banishment in the Early Atlantic World: Convicts, Rebels and Slaves , p. In Halpenny, Frances G. Dictionary of Canadian Biography. IV â€” online ed. University of Toronto Press. Retrieved 6 April

3: Acadia | Uncyclopedia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The history of the Acadians was significantly influenced by the six colonial wars that took place in Acadia during the 17th and 18th century (see the four French and Indian Wars, Father Rale's War and Father Le Loutre's War).

Acadian Deportation, Migration, and Resettlement Acadian Population The year marked the th anniversary of the beginning of the deportation of the Acadians from Nova Scotia and adjacent areas to points around the Atlantic rim. Although De Monts established a trading post at Port-Royal in , the French hold over Acadia was fragile and intermittent until when the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye confirmed French possession of the region. During the early s, almost three hundred French immigrants arrived in the Port-Royal area. With a high birth rate and low infant mortality, the population reached approximately people in , 1, in , and about 13, people in the early s. The population depended on mixed farming, raising livestock and crops from dyked marshes. At the Treaty of Utrecht in , much of the area settled by the Acadians was transferred to the British who called the territory Nova Scotia. During the early eighteenth century, the French and the British consolidated their respective positions in Acadia and Nova Scotia. Concerned at the large Acadian presence in the hinterland of Halifax and aware that many Acadians had refused to swear loyalty to the British crown, the military governor of Nova Scotia took the fateful decision to clear the Acadians from their settlements. The first removals, comprising approximately people, were from settlements around the Bay of Fundy. Those who had sought refuge in Saint-Pierre and Miquelon were also removed. Farms and businesses were destroyed. Large numbers were deported to the continental colonies, others to France. Some managed to escape to New France Quebec. A handful arrived in the Upper Saint John Valley. Bernard, on the French Shore of western Nova Scotia, shows a typical Acadian street village dominated by a large Roman Catholic church. A view of the Roman Catholic church and associated religious and educational buildings at Cheticamp, Cape Breton Island. Built in the s to the designs of a Quebec architect, the church at Cheticamp serves as a symbol of the Acadian cultural revival in the late nineteenth century. Those Acadians who returned to Nova Scotia in the s and s found their former settlements occupied by American settlers and Loyalists. In these areas, they drew a living from farming, inshore fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding. The 1 Canadian census reports 40, people of Acadian descent in the Maritime Provinces. Rural Acadian settlements typically comprise houses dispersed along a principal street, a large Roman Catholic church, and distinctive vernacular housing. Cultural centers proclaim the vitality of Acadian culture. Acadians also have moved into urban areas, particularly Halifax and Moncton.

4: Acadia:Acadians:American Revolution:Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home

The Wars to take Acadia Acadia lay in a boundary zone, between the English and French colonies, and it was never left in peace for long. The English colonies of New England were closer to Acadia than to any other French settlements.

Named after the Indians of the area, there were the Attakapas area and the Opelousas area. Each had a military post as its headquarters. Attakapas named after an Indian tribe It encompassed some or all of present-day parishes Iberia, Lafayette, St. Croix could be started right away on the prairie lands. Aubry was also interested in developing cattle farming to provide for New Orleans. Antoine Bernard Dauterive made a contract with 8 of the Acadians on April 4 to raise cattle. Dauterive, a retired French officer, and Edouard Masse had obtained a large land grant in the region. The Acadians would supposed to work for him for 6 years; in return, they got the land and half of the increase in livestock. They were joined by 38 more soon after. They were also given seed rice, corn and farming tools to sustain themselves in the long run. Military engineer Louis Andry was selected to help Broussard lead the Acadians to their new home. They traveled along the waterways to the Bayou Teche and on to the Attakapas area. Andry was also supposed to lay out a village and set the grants the bigger the family, the larger the grant. Instead of a central village and surrounding farmland, the Acadians preferred to put their homes on their farming grants. This was to be their New Acadia. They soon spread out and another group of Acadians settled in the nearby Opelousas area at Prairie des Coteaux. Martinville, they found that the neighbors considered them trespassers. So, instead of raising cattle for Dauterive, the Acadians bought some cattle from Jean Baptiste Grevemberg after going to Fausse Pointe. When they tried to patent the land, Grevemberg got upset since he considered the land on the east bank of Bayou Teche between the Vermilion River and Fausse Pointe as his land. He wrote Governor Aubrey, asking for a patent to the land he had for 14 years. But the government allowed the Acadians to stay on the land. The Founding of New Acadia, Brasseaux, p. But many of these Acadians moved after a bad epidemic in June Cote Gelee was settled by March with 37 Acadians. La Manque was an area settled by 44 Acadians. The Opelousas Post soon saw the arrival of 32 Acadians. Their farms were spread out, but they remained neighbors with family and friends. Still, more Acadians continued to arrive. In May, 80 Acadians from Halifax and maybe a few from Santo Domingo were also settled there, though Foucault notes that he had run out of supplies. But in the middle of September, 82 Acadians and the priest Jean Francois moved there to avoid the epidemic. About more Acadians settled along the river by the end of the year. In March a decree from the governor required that future Acadian arrivals be settled along the Mississippi River. The military engineers would decide where the Acadians were to go. Most settled along the river, though some traveled to the Attakapas to join relatives. In , Acadians arrived from Halifax. There were who arrived from Maryland from to Commandant Joseph Orieta placed one group of Acadians at St. The problem with the land at St. Gabriel was that it was eroding into the River. At San Luis, the Acadian lands were open to Indian raids and lacked fresh water. Dysentery was a common problem. This perhaps was one of the reasons some Acadians joined in the revolt against Ulloa on Oct. The settlement area on the River became known as the Acadian Coast in St. These first Acadians on the River were mainly from the Cobequid area. As the population grew, the Acadians took even more land upriver and a second Acadian Coast was formed in Ascension Parish. The Acadians were given land and supplies. But many died of disease caused by their exile and in becoming acclimated to their new land. As time went by, they became adjusted to their new land. The Attakapas Acadians developed ranches. The Mississippi River Acadians developed farms. As previously mentioned, it is thought that small numbers of Acadians made their way to Louisiana between and Some probably found passage on ships. There is at least one example of Acadians entering Louisiana by land though it started out as a sea trip. They got to the mouth of the Mississippi by Feb. A strong east wind blew them to Matagorda Bay, Texas, where it was seized by the Spanish. When they were released, they traveled overland to Natchitoches, arriving in late October. The fellow in charge, Commandant Athanaze Demeziers tried to get them to stay there, but they convinced him otherwise. The made it to Iberville Parish, and were given land on the west bank of the Mississippi River by mid-April. A number of these Acadians later moved to the Opelousas area. So the cattle business was not new

to them. They did even better at it in Louisiana, which had a warmer climate. By , the average Acadiana in the area had 22 cattle. By the end of the century, most Acadian ranches had increased their holdings of livestock to over head. They still raised crops, if only to provide vegetables for their meals. Although the Acadians started bringing cattle to New Orleans in the s, they were only bringing the cattle of the larger ranchers. The average drive consisted of to cattle. By the end of the decade, though, they were able to sell some of their own stock. But they were ready to leave, and sold the land to Creole and English settlers. Prairie Bellevue became the most crowded settlement in the Opelousas district by . By , there were 26 families. Few Acadians settled the rougher northwestern prairies. This was the furthest west that Acadians would settle in the s. The typical Acadian family moved at least once before to gain a larger piece of land. But the type of crops had to change, given their new climate and conditions. In Acadia, a typical farm in the Minas area consisted of vegetables, oats, rye, barley, flax, and wheat. In their new land, the main crops were corn, cotton, and also some rice and tobacco, though a smaller garden of vegetables was kept for household consumption. But even the types of vegetables had to change. Turnips and cabbage grown in Acadia were replaced by different types of beans and peas. Their fruit trees also changed. Some farms even grew grapes. So they had to learn to clear land. But the occasional flood swamped their lands. Not everyone kept up their levees. This caused some of the Acadian Coast residents to move to the drier Attakapas area. Those who stayed learned to change their farming methods. In Acadia, plows were scarce. Seeds were sown close to the surface. The Acadians learned that they had to plow the fields and plant the seeds deeper. This required more oxen. Just as the Acadian ranchers of Attakapas still grew gardens for food, the River Acadians also kept livestock for food. They took the 7 chickens and 2 cows given to them when they first arrived and expanded their livestock. They also bought pigs to raise. In just a few years, most Acadians had at least 2 dozen pigs and a similar number of chickens. The average Acadian maintained a small farm. They were called *petits habitants*. He made enough to feed his family. But they also found another market for their goods. The government in New Orleans had set low prices for goods.

5: Acadian Ancestral Home: Acadian Patriots Who Fought In The American Revolution - Part III

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message

The history of Acadia was significantly influenced by the warfare that took place on its soil during the 17th and 18th century. The following year, the settlement was moved across the Bay of Fundy to Port Royal after a difficult winter on the island and deaths from scurvy. In the colony received bad news: Thus recalled, the last of the Acadians left Port Royal in August When the former lieutenant governor, Jean de Biencourt de Poutrincourt et de Saint-Just , returned in , he found Port Royal just as it was left. These wars were fought between New England and New France and their respective native allies before the British defeated the French in North America After the British Siege of Port Royal in , mainland Nova Scotia was under the control of British colonial government, but both present-day New Brunswick and virtually all of present-day Maine remained contested territory between New England and New France. The war was fought on two fronts: Acadian Civil War[edit] Main article: From there he worked with the Abanaki of Acadia to raid British settlements migrating over the border of Acadia. Until the French and Indian War the Wabanaki Confederacy remained the dominant military force in the region. At the end of the war England returned the territory to France in the Treaty of Ryswick and the borders of Acadia remained the same. In retaliation, Major Benjamin Church went on his fifth and final expedition to Acadia. British forces were successful with the Siege of Port Royal , while the Wabanaki Conferacy were successful in the nearby Battle of Bloody Creek and continued raids along the Maine frontier. The British conceded to the French "the island called Cape Breton , as also all others, both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence, and in the gulph of the same name", and "all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there. The British grew increasingly alarmed by the prospect of disloyalty in wartime of the Acadians now under their rule. French missionaries worked to maintain the loyalty of Acadians, and to maintain a hold on the mainland part of Acadia. Acadie extends clearly into present-day New Brunswick. They also seized prisoners and vessels from the Bay of Fundy. As a result of the escalating conflict, Massachusetts Governor Shute officially declared war on 22 July One of these operations resulted in the Battle at Jeddore. Concerned about their overland supply lines to Quebec , they first raided the British fishing port of Canso on May 23, and then organized an attack on Annapolis Royal , then the capital of Nova Scotia. Annapolis had received news of the war declaration, and was somewhat prepared when the Indians began besieging Fort Anne. Lacking heavy weapons, the Indians withdrew after a few days. Then, in mid-August, a larger French force arrived before Fort Anne, but was also unable to mount an effective attack or siege against the garrison, which had received supplies and reinforcements from Massachusetts. France launched a major expedition to recover Acadia in Within 18 months of establishing Halifax, the British also took firm control of peninsular Nova Scotia by building fortifications in all the major Acadian communities: Cobequid remained without a fort. French and Indian War[edit].

6: Portal:Acadia - Wikipedia

EMBED (for www.enganchecubano.com hosted blogs and www.enganchecubano.com item tags).

By the time the Anglo-French struggle for North America was finally resolved, the Acadians were among its visible and most tragic victims. In exile, the Acadians exhibited remarkable tenacity as they tried to return to Nova Scotia or else searched for new homelands. The unique agricultural economy was based on cultivation of tidal marshlands reclaimed through an extensive system of dykes. The Acadians were caught in the middle of a colonial power struggle in which they took little interest. After surviving a naval blockade in and two attacks in , Port-Royal fell for the final time on 13 October. A British garrison was installed and the town was renamed Annapolis Royal. Acadia was the eastern outpost and flank of the French and British empires in continental North America. When Samuel Argall destroyed the colony of Port-Royal in , it marked the beginning of Anglo-French rivalry in the area. As the century progressed, New England took a growing interest in Acadia, drawn by trade opportunities and rich fishing grounds off its coast. After a naval force from new England destroyed Acadian settlements in , the colony remained under nominal British control until it was restored to France in . The treaty gave the Acadians the option of either moving or remaining on their land as British subjects. At first, the French tried to entice them to Isle Royale, but most Acadians were reluctant to leave their fertile lands. Also, the British hindered emigration by forbidding the Acadians to build boats or to sell their property and cattle. They realized that the Acadians could serve as a shield against the Micmac Indians and as a source of labour and sustenance for the garrison at Annapolis Royal. The French, after initially encouraging emigration, decided it was also to their advantage to leave the Acadians where they were, since they might prove useful allies in the event of war. The Acadians refused to swear an oath of allegiance to the British crown unless the oath was qualified by recognition of their freedom of religion, their neutrality in case of war, and their right to emigrate. Governor Richard Philipps received qualified oaths in , formally recognizing Acadian neutrality. After Utrecht, the Acadians experienced three decades of peace. The population swelled from in to in . The British presence was confined to the garrisons at Annapolis Royal and at Canso, shore base of the New England bank fishery. Life went on much as it always had, save for trade between the Acadians and the new fortress town of Louisbourg on Isle Royale. Thus in , during the War of the Austrian Succession, a force from New England defeated the French at Louisbourg and deported the inhabitants to France. In the wake of the treaty, both Britain and France took steps to strengthen their positions in the region. To maintain the overland communications network between Canada and Isle Royale, and to keep the British at a safe distance from Canada, the French set out to solidify their claim to the disputed part of Nova Scotia north of the Missaguash River, ie. The British reacted by founding a new capital at Halifax in as a counterbalance to Louisbourg. Governor Edward Cornwallis was also supposed to push British settlement north of the Missaguash, but plans to settle foreign Protestants on the isthmus were abandoned in the face of superior French military strength. Nevertheless, Major Charles Lawrence succeeded in erecting Fort Lawrence on the south bank of the Missaguash in ; the foreign Protestants ended up settling the strategically remote south shore community of Lunenburg. With both sides stepping up their efforts to control Nova Scotia, the Acadians realized that change was afoot. To avoid trouble, some began emigrating to Isle Saint Jean. Cornwallis had tried to force them to take an unqualified oath, but relented when they threatened to leave Nova Scotia en masse. His successor, Peregrine Hopson, did not push the issue, and it seemed as though the Acadian neutrality would continue to be respected. However, when Hopson returned to England with health problems, his acting successor, Charles Lawrence appointed lieutenant-governor in proposed drastic action to resolve the Acadian problem. A career soldier, Lawrence saw the Acadian problem strictly in military terms, especially in view of the outbreak of hostilities between Britain and France in the Ohio Valley. In August , he informed his superiors in London, the Board of Trade and Plantations, that if the Acadians refused to take the oath, it would be better to remove them from Nova Scotia and replace them with British subjects. Lawrence had an important ally in William Shirley, the Governor of Massachusetts. Two days later, the French surrendered. On 3 July, he and his Council, which had a pronounced New England membership, met in

Halifax to consider a petition from the Acadians of the Minas area, who objected to the confiscation of their boats and arms by Captain Alexander Murray of Fort Edward, near Pisiquid. Lawrence pressed the Acadian delegates to take an unqualified oath, which they refused to do when they reappeared before Council the next day. The delegates were imprisoned and new ones summoned from Minas and Annapolis Royal. During meetings with Council on 25 and 28 July, they likewise refused to swear an unqualified oath. On 11 August, adult male Acadians appeared there in answer to a summons and were taken prisoner. On the 28th, Captain Frye sailed from the fort for Chepody, Memramcook and Petitcodiac, stopping along the way to destroy Acadian property and crops. They had managed to take 23 prisoners, burn over buildings and destroyed acres of wheat and flax. Another party under Captain Gilbert wreaked similar havoc at Baie Verte. The embarkation began in early September and on 13 October approximately Acadians departed aboard transports for South Carolina, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. In answer to his summons, over Acadian men and boys appeared before him there on 5 September. Winslow informed them of the purpose of his mission and declared them prisoners. The embarkation commenced on 8 October, and by 1 November over Acadians had been shipped to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. At Annapolis Royal, matters proceeded somewhat slower because Handfield did not have enough men for the job. The deportation of over Acadians in the fall of was just the beginning. A large group of left Acadia for Canada. Two of the transports sank en route, claiming lives. About Isle Saint Jean Acadians escaped in ships to northern New Brunswick, bringing the number of refugees there to over Pockets of fugitive Acadians began surrendering after the fall of Quebec in Most were imprisoned and used as cheap labour by the British, although about from Cape Sable and Saint John River were deported to France. The French capture of St. There they were rejected by the Massachusetts Assembly and were forced to return to Halifax. This was the last attempt to deport Acadians from Nova Scotia. Through the deportation, Lawrence, who died suddenly in , succeeded in his primary goal. After the fall of Quebec, the last obstacle to British settlement in Nova Scotia was removed, and in the s approximately New Englanders came to Nova Scotia, occupying the Acadian lands. The deportation of a conquered population was not unusual in the context of the times. The French inhabitants of Plaisance, Newfoundland were relocated to Isle Royale in , and the inhabitants of Isle Royale to France in and again in But the deportation of the Acadians was unusual because so many were sent not to their motherland or to another French colony, but to British possessions. Also, the deportation occurred long after the actual conquest of Acadia. The initial group in were dispersed among the American Colonies approximately as follows: Virginia refused to accept its complement and they were sent instead to England, where they remained until the end of the Seven Years War. The Acadians were not welcome in the colonies. Antipathy towards the French persisted throughout the Seven Years War. Many Acadians died before reaching the colonies because of overcrowding and filth on the transports, and their make-shift accommodations in the seaports were equally conducive to disease, especially smallpox. Eventually they were distributed among the parishes where they came under the supervision of the overseers of the poor. Some families had been broken up during the deportation, and this continued after their arrival in the colonies, where children were occasionally taken from their parents and bound out to well-to-do parishioners. In some of the colonies, the Acadians refused work on the grounds that they were prisoners of war. This perpetuated their poverty, ill health, and dependence on the state. Photo courtesy of Madelaine Pearson The Migrations Unhappy in their new surroundings, the Acadians began a determined quest to return to Nova Scotia or else find new homelands. The governments of Georgia and South Carolina, anxious to be rid of the expense of supporting the Acadians, encouraged their departure by issuing them passes. In , about Acadians from the two colonies set out in small vessels to make their way up the coast to Nova Scotia. This prompted a circular from Lawrence urging his fellow governors to prevent the return of the Acadians. Many Acadians returned after the war when the British government eased the restrictions on Acadians settlement in Nova Scotia. Since their former property was occupied, they settled instead in the Saint John River valley and St. Nova Scotia was only one of several destinations of Acadians in the American Colonies. A group of 90 exiles sailed from Massachusetts to Quebec in , joining forces with the Acadians who had fled there from Nova Scotia after Another group of Massachusetts Acadians sailed to St. Pierre and Miquelon in Acadian exiles in the middle and southern colonies gravitated towards the former French colony of Louisiana, whose

new Spanish rulers were sympathetic to Roman Catholics. Next to the American Colonies, France itself received the largest number of exiles. Ordinary Frenchmen resented the Acadians because of their government pensions and land allotments. The Spanish government finally came to the rescue with an offer of land in Louisiana, and in nearly Acadians left for the Spanish colony. Ironically, while some Acadians struggled to return to Nova Scotia, many who were still there decided to leave, preferring not to live any longer under British rule. In , about sailed for the French West Indies, eventually finding their way to Louisiana. Another group of over settled in Louisiana in In , left Nova Scotia for Saint Pierre and Miquelon, joining their fellow exiles who had come earlier from Massachusetts and France. The wanderings of Acadians of Saint Pierre and Miquelon had only just begun. The resources of the tiny archipelago could not support them all, and in , at the insistence of the French government, returned to Nova Scotia and to France. The French government reversed its decision in , and Acadians from France went back to Saint Pierre and Miquelon. The entire population was deported to France in after France allied itself with the United States during the American Revolution. About returned after , to be deported to France yet again in because of the Napoleonic Wars. Over exiles returned for the final time in and , some having experienced five or six deportations during their lifetime. By , the Acadian migrations were over. Acadians did move after that date, but not because of forceful deportation.

Acadia, French Acadie, North American Atlantic seaboard possessions of France in the 17th and 18th centuries. Centred in what are now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Acadia was probably intended to include parts of Maine (U.S.) and Quebec.

Search this blog by typing Acadian Ancestral Home and all posts will be searchable Wednesday, March 24, Acadians Who Fought In The American Revolution In spite of everything the Acadians had been subjected to throughout the Deportation years of , numerous Acadian soldiers served in the U. Army during the American Revolution of For the most part, these men were members of militia units raised in Louisiana, then Spanish territory. Recalling the Acadian Deportation and how young Acadian children were often taken from their parents and indentured by the British, then the presence of these Acadian names among Massachusetts soldiers are not surprising. Some of the names were originally mistaken as being Huguenots but with the knowledge we have acquired about how the names changed, etc. Could it be that some of these individuals had been post-deportation refugees? Whatever the case may be, the following also served in Massachusetts: Joseph Benoit - he served in Col. Return of mean, enlisted into Cont. Army from Essex County, subsequent to Feb. Boston, private in Lieut. Fox, Commissary of Prisoners to the Commissary of Prisoners at Boston, dated en board the Rainbow at Halifax, October 8, ; accompanying list requests that said be exchanged for British prisoners. The reference given was: Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution. Acadian descendants should be very proud of the many contributions their ancestors have made in honor of their adoptive country, America. After all that our Acadian ancestors went through with the Great Diaspora of , some of the ancestors who had known the pain of exile or hiding, actually volunteered to fight in the American Revolution of At the time of the Revolution, a group of Acadians from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia enlisted in the Continental Army and fought as patriots under the leadership of Colonel Jonathan Eddy who was originally from Massachusetts. The Acadians who participated in the American Revolution left numerous descendants. Many are not aware of their connection to the Acadians Patriots. The application must be filed with the genealogical proof to your ancestor who would have fought in that war. Quarterly newsletters are also published and sent to members. It is ironic that our deported ancestors, some born on other shores than Acadian, would have come back then engaged in a battle for freedom for those colonies that were at times so cruel to them. We can indeed be proud of these Patriots whether or not we descend from them.

After the war, many Acadians came out of hiding or returned to Acadia from the British Colonies. Others remained in France and some migrated from there to Louisiana, where they became known as Cajuns, a corruption of the word Acadiens or Acadians.

Nova Scotia is one of the founding cultures of the Acadians. When French settlers first came here to settle down, they first settled in La Have. This is also where the Fort Point Museum commemorates their arrival on May 8th. This is when the ship carrying Samuel de Champlain arrived in the New World. About 28 years later, Isaac de Razilly who was a French general and Viceroy landed at Port Point to carry out the orders of his king. Port-Royal For those who are interested in seeing a reconstruction of the history of the Acadians, the best place to be is Port-Royal because this is where you can get a look at how those early settlers lived in Canada. A journey past the dykes built by early Acadians is certainly worth taking. This has been beautifully described by English poet Longfellow in his poem called Evangeline: A Tale of Acadia. While passing through different French-speaking villages, one gets to see in the Yarmouth and Arcadian Shore region some excellent examples of Acadian churches including but not limited to Elise Sainte-Anne Church which happens to be the earliest church build on mainland Nova Scotia. The term Acadia is believed to have been derived from the Greek word Acadia which means rural contentment. Many houses and gardens, as well as a theatre, were constructed at this time. About this time, the English founded Virginia in the US. The English also tried to lay claim to the entire eastern region at this time. Tussle between the French and English The early seventeenth century saw a real tussle between the French and English to lay claim to this part of the New World. In the early twenties in the seventeenth century, the Scottish King James 1 granted the land to a poet who in turn called the region New Scotland or Nova Scotia. At this time, a treaty gave title of the region to the French, who wanted to build a buffer against both the English and Governor Isaac de Razilly, who was related to Cardinal Richelieu. At this time, about men and women came and settled in Acadia. Lands were reclaimed after dykes and sluices were built to help drain out the rain water. The reclaimed lands were very fertile and were used to grow wheat, oats and apples. Unsurprisingly, the Acadians did a lot of trading with the English and sold their surplus grains in return of which they bought manufactured products like dishes, tobacco and cloth as well as rum and molasses. An isolated community The Acadian community lived somewhat isolated from France as well as Canada. The Acadians were also largely ignored by the French and English. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Acadia came under English rule but at about this time the French began to take this region more seriously. In , New France became a Royal Colony under Louis IV but the cost of waging military campaigns meant that Acadia was left neglected " perhaps because it was under English rule. The Acadians, however, maintained very good relations with the local natives and often used them as allies against competing tribes and colonists. The Acadians however refused and so the British ordered their expulsion. This led to 10, Acadians being rounded and shipped to the Thirteen colonies to the south. At the same time, their farms, barns and churches and shops were burned to the ground. All their livestock and crops were also burned and a mass expulsion took place. This was when the Acadians wandered about aimlessly for many years. Some Acadians even went to England where they were arrested. Others went to France where they were treated as outcasts. This was when the Acadians were without a country to call their own. Louisiana In the latter part of the eighteenth century, some Acadians to be exact went to Louisiana where they settled in the mosquito-infested swamps. They also took on back-breaking work that was shunned by others. Even the French people who were living there shunned them because of their strange dialect. Soon, Acadians began to marry those who were not Acadians. This was done in order to survive in hostile environments. Their spouses learned French and became absorbed into the Cajun population. This is one of the reasons why so many popular Cajun musicians have French-sounding names. This led to a gradual migration of Acadians from strictly French-speaking communities to the mainstream world. Acadians became more Americanized and more and more non-Acadians began to marry Acadians. This is when they were named Cajuns, which describes a culture that came about from the Acadians.

9: Acadia - Wikipedia

explores how Acadia University, the Acadia Collegiate Academy, and the Acadia Ladies Seminary responded to the First World War. The title of this project was used in the campus newspapers between and

About CSS Acadia Throughout their careers, some vessels acquire a certain mystique that sets them apart from other ships. At the end of her career, she was used to chart the coast of Newfoundland after it joined Confederation in , creating entirely new charts and updating some that were nearly a century old. Acadia also holds the distinction of being the only surviving ship to have served the Royal Canadian Navy during both world wars. She served as a patrol and escort vessel from to She received minor damage in the Halifax Explosion in while acting as a guard ship in Bedford Basin, making her the only vessel still afloat today to have survived the Halifax Explosion. Acadia remains a classic example of the best that her British builders had to offer. Built during the Edwardian era, her splendid lines run uninterrupted from the straight bow to a graceful counter stern. With her two masts and her single funnel, she resembles a small steam yacht more than a hardworking survey vessel. Her interior displays a class of marine craftsmanship typical of that great tradition. Beautiful mahogany and oak panelling and fine brasswork are found throughout the quarters of the hydrographic staff and officers, giving them accommodations that suggest the great ocean liners of the same era. As a state-of-the-art vessel and an important part of the operations of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Acadia often pioneered the testing and development of new technology. But despite all the cutting edge equipment introduced aboard Acadia, her triple-expansion steam engines and two coal-fired, Scotch marine boilers were in operation until she retired. Technological Firsts - Acadia was the first ship in the hydrographic fleet to be outfitted with the new wireless telegraphy system designed by Marconi to keep the ship in contact with shore stations and other vessels. This later included the introduction of an alarm system to alert operators of incoming distress calls, devised by Marconi after the loss of RMS Titanic in April of Acadia Today After 56 years of service, Acadia was retired in For the next 12 years, she remained berthed at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Many of her former crew volunteered to assist with her maintenance and to give tours, a testament to the devotion they retained for the grand old lady. Further recognition came in when she was designated a National Historic Site. Every five years, Acadia is towed across the harbour to be dry-docked for an underwater hull inspection and repainting. The more active metal of the anode will be "sacrificed" before any of the less active metal on the steel hull it protects. Her ice-strengthened hull is still impressively strong, but during her last visit to Dartmouth, a piece of new steel plate was fitted above the rudder. The placement of the new plate was done with remarkable skill, and with the addition of simulated rivets, it is difficult to see where the new section was placed. Her boilers no longer function, but the engine remains immaculately maintained. Since , Acadia has been home to four rodent control officers. She is still a popular spot for her former staff and saw over former crew and families return to the museum for a gala 75th anniversary tribute. Prior to this many interviews were conducted with the crew, giving us an impressive oral history of the vessel and her career. CSS Acadia remains a most beautiful reminder of her era, the finest example of a rivetted hulled vessel in the museum world today. As such and because of her splendid career, she is more than just another ship. CSS Acadia continues to fascinate, intrigue, and delight young and old alike. An illustrated history of Acadia written by a former crew member and museum volunteer.

8th grade math problems Vision and Transformation Still life in Still life Quality control plan for mortgage brokers Car wash equipment list Scrapbooks Set B (Scrapbooks of America) Seven cs of history Surgery and anesthetics Let nothing ye dismay. Creepy-crawlies at the Insect Zoo Assessment of the Hansen review teams report on / Commodity Futures and Options Reel 1122. New York County, borough of Manhattan (contd: ED 911, sheet 3-end, EDs 912-928) Fodors-Madrid 88 Prada and prejudice The role of beliefs in inference for rational expectations models Adams calculus 6th edition A Guide for Election Observers (Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc.) Language, Communication, Literacy: Pathologies Treatments, An Issue of Pediatric Clinics (The Clinics: In An Introduction to Magic Claims of literature V. 2. Theaetetus. Sophist Operating system design the zing approach v 1 Batsto, Allaire, and Wheaton Village : living history in the Pines. Title insurance the legal dimension Pieas past papers for engineering The elements of style william strunk jr World food problem and U.S. food politics and policies, 1978 Sex and Sex Worship The fifth condition in developing holy ambition Out of Bounds: Innovation and Change in Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis Journeys book grade 2 The Spanish Adventure III: October 1808-January 1809 Land Use and Watersheds Holiness in body and mind 3. A gift, or an obligation? Introduction: Europe in turmoil Meditations of the Heart Phd thesis on customer relationship management Legends of King Arthur