

LIGHT ON THE PAST



DOCUMENTATION ON OUR ACADIAN HERITAGE



Guy F. Dubay

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DOCUMENTATION ON OUR ACADIAN HERITAGE

Prepared for the Town Of Madawaska

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FOR REFERENCE

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Presented by

Guy Dubay
1995

This is an abstract of a larger work entitled; **Light on the Past: Documentation of Our Acadian Heritage.** The larger work contains many details and minutia which the average reader may not care to pour over. This abridgement contains the conclusions of the larger report while presenting samples of the detailed reports and compilations from which our conclusions are drawn. It is the intent to provide here the substance of the larger work, saving all the genealogical data for the interested specialist.

Guy Dubay
Madawaska, Maine
March 1995

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PREFACE

Notes that the thinking in this report is "deductive" rather than "inductive".

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Self-explanatory.

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1850 U.S. CENSUS, MADAWASKA

Shows Madawaska as 2/3 Acadian in the third generation.

1850 U.S. CENSUS, VAN BUREN

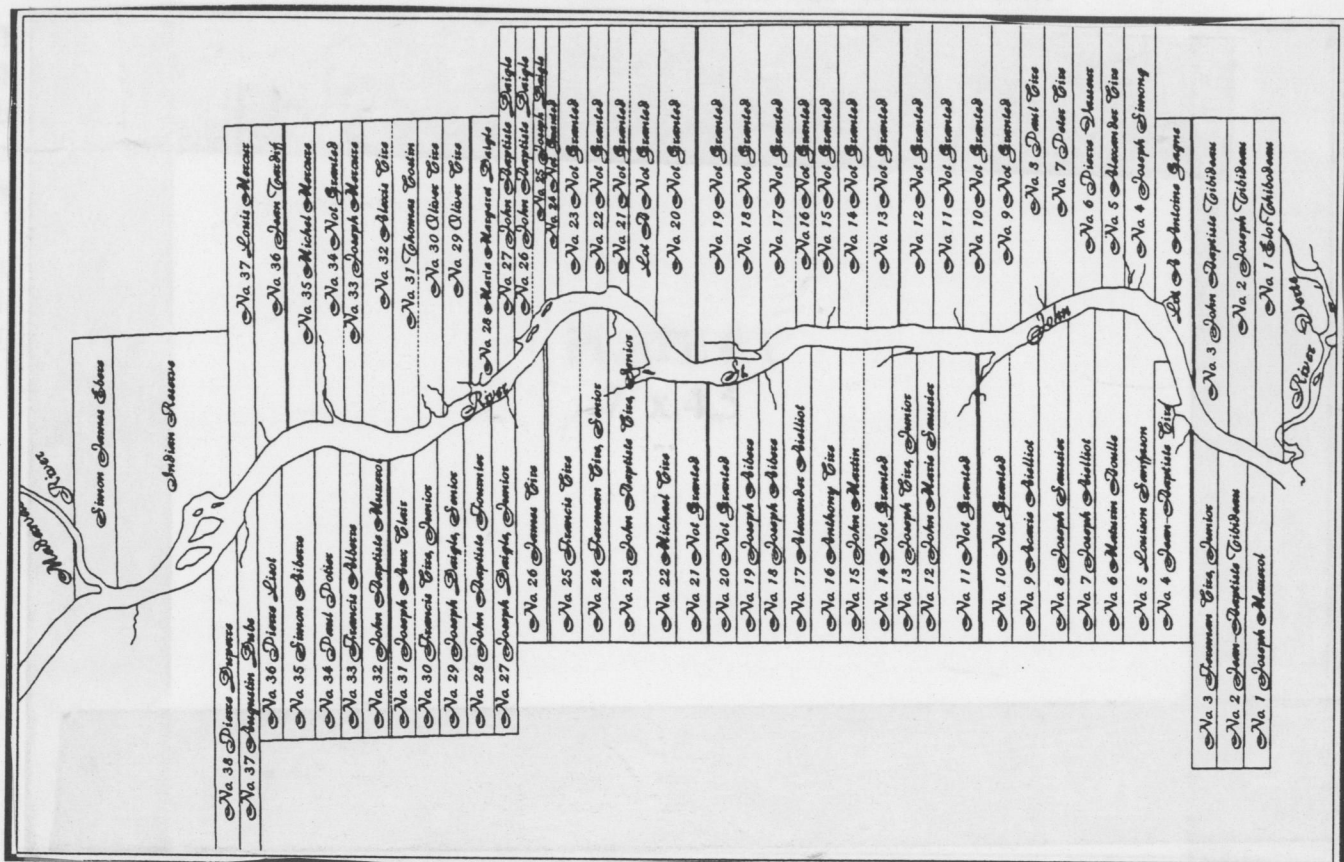
Identifies Acadians vs. Canadians in that area in 1850

1850 U.S. CENSUS, GRAND ISLE

Gives sample family background of area residents.

1850 U.S. CENSUS, HANCOCK PLANTATION (FORT KENT AREA)

Shows residents of this area to be of more recent immigration (first generation in 1850, in comparison to third generation for Madawaska) with Acadian proportion being less than 1/5.



The initial major land grant of 1790 from the provincial government of New Brunswick to the Acadians and other French settlers at Madawaska, covered the area denoted by this map: From two islands in the St. John River below the outlet of the Madawaska River into the St. John River down to the outlet of the Rivière-Verte (Green River) in the same river (the St. John).



This aerial map shows two islands just below the mouth of the Madawaska River outlet into the St. John River. The islands visible today mark the upper end of the New Brunswick Land grant of 1790 to the Acadians as outlined in Map #2.

OUR FINDINGS

Acadians in the St. John Valley up to 1850 resided in greater numbers chiefly downriver from the outlet of the Madawaska River into the St. John. Madawaska - Grand Isle was the primary theater of Acadian activity in Maine. The area west of Petit-Sault (Little Falls/Edmundston) was the area of Canadian and American activity. In fact, as noted from comparative data in the U.S. Census of 1850, the percentage of the Acadian population east of the point called Petit-Sault was triple that of the Acadian population west of it. We note in the report that already by 1831, as a review of the Deane-Kavanaugh report shows, a distinction was made between "les gens de par en haut" and "les gens de par en bas". Above Petit-Sault, the population was more Canadian (Quebecois) than Acadian (Nova Scotian). Below the Falls the Acadians predominated.

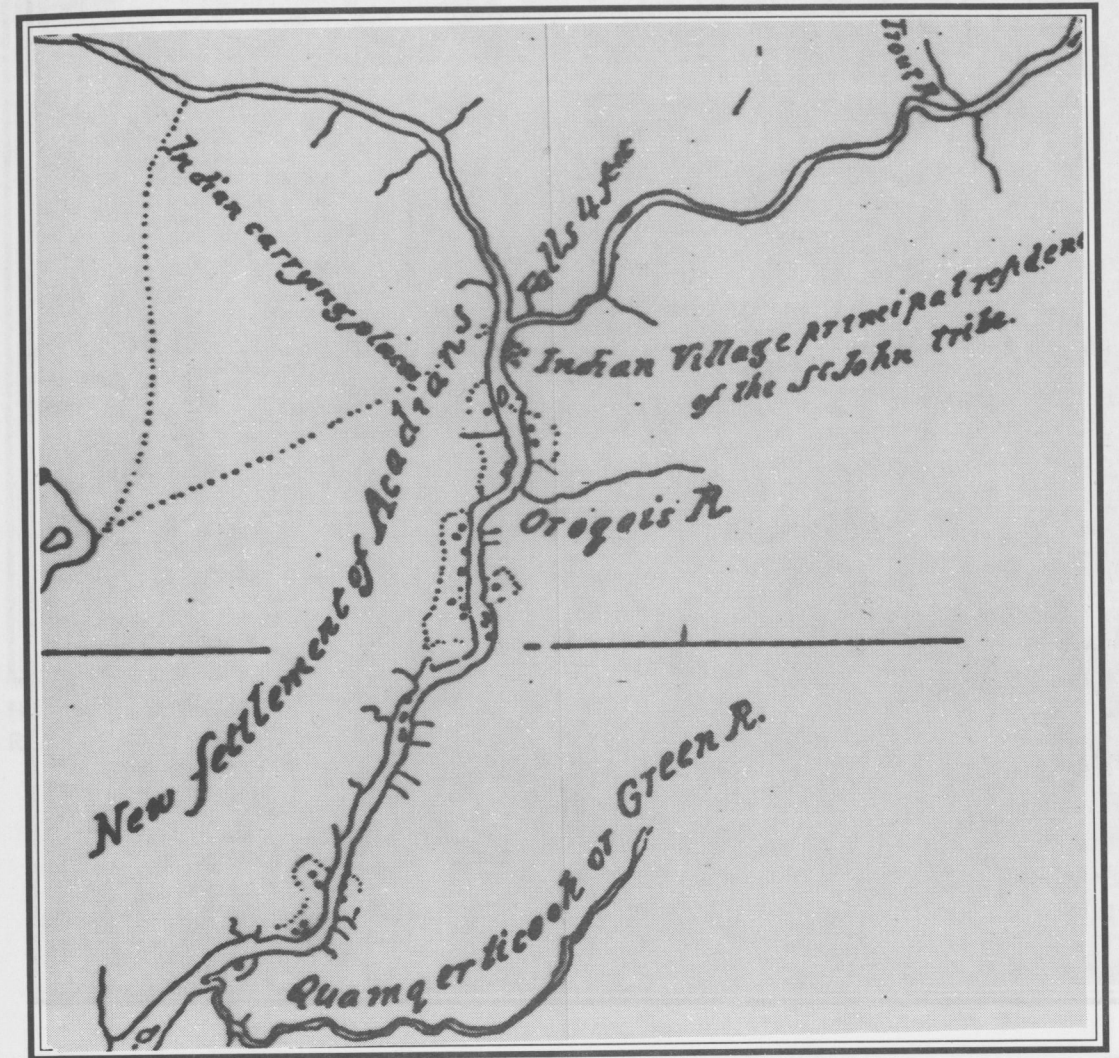
1850 U.S. Census Hancock Plantation		1850 U.S. Census Madawaska (current area)	
Canadian	51%	Acadian	67%
American	20%	Canadian	32%
Acadian	18%	American	0%
Irish	6%		
N.B. English	5%		

To stress the Acadianity of the area above Petit-Sault submits our history to a revisionist's view. Such accords to an agenda drawn from today's desires. A minority of Acadians of Madawaska moved up stream but by majority that area remained Canadian. The Center of Acadian experience historically was east of Petit-Sault.

The cultural division between "les gens de par en haut" and "les gens de par en bas" is not new. A seeming rivalry between Madawaska and Fort Kent can be rooted in the diverging of cultural origins of these two communities: Madawaska - Acadian, Fort Kent - Canadian. The Acadians coming here had the sun to their back. The Canadians coming here facing the sun.

To establish an Acadian center west of Petit-Sault is to revise Acadian history to project that which was not. It is a response to an inductively developed agenda of our day. To establish an Acadian center east of Petit-Sault responds to a deductive observation of our historical reality. It is like placing the hatchery near the source of the fish. To do otherwise endangers the Acadian species in Maine.

The primary settlement era land grant, that of October 10, 1790, locates all these Acadians in the area east of Petit-Sault to Green River (Rivière-Verte) opposite Grand Isle. This report presents an abstract of the Cyr and Daigle properties from that day to ours. A tracing of that kind can not be made for land held in Hancock Plantation as Canadians there did not secure from Quebec such titles as the Acadians secured from New Brunswick. The conclusion drawn from this is that the historical heartland of Maine's Acadie lies firstly in Madawaska-Grand Isle to spread down river to Violette Brook by 1791 but never gained majority status in the areas west of Petit-Sault.



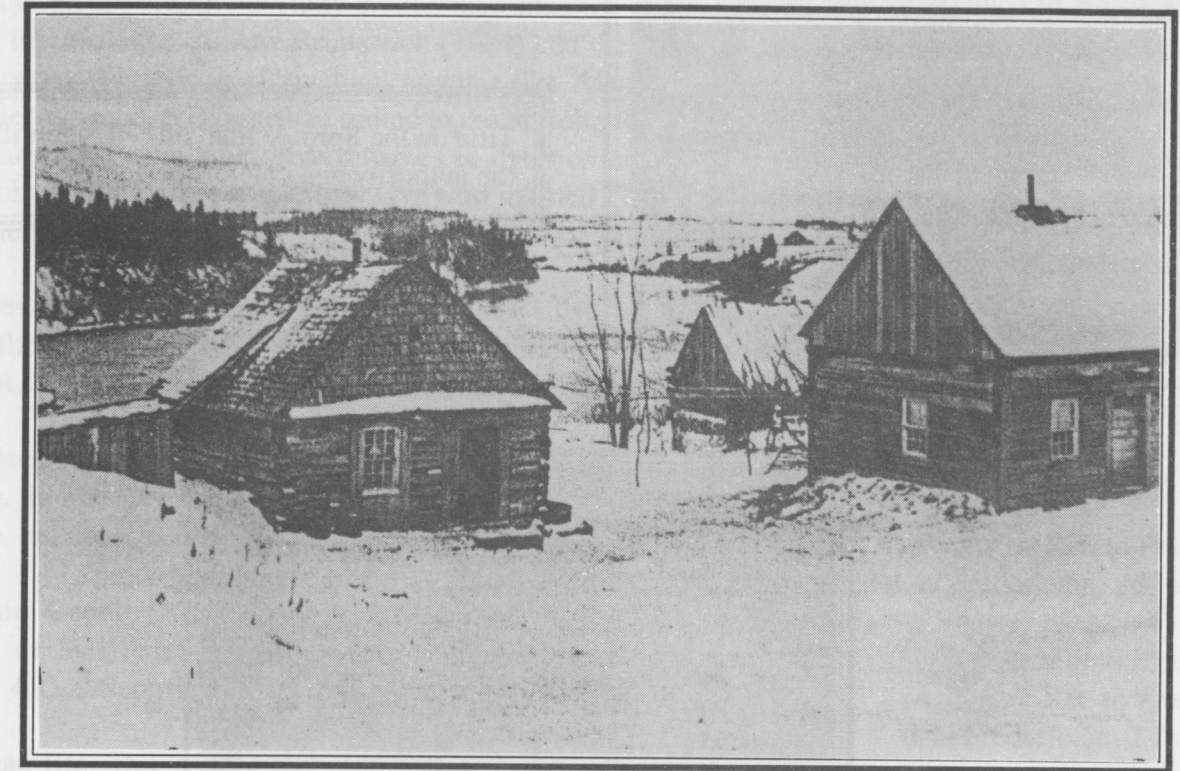
MAP NO. 39. FROM SPROULE'S MAP OF 1787

William Ganong's tracing of the George Sproule map of 1787 note the concentration of pre-1787 settlement in Madawaska on what were later known as the St. David flats and "les étangs" of Grand Isle. At this point fewer settlers were to be found on the north shore. Ganong, professor at Smith College in Northampton, MA. published this version of the Sproule map in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada in 1906. Slight discrepancies may be noted in Ganong's tracing with the Sproule original.



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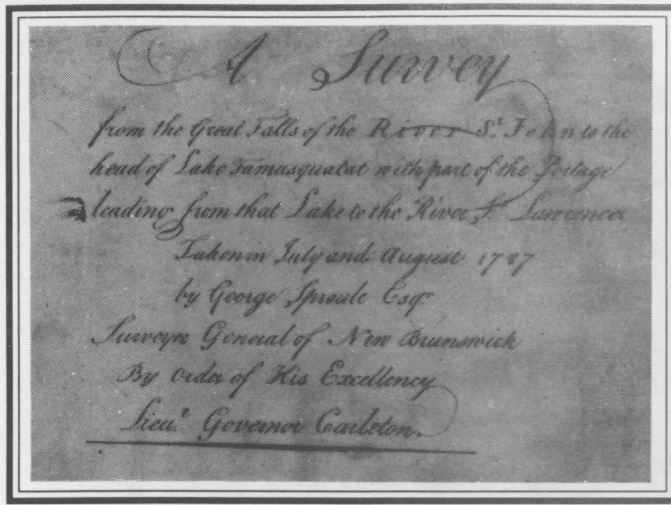
George Sproule, New Brunswick's first Surveyor-General, produced this map from a survey undertaken in July and August 1787. He notes the location of settlers with rectangular purple blocks, roughly in imitation of the posture of the settler's homes. While petitions for settlement here date to 1785, we know from this official survey that settlement followed quickly upon petition, being definitely settled here in 1787 even though actual land grants were not to be given until three years from this early survey.



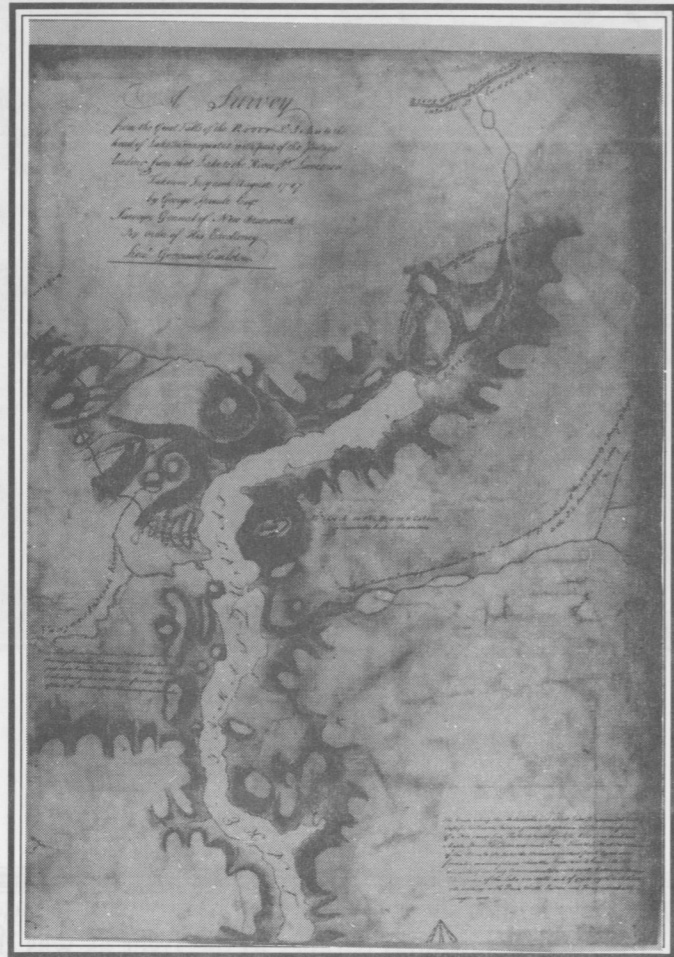
Houses along the St. John
 River, Canadian side, ca.1870

Des maisons longeant le fleuve
 St-Jean du côté canadien vers 1870

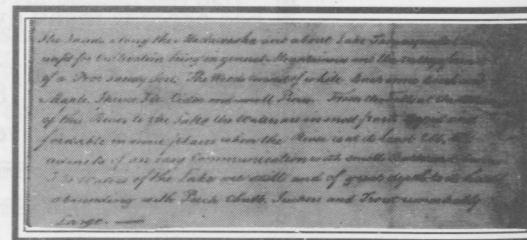
These two homes show the bi-cultural impact of the area in that the home on the right is postured parallel to the river as was the habit of French settlers, while the home at the left is set perpendicular to the river as more typical of British and American practice. The St. Lawrence river in Quebec accords many examples of the set-up at right, while many camps in the Allagash region replicate the set-up at left. The purple blocks on George Sproule's map of 1787 are sketched in the fashion of the set-up at right as they relate to the river.



Title on the Sproule map of 1787 identifying the authority and date of the survey.



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Major Guilford Studholme's 1783 list of 61 Acadian couples at Ecoupahag Village (Kingsclear, N.B.) allows us an opportunity to study the Acadian situation on the St. John River immediately before the founding of the Province of New Brunswick (1784) and the Acadian migration to Madawaska (1785). At that point certain Quebecois (Canadian) couples like Alexandre Ayotte-Charlotte Saucier, and Jean Baptiste Fournier-Angelique Dionne had trailed to the St. John River (N.B.) their sons or daughters who had married Acadians while the latter were refugees in the province of Quebec. Also to be noted are Acadians like François Martin and Jean Baptiste Cyr who married Canadian women such as Marie Gueret-Dumont and Marguerite Gueret-Dumont

Rev. Thomas Albert published Studholme's list on pp. 307-309 of his *Histoire du Madawaska*. Albert gives the number of children to each couple and the number of years, residence on the St. John. We shall present the list in identifying the ethnic origin (Acadian vs. Canadian) and note their eventual migration.

1. Joseph Mazerolle (AC) - Rosalie Thibodeau (AC)
m. in Massachusetts 1765 Migrated to Madawaska (Grantee 1790)
m. rehab. Quebec 24 Feb. 1767. Ret. to Fredericton
d. at Fredericton, 25 June 1818
2. Daniel Gaudin (AC) - Marie Luce Martin (Ac)
m. Ste. Anne de La Pocatiere,
QC. 9 Sept. 1765 Mg. to Madawaska
Ret. to Fredericton
d. at Fredericton, 2 June 1809
3. Jean-Bte. Daigle (Ac) - Marie Trahan (Ac)
m. St. Charles-de-Bellechasse,
QC. 12 Feb. 1759 Mg. to Bathurst, N.B.
d. there 20 Aug. 1814
4. Mathurin Gatereau (Ac) Rosalie Daigle (Ac)
Mg. to Memramcook, N.B.
5. Jean Martin (Ac) - Helene Godin (Ac)
m. Ste. Famille, I.O:1 QC.
20 July 1767 re-married
at Kamouraska, QC. 23 Oct. 1777
to Anne Levasseur Kingsclear (Fredericton, N.B.)
d. 6 October 1806 at Fredericton
Anne Levasseur d. at Fredericton
d 2 February, 1807
6. Simon Martin (Ac) - Genevieve Bourgoin (Can)
m. Kamouraska, QC. 26 Aug. 1777 Mg - to Madawaska drowned at
Rivière-du-Loup 29 Feb. 1796
7. Joseph Martin (Ac) - Marie Lejeune (Ac)
m. 29 June 1768 Ste.-Anne-des-
Pays-Bas (St. John River) Mg. to Northumberland,
Co. NB. d. 15 Nov. 1815
Bartibogue, N.B.

The first page of a list of Acadian settlers prepared in 1783 for Major Guilford Studholme, Commandant of Fort Frederick at St. John, NB. To this list we have added date and place of marriages of the couples named and their place of eventual migration or resettlement.

General Haldimand to Governor Parr
 Quebec, 27 Nov., 1783.

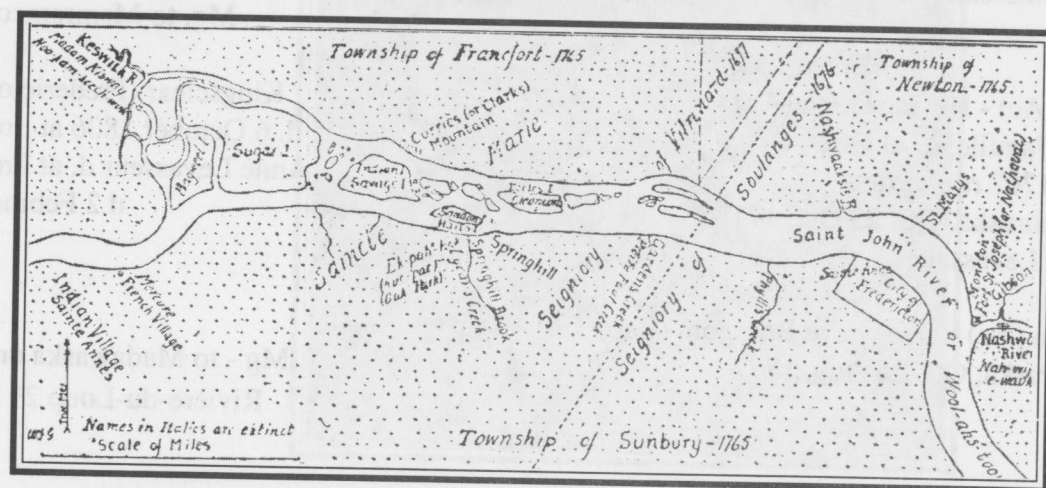
" Sir

Mercure, the Acadian who came lately into this province as a guide to Mr. Bliss, having informed me that many of his countrymen wished to emigrate into this Province for the sake of enjoying their religion with more liberty, and less difficulty in procuring priests, I have thought proper to communicate the idea to your Excellency that in case you should approve of the measure we should mutually assist in taking steps to carry it into execution. My plan is to grant them lands at the Great Falls on the River St. Johns, which in time may form settlements to almost to the River St. Lawrence, which will contribute much to facilitate the communication so much to be desired between the two Provinces and which may be attended with circumstances very favourable for their mutual interests. I shall be glad to have your opinion on this subject, and have the honor to be, with great regard,

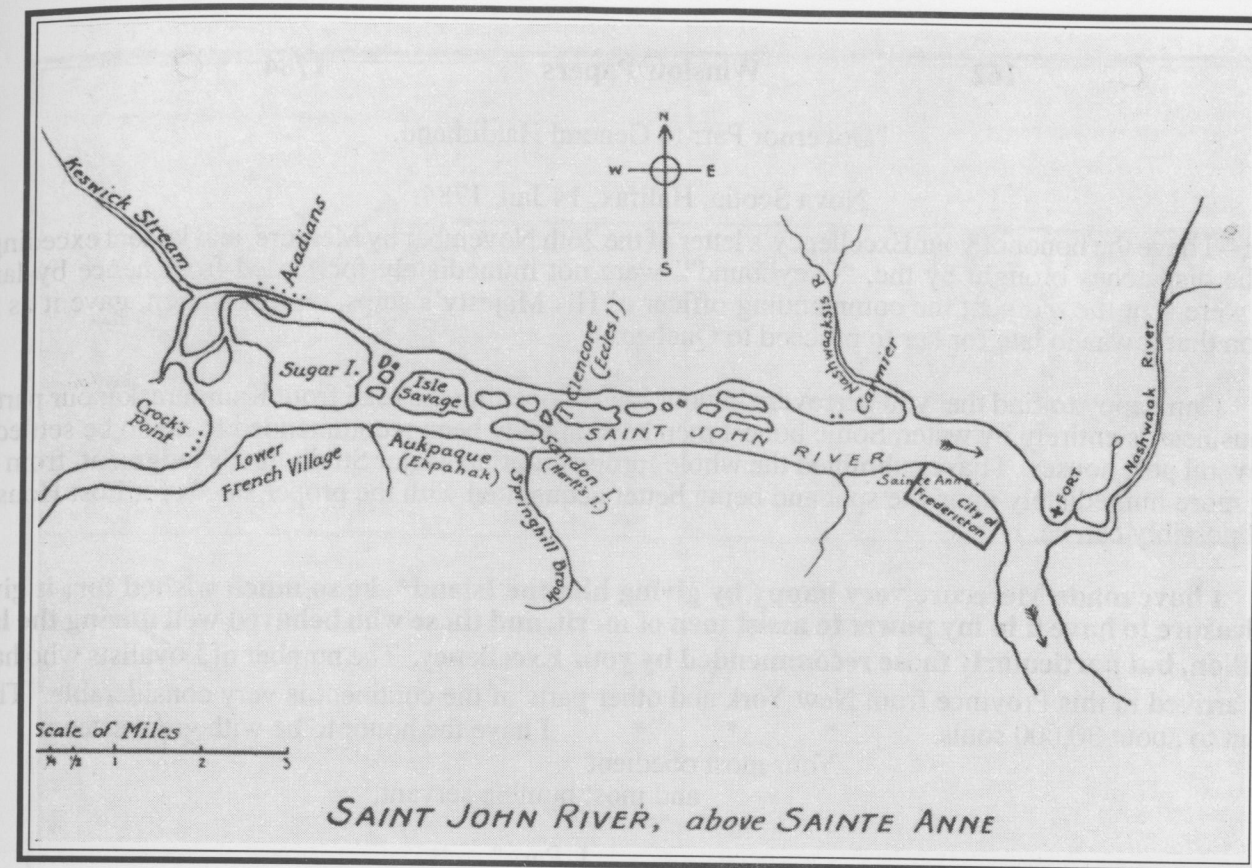
Your Excellency's most obedient
 and most humble servant,

Frederick Haldimand "

With the arrival of the New Brunswick United Empire Loyalists in 1783, thought of re-settling the Acadians at St. Anne du Pays Bas (near Fredrickton, NB) to a site further up the river may be seen in official communication which considered the move as "of mutual interest" to the British as well as the French. This letter may be found in W.O. Raymond's publication of the **Winslow Papers**.



Ganong's map of the Fredericton area shows at extreme left, "Mercure", "French Village" and "Bugweeet" island granted to Mercure cited in the previous official letter between Gen. Haldimand of Quebec and Gov. Parr of Nova Scotia. Mercure's biographical sketch may be found in the **Canadian Biographical Dictionary**.



This map of the same area, notes the location of Crock's Point at the extreme left. Jean-Baptiste Cyr, alias Crock, (1710-1785), was father to nine sons who eventually all settled in the Madawaska and Grande-Rivière areas of the French settlement. Ironically this map leaves out the references to the Mercure interests, with Bugweeet Island not even sketched in. At the point of the Nashwaaksis River, across from Fredericton, may be seen the name Cormier. Members of the Cormier family settled below the Mazerolle Grant area of 1790.

"Governor Parr to General Haldimand.

Nova Scotia, Halifax, 14 Jan. 1784.

Sir,— I have the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 26th November by Mercure, and lament exceedingly that the dispatches brought by the, "Greyhound" were not immediately forwarded from hence by land. They were sent the moment the commanding officer of His Majesty's ships, on this station, gave it as his opinion that it was too late for her to proceed to Quebec.

I am happy to find that you persevere in your idea of opening the road from Kamouraska; our part of that business is entirely by water. Some honest men have already been recommended to me to be settled at the several post houses. I have submitted the whole [proposition] to Major Studholme's judgment, from his being more immediately upon the spot and being better acquainted with the proper stages for Post Houses, than I possibly can be.

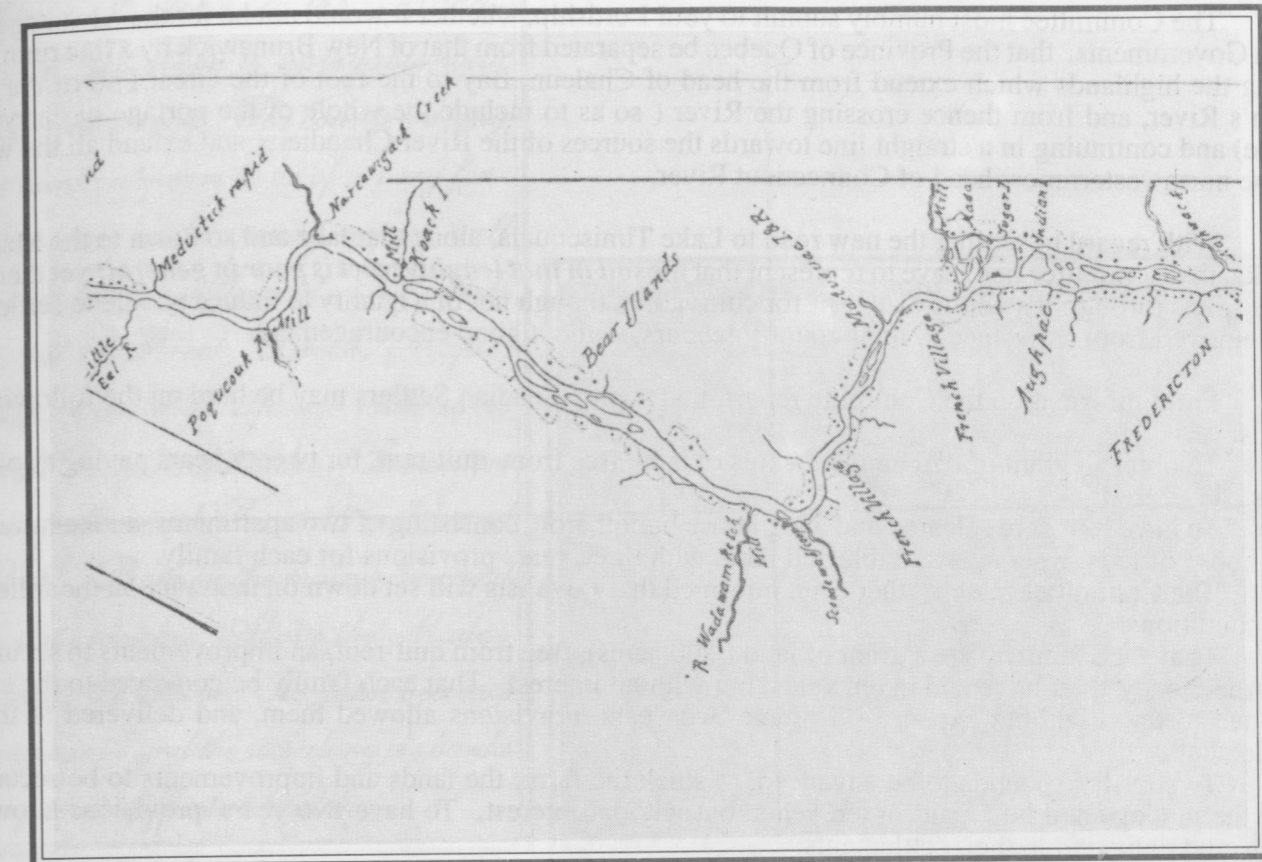
I have made Mercure very happy by giving him the Island* he so much wished for; it gives me pleasure to have it in my power to assist men of merit, and those who behaved well during the late Rebellion, but particularly those recommended by your Excellency. The number of Loyalists who have lately arrived in this Province from New York and other parts of the continent is very considerable. They amount to about 30,000 souls. * * * I have the honor to be with great esteem

Your most obedient
and most humble servant,

J. Parr."

* Bagweed Island, one of the Keswick group

An official letter speaks of a grant of an island to Mercure, the island shown on the previous map was completely eradicated from the sketch. Mercure, after settlement, ran into trouble with the British, if not the Acadians. Eliminating reference to the early settlement "agent" may reflect social changes in the new settlement.



Ganong's sketch of Sproule's 1787 map of the lower St. John, notes two French Villages and "Aughpac" sites of an Indian Mission in 1767 tended by Rev. Charles Bailly who created the record of Acadian presence there at that time. It is from this area that migration to Madawaska began after the petitions of 1785

"The Committee most humbly submit to your Lordship, whether it would not be for the advantage of both Governments, that the Province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick by a line running along the highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs Bay to the foot of the Great Fall of the St. John's River, and from thence crossing the River (so as to include the whole of the portage or carrying place) and continuing in a straight line towards the sources of the River Chaudiere, and extend all the way to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River.

"With regard to settling the new road to Lake Timiscouala, along that lake and so down to the Madawaska, the Committee beg leave to represent that the *soil in that lengthy tract is poor in general*; yet there's many parts through it's whole extent fit for cultivation, though not of a quality to induce people to settle so far removed from assistance in their country labours, without good encouragement.

"From information the Committe report, that some Canadian Settlers may be hard on the following terms:

"To obtain a grant of two hundred acres of land, free from quit-rent, for twenty years paying a sol de cons.

"To have four acres cleared and a log house built theron, consisting of two apartments, and to have an out-house of logs to serve as a stable and bare, with three years provisions for each family.

"The Committee have further been informed that Loyalists will set down on that tract on the following conditions:

"That each family have a grant of land (200 acres), free from quit-rent, an improvements to security that the money shall be repaid in ten years, but without interest. That each family be conveyed to the land allotted to them without expense. To have two years' provisions allowed them, and delivered to their settlements.

"Twenty-five pounds to be advanced, to stock the farm; the lands and improvements to be security that the money shall be repaid in ten years, but without interest. To have two years' provisions allowed them, and delivered to their settlements.

"*The lands from the mouth of Madawaska down to the Great Fall on the St. John's River are of a superior quality; it is therefore presumed that Settler would sit down in that part on less encouragement than is demanded.*

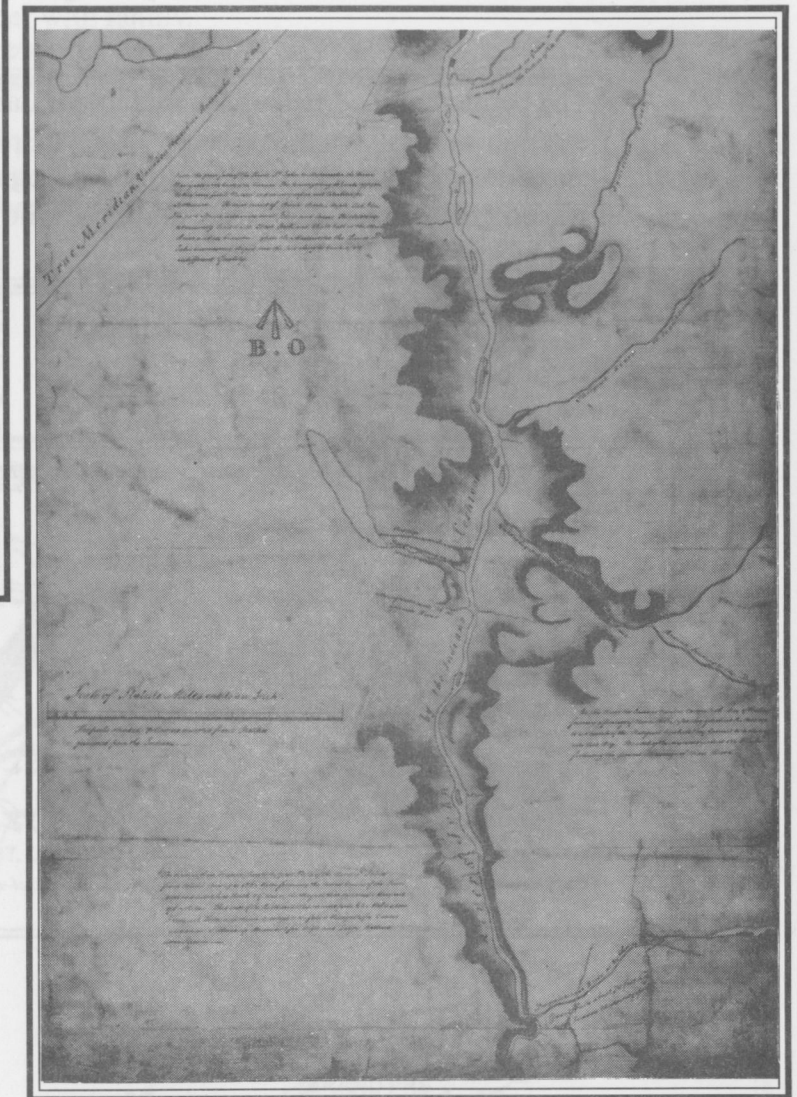
By order of the Committee

(signed)

Hugh Finlay, Chairman"

Hugh Finlay, Post-Master General of Quebec, corroborates Sproule's finding in 1787 that the Acadians chose the best land to settle on and that they initially settled on such lands below the Madawaska River outlet on the St. John River.

From the great falls of the River St. John, to the Madawaska, the river is navigable with boats and canoes. The country along it's banks appears to be of a very fertile nature and in every respect, well calibrated for settlement. The woods consist of Birch, Beech, Maple, Ash, Elm and Spruce with some small Pines and Alder. The waters are stocked with Trout, Perch, and Chubb. Both in the main river and in the branches. Above the Madawaska, the River St. John becomes very rapid and the soil along it's banks is of an indifferent quality.



Sproule's description of the Madawaska settlement in 1787 explains that lands above the Madawaska River and the St. John were of "indifferent quality". The Acadians accordingly chose the best sites for settlement, the largest of these being the "St. David flats" in present day Madawaska.

Joseph Daigle and 24 others (French Inhabitants) Ask Lands on the Madawaska - Madawaska.

The petition of the Madawaska settlers for Land Grants here is a two line entry in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, shown here as it appeared in Guy R. Michaud's "Premier Jansons de L'Histoire du Madawaska" in La Revue de la Société historique du Madawaska, Vol. Nos. 3 - 4 (Sept -Déc 1980) p. 26.

It. May be allowed to sell their present Improvements to the best Advantage with the Lands reserved for them, and Titles will be given to the Purchasers. - Mr. Mercur has Permission to settle the Petitioners on the Lands they may choose on the Madawaska and a Grant will pass in due Time for 200 Acres to each Head of a Family with the usual Front of 6 Rods.

The response to the Madawaska settlers' petition is contained in the Government Journal entry, as reproduced on p. 27 of the same article and journal cited.

The following map depicting the life trail of a Madawaska pioneer of 1785 summarizes the the early part of our complex history from the colonial experience in Acadia to the settlement of our region. For each date mentioned (except 1758) there exists a record.

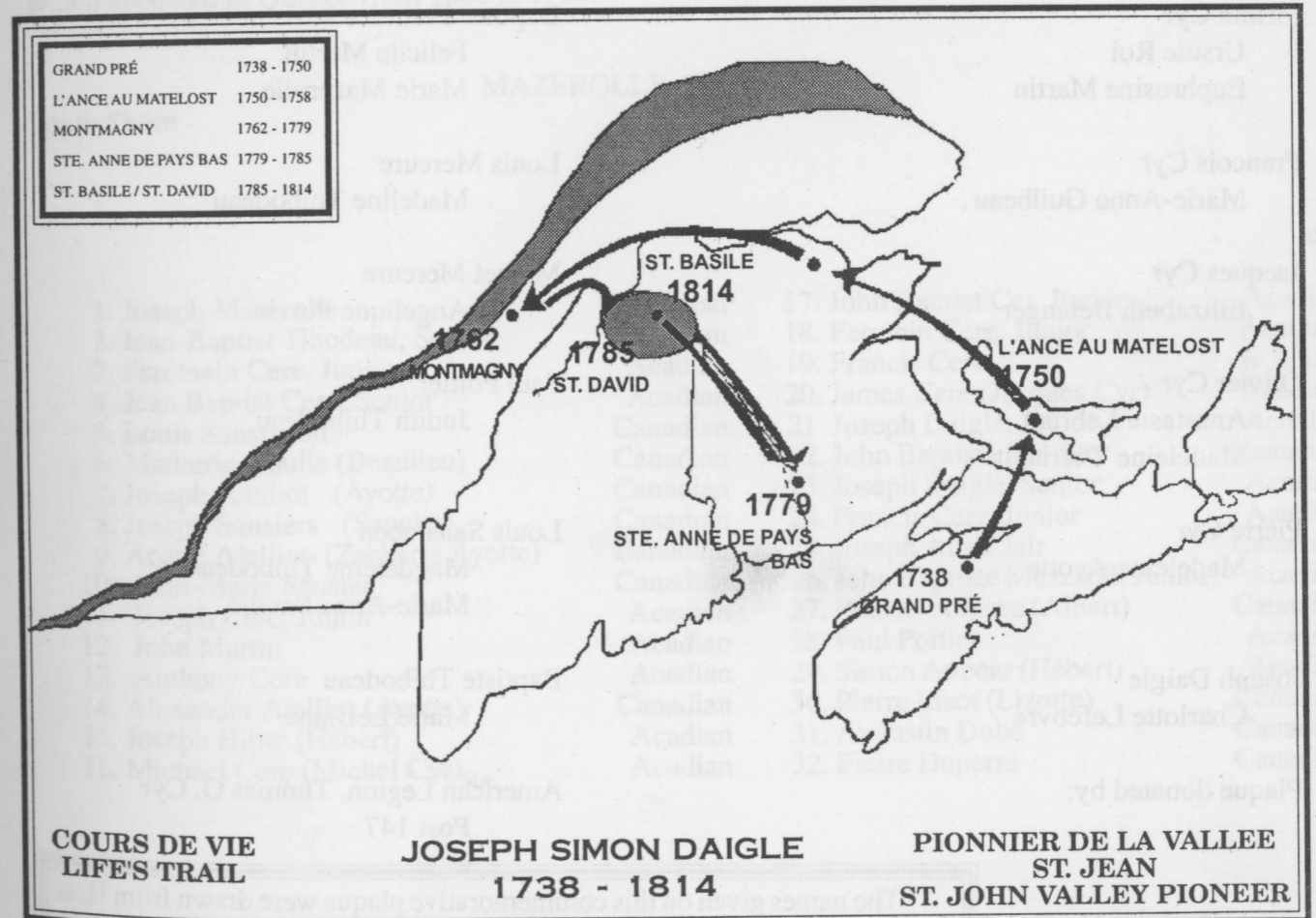
Joseph-Simon Daigle (1738-1814), an Acadian became the patriarch of the Daigle family here. From his two sons there developed a posterity still present in most towns of the St. John valley in Maine. Tradition tells us that Daigle raised the first "Acadian Cross" on these shores in 1785.

The map shows Joseph-Simon Daigle as:

- 1738 - An infant in Acadie.
- 1750 - A boy on Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island).
- 1758 - Flight from deportation in the forest.
- 1762 - Marriage of a young man during refuge in Quebec.
- 1779 - Return to Acadie of a young father with family.
- 1785 - Migration to Madawaska with teenage sons
- 1814 - Burial as a grandfather of an Acadian family.

While in refuge in the province of Quebec at Montmagny, Joseph Simon Daigle married firstly to Marguerite Guilbeau, an Acadian refugee like himself. The church register at Montmagny yield the baptismal record of six Daigle children born there before Marguerite Guilbeau died prematurely.

Joseph-Marie Daigle	b. 14 Sept. 1763	d. 3 May 1839 St. Basile, N.B.
Pierre Daigle	b. 29 May 1765	d. 6 May 1767 Montmagny, QC.
Marguerite Daigle	b. 29 May 1765	d. 9 Aug 1841 St. Basile, N.B.
M. Angélique Daigle	b. 6 Feb. 1767	d. 4 June 1768 Montmagny QC.
Jean Baptiste Daigle	b. 6 Feb. 1767	d. 23 June 1848 St. Basile, N.B.
M. Joseph Daigle	b. 4 Mar. 1769	d. 19 Nov. 1846 St. Basile, N.B.



According to Major Guilford Studholme, commandant at Ft. Howe at St. John, N.B. in 1783, Joseph-Simon Daigle had then been a resident of the lower St. John River region 14 years. In the interval Daigle had returned to Montmagny, QC.-where he re-married in 1775 to Charlotte Lefebvre (1739-1839), a Canadian, who followed him to Madawaska. By the time the family moved to Madawaska (1785), his eldest son was twenty-two years old and his youngest child, a daughter, was sixteen.

Similar maps might be drawn for each of the pioneer families of Madawaska. In 1985 at the Bicentennial of the original settlement, the Madawaska Historical Society unveiled the Acadian Cross Monument bearing the names of the pioneers who initiated the Acadian Settlement of 1785.

From the St. David monument

1785
Acadian Cross Historic Shrine

En Honneur De Nos Pionniers

In Honor of Our Pioneers

Alexandre Ayotte Charlotte Saucier	Joseph Daigle, fils/son Theotise Cyr
Antoine Cyr Genevieve Violette	Joseph Duperre
Firmin Cyr Ursule Roi Euphrosine Martin	Baptiste Fournier Felicite Martin Marie Mazerolle
Francois Cyr Marie-Anne Guilbeau	Louis Mercure Madeline Thibodeau
Jacques Cyr Eilizabeth Belanger	Michel Mercure Angelique Potvin
Olivier Cyr Anastasie Lebrun Madeleine Theriault	Paul Poitier Judith Thibodeau
Pierre Cyr Madeleine Ayotte	Louis Sansfaçon Magdeleine Thibodeau Marie-Anne Savoie
Joseph Daigle Charlotte Lefebvre	Baptiste Thibodeau Marie LeBlanc
Plaque donated by:	American Legion, Thomas O. Cyr Post 147

The names given on this commemorative plaque were drawn from Hon. Jonathan Odell's list of Acadian petitioners of 1785. Jonathan Odell was the Solicitor-General of New Brunswick at the time.

Marie Pierre-Jean 1729-1821 was mismatched here with Joseph Cyr. She was the spouse of Louis Sansfaçon. Joseph Cyr's spouse was Marguerite Blanche Thibodeau (d. 27 March 1810 aged about 72 years.)

These memorial crosses were erected at the directive of Msgr. Ernest Lang, late pastor of St. Basile 1949-1970. He culled his list from the early St. Basile, N.B. church records. Birth years given are often calculations from ages given in the death records at St. Basile.

Acadian names from this listing are: Babin, Cormier, Cyr, Daigle, Godin, Hébert, Landry, Martin, Mazerolle, Poitier, Savoie, Theriault, Thibodeau and Violette.

Canadian Names from this listing are: Albert, Ayotte, Beaulieu, Belanger, Dumont, Duperre, Fournier, Gagné, Grandmaison, Guimond, Lefebvre, Lizotte, Mercure, Paradis, Pierre-Jean, Potvin, Saucier, Sirois, Soucy, Tardif.

Accordingly, the Canadian families bore down on the Acadian settlement here shortly after its founding. Some Acadian-Canadian associations such as Cyr-Ayotte and Martin-Fournier had already been formed in the Acadian refugee years in Quebec nearly thirty years before the Madawaska settlement was initiated in 1785.

Acadian names are those which appeared in Nova Scotia from 1632 to 1755. Canadian names are those which appeared in Quebec from 1608 to 1763.

MAZEROLLE GRANT, 1790

South Shore

1. Joseph Mazerolle	Acadian	17. John Baptist Cer, Junior	Acadian
2. Jean-Baptist Tibodeau, Senior	Acadian	18. Fermain Cere, Junior	Acadian
3. Feremain Cere, Junior	Acadian	19. Francis Cere	Acadian
4. Jean Baptist Cere, Senior	Acadian	20. James Cere (Jacques Cyr)	Acadian
5. Louis Sansfaçon	Canadian	21. Joseph Daigle, Junior	Acadian
6. Mathurin Boule (Beaulieu)	Canadian	22. John Baptiste Fournier	Canadian
7. Joseph Aielliot (Ayotte)	Canadian	23. Joseph Daigle, Senior	Acadian
8. Joseph Sausiers (Saucier)	Canadian	24. Francis Cere, Junior	Acadian
9. Acarie Aielliot (Zacharie Ayotte)	Canadian	25. Joseph Aux Clair	Canadian
10. John-Marie Sausier	Canadian	26. John Baptiste Muzeroll, Junior	Acadian
11. Joseph Cere, Junior	Acadian	27. Francis Alberre (Albert)	Canadian
12. John Martin	Acadian	28. Paul Poitier	Acadian
13. Anthony Cere	Acadian	29. Simon Aubear (Hébert)	Acadian
14. Alexander Aielliot (Ayotte)	Canadian	30. Pierre Lisot (Lizotte)	Canadian
15. Joseph Hiber (Hébert)	Acadian	31. Augustin Dubé	Canadian
16. Michael Cere (Michel Cyr)	Acadian	32. Pierre Duperré	Canadian

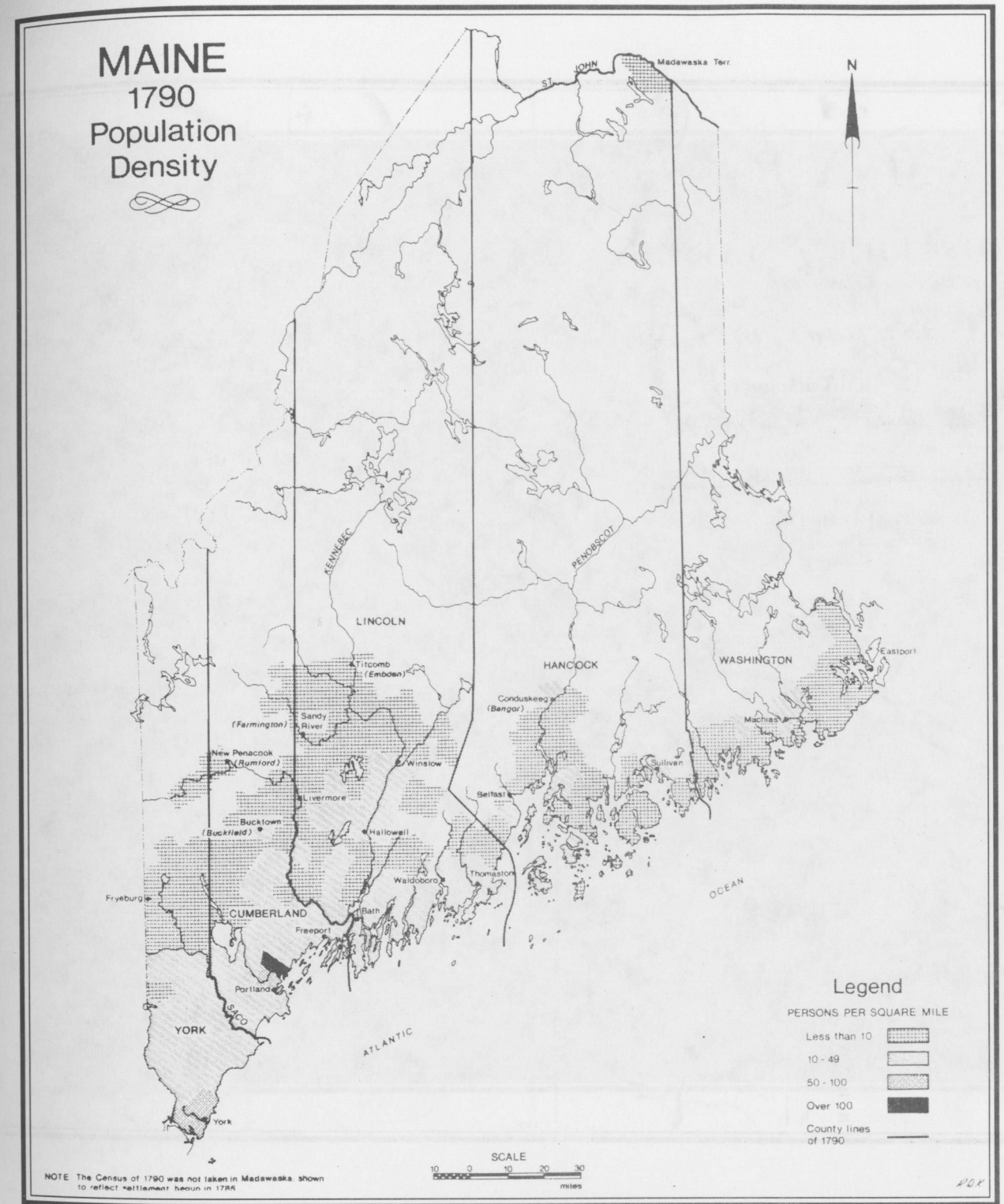
In this early land grant (1790) all grantees occupied lots between the outlet of La Rivière-Verte (Green River) and the islands of the land now occupied by Acadia School in Madawaska, Maine just below the outlet of the Madawaska River into the St. John River. The next grant (The Saucier Grant) issued in 1794 granted lots down river from these from Green River to Grand River. Accordingly before 1794 all settlers on the St. John River were settled below the Madawaska River.

Of these 32 initial grantees in the Mazerolle grant of 1790, thirteen were Canadian, 19 were Acadian. Of the thirteen Canadian grantees the following married wives from Acadian families:

Canadian native	Acadian wife
Louis Sansfaçon	Madeleine Thibodeau
Joseph Ayotte	Marie Martin
Zacharie Ayotte	Marie Cyr
Alexander Ayotte	Marie Rose Cormier
Jean-Baptiste Fournier	Felicite Martin
Pierre Lizotte	Marguerite Cyr
Pierre Duperré	never married
Canadian native	Canadian wife
Mathurin Beaulieu	Marie Gueret-Dumont
François Albert	Marie Paradis

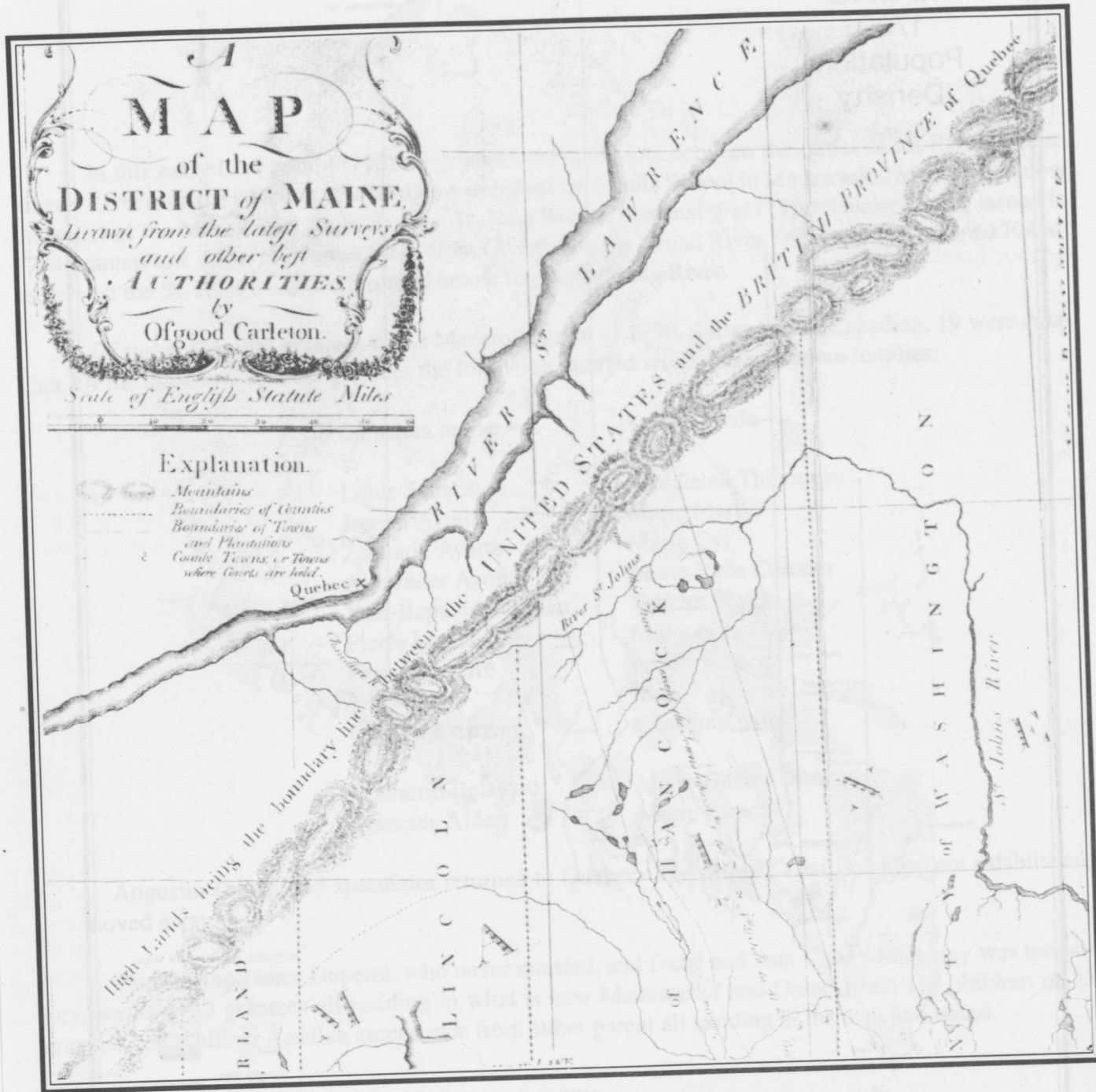
Augustin Dubé: land speculator returned to Quebec. Joseph Aux Clair: identity not established, moved away.

Eliminating Pierre Duperré, who never married, and Dubé and Aux Clair whose stay was temporary, we have 29 grantees all residing in what is now Madawaska and Grand Isle. The children of 25 grantees could affirm Acadian ascendance from either parent all residing in the area just stated.

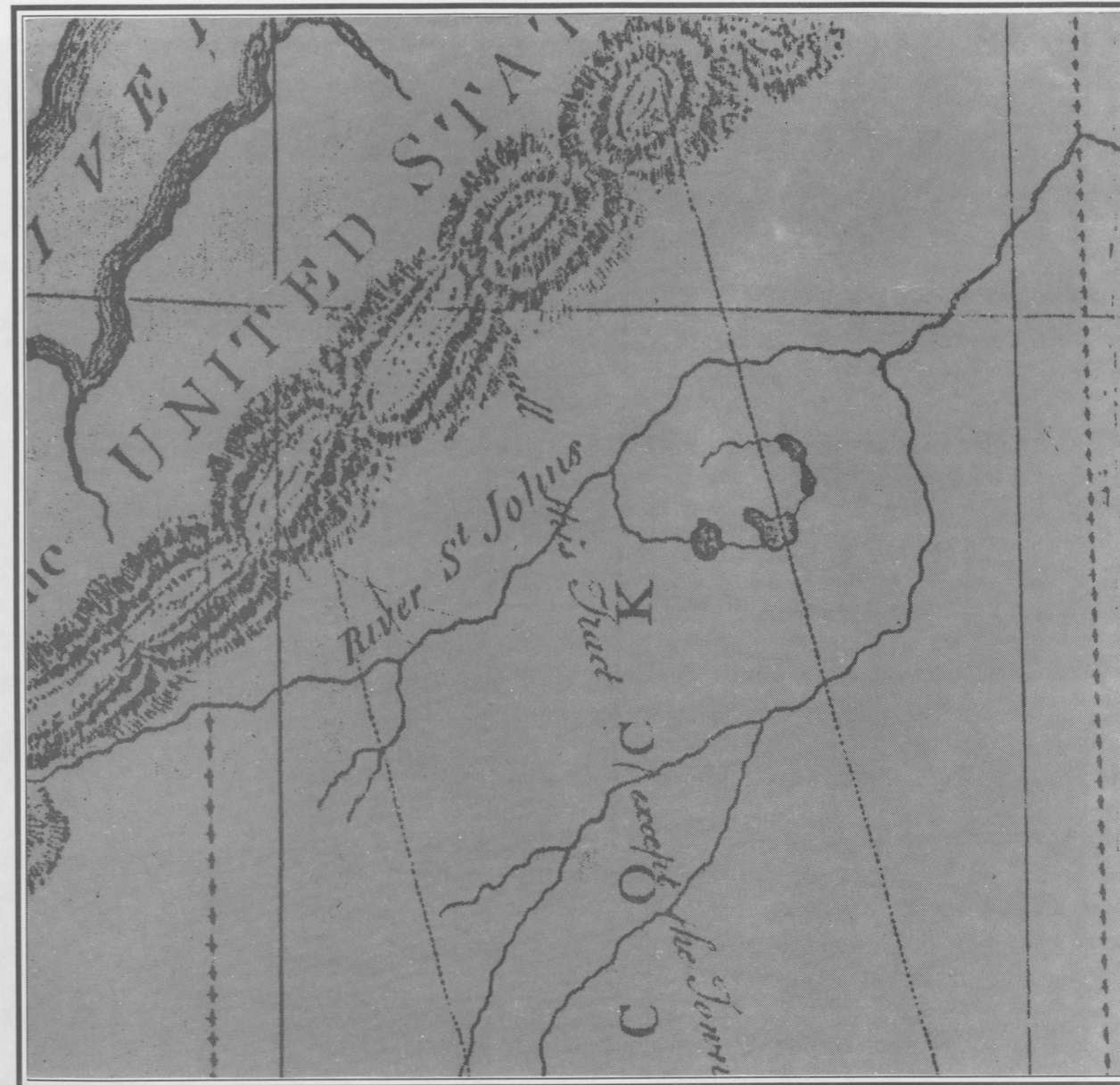


This map from **Maine's American Bicentennial Atlas (1976)** shows how the population distribution was at the time of the Mazerolle Grant to the Madawaska settlers. The American population lay south of what is now Bangor.

Source: Morris, Gerald E. and Kelly, Richard D. *Maine Bicentennial Atlas An Historical Survey*, Portland, Maine: Maine Historical Society, 1976, Plate Nineteen. (With Permission of Maine Historical Society)



This 1790 Osgood Carleton map shows the American perspective in which coastal Maine was well known, (and mapped) but the interior, being less well known, and with the Eagle Lake Chain of Lakes, there being, but poorly mapped. Yet this was the year that the Acadians received their land grant from the Province of New Brunswick.



Detail of Osgood Carleton's 1790 map showing imprecise outline of the Eagle Lake Chain of Lakes. Accurate cartography of the area would await the arrival of military surveys of 1843.

Text of the land grant of 1790. Reserved to the king were mineral rights and pine trees from lots otherwise granted to the occupants.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of GREAT-BRITAIN, F

shall come, GREETING: KNOW ye, that We, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion... GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of GOD, of GREAT-BRITAIN, F...

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'No 226'.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of our Province of New Brunswick, WITNESS our truly and well beloved Thomas...

ANCE, I. J. IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these Presents

have given and granted, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant unto Joseph... IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these Presents...

And in the year of our said Majesty's said Majesty's... IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these Presents...

New Brunswick

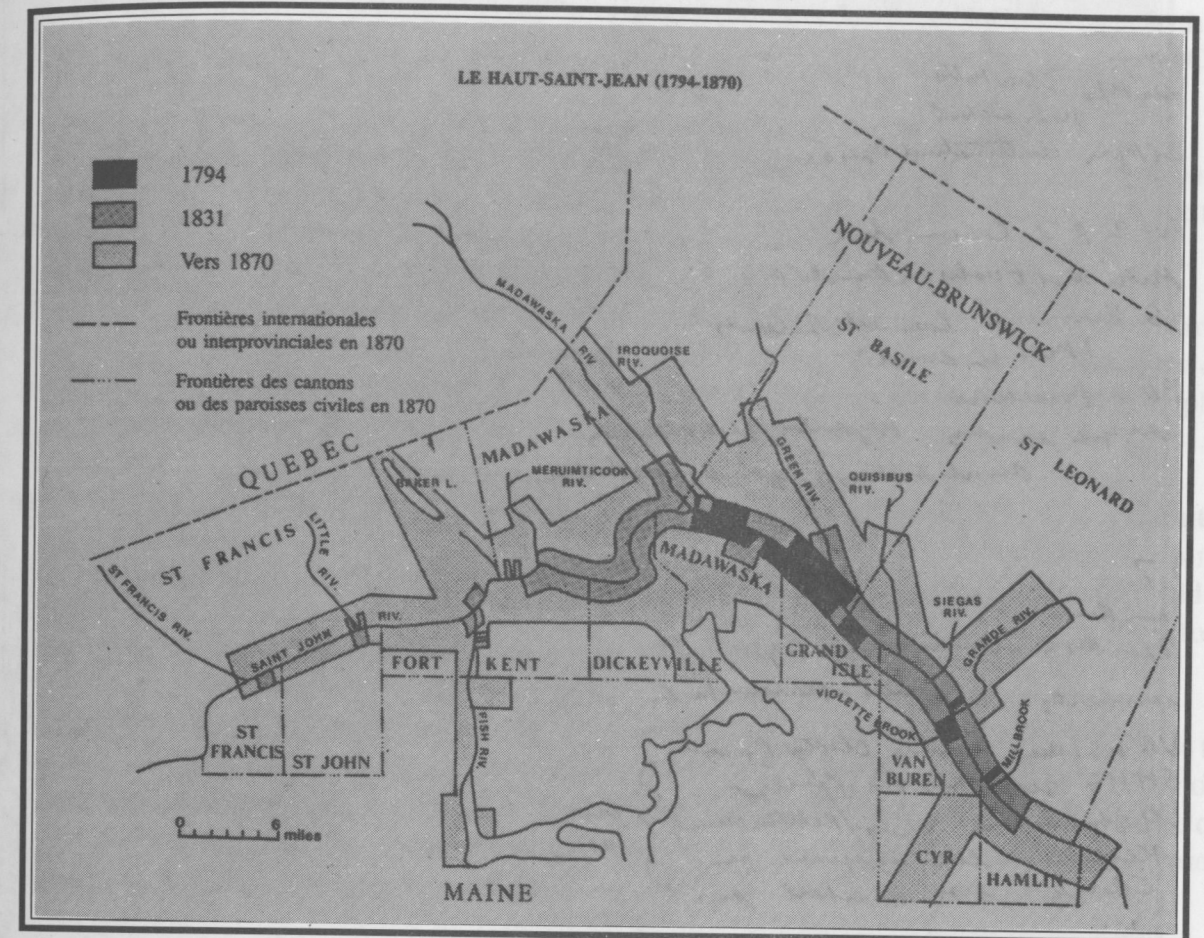
GEORGE THE THIRD, By the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETINGS: Know ye that We, of our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for Us, our heirs, and successors, go give and grant unto Joseph Muzerolle, John Baptist Thibideau Junior, Fermain Cire, Junior, John Baptist Cire, Junior, Louis Sanfason, Mathurin Boule, Joseph Aiellote, Joseph Saussiers, Accarrie Aiellote, John Marie Saussier, Joseph Cire, Junior, John Martin, Anthony Cire, Alexander Aiellote, Michael Cire, John Baptist Cire, Junior, Firmin Cire Senior, Francis Sire, James Sire, Joseph Daigle Junior, John Baptiste Fournier, Joseph Daigle Senior, Francis Cire Junior, Joseph Auxclair, John Baptist Muzerolle Junior, Francis Albere, Paul Portier, Simon Aubert, Pierre Lisot, Augustin Dube, Etienne Tibideau, Joseph Tibideau, John Baptist Tibideau Junior, Antoin Gagnie, Joseph Simong, Alexander Cire, John Vassour, Pete Cire, Paul Cire, Joseph Daigle junior, Joseph Daigle Junior, John Baptiste Daigle, Maria Margaret Daigle, Olivier Cire, Thomas Costin, Alexis Cire, Joseph Mercure, Michael Mercure, Jean Tardif and Louis Mercure, in severally unto each of them and severally unto their respective heirs and assigns, fifty one several lots or plantations of land being part of seventy-four lots or plantations comprehended within two certain tracts or divisions of land containing in the whole sixteen thousand, seven hundred and nine acres more or less with the usual allowance of ten percent for roads and waste the said two tracts of land or divisions, lying and being within the district of Madawaska and the County of York, and abutted and bounded as follows, to wit the first tract or division beginning at a marked birch tree standing on or near the southwesterly shore of the bank or shore of the River St. John nearly opposite the discharge of the River Verté, Thence from said tree running by the magnetic media fouth forty-five degrees west, one hundred sixty-five chains and twenty-five links or until it meets the upper or northwesterly line of the lot number three in the division. Thence along the said line of the said lot north forty-five degrees and sixty-one chains, thence north forty-five degrees west four hundred and twelve chains, twenty-five links or until it meets the lower or southwesterly line of lot twenty-seven in the division, thence along the said line of lot twenty-seven forty-five degrees forty-six chains, thence north forty-five degrees forty-six chains, thence north forty-five degrees west one hundred and sixty-one chains fifty links or until it meets the prolongation of the rear or southwesterly line of lot thirty-seven. South forty degrees west fifty-one chains or until it meets the prolongation of the rear or southwesterly line of lot number thirty-eight granted to Pierre Duperré, thence along the said prolongation north forty-five degrees west eleven chains and seventy-four links or until it meets the lower or southeasterly line of lot numbered thirty-eight, thence along the said southeasterly line of said lot north forty-five degrees east one hundred and sixty-nine chains and sixty-nine links or until it meets the southwesterly bank of the River St. John aforesaid, thence along the said bank or shore following the several courses down stream to bounds first mentioned or until it meets a line running North forty degrees east, by the magnet there from, containing in the whole of the first tract or division eight thousand three hundred and seventy one acres more or less with the usual allowance of ten percent for roads or waste, the above mentioned tract or division being divided in thirty-seven lots or plantations numbered from one to thirty-seven inclusive together with five spaces reserved for roads to communicate with the back land, each of said spaces measuring four poles in breadth and running parallel to the sidelines of each of the reserved spaces or roads are expressed and described on the plan hereunto annexed - Unto Francis Cire, Junior, the lot numbered thirty, containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, unto Joseph Aux Clair, the lot numbered thirty-one, containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, unto the said Joseph Muzeroll, Junior, lot numbered thirty-two, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, unto Francis Albere, lot thirty-three, containing one hundred and eighty-three acres, unto Paul Potier, lot numbered thirty-four, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres, unto Simon Aubear, lot numbered thirty-five, containing two hundred and fifty-two acres, unto Pierre Lisot, lot numbered thirty-six, containing one hundred and eighty acres, and unto Augustin Dubé, the lot numbered thirty-seven, containing one hundred and eighty acres being all in the first division above described.

Unto Etienne Tibedeau, Junior, the lot numbered one, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres, unto Joseph Tibedeau, the lot numbered two, containing two hundred and twenty acres, unto John Baptist Tibedeau, Junior, lot numbered three, containing two hundred and seventy acres, unto Antoine Gagnie, lot A, containing two hundred and seven acres, unto Joseph Simong, lot numbered four, containing two hundred eleven acres, unto Alexander Cire, the lot numbered five, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres, John Vassour, lot number six, containing two hundred and nine acres, unto Peter Cire, lot numbered seven, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres, unto said Joseph Daigle, Junior, the lot numbered twenty-five, with the island in front containing ninety-one acres, unto Jean-Baptist Daigle, lot numbered twenty-six, with the island in front, containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, and lot seventy-seven, containing one hundred and sixty-four acres, unto Maria Marguerite Daigle, the lot numbered twenty-eight, containing one hundred and eighty acres, unto Oliver Cire, the lot numbered twenty-nine, containing two hundred and ten acres and the lot numbered thirty, containing two hundred and thirteen acres, unto Thomas Costin, lot thirty-one, containing two hundred and thirty-one acres, unto Alexis Cire, the lot numbered thirty-two, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres, unto Joseph Mercure, the lot thirty-three, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres, unto the said Michael Mercure, the lot numbered thirty-five, containing two hundred and twenty-four acres, unto Jean Tardif, the lot numbered thirty-six, containing two hundred and fifty-one acres, unto the said Loius Mercure, the lot numbered thirty-seven, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres being all in the second division above described in severally unto each of them, and in severally unto their respective heirs and assigns forever they the said several and respective grantees and their severl and respective heirs....

The second tract or division beginning at a marked maple tree standing on or near the northeasterly bank or shore of the River St. John about four chains above the mouth or discharge of the River Verte aforesaid, thence from the said maple tree running by the magnet needle north forty-five degrees east one hundred and sixty one chains of four poles each. Thence north forty-five degrees west seventy-four chains or until it meets the lower southeasterly line of lot number four in this second division, thence along the said line of lot number four, north forty-five degrees east forty-six chains, thence north forty-five degrees west four hundred and three chains until it meets the upper or northwestern line of lot number twenty-seven in the second division, thence along the said line of lot number twenty-seven south forty-five degrees west one hundred and eighty-one chains or until it meets the northeasterly bank or shore of the River St. John, aforesaid about six chains above a marked birch tree, thence along the northeasterly bank or shore following its several courses down stream to the first mentioned bounds of this second division, or until it meets a line running south forty-five degrees west therefrom, containing in the whole eight thousand three hundred and thirty acres more or less with the aforesaid usual allowances, The above described second tract or division being divided into thirty-seven lots or plantations numbered from number one to number thirty-seven.

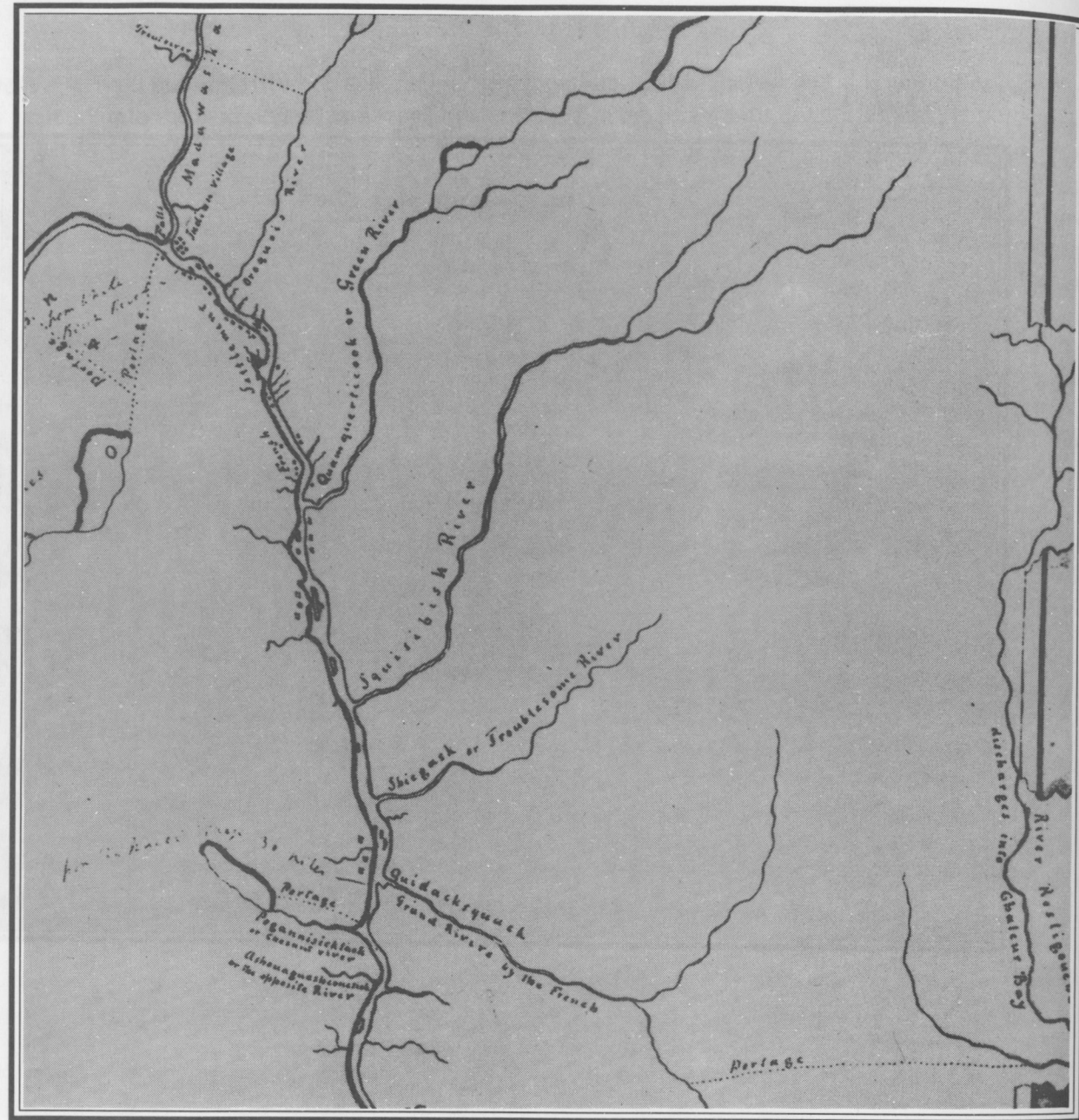
Both inclusive with two lots described A and B together with five spaces reserved for roads to communicate with the back lands, each of said space measuring four poles in breadth and running parallel with the side lines of the adjacent lots and contents of each of said lots comprehend with the said second tract or division together with the respective situations of each of the said five reserved spaces or roads as expressed and discussed in the annexed plan, being partly improved and partly wilderness land and both such shape, form and marks ans appear by the actual ----- thereof made under the direction or our Surveyor General of said province of which survey the said annexed plan is a representation, together with all woods under woods limber and timber trees, lakes, ponds, fishing waters, watercourses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and heriditments whatsoever belonging or in any wise appurtenant together with the priviledge of hunting, hawking and fowling in and upon the same and mines and minerals saving and reserving nevertheless to us our heirs and successors all white pine trees if any such shall be growing thereon and also saving and reserving unto us and our heirs and successors all mines of gold, silver copper, lead, and coals.

To have and to hold the said fifty-one several lots or plantations of land and all and singular other premises hereby granted unto the said several and respective grantees in the lots shares quantities and proportions as follows, that is to say to Joseph Muzeroll the lot number one containing two hundred acres, unto John Baptist Tibedeau, Senior, lot number two containing two hundred and twenty-three acres, unto Firmun Cire Junior, the lot number three containing two hundred and seventeen acres, unto John Baptist Sire, senior, lot numbered four containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, unto Louis Sansfaçon lot numbered five containing two hundred and seventy acres, unto Mathurin Boulle, lot numbered six, containing two hundred and fifty-three acres, unto Joseph Aiellot, the lot numbered seven, containing two hundred and fifty-two acres, unto the said Joseph Saussiers, the lot numbered eight, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, unto Accarie Aillott, the lot numbered nine, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres, unto John Marie Saussiers, the lot numbered twelve, containing one hundred and sixty acres, unto the said Joseph Cire, Junior, the lot numbered thirteen, containing two hundred and two acres, unto the said John Martin, lot numbered fifteen, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres, unto the said Anthony Cire, the lot numbered sixteen, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres, unto the said Alexander Aillot, the lot numbered seventeen, containing two hundred and thirty acres, unto Michael Cire, the lot numbered twenty-two, containing two hundred and twelve acres, unto Joseph Baptist Cire, the lot numbered twenty-three, containing three hundred and forty-six acres, unto the said Firmun Cire, Senior, the lot numbered twenty-four, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, unto the said Francis Cire, the lot numbered twenty-five, containing two hundred and eighty-one acres, unto the said James Cire, lot numbered twenty-six, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres, unto Joseph Daigle, Junior, lot numbered twenty-seven, containing two hundred and forty-six acres, unto John Baptiste Fournier, the lot numbered twenty-seven, containing two hundred and thirty-one acres, unto Joseph Daigle, Senior, the lot numbered twenty-nine, containing two hundred and twenty-three acres,



A modern scholar's map bears evidence of growth and development of Madawaska from the center of the map (presently the Madawaska-Grand Isle region) outward easterly (to Van Buren) and westerly (to St. Francis).

Permission granted: Beatrice Craig, University of Ottawa



The second area of settlement has been called Grand Rivière settlement. Note the newer settlements are drawn with larger blocks or rectangles to emphasize their contrast with the earlier initial settlement above the Green River as was shown on Sproule's map of 1787. This settlement is attributed to the Cormiers, Theriaults, Thibodeaus and Violettes. The Cormiers and Theriaults settled in lower Grand Isle (facing the island on the map) while Joseph Cyr, François and Augustin Violette took lots facing the Grand River.

[HAZEN & WHITE TO FRANKLIN]

FORT HOWE, 23rd March, 1782

Dear Sir,--Since our last we have been at Maugerville viewing the masts &C., &C. Mr. Peabody hath cut down and procured as many sticks as could be expected under the disadvantage of having the other Contractor at his elbow.

You will find inclosed Mr. Hayes acct & certificates of the number and sizes of sticks on the banks trimmed four square fit for rafting they have about 120 more fell, many of which cannot be got out this season.

Mr. Peabody sett off the 14th Inst. to view a Glade of Pines on the Grand Lake, about 40 miles distant from Mr. Simonds house, where he hath a number of men to work. His intention is not to cut any but what can be bowsed out where they will float in the Spring freshets. No doubt but what he will be able to compleat our Contract by that method by time limited tho' under many disadvantages.

The French people at Kanibikashes have about 100 sticks cut; they say shall be able to get out & bring here this Spring about 40 sticks. the others they can get out in Summer. Pork, beef & corn is very scarce and dear, the two former not to be Bot. Have ingaged what wheat and Indian corn we could on the River. Mr. Baxter is here with his family, and appears to be in distress. Please to let him have forty Pounds on our acct.

Davidson expects to have 200 sticks out this season, and near as many more cut in the woods he gives the people larger price for sticks (and takes,them at Maugerville or elsewhere afloat) than we give Mr. Peabody delivered here. Mr. Baxter is in search after land; we wish your advice to him if we had not better take our tract with him. I shall write you by Archibald in a few days. We must have two or three hundred Pounds in cash here by the first safe conveyance.

Your&, & c.,

HAZEN & WHITE.

Hon. Col. Michael Francklin.

The Violettes and Theriaults of the second migration to the upper St. John Valley resided in the Kennebecassis area of southeastern New Brunswick before migrating north by 1792. In 1782 the Acadians of that area were described as driving pine down the Kennebecassis River to markets in St. John operated by Hazen & White.

12

1782

To His Excellency Thomas Carleton Esq
Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's
Province of New Brunswick &c &c &c

The Petition of Oliver Tibode Son
Joseph Lavoie Son & Francis Violet
Sons

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners are descended from
the early Settlers of Acadia at the time it was under
the Dominion of France and have been educated in
the Roman Catholic persuasion

That they are at present Inhabitants of
a place called the French Village on the little
Kennebecasis where they possess small Lots of
Two Hundred Acres each

That your petitioners are incumbered
in the large Families for whose settlement on lands
they look forward with much anxiety and it is
their earnest wish to see them settled and not then
on Lands of their own which they cannot expect in
the part of the Country where they now dwell

That your Petitioners are informed that
Government offer encouragement in lands to such
Persons as shall settle high up the River St John

which your petitioners are desirous of doing not only
in order to obtain such lands for their Families but
as they may have the assistance of a Priest in
the performance of the rites and ceremonies of their
Religion and the superintendance of their Childrens
Education

That having always demeaned themselves
since the capture of Acadia to Great Britain as
faithfull, peaceable and industrious Subjects & Settlers

Your Petitioners humbly pray that
Lands proportioned to the Numbers of
their Families may be granted to them &
their Children a bit whereof is annexed
at a place called the Madawascas
between the River St John & the River
de Vert on the River St John

And Your Petitioners as in
Duty bound shall ever pray &

The Mark of

Oliver Tibode Son

The Mark of
Francis Violet

The Mark of
Joseph Lavoie Junr for
his Father Joseph Lavoie
Senr

Witness
My hand
&c

A 1782 commercial record showing the account of Francis Violet (later settler at Grand Rivière) with Hazen & White of St. John. Acadians of that area served not only as river drivers, bringing in pine masts to the British market, but also provided their dike building skills to dike the marshlands near St. John.

A 1789 petition of Oliver Tibode (Thibodeau), Joseph Lavoie (Lavoie) and Francis Violet help us note the structure of the second migratory wave.

Oliver Tibodo's Family consist of

Oliver Tibodo Sen.	
His Wife & 3 Sons named	
Oliver	Aged 23 Years
Gregory	21
Thomas	20
Paul	19
Joseph	15
Francis	9
George	8
Barthol	6
And three Daughters	Total 13

Joseph Tarrick himself & Wife & 6 Sons

Joseph	21
Edward	19
William	15
Francis	14
Simon	12
Lawrence	8
Four Daughters	Total 12

Francis Violet himself & Wife & 6 Sons

Augustine	15
Francis	15
Charles	14
Walter	12
Lewis	10
William	9
Alexander	3 Mo.
Seven Daughters	Total 14

In the whole 39

Oliver Tibodo's acc^t
to Hazen & White

1801		
Octob ^r 27	To 2 Baskety fish on 15 th	1-10-00
	1 miter Pan of 1 2 ditto on 24 th	5-00
June	1 S ^t lot for Flow Stone 19 th - on 4 th	1-4-3/4 2-14-00
July 4	To 1 Matt 20 th 18-5 th 2 miter 3/4	1-0-4
	Wadler of 17 th Tanning 3/3 2 Cutters 2/6	7-00
	12 byrons G ^l off out. 1 st Jackett 10/9	1-0-9
	1 2/3 doz 2 Buttons on 1 st June 9 th	4-1
	3/4 yd ^l blue cloth	16-10 th
	1 Quert Room of 2 yd ^l Plannel on 5 th 6	15-00
	4 Quert Room on 3 rd maily off 24 th	19-9
	1 Sartute Coat of 6 plates on 2 nd 6	2-15-00
	5 th W ^l on 7 th	3-10
	50 2 1/2 doz ^l by for Hazen	0-17-00
July 20	To 1 Baskety fish	15-00
1809	To Balance for fish (say salmon)	2-11
Feb. 25	To 1 st part mition 6/	
27	To 2 nd part mition 6/	
	To discount on 2 1/3	7-9
	Jean Baptiste Tibodo	13-15
	Respectfully	15-00
	Sum carried forward	26-17-3/4

A 1789 petition of Oliver Tibado (Thibodeau), Joseph Tarrio (Therault) and Francis Violet help us note the nucleus of the second migratory wave.

Francis Violet Dr.

1702
 Feb 24 To 144 1/2 Head 219 L 12:6
 March 16 To 1/2 Hat 3/6 Mel 3/3 13:3
 27 Whine 5/1 Corn 6 5:6
 Apr 1 To 1/2 Whine 4/1/2 Indigo 7
 20 2 Gallons Mel 15/1 L 6/1 1:1
 12 Monday 4/1 L 6/3 Sugar 9 15
 22 3/4 1 Bantlett 15/1 Char 15/1 4:3
 30 6/1 Hat 12/6 5/16 Iron 15/1 7:10
 1703
 Feb 24 To 1/2 Hat 5/6 L 13
 12 Paper 2/6 1/2 Gumbet 3:2
 1 Gallon Rum 15/1 1/2 16:0
 1 Hat 10
 2:2 10
 1703
 Jan 4 Cr. By M. Hayes L 10
 18 10 27

Fort Moresby
 1703 & Receipt

1703
 March 18 1/2 Hat 10
 1/2 Hat 10
 1/2 Hat 10
 1/2 Hat 10

Francis Violet

To Hozer & White

June
 To 1 White Tail Tobacco = 4:~
 1701
 To 1/2 Cur 1/2 9:2 3:~ 7:~
 1702
 To 1/2 Cur 2/2 1/2 12:2
 1703
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 1:2:6
 1 Large Hat 4/2 10:~
 6 Hats 1/2 2 1/2 1:~
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 16:6
 12 Symply 1/2 10:~
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 15:3
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 3:2
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 12:6
 1 Bottle 1/2 1/2 5:9
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 5:5
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 6:2 1/2
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 3:1 1/2
 1 Surtout Coat 1:15
 1 3/4 1/2 Ribbon 2:11
 1 3/4 1/2 Bag 0:9
 1 Surtout Coat 35/ 1/2 2:0:1
 1/2 Cur 1/2 1/2 11:10:9
 Sum Carry forward = 11:17:9

Sum Carry forward



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1785.

ST. JOHN : Printed byCHRISTOPHER SOWER, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at this printing office, Dock Street.

The newspaper was a four-column, 10 x17 weekly issue. The following notice gives some idea of the early postal facilities in the Province:

POST OFFICE.

Letters. will be delivered every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. A mail will be made up for Frederickton every aleternate Wednesday.

Chris Sower
Postmaster

St. John, N. B, 1st May, 1787.

In 1790 Christopher Sower purchased from Mr. Tabideau, at Hammond River, 300 acres of land, and shortly after, 700 acres adjoining. His place, which he named Brookville, has in recent years been occupied for the purposes of the Provincial Stock farm. In 1878 one of the Tabideau descendants from Madawaska visited the place, and while there expressed a wish that the old burial plot of the French on the farm might not be disturbed. Christopher Sower erected a double log two story house for a residence and printing office.

A reference to Acadian sale of their Hammond River land (at Kennebecasis) to English immigrants.

Three pages of the heads of families named in the 1820 U.S. Census identifying Acadians and Canadians. Acadians here are the sons of parents originating in Nova Scotia (Acadie) while Canadians are sons of parents originating in the Province of Quebec. While intermarriage had taken place between the two groups it is still possible at that time to distinguish the origins of either group. The finding here is that the relationship was 5 to 1 in favor of the Acadians in the area originally settled below the outlet of the Madawaska River, but the ratio reverses 4 to 1 in favor of the Canadians in the area settled above the Madawaska River outlet on the St. John. Acadians had taken the best land first and later immigrants, the Canadians, were left with what Sproule described as "land of indifferent quality" and Findlay called: "not of a quality to induce people to settle so far removed..."

The Acadian families were large and there were many of them. There were 39 Cyrs, 27 Thibodeaus, 16 Violettes, 13 Therriaults, 12 Martins, 11 Daigles, 6 Mercures and 6 Cormiers. The majority of the Canadian settlers had lately arrived, many of them during the last three or four years. Most of these had very small families; some were young adventurers who were unmarried. By intermarriages the community has in the course of time become inseparably blended. When Deane and Kavanaugh visited Madawaska a distinct line of cleavage was in evidence. The Canadian families most numerous represented at the time were 18 Ouellettes, 15 Michauds, 12 Alberts and 10 Pelletiers. The Cyr family in Madawaska is now said to form one-twelfth of the community.

Most of the Canadian founders of Madawaska came from Kamouraska, Temiscouata, L'Islet and a small part of Rimouski County, and chiefly from the following centers: St. André, Rivière Ouelle, and L'Isle-Verté. The Acadians who settled at Madawaska came chiefly from the settlements on the lower St. John a few miles above Fredericton. Others, including the Thibodeaus and Violettes, came from a small French settlement at Hammond River, near Kennebecassis. Of the Acadian founders of Madawaska the Cormiers, Cyrs, Daigles, and Heberts came from Beaubassin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, the Martins from Port Royal, the Mercures and Therriaults from L'Isle St. Jean (or Prince Edward Island), the Violettes from Louisbourg and the Mazerolles from Rivière Charlesbourg.

W.O. Raymond

Here is another perspective from the 1820 U.S. Census printed in full in my book, **The Story of Germain Dubé of Hamlin**, pp. 90-93. Notes in parenthesis are my own.

Background	Head of Family	Running Count	Acadian	Canadian	Other
Acadian	Francis Violet	1			
Acadian	Alvey Tibedore	2			
Acadian	Joseph Markure	3			
Canadian	Henry Turdey			1	
Acadian	Joseph Somphishaw	4			
Acadian	Susan Tibedore	5			
Canadian	Jeremiah Dubey			2	
Acadian	Loron Sear	6			
Acadian	Isaac Violette	7			
Acadian	John Violette	8			
Acadian	Alexander Violette	9			
Canadian	John Miresheir (Michaud?)			3	
Canadian	Peter Peltihey			4	
Acadian	Charles Martin	10			
Acadian	John B. Martin	11			

'Canadian Bartholomew Burgoin (son of Acadian: Godin) 5

Acadian	Andrew Martin	12
Acadian	Belon Martin	13
Canadian	Bartis Morris	6
Canadian	Charles Bolio	7
Acadian	Peter McCure	14
Canadian	Jereman Morio	8
Acadian	Bazell Martin	15
Acadian	David Crock	16
(All the previous resided in the Grande Rivière settlement)		
Acadian	Larisom Violet	17
Acadian	Lewis Sumpheysaw	18
Acadian	Francis Carney (Cormier)	19
Acadian	Francis Tareo	20
Acadian	Simon Tareo	21
Acadian	Peter Camio (Cormier)	22
Acadian	Oliver Tibedore	23
Acadian	Augustus Violet	24
Acadian	Francis Violet	28
Canadian	John B. Parser	9
Acadian	Greguire Tibedore	26
Acadian	Paulet Tibedore	27
Acadian	John B. Gavah (Grivois?)	28
Acadian	Augustus Gavah	29
Acadian	Phinney Stephendo (Firmin Thibodeau)	30
Canadian	Benjamin Versier (Vassuer) his mother was Acadian, Landry	
Acadian	Joseph Tarrio	31
Acadian	Lawrence Tarrio	32
Acadian	Phermah Dusset	33
Acadian	John B. Tibedore, Jr.	34
Acadian	George Tibedore	35
Acadian	Betis Tibedore	36
Acadian	Joseph Tibedore	37
Acadian	John B. Tibedore	38
Canadian	Lario Belfley (Bellefleur)	11
Canadian	Nicholas Pelchey	12
???	John Betuke	(1)
Acadian	Alexander Crock	39
Acadian	John B. Tibedore, Jr	40
Acadian	Lewis Stephed (Thibedeau)	41

The central portion of the St. John Valley (Madawaska-Grand Isle region,) evidenced at 5:1 ratio in favor of the Acadians over the Canadians.

Canadian Henry Versier (Married to Acadian, Rosalie Thibodeau)

Acadian	David Tibedore	42
Acadian	Michael Tibadore	43
Acadian	Peter Crock	44
Acadian	John Betis Tibedore, 3d.	45

Acadian Betis Lewsure (said to be Baptiste, Le Sourd (deaf))
 Acadian Joseph Lewsure (is this Lausier?, Canadian?)

Acadian	Francis Tibbedo	48
Acadian	Jeremiah Crock	49

(The above resided in the Grand Isle, Green river area)

Canadian?	Harris Laushiere (Lausier?)	14
Acadian	David Cyer	50
Canadian	Charles Advet (Ayotte?)	15
Canadian	Peter Duperre (Came here in 1783)	16

Canadian Peter Lezart (Came here in 1783) m. Marie Cyr 1794, 16,,

Acadian	John Betisiere	51
Acadian	Christopher Cyer	52
Acadian	Joseph Cyer	53
Acadian	John Batis Dogle	54
Acadian	Chrisost Cyer	55
Canadian	Joseph Adyet (Ayotte)	17
Acadian	Xasrie Cyr	56

(These families resided in the present Madawaska area)

(The following families resided above the Madawaska in the "upper settlement". Note the change in proportion of Canadians to Acadians.)

Back ground Head of Family Running Count Acadian Canadian

Acadian	Joseph Dagle	57	
Acadian	Demeque Dagle	58	
Canadian	Michael Babtert		18
Acadian	Chrystatine Martin	59	
Canadian	Michael Man (Morin)		19
Canadian	Vincent Albert		20
Canadian	Germanis Sawuire (Saucier)		21

Canadian	Clement Sausiere	22	
Canadian	Joseph Michaud	23	
Acadian	Isaac Violet 3d.	60	
Canadian	Firmen Nadard	24	
Canadian	Gumain Debe	25	
American	Nathan Baker (at Baker Brook, N.B.)		Am.1
American	Colemarkee Chrint (???)		Am.2
Canadian	Joseph Mashaw (Michaud)	26	
Canadian	Jeremy Jermer	27	
Canadian	Paul Markee (witness at Baker trial 1828)	28	
Canadian	Joseph Albare	29	
Canadian	Levy Clare	30	
Canadian	Joseph Nedow	31	
Acadian	Mermeit Dogle	61	
Canadian	Josph Pelkey	32	
Canadian	Ran Pelkey	33	
Canadian	Jarom Mario	34	
Canadian	Vason Bare (Vincent Albert)	35	
Canadian	Barnun Bushierre (Boucher, Bouchard)	36	
???	Jeremy Joshia		
???	Batis Joshia		
???	Ely Neeheson		
Canadian	Clemon Shimon	37	
Canadian	Joseph Mashaw (Michaud)	38	
American	John Harford		Am.3
Canadian	John Hitchambow (Archambault)	39	
Canadian	Lewis Leebore (Labrie? Labbe?)	40	
Canadian	Paul Marquis	41	
Canadian	Gruino Chasse	42	
Canadian	Joseph Michaad	43	
Canadian	Abert Albert Jr.	44	
Canadian	Alare Ann L. Clare	45	
(We now come down to the St. Basile [north shore area].)			
Acadian	Josphe Martin	62	
Acadian	Simon Martin	63	
Canadian	Joseph Albert	46	
Acadian	Elecis Cyr	64	
Acadian	Joseph Cyr	65	
Canadian	Benjamin Nedard	47	

West of the Madawaska River outlet into the St. John River, the ratio reverses itself and becomes 4:1 in favor of the Canadians over the Acadians.

1820 U.S. CENSUS
Heads of Households in 1820 U.S. Census, Madawaska Parish

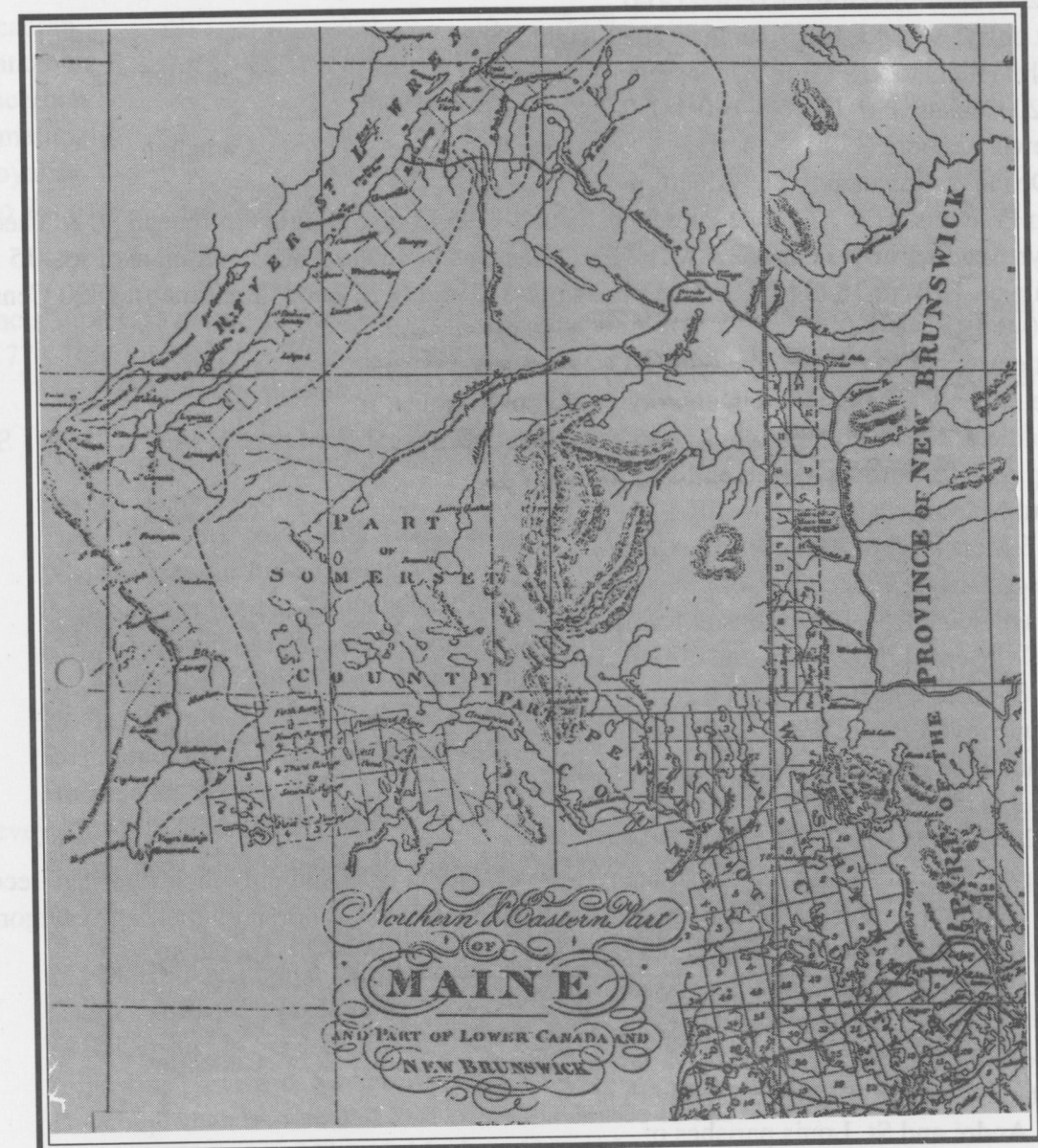
Acadian	78	58%
Canadian	45	35%
Uncertain	8	6%
American	2	1%

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1. | Francis Violet (François Violette) | Acadian |
| 2. | Alevey Tibedore (Eloi Thibodeau) | Acadian |
| 3. | Joseph Markure (Joseph Mercure) | Acadian |
| 4. | Henry Turdy (Henri Tardif) | Canadian |
| 5. | Lewis Willett (Louis Ouellet) | Canadian |
| 6. | Joseph Somphisaw (Joseph Sansfaçon) | Acadian |
| 7. | Susan Tibedore (Toussaint Thibodeau) | Acadian |
| 8. | Jeremiah Dubey (Germain Dubé) | Canadian |
| 9. | Loron Sear (Hilarion Cyr) | Acadian |
| 10. | Isaac Violet | Acadian |
| 11. | John Violet | Acadian |
| 12. | Alexander Violet | Acadian |
| 13. | John Miresheir (Jean-Marie Cyr) | Acadian |
| 14. | Peter Peltihey (Pierre Pelletier) | Canadian |
| 15. | Charles Martin | Acadian |
| 16. | John B. Martin | Acadian |
| 17. | Bartholomew Burgoin (Barthélemi Bourgoin) | Acadian |
| 18. | Andrew Martin | Acadian |
| 19. | Belone Martin | Acadian |
| 20. | Bartis Morris (Baptiste A Maurice Sirois) | Canadian |
| 21. | Charles Bolio (Charlemagne Beaulieu) | Canadian |
| 22. | Peter McCure (Pierre Mercure) | Acadian |
| 23. | Jereman Morio (Germain Moreau) | Canadian |
| 24. | Bazell Martin (Basil Martin) | Acadian |
| 25. | David Crock (David Cyr) | Acadian |
| 26. | Larison Violet (Hilarion Violette) | Acadian |

27.	Lewis Sumpheyshaw (Louis Sansfaçon)	Acadian
28.	Francis Carney (François Cormier)	Acadian
29.	Frederic Tareo (Frederic Theriault)	Acadian
30.	Simon Tareo (Simon Theriault)	Acadian
31.	Peter Camio (Pierre Cormier)	Acadian
32.	Alexandre Camio (Alexis Cormier)	Acadian
33.	Oliver Tibedore (Olivier Thibodeau)	Acadian
34.	Augustus Violet (Augustin Violette)	Acadian
35.	Francis Violet	Acadian
36.	John B. Parser (John B. Parent?)	Canadian
37.	Greguire Tibedore (Gregoire Thibodeau)	Acadian
38.	Paulet Tibedore (Paul Thibodeau)	Acadian
39.	John B. Gavah	???
40.	Augustus Gavah (Augustin Gagné)	Acadian
41.	Phinney Stephendo (Firmin Thibodeau)	Acadian
42.	Benjamin Versier (Benjamin Levasseur)	Canadian
43.	Joseph Tarrío (Joseph Theriault)	Acadian
44.	Lawrence Tarrío (Laurnet Theriault)	Acadian
45.	Phermah Duset (Firmin Doucette)	Acadian
46.	John B. Tibedore, Jr. (John B. Thibodeau, Jr.)	Acadian
47.	George Tibedore (George Thibodeau)	Acadian
48.	Betis Tibedore (Baptiste Thibodeau)	Acadian

This is a summary identification of residents as Acadian or Canadian. The back-up document ascertaining each case is found in the larger complete work.

Americans after the Northwest ordinances (1784, 1785, 1787) sub-divided land into square townships. Here we see the result of early surveys made before 1820. The map notes the presence of "French settlement" in the Madawaska region as well as "Indian Village" near the Madawaska River outlet.



Hale's map of New England shows American interests inching north along the East line of the State, with townships surveyed up to the disputed territory. Note the acknowledgement of both French and Indians with wording of such on the St. John River. Even in visiting the French at the time of the census left the Americans geographical knowledge of the lakes area imprecise. The enumerators were not surveyors. Accurate knowledge of the area had to await the arrival of military engineers to map the area with precision.

107. Clemo Shimon (Clement Saucier? # 64?) Canadian
1820 Census: F-2-0-1-1-0-1/2-1-1-0-1 At entry # 64 in J. MacLauchlan 1833, Right Bank.
Note; Deeds speak of Clement Saucier and of Clement Saucier, second.
108. Joseph Mashaw (Joseph Michaud) Canadian
See # 86 1820 Census: F-2-1-1-2-1-0/3-0-0-1-0
109. John Harford American
Martha McKenny American
1820 Census: 0-2-0-0-0-1/ 0-2-1-0-0
At entry 387 in J. MacLauchlan 1833, Right Bank.
110. John Hitchambow (Jean Archambault) Canadian
1820 Census: F-2-1-0-1-0-1/ 0-1-1-0-1
111. Lewis Leebore (Louis Albert) Canadian
(Deane & Kavanaugh (T. Albert p. 399).
s/o François A. & M. Anne Paradis b. 3 June 1795 Louise Daigle d/o Joseph D. & Thectiste
Cyr Acadian m. 5 Feb. 1822 (M.1 - F.91) She was b. 1 Dec. 1800. Grantee of lot -15 in St.
Hilaire, N.B. in 1848 (R. Dionne pp. 341 & 342 and N.B. Land Grant map). 1820 Census: 2-
1-0-0-1-0/ 0-0-1-0-0
At entry 384 in J. MacLauchlan 1833, Left Bank
He appears in D-K, 1831 in entry next to Paul Marquis, Jr. (T. Albert p. 399).
Maine & Mass. granted him Lot 15 & 16 West of range 7 in Maine on July 12, 1845. See Vol.
4 p. 253 for further Action on this lot.
112. Paul Markee (Paul Marquis SR.)(1763-1845) Canadian
b. 6 Mar. 1763 at Kamouraska, Qc. s/o.
Joseph. M. & Françoise Côté. m. 1st to
Magdeleine Roy-Desjardins at Kamouraska
QC. 1 Sept. 1790. He m. 2nd 26 Jan. 1807
At St André, Kamouraska, Qc. to
Genevieve Leclerc d/o. Louis L. &
Madeleine Chevalier. Paul d. at Ste. Luce
26 Jan. 1845 aged 84.
1820 Census: F-2-2-2-2-1-1/ 0-3-0-0-1
14 people in the house. Since so many were Canadian born and only their marriage records
can be found in the area it becomes difficult to identify the children by their age categories.
113. Gruino Chasse (Germain Chasse)(1769-1821) Canadian
s/o. Jean Chassé & Angélique Asselin
b. 4 Aug. 1769 at Kamouraska, Qc.
Thecle Bourgoin d/o J.B. B. & M. Anne
Albert m. 8 Feb. 1796 recorded both at
St. André and St. Louis parishes of
Kamouraska (Proulx pp. 29 & 24, and
pp. 46 & 39. He died 19 April 1821 aged 55
Deane & Kavanaugh (T. Albert p. 399)
speak of Eli Janette m. to widow
Chassé. Marie-Thecle married Jean-Elie
St. Louis (Mazerolle) at St. Basile
7 Jan. 1824. She d. at St. Luce 21 April

The basis of our conclusion on the proportion of Acadians to Canadians is derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census of 1820. In each case, the head of household is identified by other records (Church and land record) which serve to certify the identity of the family and from thence their origin. The next few pages are a sample of the back-up data found to underlie each ascertainment.

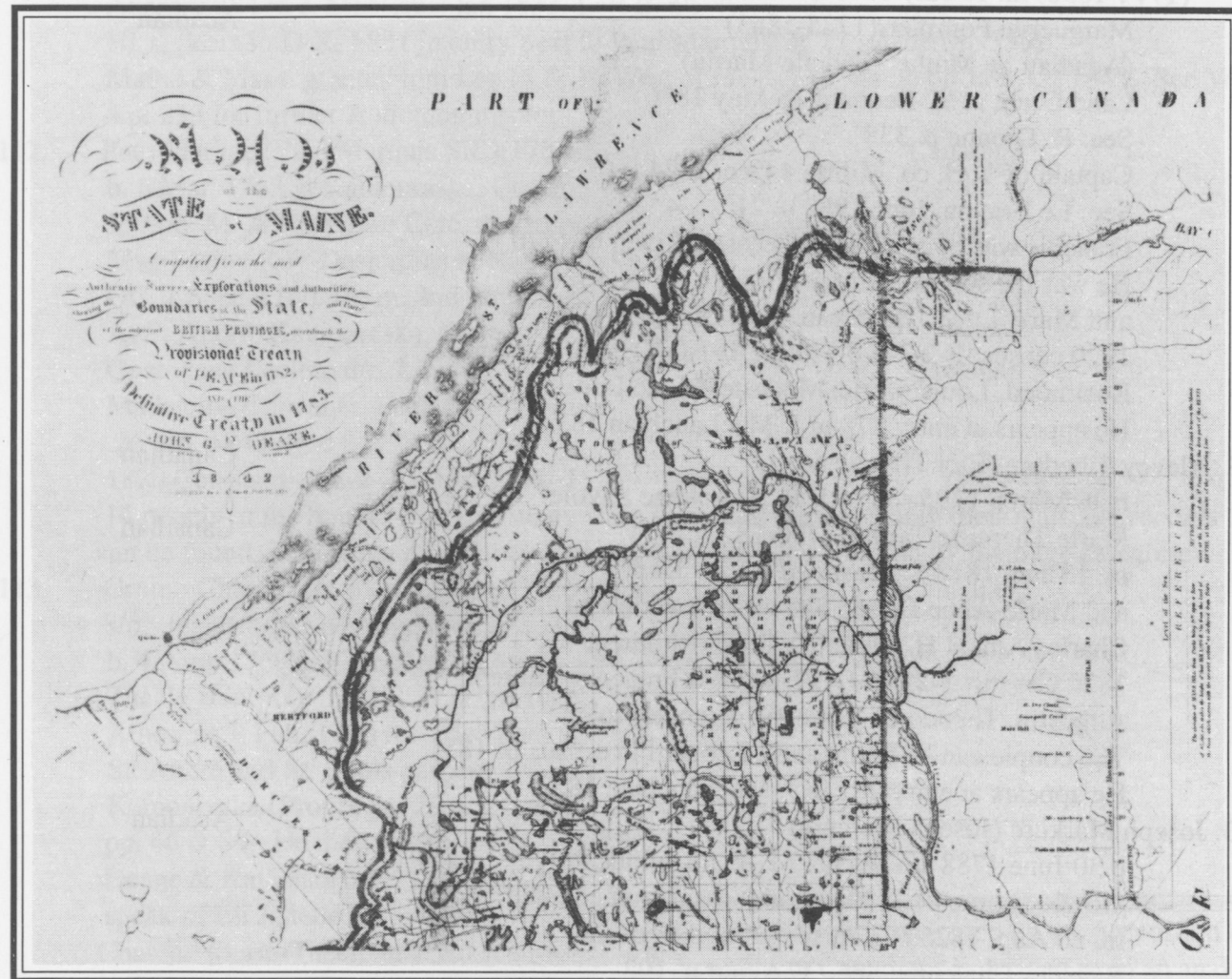
1820 U.S. CENSUS

Heads of Households in 1820 U.S. Census, Madawaska Parish

	Heads Only	Spouses
Acadian	86 58%	58 42%
Canadian	53 35%	36 26%
uncertain	75%	39 28%
American	2 1%	2 1%
Loyalist	0 0%	1 -1%
No Spouse(# 3, 69)		2 1%
	148	138

1. Francis Violet (François Violette) Acadian
(1774-1856) m. 19 July 1803 St. Basile
Marguerite Fournier-(1785-1863) Acadian
(Acadian by Mother, Felicite Martin)
Land Grant at St. Leonard 16 May 1826
See: R. Dionne p. 338
Captain of York co. Militia 4 Dec. 1824
See: Le Brayon, June 1980 p. 21
François was born at Kennebecassis River in 1770
He was the son of François Violette (1744-1824)
and Marie Luce Thibodeau m. at Ecoupag, N.B.
1820 census: F-2-2-0-0-1-0/1-2-0-1-0 (Desiré, Benoni,
Rosimond, Louis/Marie, Modeste, Marie Luce.
He appears at entry 278 in J. MacLauchlan 1833.
2. Alevy Tibedore (Eloi Thibodeau) Canadian
b.26 March 1795 son of J. B. T. & Anne Savoie
Marie Theotiste Tardif (1790-1871) Canadian
m. 13 Jan. 1818 St. Basile, d/o Jean Tardif
and Marie-Anne Dubé. She was the widow of
Charles Amant H. Violette with six children.
1820 Census: 3-2-0-1-0-0/1-0-0-1-0(François, Laurent,
Augustin, Theodore, Xavier/Venerande Violette.
The couple can be found at St. Leonard in census of 1851.
He appears at entry 281 in J. MacLauchlan 1833.
3. Joseph Markure (Joseph Mercure) Acadian
b.30 June 1788 s/o Michel M. & Angélique Potvin.
Single at time of 1820 census, so wife not counted.
m. 30 Aug. 1825 to Louise Letourneau of the
Baie des Chaleurs. See. T. Albert p. 102

4. Henry Turdy (Henri Tardif) Canadian
 S/o of Jean Tardif & Marie-Anne Dubé Canadian
 Scholastique Saucier (1793-1822)
 d/o of Henri Saucier & Charlotte Mignier
 m. 28 April 1812 St. Basile
 1820 Census: F-3-0-0-01-0/2-0-0-1-0(Amable, Louis,
 Alarie/Mathilde, Scholastique
 Listed at entry 236 in J. Maclauchlan 1833.
 Listed at St. Leonard, N.B. in census of 1851
 Census says He arrived here in 1792
5. Lewis Willett (Louis Ouellet) Canadian
 b. 4 Aug. 1768 Kamouraska, QC.
 Genevieve Cyr b. 25 Mar. 1773 Acadian



Map outlining "Madawaska" as incorporated by the Maine Legislature in 1831. The major portion of this claim would eventually be ceded to the British in 1842.

Abstract of Madawaska River Lot 138

Oct. 10, 1790 N. 226 Vol. 2: 275 George III to François Alber
 Aug. 7, 1806 York Co. No. 1019 Francis Alber to Anselme Alber
 Sept. 7, 1807 York Co. No. 1045 Anselm Alber to Simon Aibere
 Grist mill privilege
 July 12, 1845 (Locate record Maine & Mass. to Anselme Albert
 in Augusta) Lot 138 T. 18 R.4, T. 18 R.5.

June 15, 1852 N. Aroos. Reg. Anselme Albert to Luc Albert
 Vol. 2 p. 207 Lot 138 - 84-33 Acres in T. 18 R. 4

129.81 Acres in T. 18 R. 5

From here the farm may easily be abstracted from Luc Albert to Elmo Albert and Albert Farms of today.

Sample page of the larger work showing an abstract of land from the original British grantees to the first American grantee a generation later.

HANCOCK PLANTATION

On March 15, 1831 the Governor of Maine, Samuel E. Smith approved "An Act to incorporate the Town of Madawaska, That summer William D. Williamson of Penobscot county issued a blank warrant for the town's first meeting. Maine agents, Deane & Kavanaugh brought the warrant north in July 1831 and filled in the name of Walter Powers to act as constable. An attempt to organize the town took place on Aug. 20, 1831 but British magistrates Francis Rice and Leonard R. Coombs intervened in the proceedings.

A second meeting was called on Sept. 12 to vote in the State election. Barnabas Hunnewell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock were arrested as a result of the meeting and hauled off to visit the inside walls of a Fredericton jail. From that point on the organization of the town covering all of the St. John Valley above the falls seems to have been put on the back burner.

On 23 Oct. 1840 at a special session of the Maine Legislature, Hancock Plantation was written into law. This organization took place under the Wild Cat Election law which authorized the organization of unincorporated places for election purposes and nothing else. The Maine Senate Report No. 8 of 1858 reports Hancock plantation as encompassing an area six by twenty-two miles, covering thirteen hundred square miles.

From U.S. Census records, which recorded 592 people, we note that residents of the area presently in Fort Kent & Wallagrass were listed as being in Hancock Plantation. The Aroostook Pioneer of May 23, 1858 notes the organization of Township 18 Range 7 (presently half of Fort Kent) was organized as the plantation of "Winterville" with William Dickey occupying the moderator's chair, the positions of assessor, treasurer and school committee member. However we have not been able to confirm this reported action in State records. (Note that T.18. R.7 is Fort Kent, not present day Winterville).

The challenges which grew out of the State Senate race between John McCloskey, R-Houlton and William Dickey, D. Fort Kent (Hancock Plantation) led to the re-organization of Maine's plantation law. Under the law adopted in 1859 plantations would be restricted to single townships. A township is a surveyor's measure, generally six by six miles or roughly 22,000 acres. That action put the old Hancock Plantation out of business as T. 18 R. 7 was re-organized as Fort Kent Plantation a status it had from 1859 to 1869. The present east half of Fort Kent, T.18 R. 6 was organized as Daigle Plantation.

In summary Fort Kent was in:

Town of Madwaska, Penobscot County 1831-1839

Town of Madawaska, Aroostook County 1839-1840

Hancock Plantation 1840-1858

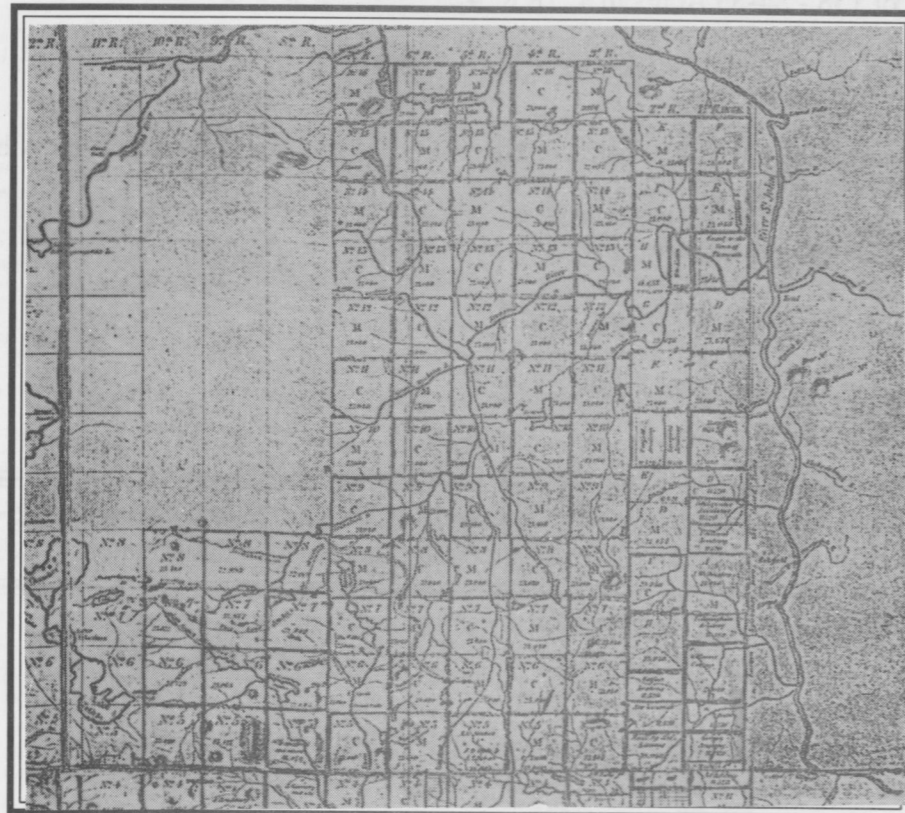
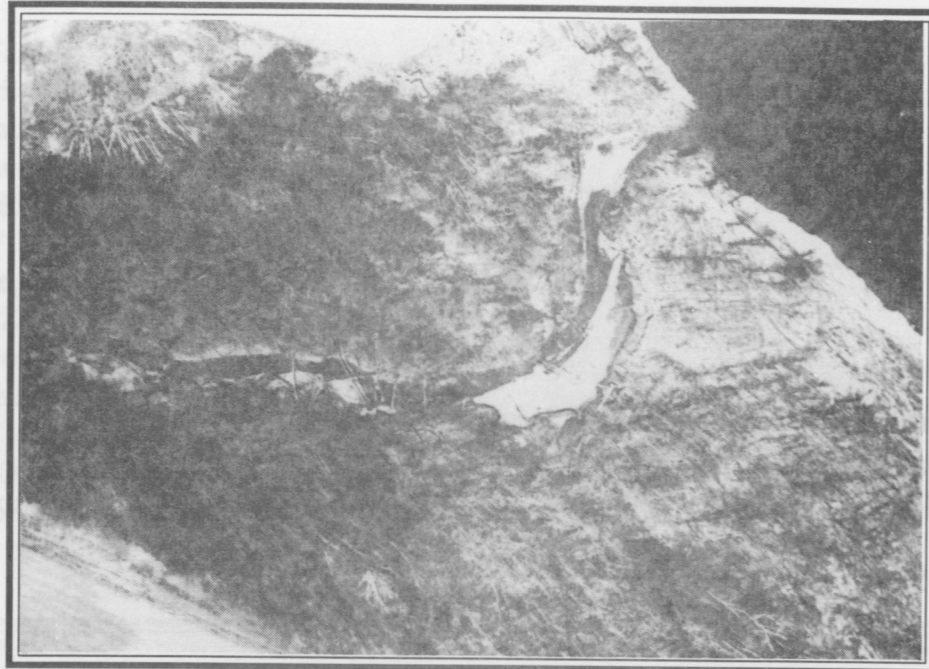
Winterville Plantation 1858-1859

Fort Kent & Daigle Plantations 1859-1869

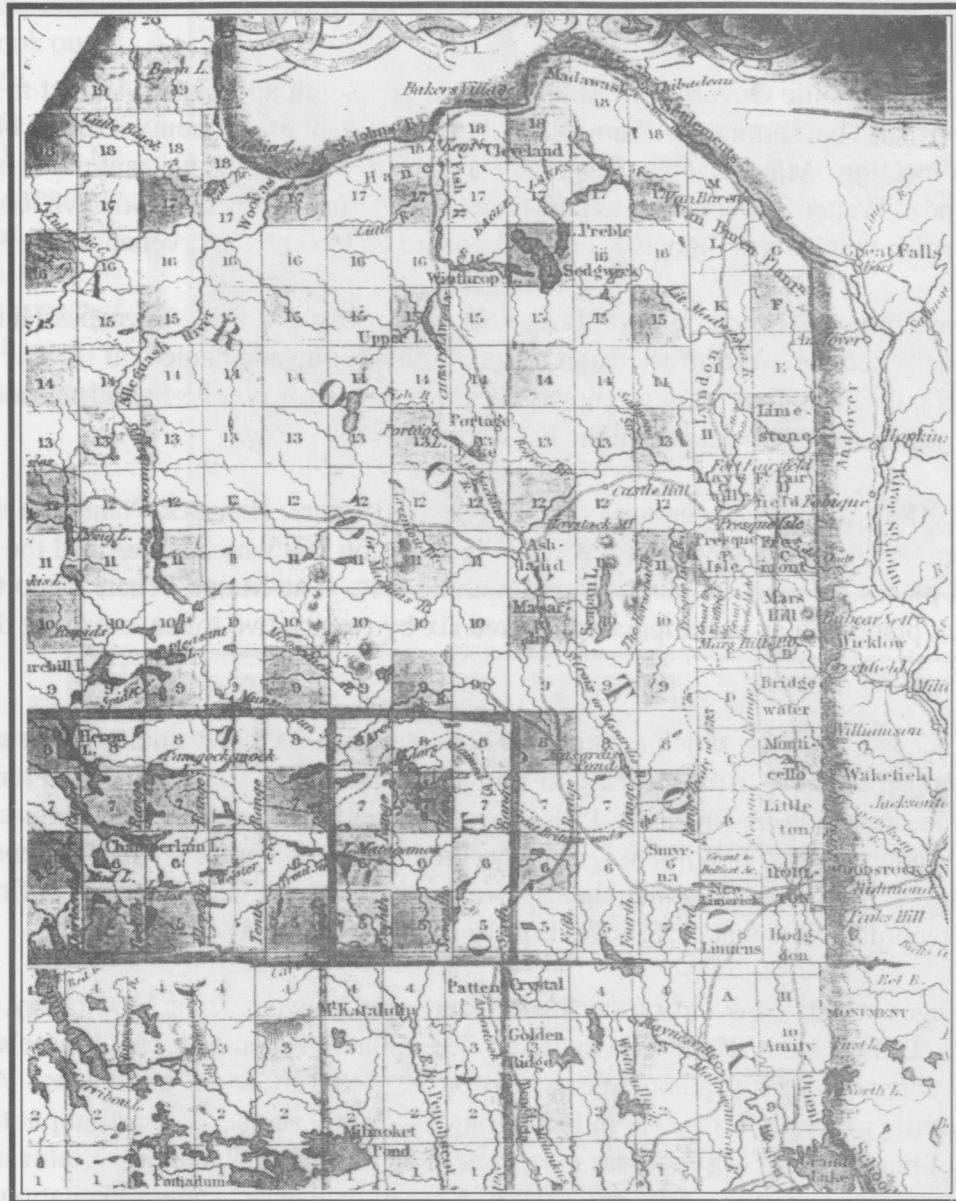
Town of Fort Kent 1869 to date.

"Madawaska", as outlined in 1831, by 1840 began to be subdivided into electoral districts or plantations. This narrative aims to explain that change.

Factory Brook outlet into the St. John notes the site of British Grant Lot # 38 (1790) and American Grant Lot #138 (1845). This site is that of the abstract of land given here.



An 1836 map shows a marked progression of American surveying of land into six-square mile townships. Here seven ranges (columns) may be seen as having been surveyed as opposed to two as seen in Hale's map (p.36). Americans did not know how to deal with the French settlements in the St. John Valley, then in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, so the area was not laid out into townships until after 1842.



In 1859 the three plantations of "Madawaska, Hancock, and Van Buren" were further subdivided into single township plantations. The names "Hancock, Madawaska, and Van Buren" can be seen as covering the area beyond the single townships of their post 1859 designations.

Madawaska before incorporation (1785-1869) has an extremely complicated history. Earliest records come from British (New Brunswick and Quebec) sources. Settlers applied for licenses to occupy lands here in 1785. Maine was then a district of Massachusetts and the country was still in Confederation. The river ways favored the British as the St. John River outlets to sea in British territory.

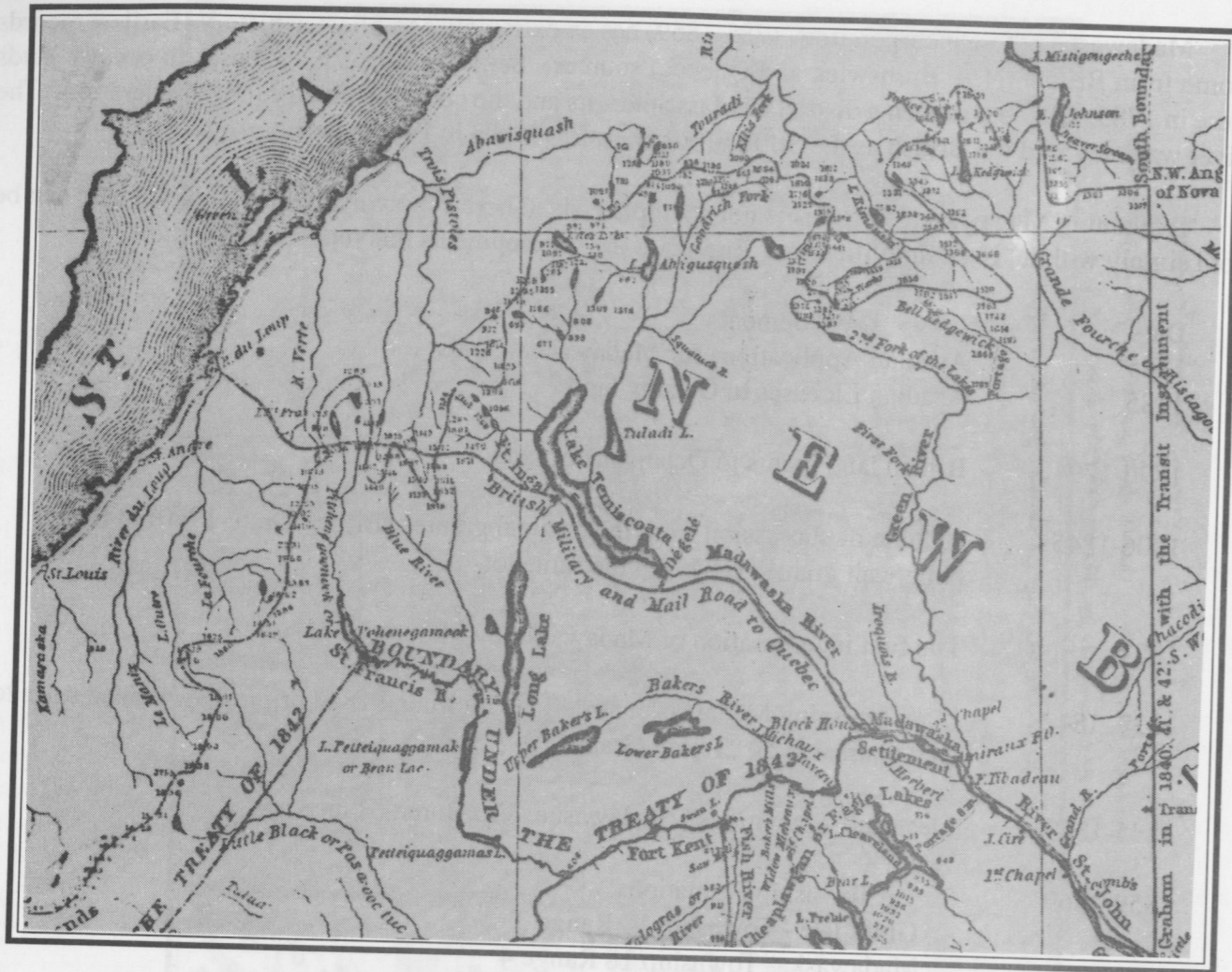
Explaining Madawaska's origins is not a simple task. There is no way that the complex tale can be told simply without over simplification. These are the developments this report will examine.

Date	Development
1785	Acadian Applications for Madawaska Lands
1785	Acadian Licenses to Occupy land
1790-1794	British land grants to Occupants of land
1806-1845	A chain of succession from the original grantee (British Grant 1790) to the American grantee (1845) on the same lot.
1831	The first incorporation of Madawaska by Maine. 4,272 sq.mi.
1839, 1842	Maps outlining Madawaska as defined by Maine 1845 original American titles to land claimants by "Treaty Grants".
1845-1859	Electoral "Plantations" Madawaska, Van Buren, Hancock.
1859-1869	Single Township Plantations: Grant Isle - Township 18 Range 3 Madawaska- Township 18 Range 4 Dionne- Township 18 Range 5 Daigle- Township 18 Range 6 Fort Kent- Township 18 Range 7
1869	Incorporation of Madawaska in its present state.

To illustrate the complexity of our history, note that in the plantation phase the land where Fraser Paper Ltd. stands would be in Dionne Plantation (not Madawaska) and the Land where St. Agatha church stands was in Madawaska plantation (Not Dionne plantation) but all of that changed in 1869 at incorporation. Legally (and Practically) one may ignore these complexities as our legal existence as a municipality is vested in incorporation. However our origins as a people runs further back than our current organization practices.

The simplest way to approach this complex development is to work backwards from the present pattern (est. 1869) to the beginning. Once we have traveled that path, we can work our way back to gather up the details which the overview missed.

Approaching the plantation history for the Madawaska angle describes the complexity of municipal evolution here.



With the introduction of military surveys, cartographic definitions of the area is significantly enhanced. Note the Eagle Lake Chain of Lakes are drawn with a more accurate outline and numbers when compared to Osgood Carleton's map of 1790.



In 1845 the Land Commission, appointed to "quiet settlers' claims", issued land grants to third generation occupants of the Madawaska area. Note at center of map the estuary in which Cyr and Daigle, grandsons of the original occupants, hold the claim. The area shown on the Sproule Map of 1787 as having the heaviest settlement is immediately west of this estuary in what became lots 149 to 156.

Just how Acadian was Fort Kent? Using the earliest available nominal U.S. Census we can find out. We can determine precise percentages of Fort Kent's ethnic population.

In the following Canadian means "Quebecois". The labels Canadian, Irish, Acadian refer to ethnic heritage, not citizenship, thus children born in Maine of Canadian parents are given as of Canadian heritage. No Acadian at this time was born in Acadie, their births more often than not are given as 'Maine' and sometimes "N.B.". This only goes to show how long the Acadians had been in Madawaska before the move up to Fort Kent occurred. But note how the French population of Fort Kent at this time is Canadian born, being derived from a later wave of immigration than the easterly portion of the St. John Valley.

A nominal census is a census that names all the people rather than just counts them. From such a record we can determine accurately place of origin and hence ethnic background. The Hancock Plantation Census of 1850 yielded 584 names in what now constitutes Fort Kent-Wallagrass, Maine. In that area we found the following population characteristics in 1850:-

CANADIAN	292	50%
AMERICAN	117	20%
ACADIAN	110	18.8%
IRISH	35	6%
ENGLISH	25	4.2%
SCOT	1	
NEWFIE	1	
BLACK	1	
UNKNOWN	1	

HANCOCK PLANTATION 1850 (Fort Kent, Wallagrass)

1	Canadian	John Annai 27 laborer, b. Canada
2	Irish	Richard Wood 41 laborer \$400 b.- Ireland
	Irish	Wm. Brown 25 laborer b. Ireland
3	English	John Swasey 30 laborer, b. N.B.
	English	Chas. E. Swasey, b. N.B.
	English	Elizabeth Swasey 3/12 b. Maine
	American	Harper Allen 24, laborer b. Maine
	Canadian	John Martin 24, laborer b. Canada
	Canadian	Thomas Koncy 24, laborer b. Canada
	English	Benj. Swasey 34 laborer, b. N.B.
	Acadian	Judy Swasey (b. Godin) b. N.B.
	English	Benj. Swasey 2, b. N.B.
	English	Reuben Swasey 8/12 b. Maine
	Acadian	David Goodine laborer 18, b. N.B.
4	Canadian	François Labbe laborer 26 b. Canada

The 1850 U.S. Census provides the first nominal census which can be used to accurately denote the identity of individuals in each of the Eastern, Central and Western portions of the St. John Valley. These are sample pages to the entire record contained in the full text.

	Canadian	Zoah Labbe 26 B. Canada
	Canadian	Peter Labbe 4 b. Maine
	Canadian	Felix Labbe 2, b. Maine
	Canadian	Romauld Labbe 4/12 b. Maine
	Acadian	John Terrio Laborer 22 b. Canada
	Canadian	Jere Emond laborer, 46 b. Canada
	Canadian	Rose Emond 48 b. Canada
	Canadian	Lucy Emond 20 b. Canada
	Canadian	Flora Emond 16 b. Canada
	Canadian	Ferdiana Emond 12 b. Canada
	Canadian	Rose Emond 9, b. Canada
	Canadian	Polly (Lapointe) Emond 69 b. Canada
		(F. Labbe Lot 20 T. 17 R 7 [Wallagrass] Vol. 8 p. 408)
		(G. Emond Vol. 7 p. 302)
5	Canadian	Tuffle Lebouty(Theophile Labonté) 22 b. Canada Canadian Emeline (Marcelline) 17, b.Canada (T. Labonté Lot 41 T. 17 R. 7 [Wallagrass] Vol. 9 p. 333)
6	American	Chas. E. Hobbs 36 Farmer \$500. b. Maine
	Newfie	Patrick Lennan 41 laborer, b. Newfoundland
	Canadian	Eli Boulyer 26 laborer, B. Canada
	Canadian	Lydia Boulyer 28 b. Canada
	Canadian	Rose Boulyer 5, b. Maine
	Canadian	Thos. Boulyer 3, b. Maine
	Canadian	Louis Boulyer 3/12 b. Maine
7	Canadian	Romain Mishoe 56 farmer \$300. B. Canada
	Canadian	Mary Mishoe 54 wife b. Canada
	Canadian	Abram (Eusebe) Mishoe, b. Maine
	Canadian	Nancy Mishoe 18 b. Maine
	Canadian	Paul Mishoe 14 b. Maine
	Canadian	Mary P. Mishoe 13 b. Maine
	Canadian	Adam Mishoe 10 b. Maine
	Canadian	Phlip Vayancore 26 laborer, b. Canada
		(R. Michaud Lot 8 T. 17 R. 7 [Wallagrass] Vol. 4 p. 22)
8	Canadian	John B. Misheaud 27 laborer b. Canada
	Acadian	Mary Misheaud 30 b. N.B.
	Can.-AC.	Wm. Misheaud 5 b. Maine
	Can.-AC.	John b, Misheaud 4 b. Maine
9	Canadian	Mark Misheaud 27 laborer b. Canada
	Canadian	Lucy Misheaud 20 b. Canada
		(M. Michaud Vol. 6 p. 83)
10	Canadian	Albert Misheaud 20 laborer b. Canada
	Can.-AC.	Angelet Misheaud 20 b. Maine
11	Canadian	W. Martin 20 laborer b. Maine
	?	Delia Martin 19 b. Maine
	Canadian	Errick Martin b. Maine

DOCUMENTATION RE FORT KENT'S POPULATION OF 1850

(revealing Canadian or Acadian ancestry)

15 Chas. Bouchard 54 laborer b. Canada

Son of Charles Bouchard & Euphrosine Pelletier who were Married 22 Feb. 1819 at La Pocatière, Quebec. He was bapt. at Rivière Ouelle, Québec 24 Nov. 1799 and died in Illinois in 1873.

Anastasie Blanchette 52 b. Canada

Dau. of Pierre Blanchette and Marguerite St.Pierre who were married 1 Oct. 1792 at La Pocatière, Québec. She was b. 24 July 1794 at St. Roch des Aulnaies, Québec and died at Kankae, Illinois May 1874.

They were married 22 Feb. 1819 at St. Roch des Aulnaies, Quebec. Making them both Canadian (Quebecois) as opposed to Acadian. Damase 26 Laborer, b. Canada m. Georgina Dupère 1861 St. Luce. George 26 Laborer b. Canada m. Emelia Beaulieu 1850 St. Luce William 21 Laborer b. Canada m Marie Ouellet 1850 St. Luce. B. Misheaud 21 Laborer b. Canada

Geo Bouchard 26 Laborer b. Canada m. Emelie Beaulieu 1850

Melia B. 25 b. Canada m. George above 1850 St. Luce.

Mary 15 b. Canada

Domitille Bouchard 17 b. Canada m. Jean Blanchette 1856

Tansia(Anastasie 3 b. Maine)

Doremen(e) 1 b. Maine

Vol. 3 p. 65 Charles Bouchard and Stansy Bouchard of Hancock Plt. (Fort Kent) to Damas Bouchard 1/2 of Lot N in T. 18 R. 7 Feb. 15, 1856. (Near the St.John-Ft. Kent line.)

58 David Page 53 Dep. collector b. N.H.

Col. David Page was born in Concord, N.H. 3 Oct. 1797. In 1857 when Major William Dickey ran for the State Senate as a Democrat, Page's Republican leanings were evidenced (State Senate Report No 8, 1859). In 1860 as Supervisor of Schools for Madawaska Territory, page would file a report in the State School Superintendent's Report which is of considerable interest. Considerable documentation in regard to David Page may be found at the registry of deeds including the Record of Vol. 12 p. 430 From the State of Maine to David Page. On July 28, 1851 David Page of Hancock Plantation is noted in his grant to Francis Page of 3/8 part of lot 30 on Fish River opposite the Perley Brook outlet (Vol. 2 p. 77). The lot is described as the Savage lot deeded to me by Collastine & Edward Jewett. The Jewetts of Bangor, Maine and St. John, N.B. were international lumber dealers in the era following the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. By Vol. 2 p. 205 Page later transferred the same interest to John Foley of Hancock Plantation (5 April 1852). Page would serve as Deputy Collector of customs until 1866. He died in Fort Kent 8 Nov. 1869. His career belies the American aspect to Fort Kent's history, an aspect that measures not a trace of Acadian heritage.

GRAND ISLE 1850 CENSUS

There is no U.S. Census record under the name Grand Isle in 1850, but the Census for Grand Isle can be found. Most of it is contained in the census for Van Buren Plantation (entries 128 to 155) and the balance is found in the Madawaska Plantation (entries 1 to 22) giving us 49 homes enumerated in what later became Grand Isle.

After the Webster-Ashburton Treaty made this area American the St. John Valley was divided into four plantations, Van Buren, Madawaska, Hancock (Fort Kent) and townships west of Range seven (St. John to Allagash). From the division of the 1850 census record it would appear that the line separating the Van Buren and Madawaska Plantations was at River lot 208 just below the "Village of Grand Isle" today. Feran (Zephirin) Corbin on lot 209 is the last entry in the Van Buren census. Gaule (Jules) Levasseur is the first entry in the Madawaska census. This appears to be lot 207 since the second Madawaska entry was Francis Dussett (Doucette) on lot 206. It was only in 1859 when the State decided to limit municipalities to one township that Grand Isle took on the legal status as a plantation comprised of Township 18 Range 3 and in 1869, a Town.

Beginning down river and working your way up from what is now the Van Buren-Grand Isle town line to the Madawaska-Grand Isle town line, these then would be the residents of Grand Isle in 1850.

The enumerator of this census was Bradford Cummings of Fort Fairfield who of course was baffled with the spellings of some French name such as Eloi whom he entered as Elwa. We have here however retained the spelling of the record.

128 Damien Cormier 44 Farmer b. Maine Real Estate Value \$400.

Vetal, 19, laborer, b. Maine, b. 29 Aug, 1831

Flevie 14, b. Maine, b. 1 June 1836

Alexander 11, b. Maine, (Alexis) b. 15 Feb. 1838

Sevia 10, b. Maine, (Xavier) b. 7 Oct. 1840

Remo 7, b. Maine, (Raymond) b. 11 April 1843

Elwa 3, b. Maine, (Eloi) b. 20 April 1847

Note: Damien Cormier was born Feb. 5, 1806, the son of François Cormier and Charlotte Fournier. He married Victoire Theriault Nov. 16, 1830 the daughter of Simon Theriault and Rose Cyr. His was was born Aug. 1, 1812 but had died Jan. 18, 1850.

Damien had received his land grant for River lot 236 on July 12, 1845 (Vol 7, p. 328) which lies partially in Van Buren and partially in Grand Isle. In the next census this family appears at entry .206. Three children died young and don't show up in the census record: Dorumene b. 10 Aug. 1833, d. 15 April 1838, aged 5 and Honoré b. 31 Dec. 1844, d. 26 May 1845.

Living at quite some distance from the A. & S. Dufour Traders Shop in St. Basile, N.B., Damien Cormier left but a brief record there. The store next to the St. Basile church was open on Sunday after church to serve the needs of those who came from some distance.

VAN BUREN PLANTATION 1850
(Hamlin, Cyr, Cormer, Van Buren, Grand Isle)

1. Acadian Francis Missrauld (Mazerolle) 57 laborer b. N.B.
Canadian Magaret 50 b. Maine
Acadian Frederick 21 labore b. N.B.
Acadian David 19 b. N.B.
Acadian Demais 16 b. N.B.
Acadian Joseph 11 b. N.B.
Acadian Mary Ann 10 b. N.B.
Acadian Fabia(n) 7 b. Maine
2. Acadian Francis Crock 55 laborer b. N.B.
Canadian Ellen (Dubé) 48 b. N.B.
Acadian Zebulon 20 b. N.B.
Acadian Mark 18 b. N.B.
Acadian Francis 16 b. N.B.
Acadian Edward 12 b. N.B.
Acadian Margaret 7 b. Maine
Acadian Nancy 5 b. Maine
Acadian Louis 3 b. Maine
3. Canadian Charles Misheau 23 laborer, Canada
Canadian Mary 23 b. N.B.
Canadian Charles 10/12 b. Maine
4. Canadian Mitchell Socie (Soucy) 31 laborer, b. Canada
Canadian Angelique (Parent) 26 b. Canada
Canadian Newell 7 b. Maine
Canadian Marshall 7 b. Maine
Candaian Julia 6 b. Maine
Canadian Peter 3 b. Maine
Canadian Charles 1 b. Maine
5. Canadian Jeremiah Debay 84 b. Canada
English Margaret (Denys) 71 b. N.Y.
Canadian Magwire (Magloire) b. Me
Canadian Mary (Levesque) 23 b. Canada
Canadian Magwire 4 b. Maine
Canadian -- 2 b. Maine
7. Canadian Abram Debay 44 farmer \$300 b. N.B.
Acadian Anne (Michaud) 37 b. N.B. (Mother: Martin)
Acadian Ellen 17 b. Maine
Acadian Joseph 16 b. Maine
Acadian Margaret 10 b. Maine
Acadian Jeremiah 8 b. Maine
Acadian Mary 2 b. Maine
Acadian Nancy 2/12 b. Maine
8. Canadian Joseph Vasseur 42 farmer \$380 b. Canada
Canadian Priscilla (Albert) 42 b. N.B.
Canadian Henry 10 b. Maine
Canadian Serah 9 b. Maine

30 Narçisse Defour 38 laborer b. Maine 17 Sept. 1815 d 15 Mars 1897 Mary Defour (Thibodeau) 38 b. N.B. 5 Dec. 1822 d. 4 May 1872 Felisa (Flavie) Defour 7 b. Maine 13 Feb. 1843 d & July 1913 Abraham Defour 6 b. Maine 20 Feb. 1845 m. Julie Lagacé Vital Defour 5 b. Maine 19 Feb. 1846 Eboud Defour 4 b. Maine 10 Mar. 1847 m Lea Daigle 1876 Maxim(e) Defour 3/12 b. Maine 21 Apr. 1850 d. 18 Feb. 1851

Son of David Dufour and Charlotte Poitier, Narçisse Dufour was Acadian by virtue of his Mother. Her father, an early millwright here, was known as "Paul à Marie-Jos". Paul Poitier's Mother was Marie-Josephite Hébert from whom we get "à Marie-Jos." "The elder couple had resided at Beaubassin, Acadie around 1730, hence the Acadian roots : Paul Poitier Married Marie-Judith Thibodeau (1747-1812) while in exile at Ste.-Anne-de-LaPoacatière, Quebec 23 Sept. 1765 His wife's parents had married at Grand Pré, Acadie 14 Jan. 1727.

In the early years of Madawaska history, missionaries were often itinerant (meaning generally absent) so young couples betrothed each other before witnesses and had the marriage "blessed" when the missionary came along. Thus David Dufour and Charlotte Poitier Married on 28 Nov. 1798 before Joseph & Jean-Baptiste Daigle, Jean Baptiste Thibodeau and Jean Teriot. Then when Father Michel Amiot came along the next summer the record was entered in the St. Basile register 25 Jun 1799.

Narçisse Dufour's father was Canadian-born, being baptised at Kamouraska 19 June 1776 (d. 18 Jan, 1842). David's Father Joseph Dufour had married Josephte Autin there 26 Oct. 1772. During the American revolution, Joseph Dufour served as a mail-courier for the British government. During one such excursion around 1783, Dufour was attacked and killed by pursuers who presumed the courier had "fire-water" in stock. The British custom of providing soldiers with a dram of rum had likely caused the assumption to be made. The pursers were eventually caught and met execution under Quebec law.

A series of five deeds each dated 18 March 1842 (Vol. 5 pp. 601-607) at Carleton County registry (Woodstock, N.B.), describes the families adjustment to David Dufour's passing. The last document is that of Narçisse Dufour to Abraham Dufour, estate of our late father David Dufour. Abraham, therein mentioned, became a merchant with his bachelor brother, Simon and left a journal of accounts which exists to this day.

Just before the census was taken, Narçisse Dufour acquired River lot 177 on 29 July 1850 from Joseph Hébert (Vol. 1 p. 161).

Narçisse Dufour's Mother is noted in the St : Basile, N.B. records as having passed away 26 Oct. 1837 at the given age of 50.

31 Rosis (Regis) Martin 26 laborer b. Maine 8 June 1823 Eleonor Martin 22 b. Maine 31 May 1828 d. 13 May 1854 Flavia 2 b. Maine 7 Nov. 1849 d. 9 June 1866 Vital 4/12 b. Maine 27 Mar. 1850 m. Marie Cyr Auguste Lasseur 10 b. N.B.

29 Feame Crock 46 farmer \$800 b. N.B. b. 25 Mar. 1804 d. 7 Mar. 1888

Elizabeth Crock (Cyr) 37 b. N.B. d. 21 Feb. 1862 aged 62

Margaret Crock 24 b. Maine 15 July 1825 m F. X. Cyr 1844

Stansie Crock 23 b. Maine 18 May 1828 m. Theo Bellefleur

Salome Crock 22 b. Maine 22 July 1829 m. Leon Bellefleur

Vital Crock 20 laborer b. Maine 2 Sept. 1830 m. M. R. Cyr

Octave Crock 19 b. Maine

Modeste Crock 17 b. Maine m. Rem Cyr 1853

Zelly (Julie) Crock 15 b. Maine 28 Aug. 1835

Elna(Eleonore) Crock 14 b. Maine 16 Sept. 1837 m. H. B. 1858

Flevia Crock 11 b. Maine 28 Dec. 1838 m. Ferd. Picard 1859

Elioy Crock 9 b. Maine 14 Nov. 1841 m Barbe Cyr 1863

Demase Crock 8 b. Maine 13 Jul. 1843 m. Euph. Lizotte 1870

Sophia Crock 3 b. Maine 2 May 1847 m. Benoit Beaulieu 1867

Francis Santamash 21 b. Canada b 31 May 1830 R.O.; m. in 1856

Germain(e) Violette 78 b. N.B. 15 Mar. 1774 d. 14 Oct. 1853

While Fort Kent entries show families in this census who were generally first generation occupants of their lands here, the children aged 3 years to 24 years shown here were members of the fourth generation of residents in Madawaska. The grandmother given in this entry, Genevieve Violette (1774-1853) came here from Kennebecasis (N.B.) with her parents François Violette (1744-1824) and Marie-Luce Thibodeau whose ancestry leads back to Pierre Thibodeau (1631-1704) the Seigneur of Chipoudy (Shepody N.B.) and miller of Pré-Ronde near Port-Royale, Acadie.

Firmin Cyr was the son of Michel Cyr (c. 1768-1850) and Madeleine Thibodeau (1771-1843) who had married 18 Aug. 1786 at Ste. Anne-des-Pays-Bas (Fredericton, N.B.) Michel was buried at St. Basile, N.B. 14 Feb. 1850 (S.6, F. 161) aged 82 His spouse, Madeleine had died 8 Dec. 1843 (S.39, F. 175). Michel Cyr was the son of Jean-Baptiste Cyr (1734-1822) the eldest of the nine Cyr founding brothers of Madawaska who had married at Kamouraska 12 Jan. 1767 Marie Judith (Marguerite) Gueret-Dumont (1747-1820). Jean-Baptiste Cyr, great-grandfather of the children named in this census had resided in Kamouraska but one year, returning to Acadie (At Ste.-Anne-de-Pays-Bas in 1768. He migrated to Madawaska circa 1790 when he took up what became river lots 193 and 194 in Grand Isle (Lot 4 of the Mazerolle grant of 1790).

As brother of Antoine Cyr (1759-1837) who married Genevieve Violette (1774-1853) named above, Jean-Baptiste Cyr gives this family and element of consanguinity. Firmin Cyr and Elisabeth Cyr were then first cousins once removed. Le Brayon III # 3 p. 24-25 yields records relating to Antoine Cyr.

Municipal records at Madawaska (Vol . 1 pp. 8-9) show Firmin Cyr became Tax collector and a constable upon the incorporation of the municipality of Madawaska, Maine. These positions would get him in trouble with his neighbor (62 Maine 20; 1873) (68 Maine 492; 1878).

Firmin Cyr aquired formal title to River lot 178 in the land grant from Maine and Massachusetts 12 July 1845 (Vol. 6 p. 178).

MADAWASKA PLANTATION 1850

One of the distinguishing factors that we'll see in contrasting the Fort Kent data of the U.S. Census with the Madawaska data is that of family composition. In Madawaska you will find three generation home listings. The older folk (sons/daughters of the pioneers of 1785) are present. In Fort Kent they are not. If still living, the grand parents of Fort Kent families reside in Canada (Quebec) their original home. In short, the Fort Kent families in 1850 are generally immigrant families. In Madawaska they are native families. In Madawaska all of the children are generally given as Maine-born. In Fort Kent you find most often the elder children are Canadian-born and the youngest of the same family Maine-born.

FORT KENT

MADAWASKA

Francis Labbie 51 b. Can. 30

Mary Labbie 50 b. Can.

Richard Labbie 20 b. Can.*

Jeremiah Labbie 14 b. Maine*

Fearme Labbie 12 b. Maine

Ely Crock 30 b. Maine

Zita Crock 21 b. Maine

Zavia Crock 6 b. Maine

Sophie Crock 4 b. Maine

Regis Crock 1 b. Maine

**Zavia Crock 66 b. Maine

**Margaret Croock 64 b. Maine

*Indicates migration from Canada between 1830 and 1836.

**Grandfather, son of Lt. Jacques Cyr one of nine original Cyr Brothers who were refugees in the War of 1757-1763 and original pioneers here of 1785.

MADAWASKA PLANTATION 1850

20 Acadian Bonaventu(re) Lesit (Lizotte) 51 Farmer \$700 b. Maine

Acadian Placed Lesit 15 b. Maine

Acadian Zeta Lesit 13 b. Maine

Acadian Adit Lesit 11 b. Maine

Acadian Margaret Lesit 9 b. Maine

Acadian Dereis Lesit 7. b. Maine

Acadian Belinas Lesit 3 b. Maine

(B.Lizotte Acadian by virtue of Mother, Marguerite Cyr)

22 Canadian Vincent Parady 30 laborer b. Canada

Acadian Stasiy Parady (Theriault) 30 b. Maine

Acadian Vincent Parady 3 b. Maine

Acadian Frederick Parady 2 b. Maine

23 Acadian John Martin 44 farmer \$00 b. N.B.

Acadian Lizett(e) Martin (Lizotte) 44 b. Maine

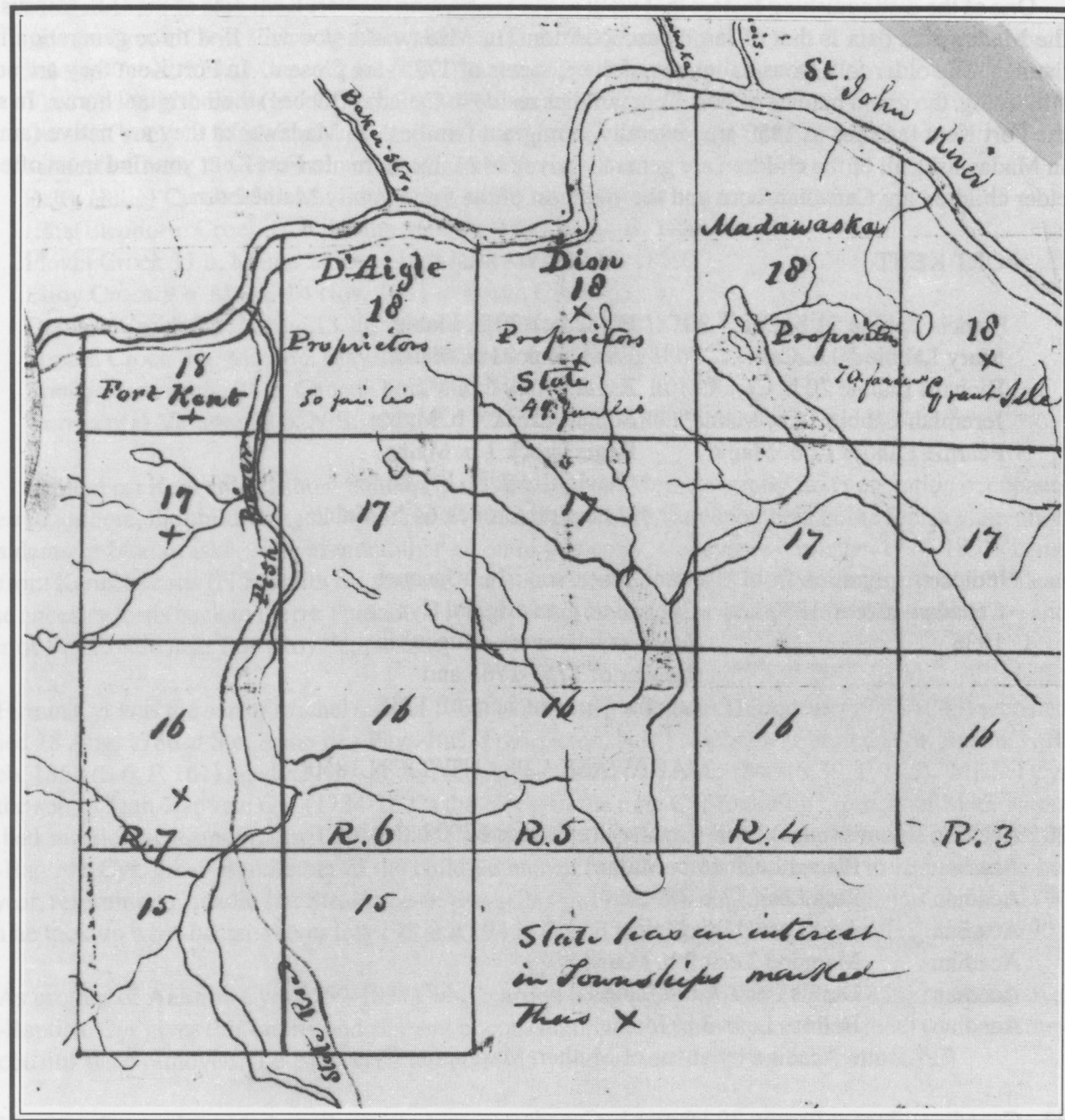
Acadian Judith Martin 21 b. Maine

Acadian Joseph Martin 20 b. Maine

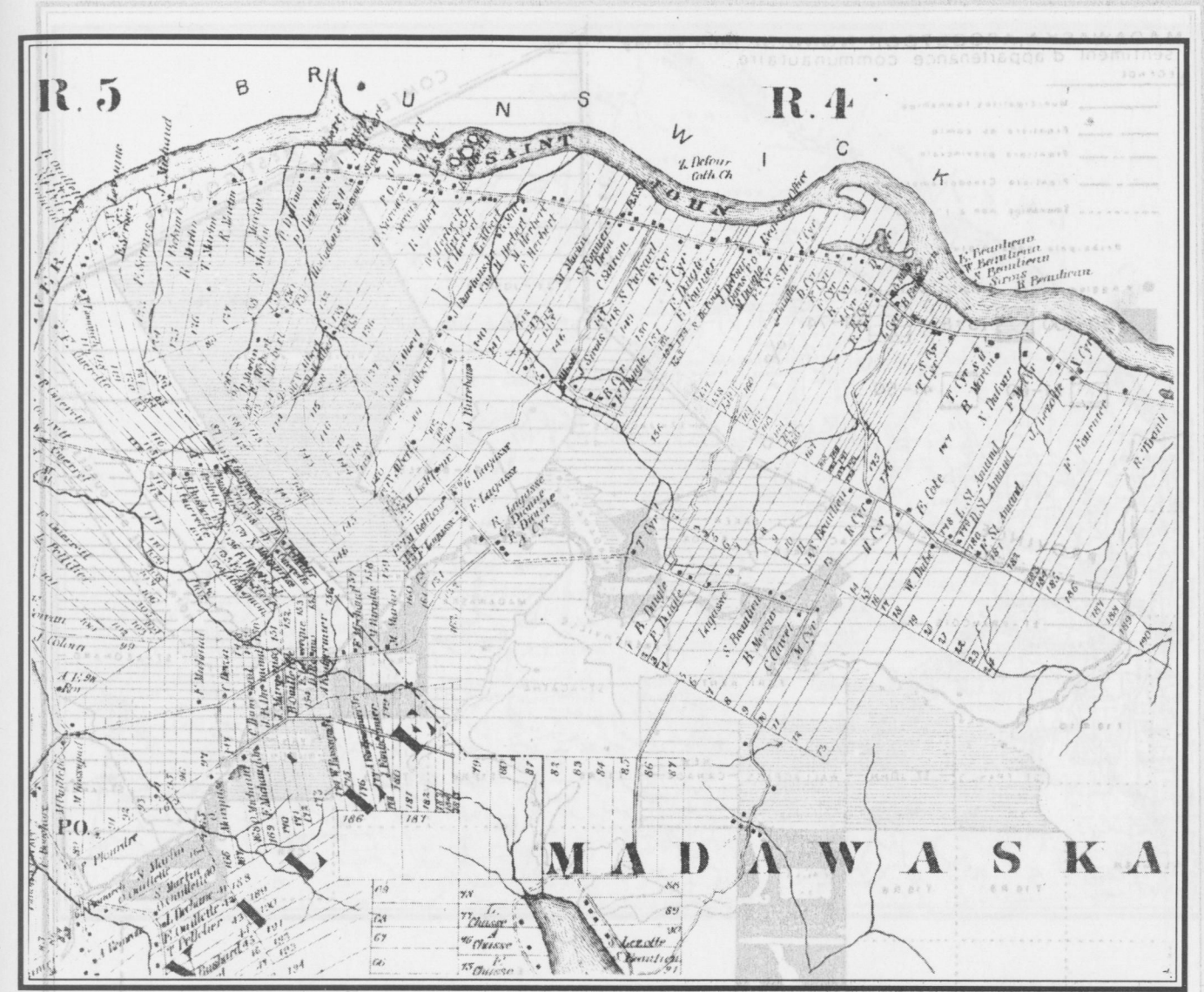
Acadian Antwin (Antoine) Martin 18 b. Maine

Acadian Stansia Martin 17 b. Maine

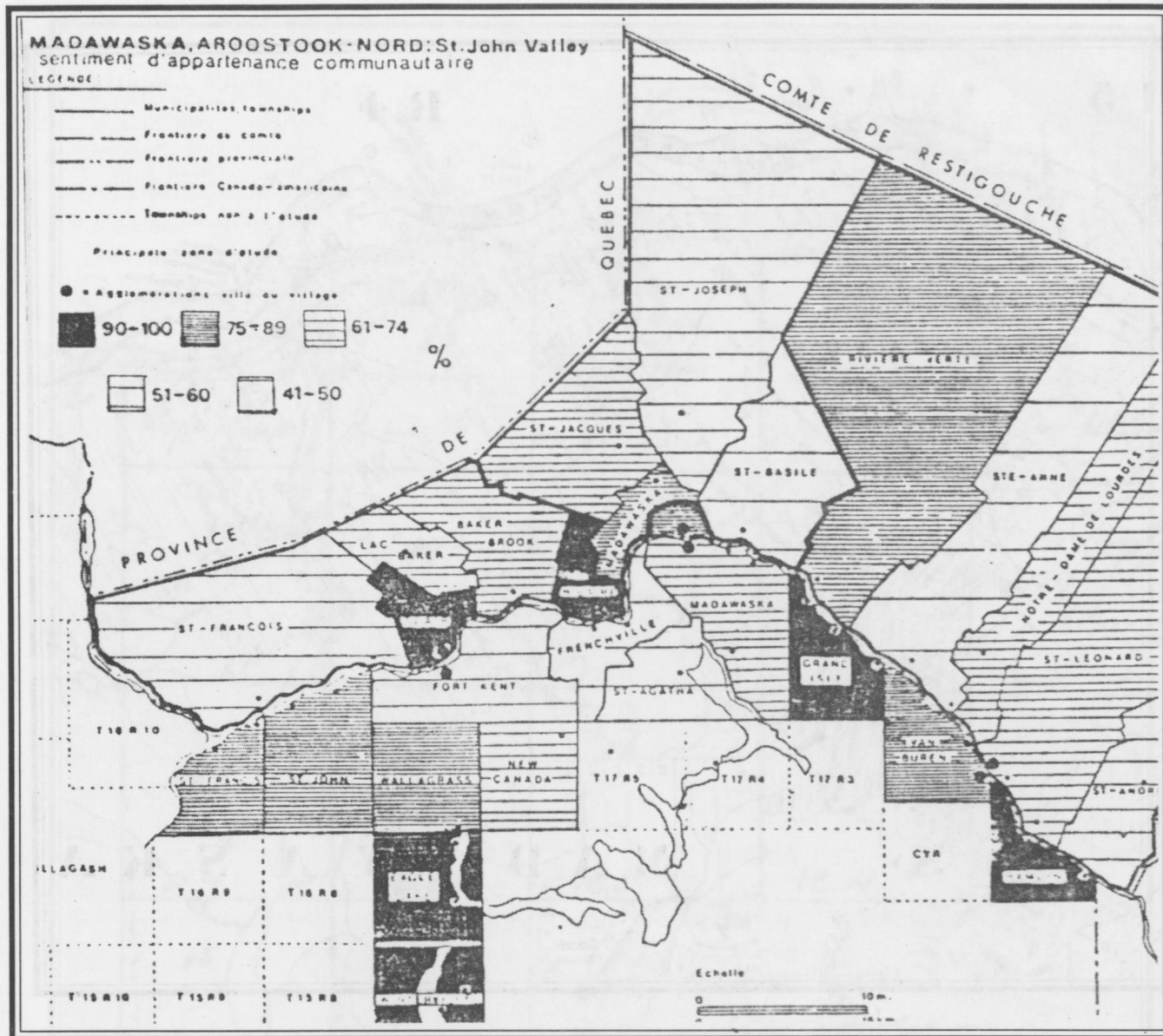
Acadian Margaret Martin 16 b. Maine



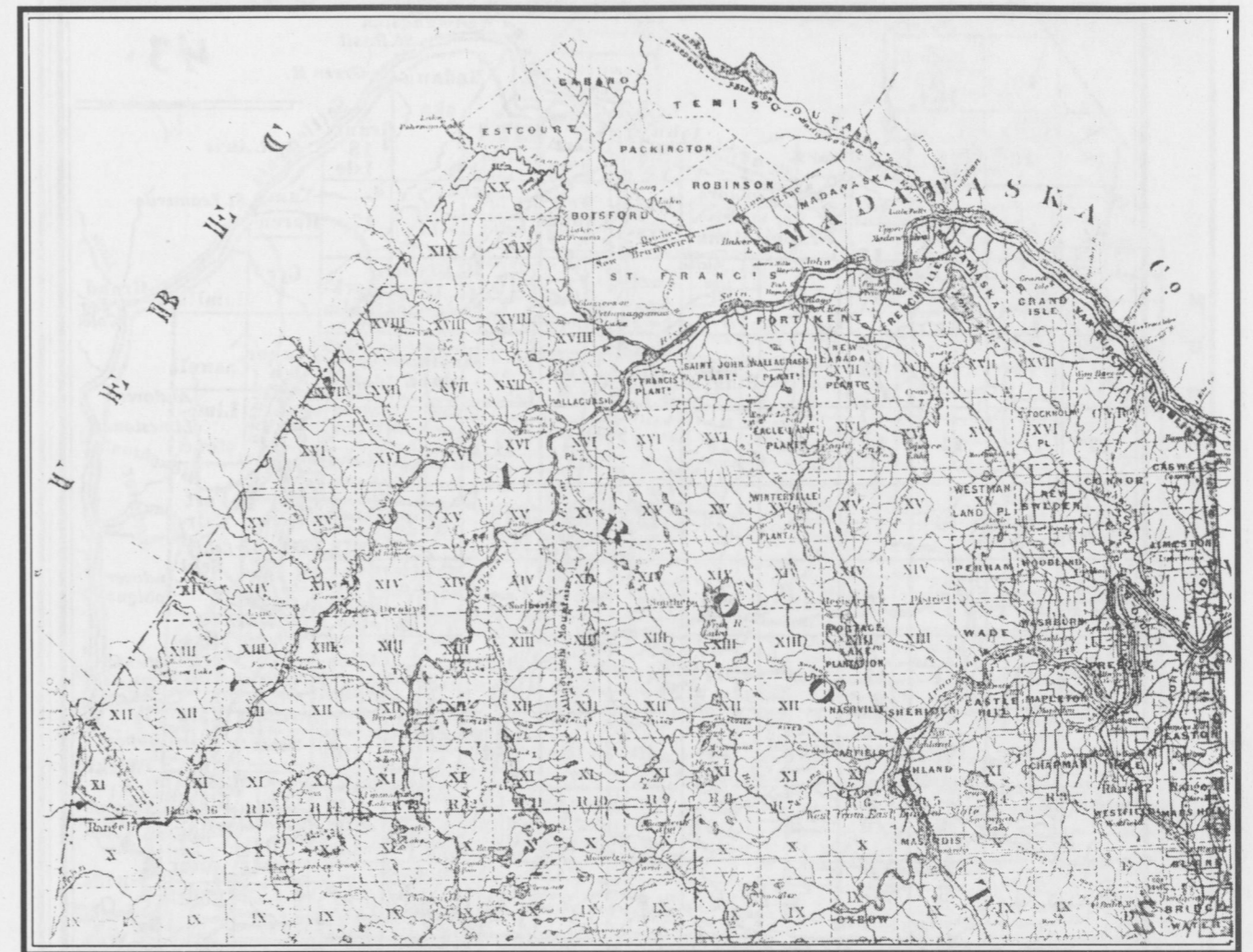
A 1860 map showing the outline of the new plantation structure that came into being in 1859. Paul Cyr went to Augusta as a representative of Van Buren Plantation. When he returned home he was the representative from Grand Isle. Note as section of 18 R. 4 (Madawaska) south of the lake was later exchanged for a section of 18 R. 5 (Dion) to give our towns their present outline.



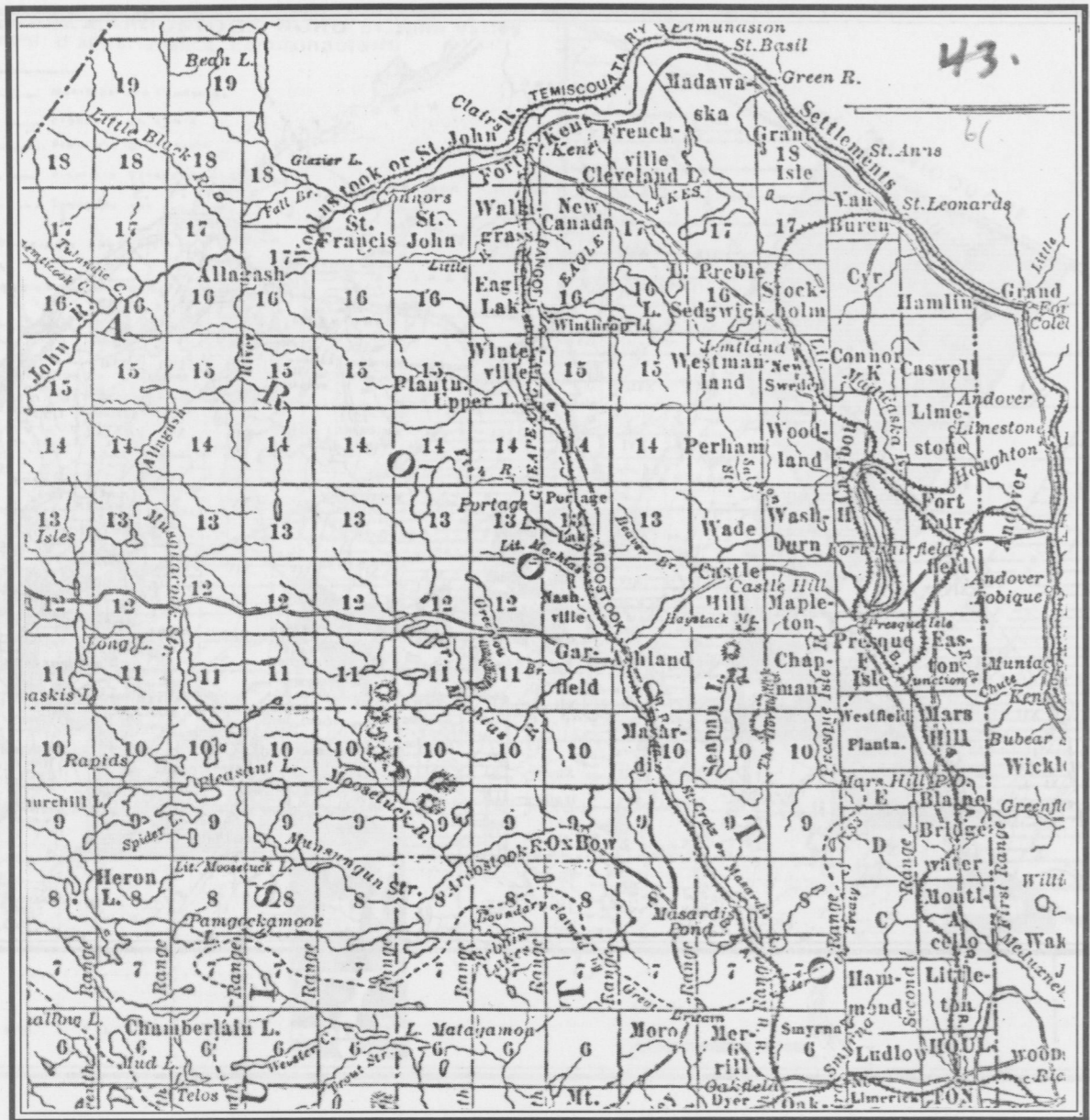
The estuary on the St. David flats, just east of the earliest Acadian settlement noted by Sproule in 1787 is still a prominent feature of the river shore in this 1876 map. The map indicates occupants a generation after the initial American grants of 1845.



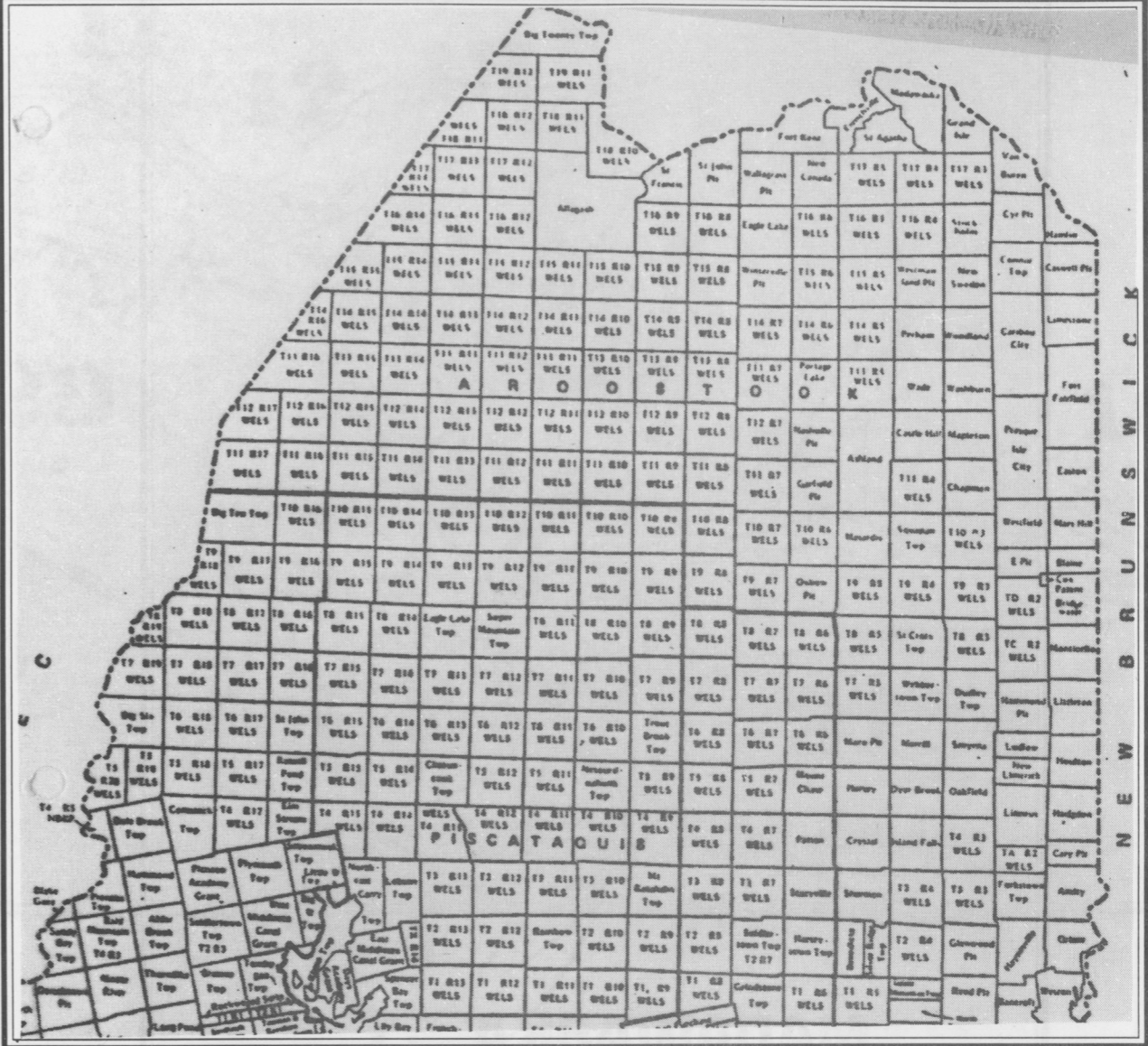
Unlike American townships, which are square-shaped, New Brunswick civil parishes were bounded by geographic features (mountain ranges, streams, etc...) as may be noted in the colonial experience of Coastal Maine communities. Post colonial experience saw the squaring out of such measures in Maine.



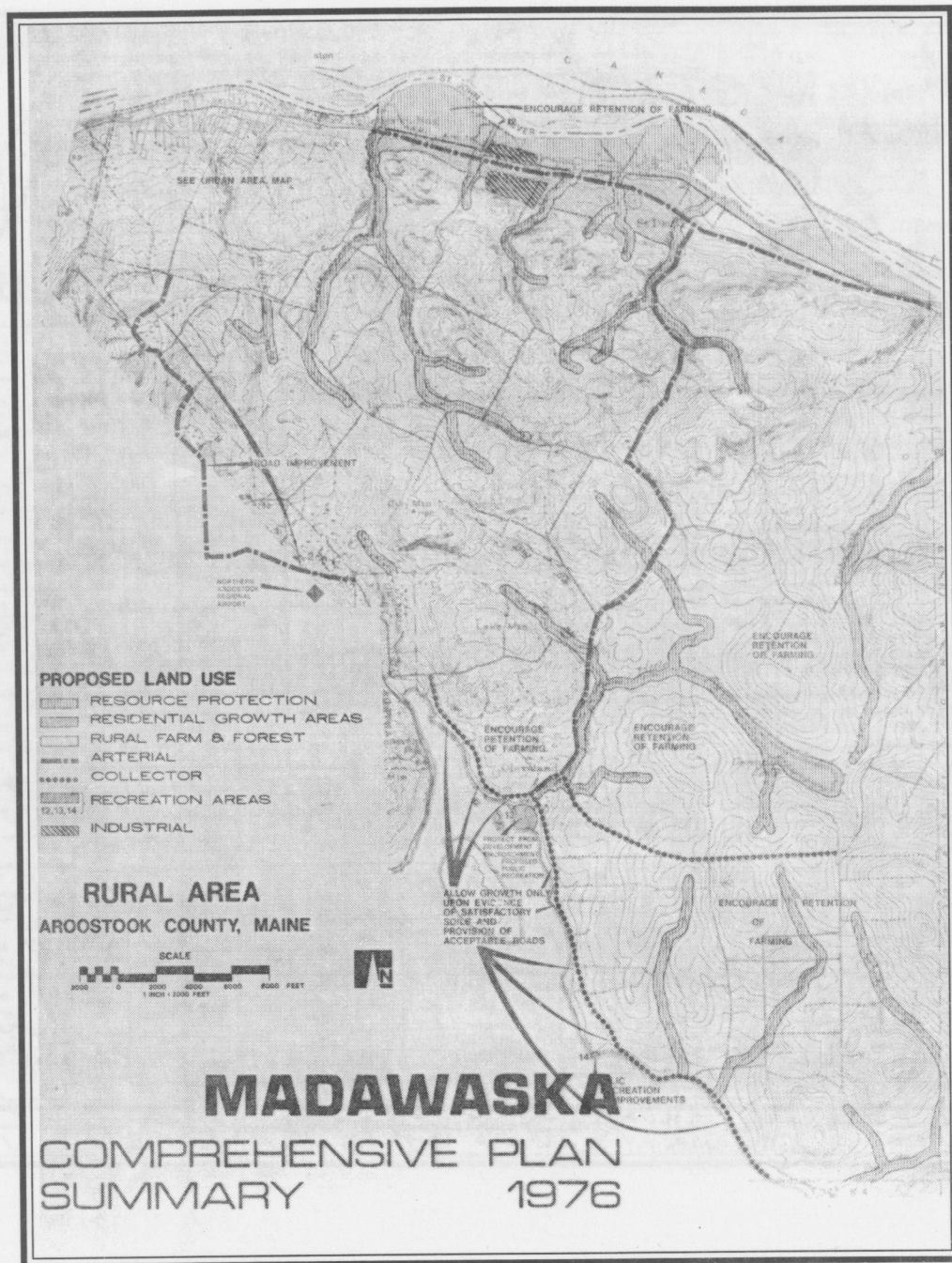
Civil divisions on Northern Maine townships show a change of municipal boundaries from 1859 to 1869 where the single township definition of 1859 yields to the organization of towns with areas of double townships, like Fort Kent. Contrast may be seen with Quebec area towns where "towns" are not square.



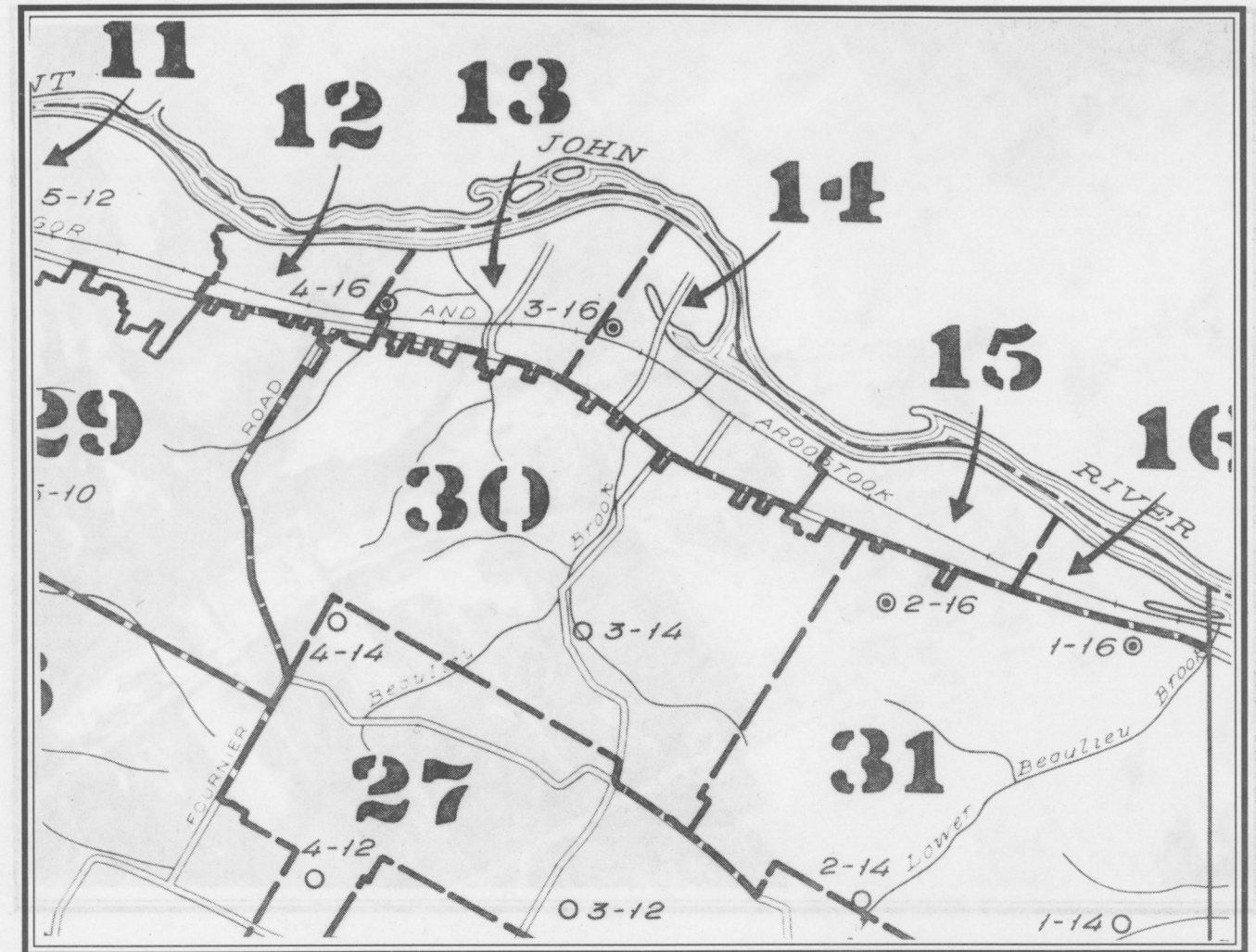
Turn of the century railroad map shows not all townships retained their original township lines as in Madawaska where the westerly town line injects into the fifth range of townships while the mass of the town lands lies in the fourth range. Town lines as they exist today.



This civil District Map of Aroostook County delimits the municipal tax regions of each community. From here it is clear that private corporations devise service areas which cut across municipal lines.



Modern Comprehensive Planning recommends the retention of farming in the areas designated by Sproule in 1787 as the focal point of early Acadian settlement.



The index of planning maps of 1952 still indicates the estuary (#14) shown on earlier maps. Initial settlement indicated by Sproule in 1787 lies in the areas denoted by #12 and #13 in this map.



FOR REFERENCE

Do Not Take From This Room

Modern aerial photos still show the estuary that may be noted in Sproule's Map of 1787, the Land Grant Map of 1790, the American Land Grant Map of 1845, the Land Occupant Map of 1876, the Community Planning of 1952 and the Comprehensive Planning map of 1976. The maps indicate that in over two centuries, the river has not markedly changed course and that major indentations in its shoreline remain principally the same. This assists us greatly in identifying today the settlement sites indicated in the Sproule study and survey of 1787.