

FINDING AID

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

MCC: 96-00146

**Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes
University of Maine at Fort Kent**

1997

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

MCC: 96-00146

Physical Description. 13 7/8" x 9 1/2" x 2" suede-and-leather bound volume with the spine stamped "RECORD." Front and end leaves; 600 numbered, lined pages.

Provenance & Chain of Custody. This manuscript of genealogical and biographical notices and related information appears to be an edited and annotated transcription of an original manuscript created by Prudent Mercure sometime before 1913. Internal evidence suggests that the transcriber/editor/annotator was Peter Charles Keegan of Van Buren, Maine, and that the work was carried out sometime in or around 1921. (there are also a few undated annotation signed "L.A. Martin, ptr.," perhaps Louis-Armand Martin of St-Léonard, New Brunswick). According to the present owner, the manuscript was transferred from the Keegan family to the "old homestead" of Belonie Michaud and subsequently to Belonie's son Maurice. Presently in private hands, the manuscript was loaned to the Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes for preservation microfilming.

Collection Title: *Premières familles acadiennes et canadiennes*

Accession Number: MCC-00146

Shelf list number(s): UF-0182, SF-0182, AB-0146

Physical Characteristics: 4 copies of 1 microfilm (1 used copy is located in the microfilm cabinet for patrons to view with shelf list number UF-0182; 1 copy of a "master negative" is located in the storage area of the archives with shelf list number SF0182; 2 positive copies are located in the storage area of the archives with shelf list number SF0182).

Scope and contents. The manuscript consists primarily of French-language genealogical and biographical notices about Acadian and Canadian settled in the upper St. John Valley prior to 1831. Notices are organized into two major sections: "Premières familles acadiennes" (pp. 3-99) and "Premières familles canadiennes" (pp. 151-272). Each section is preceded by an introductory text which includes a wide range of genealogical and historical information. The introductory text to the Canadian families includes a lengthy essay about the history of Kamouraska region of Quebec from the late 17th century through 1911.

The manuscript also includes a transcription of baptisms, marriages and burials from the St-Basile, N.B. parish register from 1792-1830, an alphabetized list of the names appearing in the transcription, and miscellaneous notes from the register for the same period. In addition, there are English-language genealogical notes concerning the Keegan family of Van Buren.

Related Collections.

Fonds Prudent L. Mercure. Centre de documentation et d'études madawaskayennes, Centre universitaire Saint-Louis Maillet, Edmundston, N.B. [See: "Prudent L. Mercure Papers, Cdem Collection," MCC: 96-00135, Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes, University of Maine at Fort Kent.]

Prudent-L. Mercure Collection. Public Archives of Canada MG 30, C 5. [See: "Prudent L. Mercure Papers, PAC Collection," MCC:96-00136, Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes, University of Maine at Fort Kent.]

Finding Aid. The original manuscript is unindexed. Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes staff have prepared a detail finding aid for this microfilm.

Citation Note. Cite as: "Premières familles acadiennes et canadiennes," MCC:96-00146, Acadian Archives / Archives acadiennes, University of Maine at Fort Kent.

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

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Provenance and Historical Notes

Since the manuscript itself bears neither title nor author credits, the authorship of *Premières familles acadiennes et canadiennes* cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Internal and external evidence, however, strongly suggest that it was created by Peter Charles Keegan¹ of Van Buren, Maine and that it consists primarily of an annotated transcription of two chapters of genealogical and biographical notes from an unpublished manuscript by Prudent Mercure. The original Mercure manuscript, now missing, is believed by many to have been the basis for Thomas Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska*, published in 1920 by L'Imprimerie Franciscaine Missionnaire in Quebec.

Thomas Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska*

In the 77 years since its publication, Thomas Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska* has become for many in the Saint John Valley "the Bible of our regional history."² And yet Albert begins his book with the frank admission that "I am not an historian, nor have I ambition to become one." For historical authority, Albert credits "the historical research of Patrick Therriault and the manuscript notes of Prudent L. Mercure." According to Albert, he was invited to write the *Histoire* by Therriault, who "arrived at my home loaded with documents and with manuscripts which he had gathered himself... He also had unedited notes on Madawaska collected by the tireless researcher Prudent L. Mercure, employed at the Archives in Ottawa."³

It is unknown how much Patrick Therriault contributed to the historical basis of the *Histoire*. Albert mentions materials gathered by Therriault at the Maine State Archives and elsewhere, but Therriault's title page credit may be due more to his role as project mentor. Mercure's contribution, however, is more clear. Mercure had been researching and planning a regional history since at least 1899.⁴ By 1908, when he offered his research material to the Public Archives in Ottawa, he had already amassed some 2200 pages.⁵

¹ For biographical details on Keegan and other figures in this essay, see Appendix A : Biographical Notes.

² Bérubé, Adrien (1980) p. 10; Bérubé, Berubé, and Desjardins (1982) p. 21.

³ Albert, Thomas (1920) title page and p.2. Original French texts: "Je ne suis pas historien, et n'ai nulle ambition de le devenir..."; "...après les recherches historiques de Patrick Therriault et les notes inédites de Prudent L. Mercure"; "...il arriva chez moi chargé de documents, de manuscrits qu'il avait recueillis lui-même... Il était aussi porteur de notes inédites sur le Madawaska, collectionnées par l'infatigable chercheur que fut Prudent L. Mercure, employé aux Archives d'Ottawa.

⁴ Prudent L. Mercure to Placide Gaudet, 3 January 1900. Cited in Vallillee (1980) p. 7: "...j'ai commence il y a quelques temps à écrire ou plutôt à accueillir une collection de notes sur l'histoire du Madawaska", basées sur des documents et d'autres autorités fiables ce dont nous avons déjà une collection très-considérable."

⁵ Prudent L. Mercure to the Dominion Archivist, 29 June 1908. Printed in "Extraits de lettres de Prudent L. Mercure" p. 18 (original in English): "I beg leave to offer for sale a serie [sic] of 13 historical manuscripts on the Madawaska regions (N.B.) and the "Disputed Territory" between the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. These records amount to 2200 pages..."

Albert acknowledges that “the voluminous Mercure materials... form, in part, the basis of the present work.”⁶ What is unclear is to what extent, if any, Albert based his text on Mercure’s prose. Albert describes the Mercure materials as “unedited notes,” yet there is some evidence to suggest that Mercure had largely completed a manuscript for *Histoire du Madawaska* when he died unexpectedly in 1913 from peritonitis.⁷ Whether this manuscript was included among the Mercure papers which Therriault provided to Albert is not known.

Prudent Mercure’s *Histoire du Madawaska*.

Prudent Mercure researched the history of the Madawaska settlement intensively for twenty years.⁸ Collections of his papers at the Public Archives of Canada (PAC) and Le Centre de documentation et d’études madawakayennes (Cdem) include thousands of pages of research notes.⁹ His intention to write a book on the history of the Madawaska settlement is reflected both in his personal papers and in correspondence with the Acadian historian/genealogist Placide Gaudet and others. In January 1900, Mercure informed Gaudet that he was compiling notes for such a history; in later correspondence, he made repeated references to the project.¹⁰

Evidence indicates that Mercure may have either completed or have been close to completing his manuscript at the time of his death in 1913. The Cdem collection includes what appears to be part of a preface to Mercure’s *Histoire du Madawaska*, signed (in typescript) by historian William Odber Raymond and dated “May 12, 1913,” one month before Mercure’s death. The preface praises Mercure by name and concludes:

As one who has had the pleasure in a small way, of aiding him in his research it is a source of much satisfaction to learn that the History of Madawaska has at length been completed and is available to the public who wish to learn something of the trials

⁶ Albert, Thomas (1920) p.2. Original French text: “La compilation Mercure, volumineuse... forme, en partie, le fond du présent travail.” The Cdem collection contains an early typescript of the preface reading simply “... forme le fond du present travail” to which the phrase “en partie” was added by hand, presumably Albert’s (Cdem 25/27).

⁷ See the W. O. Raymond preface cited below. Also, correspondence dated 8 January 1913 from Maxime Babineau, pastor at Saint-Jacques, N.B. from 1902-1929, cited in Pichette (1954, 1980): “Je suis heureux d’apprendre qu’enfin votre travail, que j’appelle très considérable et très importante va être livré au public. Je vous en félicite d’avance tant je suis certain que c’est bien...” See also Note 24.

⁸ Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/26 – “Appui par W.O. Raymond pour la publication de l’Histoire du Madawaska par P.L. Mercure,” 12 May 1913 (original in English): “...Mr. P.L. Mercure, a lineal descendant of one who played an important part in the early days of Madawaska, has devoted much of his leisure time in the last twenty years in the quest of information, relating to the early history of the place of his nativity.” For the earliest dating based on Mercure’s correspondence, see Note 4.

⁹Public Archives of Canada, Prudent-L. Mercure Collection, MG 30, C5; Centre de documentation et d’études madawakayennes, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25

¹⁰ Prudent L. Mercure to Placide Gaudet, 3 January, 8 and 20 February, 3 March, 11 and 20 July 1902. Printed in “Extraits de lettres de Prudent L. Mercure” pp. 7 and 14-18.

patiently borne and the successes so splendidly achieved by the sons of the Acadian and Canadian pioneers who first settled on the Upper St. John.¹¹

Unfortunately, whatever manuscript Mercure may have completed has since been lost. Drafts of the *Histoire*, at various stages of composition, appear among the Cdem materials, but it is unknown at this time whether any were written by Mercure, while some are clearly the work of Albert. The only section of Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska* that can be attributed with any certainty to Mercure is the Table of Contents. Albert appears to have borrowed the structure and much of the language of his *Table des matières* from a draft now in the Cdem collection and attributed to Mercure by Cdem archivists.¹²

Mercure's table outlines 17 chapters, all but two of which were eventually incorporated into the 12 chapters of Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska*. Albert kept Mercure's chapter sequencing and often copied Mercure's chapter descriptions (with minor changes in wording). He blended three pairs of adjoining chapters into single texts, while retaining Mercure's chapter titles and overall structure. Only two chapters were entirely omitted, two chapters described by Mercure as containing "biographical and genealogical notices" on the founding Acadian and Canadian families in Madawaska.¹³

The missing Mercure chapters

According to Mercure's draft table of contents, chapters 8 and 9 of *Histoire du Madawaska* were to be titled "Premières familles acadiennes" and "Premières familles canadiennes." These are the same titles which appear above the two genealogy sections of the present manuscript. This could be simple coincidence, of course, but the similarities between Mercure's table of contents and the present manuscript go much further than that.

Mercure's draft table of contents includes not only chapter titles but brief descriptions of his proposed chapter contents. Similar content descriptions appear below the titles of the Acadian and Canadian genealogy sections in the present manuscript. While one would expect the same family names to appear in all genealogical studies of such a small and isolated region, these lists demonstrate a remarkable correspondence in both structure and wording.

¹¹ Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/26 – "Appui par W.O. Raymond pour la publication de l'Histoire du Madawaska par P.L. Mercure," 12 May 1913 (original in English).

¹² Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/17 – "Tables des matières par P.L. Mercure." The Cdem archivists do not cite their evidence for ascribing the table of contents to Mercure, however the table has strong similarities to an early draft table of contents found in a letter from Mercure to Placide Gaudet, dated 20 February 1902 and printed in "Extraits de lettres de Prudent L. Mercure" p. 15. Mercure introduces the table with the following sentence: "Je vais essayer de vous donner ici une idée des Chapitres sur mes mémoires sur le Madawaska." No date is available for the Cdem table of contents, however it does make mention of the 1913 W.O. Raymond preface. For more information, see Appendix C.

¹³ Comparison of the Cdem table with that in Albert's *Histoire du Madawaska* shows that Albert retained Mercure's Chapters 1-3, 6,7, 10-12 and 17 more or less intact, although he changed the titles of Chapters 3 and 17. Mercure's Chapters 8 and 9 were omitted completely, and Mercure's Chapter 4 and 5, 13 and 14, and 15 and 16 were combined into single chapters. For a more thorough discussion of these changes and a comparison of the Mercure and Albert tables with the 1902 Mercure table in the letter to Placide Gaudet cited above, see Appendix C

Mercure Draft Table of Contents**Present Manuscript [MCC:96-00146]**Premières familles acadiennes.

Premieres Familles Acadiennes

Notices biographiques et généalogiques sur les familles: Cyr, Cormier, Daigle, Gaudin, Hébert, Martin, Mazerolle, Mercure, Potier, Thériault, Thibodeau, Violette et autres familles telles que Deveau, Doucet, Babin, LeBlanc, Landry, Robichaud, Roy, etc.

Cyr, Cormier, Daigle, Gaudin, Hebert, Martin, Mazerolle, Mercure, Potier, Therriault, Thibodeau, Violette et autres anciennes familles, telles que Bujeault, Babin, Deveau, Doucet, Landry, LeBlanc, Robichaud et Roy.

Premières familles canadiennes.

Premieres Familles Canadiennes

Notices biographiques et généalogiques sur les familles: Ayotte, Albert, Beaulieu, Desnoyers, Dubé, Gagné, Guimond, Fournier, Levasseur, Lizotte, Michaud, Sansfaçon, Saucier, Soucy, Tardif, et autres anciennes familles telles que Bellefleur, Bourgoin, Chassé, Dufour, Lagacé, Lang, Marquis, Nadeau, Ouellet, Pelletier, Sirois, Duplessis, Morin, etc.¹⁴

Ayotte, Albert, Beaulieu, Desnoyers, Dubé, Gagné, Guimond, Fournier, Levasseur, Lizotte, Michaud, Sansfaçon, Saucier, Soucy, Tardif et autres anciennes familles telles que Bellefleur, Bourgoin, Chassé, Dufour, Lagacé, Lang, Marquis, Nadeau, Ouellet, Pelletier, Sirois-Duplessis, etc. (voir appendice à ce chapitre).¹⁵

The note “voir appendice à ce chapitre” clearly suggests that these notices were intended to be chapters in a larger work. This is supported as well by footnotes scattered throughout the “Premières familles acadiennes” text directing the reader to specific materials to be found in “Chapitre V.” The materials referred to are found in the second half of Albert’s Chapter 4, “Origines de la population,” a combination of Mercure’s proposed Chapters 4 and 15.¹⁶

Two additional pieces of evidence provide support for Mercure’s authorship of materials in *Premières familles acadiennes et canadiennes* while not directly addressing the question of whether or not the Acadian and Canadian genealogy sections were copied from the missing Mercure chapters of biographical and genealogical notices

¹⁴ Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/27 –“Tables des matières par P.L. Mercure” p.3.

¹⁵See this microfilm, manuscript pages 3 and 151.

¹⁶“Voir appendice à ce chapitre” can be found at the end of the contents description for “Premières familles acadiennes” Quoted above and on manuscript page 151 of this microfilm. The footnote references to “Chapitre V” appear in this microfilm on manuscript pages 13, 21, 25, 65, and 73. The references are to texts on Jean-Baptiste Cyr, the origin of the “Crock” family name, political prisoners in 1763, the Mazerolle family, etc. These subjects are covered in Chapter 4 of Albert (1920).

First: in another portion of the present manuscript, there is direct attribution to Mercure of a text on classification of family names by national origin. An annotation found on page 351, written in English and signed with the initials “P. C. K.,” reads:

The foregoing note made doubtless by the late Prudent Mercure, who apparently, I might say evidently, was not very familiar with the nationality of family names, is far from accurate. The names Collan, Cari, Rady or Ready and Parll are unquestionably Irish. Certain of the others such as Doll and Maglanney probably are also.¹⁷

Second: dating of the genealogical notices is consistent with their being written by Mercure. There is no information on any births, deaths or marriages which occurred after his death in June 1913. On the other hand, there is clear evidence that the notices were being worked on as late as the end of 1912. On page 45, in a footnote to a text on the Cormier, we find the following:

Louis or Louison and his wife Eleonore Cyr are still living. Louis was born on 25 August and baptized the following November. Today, 25 November 1912, he is 94 years and 3 months old.¹⁸

Just seven months before Mercure’s death, this is the latest date found in the two genealogy sections of the present manuscript. There are later dates indicated among the annotations marginalia, but those texts are clearly the work of a different author, the one signing himself with the initials “P. C. K.”

Peter Charles Keegan

There is evidence that Mercure allowed others to consult, perhaps even to copy, his materials on regional history and genealogy. Late in life, he engaged in a public dispute with Thomas Couët over an article Fr. Couët had published on Madawaska history. Mercure mentioned the existence of “several manuscript copies comprising the written history of this region,” and he charged that Couët’s article was “simply a compilation of part of my unpublished History of Madawaska.”¹⁹ Mercure’s correspondence with Gaudet and others is filled with references to exchanging information, photographs and copies of documents.

Peter Charles Keegan, a lawyer and politician from Van Buren, Maine, was one of Mercure’s many correspondents on history and genealogy. The Cdem collection contains a letter dated 4 May 1913 from Keegan to Mercure concerning the history of Hamlin Plantation, Maine. The letter is written on Keegan’s business letterhead, addressed to Mercure as “My Dear Friend,” and

¹⁷See this microfilm, manuscript page 351 (original in English). The text titled “Classification des noms selon leur origine” appears amid the various items either copied from or based on the Saint-Basile parish register.

¹⁸See this microfilm, manuscript page 45. Original French text: “Louis ou Louison et son épouse Eleonore Cyr, vivent encore. Louis est né le 25 août, et b. le nov. Suivant. Il est donc agé, ce 25 novembre 1912, de 94 ans et trois mois.”

¹⁹Prudent L. Mercure, cited in Pichette (1954, 1980) pp. 3-4. Original French texts: “...il y avait aussi...plusieurs copieux manuscrits, y compris l’histoire manuscrite de cette région”; “...tout simplement une compilation d’une partie de mon Histoire manuscrite de Madawaska.”

signed “Your friend, Peter C. Keegan.” The last page bears a postscript, concerning the Keegan homestead, signed only with the initials “P. C. K.”²⁰

Keegan’s “P. C. K.” signature appears identical to those found in the manuscript. Comparison of Keegan’s letter to the handwriting in the manuscript also shows striking similarities, even down to the habitual use of a printed rather than cursive lowercase “e”. The fact that most of the “P. C. K.” annotations are in English also supports the identification of Keegan: while he was fluent in French, Keegan’s native language was English.

The transcription and annotation of the manuscript appear to have been carried out, at least in part, in the early 1920s. A “P. C. K.” note on page 187 reads: “Alexis Beaulieu, still living in Van Buren village (June 29, 1921).”²¹ Keegan, who himself lived in Van Buren, would have been 71 in 1921, probably in retirement but still an active man. The note on the nationality of family names quoted above also supports this dating: the attribution of inaccuracy to “the late Prudent Mercure” suggests it was written shortly after Mercure’s death, but not so early as to preclude objective criticism, even of a “dear friend.” (The citation of only Irish family names also suggests Keegan, whose father had immigrated from Ireland.)²²

One final item points to Keegan as the creator of the present manuscript. The last item in the manuscript is an 8-page essay on Keegan genealogy and family history. This notice is unique in two ways: first, it is the only notice of any length concerning a non-Acadian, non-French-Canadian family; second, unlike all of the other notices, the Keegan entry is written entirely in English.²³

Conclusions

The dating evidence, while circumstantial, points clearly to Mercure as the author of the two major genealogy sections of the manuscript. The direct attribution of the text on classification of family names, found among the materials from the Saint-Basile register, increases the likelihood that the rest of the manuscript (except for the Keegan notice) was also by Mercure.

Internal reference to “Premières familles acadiennes” and “Premières familles canadiennes” as chapters of a larger work, concordance between references to “Chapitre V” and materials found in Mercure’s proposed Chapter 5, and the remarkable similarities in chapter titles and contents all strongly support a conclusion that these are “missing” chapters from Mercure’s *Histoire du Madawaska*.

²⁰Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/13 – “Lettre de Peter Charles Keegan à Prudent L. Mercure” (original in English).

²¹See this microfilm, manuscript page 187 (original in English).

²²Quoted above; or see this microfilm, manuscript page 351 (original in English). For more information on Keegan and his parents, see Appendix A: Biographical Notes.

²³See this microfilm, manuscript pages 400-408.

While evidence points to Mercure as the author of the bulk of the manuscript, the document is clearly not an original draft. Except for occasional notes by L.-Armand Martin, the writing is uniform throughout the volume, suggesting that it was done by a single individual. While most of the text and all unascribed footnotes are in French and date no later than 1912, most of the annotations and marginalia are in English, date as late as 1921, and bear the “P. C. K.” signature. Some one with those initials apparently copied and annotated an existing document.

Peter Charles Keegan is known to have used the “P. C. K.” signature, and his handwriting is similar to that found in the manuscript. He was corresponding with Mercure when the latter claimed to be readying his manuscript for publication.²⁴ Keegan’s name appears in Mercure’s plan for Chapter 15, and Albert praises his defense of settlers’ land claims in his Chapter 11. Keegan gave an address tracing the history of Madawaska at the 6th Acadian Congress, held in 1908 at Saint-Basile, sharing the stage with both Thomas Albert and Patrick Therriault.²⁵

Senator Therriault, who brought the Mercure papers to Albert, lived not far from Keegan. The two men shared a common interest in politics, both having served in the legislature. Through Therriault, Keegan may well have known about and had access to the Mercure genealogical materials omitted by Albert. His interest and expertise in history and genealogy qualified him to annotate the materials and, as a successful retired attorney in the 1920s, he would have had the time and resources to undertake the transcription and annotation of the hundreds of pages of manuscript in this microfilm.

Taken as a whole, the evidence strongly suggests that the present manuscript was created by Peter Charles Keegan in or around 1921 from an original manuscript by Prudent L. Mercure. It further suggests that the two major portions of the manuscript represent copies of the two “missing” genealogy chapters from Mercure’s unpublished *Histoire du Madawaska*.

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May – June, 1997

²⁴Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/13 – “Lettre de Peter C. Keegan à Mercure” (4 May 1913). For evidence that Mercure was preparing a manuscript for publication, see the W. O. Raymond preface cited in Note 7 and the letter from Maxime Babineau cited in Note 8. The following lines from page 3 of the Keegan letter just cited also suggest imminent publication (original in English): “I am forwarding you a photograph. I am sorry it is only a copy of a photograph, and I do not know whether you can utilize it or not, if you wished to. If you cannot before long, I may be able to do better, but am not sure.”

²⁵Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/27 – “Tables des matières par P. L. Mercure” p. 5; Albert (1920) pp. 277 and 296. Keegan also appears in the “Liste des Patrons” in Albert (1920) p. [xiii].

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

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Appendix A: Biographical Notes

Thomas Albert

Thomas Albert was born in Saint-Hilaire, N.B. on June 17, 1879, the son of Vital Albert and Marie Smyth. He completed classical studies at Saint-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Quebec, winning Le Prix de Prince de Galles in 1902. He attended the Grand Séminaire in Montreal and was ordained in 1905. He then studied in Rome, earning a doctorate in theology and canon law in 1908.

Albert served as vicar at Chatham, Poquemouche, and Bathurst, N.B. He was then assigned to Shippegan, N.B., where he served as pastor and where he wrote *Histoire du Madawaska*. He was pastor at Grand Falls, N.B. from 1921 until his death from pneumonia on 16 November 1924.

Prudent Mercure

Prudent L. Mercure was born in Saint-Basile, N.B. on February 20, 1873. The son of Joseph P. Mercure and Sophie (à Régis) Cyr, Mercure was descended from two of the oldest Acadian families in the Madawaska settlement.

After graduating from the local district school, Mercure completed his studies at Saint-Joseph de Memramcook College in southeastern New Brunswick. He then worked as a schoolteacher in the New Brunswick towns of Ste-Anne, Saint-Léonard, and Baker-Brook. He championed the Acadian cause in the 1890s and early 1900s, lecturing on regional history and writing articles for newspapers like *Le Moniteur acadien* (Shédiac, New Brunswick) and *Le Journal du Madawaska* (Van Buren, Maine). He also began intensive research on the history of the Madawaska settlement, research which led him to correspond with historians such as W. O. Raymond and Placide Gaudet, as well as with manuscript repositories such as the Dominion Archives (today the Public Archives of Canada) in Ottawa. Over the next thirteen years, he compiled thousands of pages of historical notes. He also outlined chapters for, and appears to have written at least part of the text for, a history of the Madawaska settlement.

Mercure successfully sought a federal government appointment in 1902, and by the end of the year he moved to Ottawa where he worked as a Sessions Clerk at the House of Commons. In 1906 he became a clerk at the Dominion Archives. Mercure was sent to Fredericton, N.B. in a researcher in 1908; he returned to Ottawa in May of that year, resuming his former clerk's position. Mercure married Rose-Eva Hudon in 1910 and was transferred to the department of the Secretary of State in 1912. He contracted appendicitis and died of peritonitis at Ottawa on 24 June 1913.

Peter Charles Keegan

Peter Charles Keegan was one of twelve children of Lucie Parent and Irish immigrant James Keegan. Born 13 May, 1850 on the border between the plantations of Hamlin and Van Buren, Maine, Keegan received his early education in St-Léonard and Grand Falls, New Brunswick. He completed his education at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton and joined the law offices of William A. Evans of Fort Fairfield, Maine. Shortly thereafter, he returned to Van Buren to open his own practice.

Keegan served as a Democratic legislator in the Maine House of Representatives from 1870-1887, in 1881, and again in 1896. He held several public offices for Van Buren and the state, including serving on the International St. John River Commission. As a lawyer, Keegan was instrumental in helping Madawaska settlers defend their land claims against legal challenges brought by railroad interests in the 1870s.

Keegan married Mary Sharkey of Fredericton, N.B. on 5 August 1884. They adopted a child, Harold, who married Lillian Keegan. Peter Charles Keegan died 5 December 1931 at the age of 82.

Louis-Armand Martin

[The signature “L. A. Martin, ptre” appears with a few annotations in the present manuscript. It is likely that this was Louis-Armand Martin, pastor at St-Léonard, N.B., directly across the Saint John River from Van Buren, Maine, the home of Peter Charles Keegan.]

Louis-Armand Martin, the son of Ubald Martin and Marguerite Martin of Saint-Basile, New Brunswick, was born 15 February 1889. He was ordained at Saint-Basile in 1915 and first served the parishes of Renous, Chatham, and St-Léonard, N.B. He was named parish priest for Saint-Léonard-Ville in 1927, in which position he served until his retirement in 1954. He died 18 August 1962.

According to historian Jacques LaPointe, Martin was deeply interested in history. His name appears on the list of sponsors of Albert’s *Histoire du Madawaska*.

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

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Appendix B: Sources Consulted

Books

- Albert, Thomas. **Histoire du Madawaska: après les recherches historiques de Patrick Therriault et les notes manuscrites de Prudent L. Mercure.** Quebec : Imprimerie Franciscaine Missionnaire, 1920.
- Albert, Thomas. **Histoire du Madawaska, entre l'Acadie, le Québec et l'Amérique.** Nouvelle édition. [Madawaska, N.B.] : Hurtubise HMH, 1982.
- Albert, Thomas. **History of Madawaska: an English translation.** Translated by Francis Doucette and Therese Doucette. Madawaska: Madawaska Historical Society, 1989.
- LaPointe, Jacques F. **Grande-Rivière: une page d'histoire acadienne.** Moncton : Editions d'Acadie, 1989. (see especially pp. 111-114.)
- Pelletier, Martine A. and Monica Dionne Ferreti. **Van Buren History.** Madawaska: St. John Valley Publishing co., 1979. (See especially pp. 143-44.)

Articles/Essays

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Prudent-L. Mercure Collection. Public Archives of Canada MG 30, C 5. ["Prudent L. Mercure Papers, PAC Collection," MCC:96-00136, Acadian Archives/Archives acadiennes, University of Maine at Fort Kent.]

PREMIERES FAMILLES ACADIENNES ET CANADIENNES

MCC:96-00146

Appendix C: Tables of Contents for *Histoire du Madawaska*

There are at least four tables of contents, by different authors and from different periods, for *Histoire du Madawaska*. These tables of contents come from the published book, from a letter from Prudent Mercure to Placide Gaudet, and from the Cdem materials (one by Mercure, one near-final draft by Albert).¹ The tables, which span a period of 18 years, are much more alike than they are different: there appears to have been relatively little change in overall structure from Mercure's first outline to Albert's published volume.²

The sequence in which topics are covered in the first half of the book remains essentially the same in all four tables of contents. The first three chapters on geography, native peoples, and pre-settlement history are unchanged. The next topic, Acadian history, consumes two chapters in Mercure's 1902 table, while it gets one chapter in later tables. Early Acadian settlement on the lower Saint John, the subject of the next two chapters in 1902 table, is cut to a single chapter in his 1913 table, while Albert simply merges the material into the preceding chapter on Acadian history.

The foundation of the Madawska Settlement, outlined somewhat sketchily in a single chapter in Mercure's 1902 table, is expanded to include the early history of the colony and given two chapters in the later Mercure and Albert tables. Genealogical notes on the "founding families" of the region, given one chapter in 1902 and two chapters in 1913 by Mercure, are, of course, omitted completely by Albert.³

The remainder of *Histoire du Madawaska* saw more reorganizing during the 18 years between Mercure's 1902 letter to Gaudet and the book's publication in 1920. All tables continue with the establishment of the Saint-Basile parish, move on to discuss the developing tension over provincial and national boundaries, the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, and American Madawaska, and finish with general developments in education, religious life, civil government, etc. While this sequence is followed by all tables, the ordering of specific topics and the details included seem to vary considerably. (Of course, with only Albert's text to flesh out the chapter content descriptions of all four tables, detailed analysis is difficult.)

¹Albert (1920) pp. [xxi]-xxiii; Mercure to Placide Gaudet, 20 February 1902, printed in "Extraits de lettres de Prudent L. Mercure" p. 15; Cdem, Fonds Prudent L. Mercure, 25/27 – "Tables des matières par P. L. Mercure" and "Manuscrit rédigé par l'abbé Thomas Albert." Also see this microfilm, manuscript pages 3 and 151, for transcriptions of chapter titles and content descriptions from what may have been Mercure's manuscript for Chapters 8 and 9.

²To assist readers through the following discussion, we have included transcriptions of all four tables of contents below. The tables have been transcribed word-for-word, although in some cases the format may have been modified slightly to make them easier to consult.

³For a discussion of these materials and their omission by Albert, see "Provenance and Historical Notes" above.

Letter from Prudent L. Mercure to Placide Gaudet, 20 February 1902.*

The table of contents below, from a letter from Mercure to Placide Gaudet, is introduced with the sentence; “Je vais essay de vou donner ici une idée des Chapitres sure mes mémoires sure le Madawaska.” The table is followed by the comments: “Voici ce résumé faite à la hate, il y a assez de chapîtres, je pourrai peut-être les résumés en 12. Il y a bien d’autres choses importantes dont je n’ai pas mentionées, mais que je trouverai leur place – plus tard.”

<p>Chp. I Description du Madawaska. Géologie, Physiologie, Géographie, Histoire Naturelle, etc.</p> <p>CH. II. Les Sauvages de Madawaska. Leurs noms de places. Portages, sites de leurs anciennes habitations. Destruction de leurs villages bourgades par les Mohawks. Légendes et traditions. Glooscap aux prises, reliques etc.</p> <p>Ch. III. L’Histoire pré-Acadienne du Madawaska. Voyageurs et exploreurs. Mgr St. Avllier, Gyles, etc. Explications de la contrée comme elle est montrée par les Anciennes mappes.</p> <p>Ch. IV. L’Origine du peuple Acadien. D’où sont-ils originaire en France. Par qui furent-ils emmenés et où sont-ils premièrement établis et leur histoire en général jusqu’à 1713.</p> <p>Ch. V. L’Histoire des Acadiens du Traité d’Utrecht à l’expulsion.</p> <p>Ch. VI. Les Acadiens à la Riv. St. Jean. Les Pays-Bas, 2^e expulsion. Kamouraska, les Abbés Bourg et Bailly, etc.</p> <p>Ch. VII. Retour au Pays-Bas et leur Histoire jusqu’à l’arrivées des Loyalistes (1783). 3^e Dispersion, etc.</p> <p>Ch. VIII. Le Madawaska est leur refuge. Les Premiers colons. La fondation de l’établissement etc. Le Père Ciquart.</p>	<p>Ch. IX Nos premières familles et leurs descendants. L’enfance de la colonie. La grand disette et Marguerite Blanch Thibodeau. Biographie de Chaque famille suivi d’un tableau généalogique complémentiare.</p> <p>Ch. X. La fondation de la Paroisse de St. Basile (Le Grand). Le Madawaska en proie à trois gouvernement, un os de Contention, Troubles et grande excitation, Mgr Plessis (visite de) et l’histoire en général jusqu’à la fondation de la séconde paroisse.</p> <p>Ch. XI Fondation de St. Bruno et Ste. Luce. La controverse sur les bornes préparatif de guerre. Trouble à Fort Kent. La séparation du Madawaska. Traité d’Ashburton.</p> <p>Ch. XII Fondation des autres paroisses, marche colonisatrice. Vital Hébert, ler député Acadian (du Mad.) John Costigan et le Madawaska. Voies de communication. Progrès, etc.</p> <p>Centenaire de la fondation de St. Basile (1792) – (1892)</p> <p>Ch. XIII Le Madawaska Maine, et son développement, etc.</p> <p>Ch. XIV. Le caractéristique des Acadien du Madawaska. Leurs tradition, supersitions et dictons. Leurs fautes et leurs vertues. Leur plus grand besoin. Leur Probably future.</p>
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* Printed in “Extraits de Lettres de Prudent L. Mercure,” **Revue de la Société historique du Madawaska**, 8 :2 (juin 1980), pp. 11-19. The table appears on page 15.

Cdem, **Fonds Prudent L. Mercure**, 25/27 – “Tables des matières par P. L. Mercure”

<p><u>HISTOIRE DU MADAWASKA.</u></p> <p><u>Tables des matières.</u></p> <p><u>Préface.</u> par le reverend docteur W. O. Raymond.</p> <p><u>Avant-Propos.</u> par l’auteur.</p> <hr/> <p>Ch. I. <u>Description du Madawaska.</u> Carte de la région. Ses conditions géographiques, physiologiques et géologiques. Ressources naturelles.</p> <p>Ch. II. <u>Les Sauvages du Madawaska.</u> Origine des Madaweskahs. Leurs légendes et leurs traditions. Leurs mœurs et leurs coutumes. Destruction de leur ancienne bourgade. L’Héroïne Malobianah et les Mohawks. François-Xavier et Grand Pierre. Etat présent et probable état future des Malécites.</p> <p>Ch. III. <u>Epoque préacadienne.</u> Anciennes cartes de cette région. Les Récollets et les Jésuites. Un martyr. Première messe. Les seigneuries de “Madoueska” et de “Clignantcourt”. Mgr Saint-Valier. John Gyles. Les voyageurs Gauthier et Durant. Courriers et coureurs de bois. Autres aventuriers.</p> <p>Ch. IV. <u>Origine de la Population.</u> Découvertes. De la Bretagne à l’Acadie et de la Normandie au Canada. La Virginie. Québec et Port-Royal. Les Acadiens. Traité d’Utrecht. La Nouvelle-Ecosse et l’Acadie Continentale. Serments d’Allégeance et du “Test”. Expulsion des Acadiens de Grand Prée et de la Rivière St.Jean. Conquête du Canada.</p> <p>Ch. V. <u>A la Rivière Saint-Jean.</u> Anciennes colonies acadiennes sur cette rivière. La destruction de Grimrose et le razzia de Sainte-Anne. Les “Pays-Bas” et Kamouraska. Le retour des exiles. Kennébecasis et Ankpaque. Les abbés Bailly et Bourq. Les Acadiens sont de nouveau menacés. Jean-Bte. Cyr. La Révolution Américaine. Les Loyalistes. Nouvelle dispersion. La Madawaska.</p>	<p>Ch. VI. <u>La Fondation du Madawaska.</u> Arrivée des premiers colons ; leurs aventures, adresse de bienvenue du chef des Malécites. L’abbé Adrien Leclerc. Louis Mercure et Joseph Daigle. Une chapelle. Premières concessions de terre. Le “pays” aux limites indéfinis. L’Abbé Paquet. Fondation canonique de la paroisse de Saint-Basile. Etablissement de la Grand Rivière. Une république en miniature.</p> <p>Ch. VII. <u>La lutte pour l’existence.</u> Juridiction contestée. Le magistrat Costin et Jacques Cyr. Acadiens et Canadiens. Le “Père” Giguard. La grande disette et le dévouement de Maruerite-Blanche Thibodeau. Commerce et voie de communication. Les Missionnaires. Mgr Denaut visite le Madawaska. Fondation de Chautaugua.</p> <p>Ch. VIII <u>Premières familles acadiennes.</u> Notices biographiques et généalogiques sur les familles: Cyr, Cormier, Daigle, Gaudin, Hébert, Martin, Mazerolle, Mercure, Potier, Thériault, Thibodeau, Violette et autres familles telles que Deveau, Doucet, Babin, LeBlanc, Landry, Robichaud, Roy, etc.</p> <p>Ch. IX. <u>Premières familles canadiennes.</u> Notices biographiques et généalogiques sur les familles: Ayotte, Albert, Beaulieu, Desnoyers, Dubé, Gagné, Guimond, Fournier, Levasseur, Lizotte, Michaud, Sansfaçon, Saucier, Soucy, Tardiff, et autres anciennes familles telles que Bellefleur, Bourgoin, Chassé, Dufour, Lagacé, Lang, Marquis, Nadeau, Ouellet, Pelletier, Sirois, Duplessis, Morin, etc.</p> <p>Ch. X <u>Vie de Colons.</u> Etats des établissements acadiens vers 1812. Leurs missionnaires. L’abbé Kelly devient humoriste. Visite épiscopale et Mgr Plessis. Critiques et louanges. La Décharge et la Rivière des Crocks. Popularité de M. Marcoux. L’abbé Lagarde et son “Academie”. Les capitaines Piere Duperré et Simon Hébert. Le “Seigneur” Thibodeau. Voies de communication.</p> <p>(Continued on next page)</p>
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Cdem, **Fonds Prudent L. Mercure**, 25/27 – “Tables des matières par P. L. Mercure”
(Continued from previous page.)

<p>Ch. XI. <u>Saint-Basile et ses Missions.</u> Recensements de la population du Madawaska par les Américains par le Bas-Canada et par le Nouveau-Brunswick. Autorités civiles et militaires. Paroisse “civile”. L’abbé Mercier. Le Grand vicaire Langevin. Fondation canonique de Saint-Bruno et de Sainte-Luce. Les abbés Gosselin et Dionne. Etablissements intérieurs ou “concessions”. Voies de communication. Ere de progrès. Le “Grand Jubilé”.</p> <p>Ch. XII. <u>Troubles sur les frontières.</u> La coup du “bois de tonne”. Conflits d’intérêts. L’agitateur John Baker. Emeutes sur l’Aroostook. L’affaire du Mérinticook. L’arbitrage de Guillaume de Hollande. Le Maine s’empare du parti du territoire en controverse. Protestations et arrestations. Les “capots rouges”. Loyauté des Acadiens. Le major Bellefleur et les capitaines Hébert, Lizotte, Duperré, Thériault, Thibodeau, Michaud et Violette. Régime Militaro-civil. Le préfet James A. McLaughlan. Les gouverneurs Harvey et Fairfield. La “guerre” D’Aroostook ou de Madawaska. Le général Scott. Le traité d’Ashburton et la division du Madawaska.</p> <p>Ch. XIII <u>Après le Traité.</u> Etat du Maine, le comté d’Aroostook et la territoire du Madawaska. Délimitation des terres José D. Cyr. La question des frontières interprovinciales. L’année du Prêt. Troubles. en 1850. Mort de Mgr Langevin. Sœurs de la Charité à Saint-Basile. L’abbé Swéron. “L’Eglise Rouge”. Le Grand Sault et le Petit Sault.</p> <p>Ch. XIV <u>La Réorganisation.</u> Mouvement de la population. La guerre civile suivie de deux aventures. Emeutes au Grand Sault. Vital Hébert. John Costigan et la nouvelle loi des écoles. Litigation ecclésiastique. Lettre à Pie IX. Louis Cormier et le Mont Carmel. Il est question d’un vicaire apostolique. Division ecclésiastique du Madawaska. Sain-David. Fort Kent. Sain-Léonard et Saint-Hilaire. Un Nouveau comté.</p>	<p>Ch. XV. <u>L’Evolution.</u> Les Pères de Sainte-Croix. Un Nouveau couvent. Sœur Maillet. Il est question d’un collège. Voies ferrées. Question agraire et concussions. Vital Cyr, et l’école normale de Fort Kent. Le major Dickie et P.C. Keegan. Imigration. Léвите Thériault. Nouveau démembrement des paroisses. Mgr L. N. Dugal. Ere de prospérité.</p> <p>Ch. XVI. <u>Progrès.</u> Fondation d’un collège et de plusieurs couvents. L’instruction publique. Les pères Maristes. Mgr Healey. Députés aux législatures de Frédéricton et d’Augusta. Excluvisme et extracisme. Jean A. Nadeau. Centenaire de Saint-Basile. Le docteur Pelletier et le “Journal du Madawaska”. Le député Michaud et le sénateur Thériault. Visiteur Romain. 6^e. Congrès acadien. Sociétés nationales et de secours mutuels. Mouvement de la population et fondation de nouvelles paroisses.</p> <p>Ch. XVII. <u>Etat présent et probable état futur.</u> Hier et aujourd’hui. Défauts et qualités, us et coutumes. Réformes et principaux besoins éducationnels, religieux, agriares, commerciaux, industriels et sociologiques. Coup d’œil sur l’avenir.</p> <hr/> <p><u>APPENDICES.</u></p> <p>Pièces justificatives, statistiques, etc., etc.</p>
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Cdem, **Fonds Prudent L. Mercure**, 25/27 – “Manuscrit rédigé par l’abbé Thomas Albert...”

TABLE DES MATIERES	
<p>1er: DESCRIPTION DU MADAWASKA. Aspect géo-graphique. Formation géologique. Richesse du sol. Ressources naturelles.</p> <p>2° : LES SAUVAGES DU MADAWASKA. Origine des Madoueskaks. Légendes et traditions ; mœurs et coutumes. L’héroïne Malobiannah et les Mohawks. François-Xavier et Grand-Pierre. Etat présent des Malécites.</p> <p>3° : AVANT LA FONDATION. Premières cartes de la région. Les Récollets et les Jésuites. Les Seigneuries de Madawaska et de Clignantcourt. Mgr de Saint-Vallier. John Gyles. Gauthier et Durand, courriers.</p> <p>4° : ORIGINE DE LA PUPULATION. Bretons et Normands. Acadiens et Canadiens. Caractéristiques différentes. Expulsion des Acadiens. Vicissitudes des établissements du Saint-Jean. Arrivée des Loyalistes, cause de l’émigration au Madawaska.</p> <p>5° : LA FONDATION. Arrivées des premières familles. Paroles de bienvenue du chef des Madoueskaks. L’abbé Adrien Leclerc. Joseph Daigle et Louis Mercure. Une Chapelle. Premières concessions de terres. Dualité de juridiction. L’abbé Paquet et la fondation canonique de la paroisse de Saint-Basile. Une église.</p> <p>6° : LA LUTTE POUR LA VIE. Juridiction contestée. Premières exportations. Acadiens et Canadiens. Le Père Ciquart. La grande disette et Tante la Blanche. Mgr Denaut visite le Madawaska. Première Confirmation.</p> <p>7° : VIE DES COLONS. Etat des établissements acadiens au commencement du XIXe siècle. Leurs missionnaires. Visite épiscopale de Mgr Plessis. Critiques et louanges. La Décharge la Rivière des Crock. Le Petit-Sault et le Grand Sault. Popularité de l’abbé Marcoux. L’abbé Lagarde et son Académie. Les capitaines Pierre Duperré, Simon Hébert et Firmin Thibodeau. Première voies de communications.</p>	<p>8e: SAINT-BASILE ET SES MISSIONS. Recensements civils. Autorités civiles et militaires. Paroisse civile. L’abbé Mercier. Le Grand-Vicaire Langevin et l’érection canonique des paroisses de Sainte-Luce et Saint-Bruno. Les abbés Gosselin et Dionne. Etablissements intérieurs. “Le Grand-Jubilé.” On s’intatess à l’éducation.</p> <p>9° : TROUBLES SUR LES FRONTIERES. Conflits d’intérêts. L’agitateur Baker. Emeutes sur l’Aroostook. L’affaire de Méruimticook. L’arbitrage de Guillaume de Hollande. Le Maine s’empare d’une partie du territoire controversé. Loyauté des Acadiens. Protestations et arrestations. Les gouverneurs Hervy et Fairfield. The Aroostook bloodless War. Le traité d’Ashburton et la division politique du Madawaska.</p> <p>10° : APRES LE TRAITÉ. Nouvelle organisation du Madawaska américain et James Madigan. Premiers députés à Augusta. Nouveaux arrandoissements politiques. Litige ecclésiastique. Mont-Carmel et Louis Cormier. Luc Albert et Sylvain Daigle. L’abbé Swéron. Où il est question d’un vicériat apostoloique. Division ecclésiastique du Madawaska. Mort du Grand-Vicaire Langevin. Mouvement de la population. Perturbation rurale et la guerre de Sécession. La confédération et les émeutes du Grand-Sault. John Costigan et la nouvelle loi scolaire. Un nouveau comté. Voies ferrées, ponts, perspective de prospérité. 1842-1870.</p> <p>11° : L’ERE DU PROGRESS. Organisation de nouvelles paroisses. Les Pères de Sainte-Croix et la question d’un collège au Madawaska. Couvent de Saint-Basile. Voie ferrée. La loi agraire dans l’Aroostook et le sort misérable fait aux colons. Vital Cyr et l’École Normale de Fort Kent. Le Major Dickey. Emigration malheureuse. Un journal. Le collège de Van Buren et les Pères Maristes. Fondation de plusieurs couvents. La loi Pike reçoit son coup de grâce. Patrick Therriault, Pius Michaud et le point international. La Convention acadienne à Saint-Basile. Mgr. Dugal.</p> <p>12° : DE QUOI DEMAIN SERA-T-IL FAIT ? Considerations sur l’avenir.</p>

Albert, Thomas. **Histoire du Madawaska.** Quebec : Imprimerie Franciscaine Missionnaire, 1920.

<p style="text-align: center;">Dédicace, Avertissement Listes des Patrons, Lettre-Préface</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre I DESCRIPTION DU MADAWASKA. Aspect géographique. Formation géologique. Richesse du sol. Ressources naturelles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre II LES SAUVAGES DU MADAWASKA. Origine des Madoueskaks. Légendes et traditions ; mœurs et coutumes. L'héroïne Malobiannah et les Mohawks. François-Xavier et Grand-Pierre. Etat présent des Malécites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre III AVANT LA FONDATION. Premières cartes de la région. Les Récollets et les Jésuites. Les Seigneuries de Madawaska et de Clignantcourt. Mgr de Saint-Vallier. John Gyles. Gauthier et Durand, courriers. Lizotte et Duperré.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre IV ORIGINE DE LA PUPULATION. Bretons et Normands. Acadiens et Canadiens. Caractéristiques différentes. Expulsion des Acadiens. Vicissitudes des établissements du Saint-Jean. Arrivée des Loyalistes. Hostilité des derniers : cause de l'émigration au Madawaska.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre V LA FONDATION. Arrivées des premières familles. Paroles de bienvenue du chef des Madoueskaks. L'abbé Adrien Leclerc. Joseph Daigle et Louis Mercure. Une Chapelle. Premières concessions de terres. Dualité de juridiction. L'abbé Paquet et la fondation canonique de la paroisse de Saint-Basile. Une église.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre VI LA LUTTE POUR LA VIE. Juridiction contestée. Premières exportations. Acadiens et Canadiens. Le Père Ciquart. La grande disette et Tante la Blanche. Mgr Denaut visite le Madawaska. Première Confirmation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre VII VIE DES COLONS. Etat des établissements acadiens au commencement du XIXe siècle. Leurs</p>	<p>missionnaires. Visite épiscopale de Mgr Plessis. Critiques et louanges. La Décharge la Rivière des Crock. Le Petit-Sault et le Grand Sault. Popularité de l'abbé Marcoux. L'abbé Lagarde et son Académie. Les capitaines Pierre Duperré, Simon Hébert et Firmin Thibodeau. Première voies de communications.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre VIII SAINT-BASILE ET SES MISSIONS. Recensements civils. Autorités civiles et militaires. Parioisse civile. L'abbé Mercier. Le Grand-Vicaire Langevin. Sainte-Luce et Saint-Bruno. Les abbés Gosselin et Dionne. Etablissements intérieurs. "Le Grand-Jubilé." L'éducation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre IX TROUBLES SUR LES FRONTIERES. Conflits d'intérêts. L'agitateur Baker. Emeutes sur l'Aroostook. L'affaire de Méruimticook. L'arbitrage de Guillaume de Hollande. Le Maine s'empare d'une partie du territoire controversé. Loyauté des Acadiens. Protestations et arrestations. Les gouverneurs Hervy et Fairfield. The Aroostook bloodless War. Le traité d'Ashburton et la division politique du Madawaska.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre X APRES LE TRAITÉ. Madawaska américain et James Madigan. Premiers députés à Augusta. Litige ecclésiastique. Mont-Carmel et Louis Cormier. Luc Albert et Sylvain Daigle. L'abbé Swéron. Où il est question d'un vicéariat apostolique. Division ecclésiastique du Madawaska. Mort du Grand-Vicaire Langevin. Mouvement de la population. Guerre de Sécession. La confédération et les émeutes du Grand-Sault. John Costigan 1842-1870.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre XI L'ERE DU PROGRESS. Nouvelles paroisses. Les Pères de Sainte-Croix et la question d'un collège au Madawaska. Couvent de Saint-Basile. Voie ferrée. La loi agraire dans l'Aroostook et le sort misérable fait aux colons. Vital Cyr et l'École Normale de Fort Kent. Emigration malheureuse. Le collège de Van Buren et les Pères Maristes. Fondation de plusieurs couvents. Le point international. La Convention acadienne à Saint-Basile. Mgr. Dugal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapitre XII DE QUOI DEMAIN SERA-T-IL FAIT ?</p>
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