



Family Logo



Etoile Acadienne / Acadian Star



Chene Evangeline / Evangeline Oak

L'Association de la Famille Boudreaux / Boudreau / Boudrot / Boudreault

**L'Etoile Acadienne**  
A Boudrot Family Newsletter

Vol 12 Issue 2

Bilingual Newsletter / Bulletin Bilingue

Date : July 2010 / juillet 2010

Celebrate Acadian Day August 15<sup>th</sup> ~ Bonne Fête - Jour Acadien 15 août

**L'Église catholique Saint-Martin et le Mémorial Acadien vous invitent le 28 juillet : « Jour Commémoratif du Grand Dérangement »**

Un moment pour se rappeler la douleur des Acadiens pendant leur exil en 1755, un jour de réflexion.

En 2003, la Reine Elizabeth II a signé la Proclamation royale déclarant que chaque 28 juillet, le monde devrait faire une réflexion pour se rappeler la douleur du peuple acadien pendant leur exil. L'ordre de déportation a été signé par le Gouverneur britannique Lawrence à Halifax, la Nouvelle-Écosse le 28 juillet 1755. De 1755 à 1763, plus de 7.000 (moitié de la population) périés. (voyez « Jour Commémoratif » page 13)

**Célébration du Jour Acadien  
14 août 2010**

La Table Française de Rayne vous invite à assister à notre célébration du Jour Acadien le 14 août 2010 à l'Entrepôt Mervine Kahn, une bâtisse historique située à 205 l'Avenue Louisiane Est, Rayne, Louisiane. (Le Jour Acadien tombe sur le 15 août mais la célébration est prévue samedi le 14.)

Membres de la Table Française se rejoignent chaque samedi à 9 h. au Bibliothèque de la Ville de Rayne, 109 Rue Perrodin Ouest.

Notre mission : Nous essayons de préserver et sauvegarder notre langue et notre héritage français-acadien et aider d'autres personnes qui désirent apprendre la langue acadienne.

Ordre de la célébration du Jour Acadien :

Vendredi 13 août 2010 : à la bibliothèque de Rayne, 109 Rue (voyez « Jour Acadien » page 13)

**St. Martin du Tours Catholic Church & Acadian Memorial Host "July 28th: A Day of Remembrance"**

A moment to remember the suffering of the Acadians during the Acadian exile, in 1755, a day of reflection.

In 2003, Queen Elizabeth II signed a Royal Proclamation stating that every July 28th, the world should pause to remember the suffering of the Acadian nation of people during the Acadian exile. The deportation order was signed by the British Governor Lawrence in Halifax, Nova Scotia on July 28, 1755. From 1755 to 1763, more than 7,000 (half of the population) perished.

(See « Day of Remembrance » page 2)

**Acadian Day Celebration  
August 14, 2010**

La Table Française de Rayne invites you to attend our Acadian Day Celebration on August 14, 2010 at the historic Mervine Kahn Warehouse located at 205 East Louisiana Avenue in Rayne, Louisiana. (Acadian Day actually falls on August 15 but the celebration will take place on Saturday, August 14<sup>th</sup>.)

Members of La Table Française meet every Saturday at 9:00 a.m., Rayne Library, 109 West Perrodin Street. Our Mission Statement: We strive to preserve and promote our French language and heritage, and to help others desiring to learn the Acadian language.

Acadian Day Celebration Agenda:  
Friday, August 13, 2010: at the Rayne Library, 109 West Perrodin Street, there (See "Acadian Day" on page 2)

**Boudreaux Family Association Meeting & Reunion of Members Set for October 23, 2010**

Saturday, October 23, 2010  
11:30

Golden Corral Restaurant  
3110 Ambassador Caffery Parkway  
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Members of the Boudreaux Family Association are invited to attend a meeting and reunion of members at the Golden Corral Restaurant in Lafayette.

The genealogy section of our web site, **Boudreauxfamilies.org**, is being updated and expanded. We would like to add individual family information linked to old family photos. Please bring with you to the meeting non-returnable copies of your old family photos along with information about your family such as dates of birth, (See "Meeting" on page 2)

**Existence of United Houma Nation in Peril From BP Oil Spill in Gulf**

While the BP oil spill in the Gulf affects all of us and the long range effects are still unknown, what is certain is that it is having an immediate impact on the lives of thousands of people who make their living on and from Gulf waters. Most affected are the people of the French speaking Houma Nation of southeast Louisiana. Following is a press release from the president of the Houma Nation, Brenda Dardar Robichaux Principal Chief, United Houma Nation, Inc.

The United Houma Nation (UHN), an indigenous nation numbering approximately 17,000 along coastal, southeast Louisiana, is at high risk of cultural extermination as a result of the immediate and long-term effects of the (See "Oil Spill" on page 3)

## L'Etoile Acadienne

Issued by: Boudreaux Family Assoc.  
U.S.A. / Etats Unis  
Association Officers:  
Don Boudreaux  
President / Treasurer/Genealogy  
124 Claremont Circle  
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508  
Tel. 337-988-3454 or e-mail:  
[donboudreaux@earthlink.net](mailto:donboudreaux@earthlink.net)

Joseph Floyd Boudreaux  
Vice-President  
4413 Lake Vista Drive  
Metairie, Louisiana 70006  
E-mail:  
[Floyd@boudreauxfamilies.org](mailto:Floyd@boudreauxfamilies.org)

Dana Boudreaux Guidry  
Secretary  
324 Brookside Drive  
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506  
E-mail: [Dana@boudreauxfamilies.org](mailto:Dana@boudreauxfamilies.org)

Larry Boudreaux-Web Site Manager  
[Boudreauxfamilies.org](http://Boudreauxfamilies.org)  
E-mail: [larryboudreaux@cox.net](mailto:larryboudreaux@cox.net)

### Membership Dues

This is a gentle reminder for all members whose renewal date fell in January 2010.

Our organization is non-profit. The dues are used for printing and mailing the newsletter. Annual membership dues remain at \$10.00 or receive a 3 year membership for \$25.00.

**As a reminder we still print your renewal date on your mailing label. Please contact us for any change of address, mailing error or membership error.**

Make check payable to Boudreaux Family Association & send to:  
Don Boudreaux  
124 Claremont Circle  
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

**We would like to hear from you . . .  
Won't you drop us a line!**

Write to:  
Charles Boudreaux  
4038 Cedar Forest  
Kingwood, Texas 77339-1332  
E-mail: [crboudreaux@aol.com](mailto:crboudreaux@aol.com)

### New Members

**Ed & Marlene O'Toole**  
Lady Lake, Florida (1 year)  
**Lloyd Louis & Sandra Boudreaux**  
(3 years)  
Houston, Texas

## Boudreaux Family Assoc.

**Meeting** (Cont. from page 1)  
marriages, deaths, parents & grandparents, spouse's name, parents, etc. (copies of birth, marriage & death certificates).

Old family photos can also be scanned and sent via e-mail to one of the officers. We would also like to ask all members for their e-mail addresses. Your e-mail address will not be shared with anyone. They will only be used by association officers to contact you and to send you info about events that will happen between issues of the newsletter.

We will have a raffle as we have had in the past to raise money for our treasury and future projects. Bring an inexpensive item for the raffle or handmade arts and crafts.

Lunch will be Dutch treat from a selection of great Cajun dishes. Please pay for your lunch as you enter.

Mark your calendars. See you there!

## July 28<sup>th</sup>: "A Day of Remembrance"

(continued from page 1)

On July 28<sup>th</sup>, at 6:00 p.m., the mother church of the Acadians, "St. Martin du Tours" and the Acadian Memorial invite the community to meet at the church for a commemorative mass and ceremony of reflection on the international "Day of Remembrance" (as provided in the 2003 Queen's Royal Proclamation). At the conclusion of the service, the church bells will toll during a solemn procession of the congregation to the Acadian Memorial Deportation Meditation Garden for prayers under the Deportation Cross. After all are encouraged to meet for dinner at Cousins Restaurant.

Please RSVP prior to the mass, meet at the Acadian Memorial for an afternoon of commemoration: At 5:00 p.m., join in the induction of Bernie David, Louisiana representative of the Mi'kmaq Nation, into the Acadian Museum Hall of Fame "Living Legends." Program co-hosted by the Acadian Museum of Erath, & held at the Acadian Memorial in St. Martinville.

For more information, contact:  
Acadian Memorial  
121 S. New Market Street

St. Martinville, Louisiana 70582  
(337)394-2258  
(337)394-2260 fax  
[www.acadianmemorial.org](http://www.acadianmemorial.org)

## Acadian Day Celebration

**August 14, 2010**

**Rayne, Louisiana**

("Acadian Day" cont. from page 1)

will be an Acadian display between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. in the library's meeting room.

Saturday, August 14, 2010: In the historic Mervine Kahn Warehouse located at 205 East Louisiana Avenue in Rayne, Ms. Arlene Bellard will emcee the following events from 19:00 a.m. until closing:

Acadian Day Blessing by Father Bordelon

Flag ceremony by Rodney Trahan

The Acadian Story by Allen Simon

11:00 a.m. : The Prairie Acadian Cultural Center presents music program for the youth by Claudia Woods. Children of all ages are invited to attend and participate.

12:00 noon: Rayne High Drama class will reenact an O.S.T. *bal de noce* (wedding dance)

1:00 p.m.: Children's Fashion Show Contest featuring 1800 period costumes.

1:30 p.m.: Aldus Roger's accordion story by Larry G. Miller – an incredible and heartwarming story of how Larry acquired the musical instrument.

1:45 p.m. Cajun music jam session led by Larry G. Miller.

The following local musicians will be recognized: Belton Richard, Elton "Bee" Cormier, Mit Melancon, Lee and Valerie Benoit, Nathan Menard, Rodney Miller, Raymond Cormier, Boogah "Bobby Page" Dugas, V.J. Boulet and others. We will also recognize Dr. Barry Ancelet for his ongoing endeavors with the French language and culture.

5:30 p.m. : Pat Mire, a Louisiana award-winning documentary filmmaker will present and discuss the movie, "Looking For Trouble" directed by David M. Brasseaux. The movie describes the violence that escalated at Cajun dances, bars, and nightclubs after the War Between the States. The movie displays how the locals coped with the economic collapse and the horrors of war by formulating an honor code, one that defined how Cajuns settled disputes. It is the first feature-length

documentary by David M. Brasseur; it examines the often bloody conflicts that raged in two Acadia Parish communities during the twentieth century. This film portrays the dramatic memory of knife-toting bullies and their pistol-carrying victims who interrupted social life in Pointe Noire and Marias Boulevard.

Added attractions:

Aldus Roger's Sterling accordion on display by Larry G. Miller.

A large display of kitchen and house wares from days gone by and a collection of crafts by Ms. Laura Leger and Joyce Arceneaux, and various types of antique *ci et ca* (tools and farming implements) by Hayes Boudreaux and Francis Leger.

A display of handmade Mardi Gras costumes from the Cajun Prairie Center by Ms. Jackie Miller.

The Krewe de Canaille, a fantastic Cajun dance group will display their dancing skills by Gisele Cyr.

The Warehouse's chef will prepare authentic Cajun meals modestly priced for the occasion. There will be a cash bar, no ice chests please.

Mais, venez nous voir cher!

La Table Française of Rayne

## **French Department is Eliminated at Southeastern Louisiana University**

Due to budget cuts, Southeastern Louisiana University is proposing the elimination of its French and French education program. Below is a letter from a student at Southeastern Louisiana University majoring in French. Then, click on the following link to sign a petition against the elimination of the program. They are looking for 1000 signatures.

The following is a letter from a student at SLU:

In the past few weeks, it has been decided to eliminate the French and French education degree programs from Southeastern Louisiana University in Hammond, La. The university mailed letters to the students who are currently in the French program telling them that they have until Summer 2011 to complete their degree. An article by The Advocate says that Dr. Crain stated that they should either switch majors or switch schools.

The problem with this is that not everybody has the means of starting at a

new university. Southeastern offers a more affordable tuition than many others in the state, and some students don't have any way to commute to any other school. Telling the students that they should do this does not factor either of these into their decision.

Telling students that they can switch majors makes no sense; to what major should they switch? And in doing so would not be conducive to finding a career after they graduate.

**Students of Southeastern Louisiana Univ. ask you to sign the petition at: <http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/keep-the-french-department-at-southeastern-louisiana-university>**

This proposal will be discussed at the meeting of the University of Louisiana System Board of Supervisors on (Thursday, June 24) at 2:00 p.m. at the Claiborne Buidling, 1201 North 3rd St. in Baton Rouge.

Thanks to everyone who signed the petition and who attended the meeting of the Board of Advisors of the University of Louisiana system.

***If you have not yet heard, the Board voted to suppress the French and French Education programs at Southeastern Louisiana University. Possibilities are still being considered. We will keep you posted.***

Elaine F. Clément  
Relations Communautaires  
Conseil pour le Développement du Français en Louisiane (CODOFIL)  
[eclement@crt.state.la.us](mailto:eclement@crt.state.la.us)

Update July 1, 2010:

The University of Louisiana Board of Supervisors officially eliminated the program last Friday (June 24) unfortunately. I will be making a point to send this petition to as many people as possible, including Dr. Crain and the Board of Supervisors, in the coming days. I thank you all for your help and for the 1000 signatures, and I ask you to please continue to get the word out about this travesty. I believe that as many people as possible should be aware of what Southeastern is doing to its French program and to its school and to the history and culture of Louisiana. Dr. Crain and the Board of Supervisors should be ashamed of themselves. If you can, feel free to send them emails and letters about this. I won't let this issue go away without a fight. If you need information or want to do even

more, don't hesitate to email me at [adelaidjewel@gmail.com](mailto:adelaidjewel@gmail.com). Thank you [If you would like to read the messages of those who signed the petition to keep the French department at SLU, please go to the web site listed above.

*It is heartwarming to read the messages about Louisiana and our French-Acadian heritage from people around the state, from around the country, from Canada and from around the world.]*

## **Existence of United Houma Nation in Peril From BP Oil Spill in Gulf**

(Continued from page 1)

British Petroleum Gulf of Mexico oil disaster. The Tribe, first encountered by LaSalle in 1682, has existed in the bayous and rivers of central South Louisiana long before Louisiana became a state and long before a French colony (for a complete history and description go to [www.unitedhoumanation.org](http://www.unitedhoumanation.org)).

[While the modern world slowly began to edge its way into south Louisiana, the Houma Tribe remained isolated in their bayou settlements. The population of the Houma Tribe was divided among six settlements. Travel between settlements was made by pirogues and not automobiles, as roads did not connect to the Houma settlements until the 1940s. By the end of the 19th century, the Houma language had merged with the French language of Louisiana. The Houma-French language that the Houma people speak today is a mix between the French spoken by early explorers and Houma words, such as *chaoui* ("raccoon".)]

Tribal citizens have been living, hunting, fishing, shrimping, crabbing, oystering, and trapping fur bearing animals in the coastal marshes and wetlands of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary Parishes in Louisiana before American recorded history began. Most of these Houma communities exist outside of hurricane protection levees and are at constant risk from normal tidal flooding and tropical storm and hurricane storm surges. Houmas live along the coast because of its closeness to the marine resources from which their living is made. The identity of the Houma Nation is closely tied to the lands and the waters of coastal

Louisiana. Tribal leadership recognized immediately the dire ramifications of this event - all aspects of Houma culture and livelihood are in jeopardy from this oil disaster.

The United Houma Nation is a Louisiana state recognized tribe. In 1979, the Tribe petitioned the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for federal recognition. Thirty one years later, the federal government has yet to approve its petition for acknowledgement. With the tribe's petition with the BIA tied up in procedural red tape, the UHN has attempted many times to seek recognition through the legislative process. As a matter of record, the relationship between the UHN and the oil and gas industry has been an adversarial one fraught with industry representatives vehemently opposing the tribe's attempts for federal acknowledgment in the past. For a complete description of our fight for recognition, please visit [www.unitedhoumanation.org](http://www.unitedhoumanation.org).

While many Native American tribes along the coasts of America and in particular, the Gulf coast have branched out into gaming and farming and various industries not related directly to the estuarine resources of the tidal marshes, the Houma Nation has stayed true to its traditional economic relationship of fishing the estuaries of coastal Louisiana. The relationship between the Houma and resources of the coast is a sacred one. As this time of year is the traditional fishing season for tribal citizens, an impending financial disaster is at hand. Not only are tribal citizens both directly and indirectly dependent on the commercial fishing industry affected, but UHN tribal citizens harvest palmettos in the coastal marshes for basket weaving traditions, harvest garfish for their scales to make traditional jewelry, Spanish moss for traditional doll making and many other herbs and plants for traditional medicinal remedies used by tribal *traiteurs* (treaters – traditional healers). All of these traditions are in danger of disappearing once the continuing flow of oil infiltrates the inner coastal marshes and wetlands of the six parishes identified above where nearly 90% of tribal citizens currently reside.

The single largest and most productive estuarine system in North America is located within the tribal service area. The marine bio-productivity of these coastal parishes

dwarf the combined resources of both the Chesapeake and Everglades combined. For the best description and evidence of the resources in these estuaries, please visit the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program at [www.btneep.org](http://www.btneep.org).

To put this oil and gas well blowout into perspective, the Transocean Horizon was one of nearly 3,500 platforms operating in the Gulf of Mexico from Mississippi to Texas. The oil pouring out of the blown out well at a conservative rate of some 210,000 gallons per day is from but one well of the 4,500 wells in the Gulf of Mexico. Already it is estimated the amount of oil that has been shot into the Gulf from the blow out is greater than the Exxon Valdez.

The Louisiana coast is not the Alaska coast. Louisiana's coastal plain is mostly at sea level with already deteriorating wetlands due in large part to oil and gas activities beginning in the 1930's. There are few natural barriers left in Louisiana to buffer or protect coastal marshes from inundation of the oil spewing from the former Horizon. The impact of the spill is already catastrophic to tribal fishermen. The oil has spread west of the Mississippi River. UHN fishermen cannot sustain the losses of just one fishing season, much less several seasons if impacts are long term. All indications are that the effects will last years if not decades.

With such dire but very real predictions, UHN fishermen will cease to exist. It is without question and simple science that the oil spill will affect the estuaries within which UHN fishermen make their living. Surface oil enters our coastal marshes through natural currents and tidal flows. These tidal regimes of ebb and flow bring both surface oil and subsurface oil (in the water column) into these wetlands and marsh areas. Once the tides ebb, the oil clings to and completely coats the marsh grasses, thereby killing all vegetation. The killing of wetland vegetation prevents fish, shrimp, crab, oysters and offshore finfish and migratory species such as red snapper, yellow fin and blue fin tuna, wahoo, king mackerel, mahi mahi, grouper, amberjack, tarpon and many other species from reproducing because these marshes are where these species spawn their young and receive protection from natural predators.

In addition, these marshes are home to already diminishing sea mammals such as mink, otter, muskrat, etc.

Once the vegetation is dead, mud plains poisoned with oil will turn to open water, thereby eliminating critical habitat. Yet again a simple matter of science, open water is less productive than wetlands.

There is talk among scientists and industry spokesmen about using fresh waters from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers to flush out the entire estuarine system between the two rivers as a way of combating the entering oil. On the surface this seems like a good idea. However, talk by these "experts" is something the UHN citizens have been hearing for many years. Currently, small diversions exist along these rivers. The largest diversion opportunities are the spillways. Unfortunately the continuing oil spill and size of its spread is so large (and growing every day at the same rate it began) there may not be enough diversionary capacity to make a significant impact on these estuaries at this time.

This may be best used as a remediation tool to repair damage done by the spill. The time for using this method of "estuary flushing" as a preventative tool has probably passed. For the UHN this discussion is much like *déjà vu* of talk about wetlands restoration – much talk with little action and always too late for UHN citizens. UHN citizens live in communities which exist at or below sea level. Most tribal citizens' homesteads are highly susceptible to flooding from normal spring and summer tidal regimes. The incoming oil could potentially force people from their homes in areas such as Isle de Jean Charles, Pointe aux Chênes, Dulac, Cocodrie, Leeville, Grand Isle, Lafitte, and others. Most tribal fishermen are "day trawlers". They operate small skiffs and boats that ply the inland waters of the estuaries described above. Most take their boats out at daybreak each morning and fish during the day, returning by late afternoon to sell their catch of shrimp, fish, crab, and oysters. Any disruption in this daily tradition is quite costly to them. Sustained closures of their fishing grounds due to oil contamination, much of the traditional Houma lifestyle may cease to exist. (Cont. on page 5)

Current projections by coastal scientists describe an almost certain inundation of saline and brackish marshes by oil from this BP/Horizon disaster. More worrisome is the fact that we are at the doorstep of the Atlantic hurricane season. Given current projections of a continuing uncontrolled oil flow for 30 to 90 days, oil could still be flowing into the gulf at the height of the hurricane season. In the past 9 years, the UHN's coastal communities have been deeply affected by major Hurricanes George, Edouard, Lily, Isidore, Ivan (twice), Cindy, Rita, Katrina, Ike and Gustav. Statistically speaking, Louisiana has a better than even chance of being impacted by tropical storms and hurricanes this coming season. Projections by NOAA show a greater than average season in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico for storms in 2010.

The entire UHN community along the Louisiana coast is disastrously vulnerable to widespread inundation of oil soaked waters as far as 20 to 30 miles or more into the Barataria and Terrebonne estuaries from storm surges, should a tropical system enter or develop in the Gulf. A storm or hurricane coming ashore west of Louisiana before the oil flow is capped and existing surface and subsurface oil cleaned up, would flood these communities with an oily waste storm surge, similar to the Murphy Oil incident during Hurricane Katrina in St. Bernard Parish. Residents' homesteads had to be purchased by Murphy Oil. These properties are uninhabitable to this day. Many tribal leaders fear that if UHN tribal citizens have to move away from their coastal communities because of oil contamination, the United Houma Nation way of life will cease to exist.

As a society, the American people have decided it is important to protect wildlife and the flora and fauna of this great country through something called the Endangered Species Act. Although a bit tongue in cheek, the UHN fears that a once proud, independent people need the Endangered Native American Cultures Act. PRESS RELEASE May 17

UNITED HOUMA NATION, INC.  
20986 Hwy. 1  
Golden Meadow, Louisiana 70357  
PRESS RELEASE May 17, 2010  
Contact: Brenda Dardar Robichaux, Principal Chief/ United Houma Nation 985.537.8867  
bdr@unitedhoumanation.org

## Meet Boudreaux Family Association Members Joseph Floyd Boudreaux and Irleen Theriot :Their Trip to New BRUNSWICK & NOVA SCOTIA -2009

The following article is a day by day account of a wonderful trip to Canada taken by Joseph Floyd Boudreaux and Irleen Theriot to attend the 2009 Congrès Mondial Acadien held in New Brunswick last August. They are from Metairie, Louisiana, and are members of the Boudreaux Family Association.

### Day 1: Travel Day (Aug 17)

We flew into Moncton arriving at 12 midnight. Unfortunately, our luggage did not arrive with us. It was still in Chicago and did not catch up with us for two days. A quick-trip to Wal-Mart got us thru until it arrived.

### Day 2: (Aug 18)

Visited Acadian Museum situated on the University of Moncton's campus in the Clement-Cormier Pavilion. Visitors can glimpse into the history of the Acadians from 1604 to the present. No pictures allowed inside but museum workers are friendly and available to answer questions. Plan to spend 1-2 hours if you want to take the time to read all displayed information. It's worth a visit.

Departed Moncton for a drive up the Acadian Peninsula coast (140 miles to our destination. Passed thru Bouctouche and the fringes of the Kouchibouguac National Park which hug the Northumberland Strait.

Turning slightly westward we drove on to Miramichi. A new historical site opened this year, Beaubears Island National Park. Situated in the Miramichi River between the former town of Newcastle and the village of Nelson-Miramichi, it was formed in 1995 through forced amalgamation of two rival towns. This area was settled early by Mi'kmaq and French communities and thru early Scottish, Loyalist and Irish immigration.

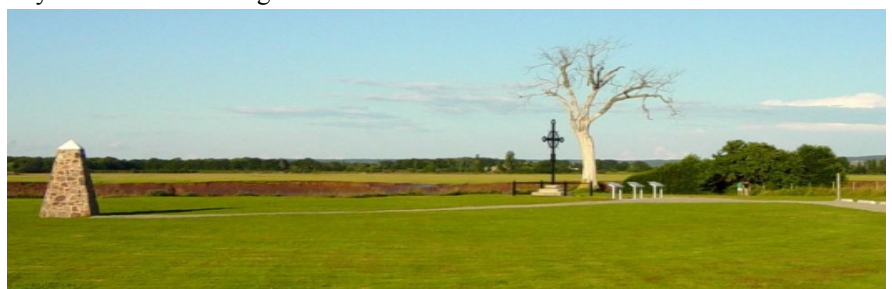


Joseph Floyd Boudreaux and Irleen Theriot of Metairie, Louisiana



Don Arceneaux of Moscow, Idaho, waves flag of Acadiana region of Louisiana at Congrès Mondial Acadien 2009, New Brunswick, Canada.

Below: Deportation Cross –one of the sites of debarkation of the Acadian people in 1755. Historic site near Grand Pré, Nova Scotia.





CMA 2009

*Boudreau*



Top Photo:

Attending CMA '09 are: Rogers Romero (front), New Iberia, La., Irleen Theriot, Metairie, La., Charlotte Boudreaux Romero, New Iberia, unidentified lady, (back row) Don Arceneaux, Moscow, Idaho and Joseph Floyd Boudreaux of Metairie, Louisiana.

Middle Photo :  
Port Royal National Historic Park,  
Nova Scotia.

Bottom Photo: Grand Pré National  
Historic Park, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia.

### History of Beaubear Island:

Marquis Charles Deschamps De Boishebert led the Acadians to Beaubear Island and Wilson's Point after the fall of Fort Beausejour to the English where they took refuge after the deportation of 1755. 3500 Acadians took refuge thru the winter and 500 died due to starvation and scurvy. The remainder fled to safer locations throughout Northern New Brunswick and Quebec. In 1760, Commodore John Byron, grandfather of poet Lord Byron, burned to the ground what was left of the French Settlement. This "le Camp d'Esperance" (or Camp of Hope) later became, thru many misspellings, known as Beaubear's Island. Many Acadian family names live on in the Miramichi area today such as Savoie, Martin, Breau, Robichaud, to name a few.

Departing Miramichi we head toward more picturesque scenery – many church steeples stand out miles before the towns are reached. Another eye-catcher is the different colors on the houses—all are maintained well, landscapes are neat and colorful. During the Congrès Mondial Acadien many of the towns along the Acadian coast played host to the different family gatherings. Gatherings were held in Neguac, Tracadie-Sheila, and Caraquet. To welcome visitors, families within these communities decorated their homes with Acadian flags, gaily decorated signs with their family surnames in their gardens or on their porches. Many had an array of decorations depicting early Acadian families, pirogues, etc.

Arrived in Tracadie-Sheila at our "under renovation" '60s motel (no air condition). This would usually not have been a problem but Tracadie was experiencing a "heat wave". The natives were friendly, most spoke French with broken English. When they heard you were from Louisiana their eyes sparkled and wanted to talk with you and/or share experiences if they had visited here in 1999 or later. When we were dining that night, the main street, Rue Principale, was flooded with cars, many driven by young people, going up and down, tooting car horns, displaying Acadian flags on their cars and trucks. It was a celebration for the three nights we were there.

We later learned there was an area

(several large tents out in the field) in Pokemouche only a few miles away to showcase Acadia's strengths as seen in crafts, entertainment and food during the Congress. It was called Espaceneuf (a site celebrating Acadian innovation and creation). We were told the day before was declared Louisiana Day where all things were Cajun – mock Mardi Gras parade, music by Cajun performers (Feufollet, Cedric Watson & Bijou Creole), food prepared by Louisiana chefs. There were reports some were even dancing on the table tops.

### **Day 3: Tracadie-Sheila**

When not attending reunion activities, we were sightseeing in the town. We enjoyed sitting along the water in an area by Marina Tracadie. This town boasts beautiful waterways consisting of the Big Tracadie River to the south, the Little Tracadie River to the north. It is located in the heart of the Acadian Peninsula and borders the Golf of St. Laurence to the east. At the dock, there was a converted fishing boat, AU 1750, flying the Acadian flag, where you could hear French music, listen to amateur singers, watch the locals as they danced to Acadian & Irish music on the wharf. One afternoon we stopped there to have a drink and talked with the owner for over an hour. He told us about the plight of Acadians in current New Brunswick, how the residents of Tracadie earn their livings (fishing during the summer-going away during the winter for other jobs). He also spoke about the first Acadian to serve as Premier of New Brunswick, Louis Robichaud, from 1960 to 1970. Nicknamed "Little Louis" or "P'tit-Louis", he modernized the province's hospitals and public schools, introduced a wide range of social reforms, helped to pass an act in 1969 making New Brunswick officially bilingual. When he introduced the legislation he stated, "Language rights are more than legal rights. They are precious cultural rights, going deep into the revered past and touching the historic traditions of all our people." Robichaud was instrumental in the creation of the Université de Moncton in 1963. He later served in the Senate of Canada from 1973 to 2000. He sought to ensure that the quality of health care, education and social services was the same across the province – he made a difference for the people. He's accredited for giving full civil rights to the Acadians.

Attended Boudreau Family Reunion which was held in Tracadie-Sheila at the S.A. Dionne Arena and the Curling Club. The Club was the location of registration and brunch. Following this, the Opening Ceremony took place with comments by members of the Boudreau Organizing Committee. Another speaker, Andre Boudreault, who is President of La Descendance de Boudrot à Boudreaux (It) (eau) discussed many projects. Chairwoman of the Organizing Committee, Anita Boudreau-Duguay, said a few words and was acknowledged for the terrific job she and her co-chair did. Several genealogists, both amateur and professional, had Boudreau family charts posted on the walls of the hall. Volumes of bound books were available to help families fill in the gaps in their family charts. A group from Louisiana sat together along with others who adopted Louisiana. Among our adoptees was a lady from California, a couple from Massachusetts and a lady who currently resides in New York but was born in Baton Rouge. For some reason people seem to be excited we had made the trip from Louisiana to attend the reunion. I was asked to speak at both the opening and closing since I was the only L'Association de la Famille Boudreaux/q/Louisiana chapter officer to attend. Everyone was most gracious and friendly and included me with the organizers.

An important moment for me was meeting Levi Boudreau, an author and genealogist, who is currently writing a book about the Boudrots. From him I acquired a map about the location of the original house occupied by Michel Boudrot and Michelle Aucoin, my first North American ancestors. This info will prove valuable to me later in the trip.

Later that evening a dance was held in the Arena where a band performed and the floor was open for dancing – a further time for socializing and getting to meet and talk with my Boudreau(x) "cousins".

### **Day 4: Tracadie-Sheila**

Enjoyed a leisurely breakfast and more sightseeing in the town.

Visited and toured Paroisse St. Jean-Baptiste et St. Joseph de Tracadie, a small chapel built in 1800 for pioneers; second church built of wood in 1823; in 1871 began to build a church made of stone. Current church rebuilt 1927 with

brick and mortar. The church alone stands out but it was also draped with an extremely large Acadian flag and at nightfall was illuminated by lights using the Acadian colors.

Musée Historique de Tracadie housed everyone affected by leprosy from 1844-1949. Leprosy appeared in the northeastern region of New Brunswick at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Legend has it a Russian immigrant arrived on a ship and, unaware he was sick with leprosy, came into the town to live and work. Ladies in the town would wash his clothes, exposing the town's people. New Brunswick built a hospital near Chatham to prevent the spread. In 1849 the lazaretto was moved to Tracadie. In 1868 the Religious Hospitaliers of St. Joseph of Montreal arrived to care for the lepers. The last leper in residence died in 1964, a year later the institution closed. Many of those who died are buried in a nearby cemetery reserved for lepers.

Drove down Pointe-a-Bouleau, an estuary of the Big Tracadie River, to get scenic views of the town. Birds and wild flowers unique to the region could be seen in their natural habitat.

Returned to reunion site for the Closing Dinner and final farewells to my Canadian Acadian "cousins". Other families having reunions in Tracadie included Belliveau et Gaudet, Bourque, LeBlanc & Melanson, Comeau(x), Doiron, Forest, Robichaud (eau, aux) and Saulnier-Sonier.

### **Day 5: Tracadie-Sheila**

Drove to Caraquet to tour the Village Historique Acadien.

On the way more picturesque scenery - houses decorated for the celebration with familiar Acadian flag, family surnames, to include both the husband and wife's maiden name, were on colorful signs. There were even pictures in some cases. The "Boudreau" family signs were well represented.

Breakfast was eaten at a quaint boulangerie Grains de Folie (on the order of la Madeline). The bakery was housed in an old building with Leger's written across the top front face. We enjoyed a "large" cup (bowl) of Café au lait. The bowls had no handles and we later were told the bowls are called "le pot de chambre" in France. I guess we French people have a sense of humor.

Village Historique Acadien, situated for over 30 years on the banks of the North Caraquet River, is a walk-back in

time to experience Acadian heritage and culture at this historical reconstruction of life in a French Colony. It was constructed in two phases. The first section has houses dating back to approximately 1773 and goes up to 1900. It shows modest dwellings (most are original family houses donated to the village by Acadian families) of a people believed to be ordinary, more comfortable residences of those who were a little better off, their shops, general stores, a little school house, a mill, fields and a vegetable garden. Acadian ancestors are portrayed in authentic clothing and shoes, cooking things either grown or raised by the family, in pots from that time period, using dishes and utensils of the time. Displays showing how flax and sheep's fleece were spun, blankets created on a loom, rugs hooked. There's a blacksmith shop, preservation of cod by salting/drying, woodworking and printing shops. The second phase has a hotel, Hotel Chateau Albert, built in 1907 which offers guests an opportunity to make reservations and spend the night. Oldest building is a sawmill, circa 1949.

Departed for Acadian Island of Miscou, located at the tip of the Acadian Peninsula, to view the oldest operating lighthouse, Miscou Point Lighthouse, – one of 70 in New Brunswick. An 8-sided wooden tower, at high tide rises 76' above sea level. Built to aid the fishermen navigate along the northeast shore of Chaleurs Bay. It was first lit in November 1856. When modernized the light in the 1900s, added extra floor going from six stories to seven. Isolated on a cape reaching out into the sea, the structure was moved two times by men and mules due to sea encroachment. Also a bird sanctuary, many threatened species live there.

Returned to Tracadie for evening -- a long day but both the scenery and the history made it memorable.

#### **Day 6: On the Road**

Back down the Acadian Coast thru Miramichi to Moncton with a side-trip to visit Donald Boudreau, President-Association des Boudreau- and Stella Boudreau in Shediac, located east of Moncton on the Northumberland Strait. Stella invited us for lunch, shared some Boudreau wine which had its own unique bouquet. Visited original sites of Boudreau houses dating back to 1792-1800. Visited site where an early

cemetery, circa 1789, stood – plaque noting some of the people buried (Acadians fought to preserve site).

**To Memramcook, “Berceau de l’Acadie”** translates “cradle of Acadia”. First National Acadian Convention held here in 1881 – it was here the feast of the Assumption (August 15) was adopted as the national feast day of the Acadians. After the Expulsion of the Acadians, the preservation and renaissance of the Acadian Culture began in this village.

#### **On to Beaubassin – Fort Beausejour**

This fort separated Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. The Nova Scotia Council used the “limited” participation in the defense of Fort Beausejour as one of the reasons to begin a Deportation of Acadians in the Chignecto region in 1755.

Acadians were earliest settlers arriving between 1672-1674, relocating there from Port Royal. This was a voluntary migration. Here the Acadians dyked and farmed large tracts of marshland. In 1686 there were more than 22 Acadian farms on the two ridges. Expeditions against the Acadians in the Chignecto region in 1696 and 1704 by Benjamin Church of Massachusetts show this area was a target by New Englanders. In 1713 France ceded Acadia to Great Britain. Because there was no set definition of the limits of the territory, the Beaubassin region, with its growing Acadian settlements, continued to be in dispute between the two countries. Acadians continued to increase in the region and by 1744 this area had become an important Acadian population center. 3000 Acadians were living in the region in the early 1750s, nearly half refugees from mainland Nova Scotia. Most Acadians were “neutral” in the struggle between Britain and France. In 1755 Governor Charles Lawrence decided to obtain a decision in his favor which would expel the Acadians from Minas, Cobequid, Annapolis, Pisiqid and the Chignecto region. In Chignecto, Acadians were held at both Fort Lawrence and Fort Beausejour. Country to the north was undeveloped which would make it easy for anyone to escape and not be captured again. A decision was made that these Acadians would be the first to experience exile. After four generations of pioneering families making a life in Acadie, the first settlers' grandchildren and great-grandchildren would be

removed from the only homes they knew. In August 1755 ten ships carried off 960 Acadians to South Carolina and Georgia. More ships following bringing Acadians to Pennsylvania, Virginia.

To Truro thru the Cobequid Pass

#### **Day 7: Truro**

Truro – viewed Tidal Bore on Salmon River – watched the wave move upstream against the current during high tide and reverse its flow back toward Cobequid Bay. The noise from the tidal action could be heard before it was actually seen.

Hurricane Bill visited the area causing us to lose a travel day.

#### **Day 8: On the Road To Grand Pré**

Acadian Cross was relocated to the southeast at Point Noir. On this day, a bald eagle was perched on a tree nearby where legend has it women would wait in the shade for their husbands to return from the fields.

To **Boudreau's Bank** on the Grand Habitant/Cornwallis River (Starr's Point).

Located on the banks of the Riviere St-Antoine or la Riviere Grand-Habitant (Cornwallis River), on the opposite side of the river from **Côte des Boudreau** (Starr's Point), the village was sometimes known as la Riviere des Habitants. Based on the census of 1714, Acadian families living here were the Dupuis, Sire/Cyr, Hebert, LeBlanc, Landry, Benoit, Boucher and Darois.

At Starr's Point, stopped at Boudreau's Landing where hundreds of Acadians were transferred to ships during the deportation. A plaque here by Parks Canada marks the landing location.

We traveled further down the road to get the best views of the entire Annapolis Valley at the Look off - the North Mountains are on the northern edge of the valley – beautiful.

Next was Port Williams. A plaque there commemorates Dykeland farmers for their 200+ years of dedication and sacrifice to protect and maintain the marsh body for agricultural purposes

On to **Port Royal** (cradle of L'Acadie) - habitat/trading post built in 1605 – viewed Goat Island in the middle of the Annapolis River - original habitat destroyed in 1613. Government of Canada undertook the rebuild in 1938.

Arrived at Annapolis Royal – visit Fort St. Anne where **Michel Boudrot & Michelle Aucoin** lived. The purpose of

my trip was to find the exact location of Michel Boudrot's house on rue St. Anthony (near where the original fort stood). The Boudrot house was destroyed in 1702 when the fort was enlarged for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time. After finding the location, a brief celebration ensued, highlighted by the removal of dirt from the site. It mysteriously made its way into a container and ultimately reached Louisiana.

Continued on the Evangeline Trail to Church Point . On the drive there came across several familiar town names, St. Bernard. St. Martin.

St. Mary's Church, Church Point, Nova Scotia: Built from 1820 to 1829, the church was so large compared to others it was called the "Grande Eglise" and it is still referred to as such today. It is the largest wooden building in North America. Leo Melanson, a master carpenter, erected this masterpiece. Mr. Melanson, who built many churches, could not read or write but was able to follow plans prepared by the French architect from Rennes, France. Mr. Melanson improvised and adapted them when needed. Size: 190 ft long, 135 ft wide, nave is 85 ft wide; ceiling is 63'3" high, steeple rises 185 ft (originally 212 ft. steeple struck by lightning in 1916 and caught fire. 30 ft. burned before it started to rain – which saved the church)

#### **Day 9: Halifax**

Halifax was established by the British in 1749. A visit to the Citadel, which was finished in 1856, took over 28 years to complete. It was built as a fortification to defend the naval base/harbour. Its steep masonry walls are surrounded by a ditch up to 27 ft deep. It was built to deter an overland assault on the city and dockyard. British garrison was ultimately withdrawn in 1906 in response to growing tensions in Europe leading up to the 1<sup>st</sup> World War.

Next we stopped at the Cemetery where Titanic (sank April 15, 1912 in north Atlantic Ocean near Newfoundland) victims are buried. The plots are arranged in the form of the bow of the ship. 150 people are buried in Halifax ; 121 in Fairview Lawn Cemetery. One notable headstone is Joseph or "James" Dawson (movie Titanic-character portrayed by Leonardo DiCaprio) Our guide stated after the movie, girls visited the grave and left flowers.

#### **George's Island- Acadian's Devil**

**Island**, also known as Fort Charlotte.

From the Halifax wharf, near Pier 21, you can see where many Acadians were held in a prison camp on the island. A plaque commemorates this event. Though not yet open to the public, Parks Canada is currently working on the island to include building a wharf so that in the future tour boats can dock when bringing visitors. Old tunnels beneath the fort have been restored as well as other restorations in preparation for the anticipated opening in a few years. You can see a stone from George's Island at the Acadian Museum in Erath which also houses the office of attorney Warren Perrin, President of Codofil. The island has served as a military fort and garrison since the British founded the city in 1749. Its storied history includes serving as a final disembarkation point for Acadians expelled from Nova Scotia in the 18th century.

#### **The Deportation Order:**

Following the capture of Fort Beauséjour and Fort Gaspereau in mid-June 1755, the large numbers of New England troops now in Nova Scotia were ordered to seize arms and ammunitions from the Acadians. Later all Acadians in Nova Scotia were ordered to surrender their firearms or be considered as rebels. Delegates from various Acadian settlements were sent to Halifax to request the return of their firearms. When they arrived, these delegates were informed that they must sign an unconditional oath of allegiance--- in other words, an oath without any conditions whatsoever pertaining to bearing arms against French of the Micmac. When they refused to sign, the delegates were imprisoned on George's Island in Halifax harbour.

In July 1755, Governor Charles Lawrence ordered the Acadians to send another group of delegates to appear before the Council on Halifax in order to settle the question of the unconditional oath of fidelity to the British Monarch. Despite the fact that Fort Beauséjour had been captured in June, that 2,000 New England soldiers were now stationed in Nova Scotia, and that Admiral Boscawen's fleet was present in the port of Halifax, the Acadians did not change their position. Like other representatives before them, they refused to sign an oath that would

automatically mean that the Acadian population could not remain neutral. This second group of delegates was also detained on George's Island.

From 1755 to 1764 thousands of Acadians awaited deportation for weeks, months or years at a time on George's Island in appalling conditions where many died. Some of the most famous prisoners included the brothers Joseph and Alexandre Broussard, and Pierre II Surette. Notable but lesser known are Jean Boudreau/family member and Joseph Boudreau/family member.

Southwest of Halifax is **Peggy's Cove**, a small active fishing village, very picturesque. It was formed by glaciers which pushed rocks from the bottom of the ocean piling them up along the coastline.

The community is named after the cove of the same name. Peggy is a nickname for Margaret, and the village may have taken its name from St. Margaret's Bay upon which it is situated. Legend claims a little girl, the sole survivor of a shipwreck during the mid 1800's, became known as *Peggy of the Cove* and eventually the folk named their village after her, Peggy's Cove.

#### **History:**

The village was founded in 1811 when the Province of Nova Scotia issued a land grant of more than 800 acres (3.2 km<sup>2</sup>) to six families of German descent. The settlers relied on fishing as the mainstay of their economy but also farmed where the soil was fertile. They used surrounding lands to pasture cattle. In the early 1900s the population peaked at about 300. The community supported a schoolhouse, church, general store, lobster cannery and boats of all sizes that were nestled in the Cove.

#### **Lighthouse:**

Peggy's Cove has a classic red-and-white lighthouse still operated by the Canadian Coast Guard. The light station is situated on an extensive granite outcrop at Peggy's Point, immediately south of the village and its cove. This lighthouse is one of the most-photographed structures in Atlantic Canada and one of the most recognizable lighthouses in the world.

Lighthouse now contains a small Canada Post office in the lower level. During the summer months it serves as the village post office from where visitors can send postcards and letters.

Each piece of mail receives a special cancellation mark in the shape of the lighthouse

**Lunenburg**, established in 1753, is another fishing village just west of Peggy's Cove. Dynamic colors abound on its buildings and houses.

On Lunenburg's working waterfront you can still hear the ring of the blacksmith's hammer, see Tallships at anchor, (including the famous Bluenose II when in port) and see traditional skills being plied. The Fisheries Museum of the Atlantic is a must-see!

Over its first 100 years the Town grew steadily owing to a bustling economy based on farming, fishing, shipbuilding, and ocean based commerce, particularly in the West Indies trade.

Those with an appreciation of architecture will find the town resplendent with the works of master craftsmen and the "Lunenburg Bump" is renowned. Most can be appreciated from a simple stroll through town or from an inspiring, guided tour. Lunenburg was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in recognition of its carefully preserved "Old Town" district.

#### **Day 10: Travel Day**

Return to New Orleans – thru New York, LaGuardia; then Atlanta (where our airplane was delayed departing due to a blown fuse in the right engine) – making for a soothing trip home.

When leaving New Brunswick/Nova Scotia, it is hard to imagine 250 million years ago New Brunswick was part of Antarctica and Nova Scotia was part of Morocco.

### **A French Renaissance: Un Nouveau CODOFIL**

Ville Platte Gazette

Posted May 15th, 2010

BATON ROUGE - Louisiana took one large step toward revitalizing le Conseil pour le développement du français en Louisiane (The Council for the Development of French in Louisiana in Louisiana or CODOFIL), its longstanding but rather dormant commission established to preserve and promote the French and Creole language and culture in Louisiana.

Louisiana, and particularly the Acadiana region, still boasts a large number of French and Creole French speakers. The last census indicated approximately 255,000 French and

Creole French speakers in the state. Senator Eric LaFleur's senatorial district consists of the parishes of Avoyelles, Allen, Evangeline and St. Landry, and has the largest percentage of French speakers in any senatorial district in Louisiana.

"The new CODOFIL along with the Department of Education, for example, would provide a model program for French immersion education in our elementary schools. The goal would be to have a French immersion program in at least one school in every parish of Acadiana by the year 2015," said Senator LaFleur. "We currently have 10 school districts in Acadiana providing immersion education and three schools in the New Orleans area." A typical immersion school has approximately 55 percent to 60 percent of the daily courses taught in French beginning in kindergarten. Immersion students benefit cognitively, exhibiting greater nonverbal problem-solving abilities and more flexible thinking. "Studies of students who attend immersion schools tend to score better in math and have a better command and understanding of English," added Senator LaFleur.

"The Acadiana Delegation has endorsed the legislation and has high expectations for CODOFIL's new mission," said Senator LaFleur, who is a French speaker himself. "We have several French speakers in the delegation but many are disappointed today they do not speak French. They want to provide kids an opportunity that they may not have had in school. I think they see this new vision of CODOFIL as a way to preserve the unique culture, language, and colorful history of this area," added LaFleur.

"It would be unfortunate if conchon du lait, tasso, or chaudin became known or called simply pig roast, smoked meat or stuffed pig's stomach," stated LaFleur. Senate Bill 779 by Senator Laleur provides a new and more expansive mission for CODOFIL to include promoting the Acadiana area by providing a qualified restaurant, city, festival or business with a Francophone friendly designation. "For example, if a restaurant offered it's menu in both languages and had someone on the staff or in the business who spoke French, then it may earn the designation and be promoted by CODOFIL and state's office of tourism as Francophone friendly," said LaFleur. "You would have several communities, festivals,

restaurants and businesses in this area who could easily qualify for the designation and take advantage of the promotional efforts."

The benefits of the newly proposed missions and objectives of CODOFIL could mean higher levels of tourism for all of Acadiana. In addition, immersion education would preserve and dramatically expand the number of French speakers in Louisiana and at the same time help to preserve the music, food and culture of the area.

Ville Platte Gazette

### **Scholarships Awarded to Hailey Vincent To Attend Summer French Immersion Program in Nova Scotia**

CAFA has given a partial scholarship of \$1,000.00 for a student to attend the 5 week French immersion class this summer at Université Saint-Anne in Church Point, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Each Acadian family (Arceneaux, Thibodeaux, Trahan, LeBlanc, Boudreaux, Landry, Broussard, Vincent etc.) who are members of CAFA were asked to submit one name to CAFA. To qualify for the scholarship, the student, if 18 and older or the parents of the student if under 18 must be a paid member of your family organization. The student must be at least 15.

The student must commit to attend and complete the 5 week class, pay the difference in tuition, transportation to and from Saint-Anne and other incidental expenses. Failure to complete the 5 week session would mean forfeiture of the scholarship and the money would have to be returned to CAFA.

The Boudreaux Family Association and the Trahan Family Association have each donated partial scholarships of \$500.00.

The scholarships were presented to the winner in May. See photo on page 11.

This year's winner is Hailey Vincent of Kaplan, Louisiana, graduate of Vermilion Catholic High School who attends Louisiana State University. Below is a note from Hailey after she won the scholarships and a more recent letter about her experience at Université Sainte-Anne in Nova Scotia. Hailey attended the first summer French Immersion session in June.

(cont. on page 11)

Letters from Hailey Vincent:

My name is Hailey Vincent and I was born and raised in Kaplan, Louisiana. I graduated from Vermilion Catholic High school last year and am currently attending Louisiana State University. I am pursuing a double major in French and Mass Communications (specializing in Public Relations).

My parents are Jacques and Dawn Vincent and I have a younger brother, Tyler, who will be graduating from Vermilion Catholic this month.

I hope to one day have the opportunity to study in France and when I graduate from LSU I would love to work internationally and travel as much as possible. I love to learn and immerse myself in different cultures. Diversity fascinates me and I wish that a lifetime were long enough to fully experience every single culture.

Living in south Louisiana has inspired me to choose French as my major and I want to experience French culture as deeply as possible. I think that attending Sainte Anne's University in Canada is a great way to begin my immersion into the culture and I am so grateful to have this opportunity!

Hailey Vincent  
Kaplan, Louisiana

July 3, 2010

Bonjour Monsieur Boudreaux & members of L'Association de la Famille Boudreaux / Boudreau !

First, thank you so much for the experience. I had the time of my life and Sainte-Anne's is just the perfect place to learn the French language. I learned so much about the French culture as well as the language. My professors were absolutely incredible and everyone was so helpful and always willing to answer questions. The staff at Sainte-Anne's does an amazing job.

While I was at the university, I also had the pleasure of taking a class known as "Danse Sociale" and was able to learn the Cha-Cha and the Jive as well as a few other dances. The Jive was my personal favorite.

We also took an excursion to Grand-Pre which was a really great experience. I felt right at home in Nova Scotia. Everyone was so nice and welcoming and I made many friendships and memories that I will cherish for the rest of my life. I was

chosen to receive an award for being one of the top students at the University. Eighteen others shared this honor with me. On top of that, I also had the honor of being chosen as the female representative for the entire student body. This honor was given to me by Jean-Douglas Comeau, the dean of the University of Sainte-Anne, as well as the faculty and staff at the University.

I was proud to represent Louisiana and I even gave a speech, half in English and half in French, at the final banquet. It was truly an honor to be chosen for this award and I am so thankful that I had the opportunity to expand my knowledge of the French language and culture at this wonderful place.

Thank you all so very much. I am so excited to continue my French studies at LSU and hopefully one day pursue a career where I can use this beautiful language on a daily basis.

Many thanks,  
Hailey Vincent

Top Photo: Don Boudreaux, Lafayette, La., Hailey Vincent, Kaplan, La., Ray Trahan, Lafayette, La. and Loubert Trahan, Maurice, La.

Bottom Photo: Family of Joseph Valery Boudreaux and his wife Anonical Dugas Boudreaux. Joseph was a rice farmer near Delcambre, Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.



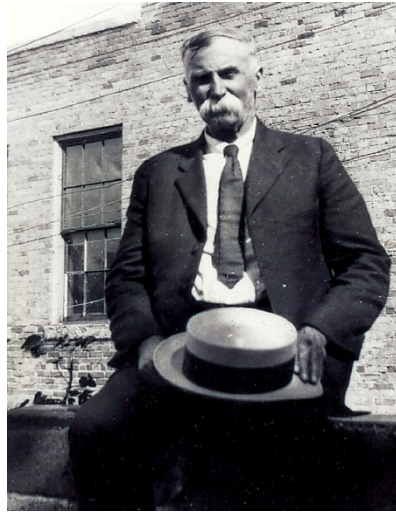


Photo at left: Oliver A. Boudreaux and his wife Philomine Begnaud of Scott, Louisiana. Parents of 10 children.

At Right: Henri Boudreau, born in 1856 in St. George, Illinois. Married Hermine Morin in 1876 in Kanakee, Ill. Family moved to Green Valley, Minn. in 1893. Photo taken in 1934.

Below at left: Rena Boudreaux, born in 1901 and died in 1990. Daughter of Joseph Valery & Anonical Dugas Boudreaux. Mother of Roland Simon of Lafayette, La. and Wanda Troy of Abbeville, La.



Middle Photo: Delma Boudreaux, born Feb. 5, 1887, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. Photo at right: Donatille Broussard, born April 17, 1887, Loreauville, La. Delma and Donatille married August 5, 1908. They had a family of eleven children.

See "Honoring our Acadian Families" on page 13.

## In Memoriam

**Numa F. Boudreaux**, 99, a native of Donner and resident of Houma, died Sunday, April 4, 2010.



He was buried at Samart Funeral Home in Louisiana, at 11 a.m. at the funeral home, Francis de Sales in Houma.

He is survived by two sons, Noel Boudreaux and wife, Letty, Bradley Boudreaux and companion, Dawn Daigle; five daughters, Mary Roddy, Ms. Carroll "Sandra Collins", Gwen B. Breaux, Linda B. Porche and husband, Jannard, and Kathleen B. Trege; one brother, Sydney and wife, Genevieve Boudreaux; one sister, Lillian Birch; and numerous grandchildren, great and great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Lena B. Boudreaux; his parents, Joseph and Celestine B. Boudreaux; one son, Rodney Boudreaux; four brothers, Alley, Riley, Roy and Eddie Boudreaux; and one sister, Florence Bernucho.

**YOUNGSVILLE - Aimée Marie Boudreaux**, 17, was suddenly taken from us on Saturday, May 1, 2010, at the corner of Fortune Road and Chemin Metairie in Youngsville. "Our hearts will always be filled with her memory".



Nicholson

We honor our Acadian families.  
**Jour Commémoratif du Grand Dérangement" le 28 juillet**  
**Day of Remembrance - July 28**

Boudreaux, of Lafayette; her brothers, Jon Paul Boudreaux and Timothy Paul Boudreaux, Jr.; her paternal grandparents, Bobbie and Sonny Boudreaux, of Lafayette; maternal grandmother, Joretta Ingram, of Youngsville. She was preceded in death by her maternal grandfather, Thomas James Nicholson and uncles, Billy James Nicholson and James Nicholson; great grandparents, Hazel and Claude Tabor and Martin Boudreaux, Sr

**Patty Naquin Boudreaux**, 47, a native of Napoleonville and resident of Schriever, died Thursday, April 1, 2010. The funeral Mass was April 5 at Christ the Redeemer Catholic Church.



Aldridge, a stepdaughter, Jessica Lynn Picou, a

brother, Elliot Naquin Jr.; two sisters, Patricia Gaudet and Wanda Naquin, and two grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her grandparents, Mr. and

Mrs. Lawrence Sauce and Mr. and Mrs. Noah Naquin.

**Moye Penny Boudreaux**, 70, a native of Palestine, Texas, and resident of Houma, died Monday, April 26, 2010: Service were at 10 a.m. Friday at the funeral home, with burial in St. Francis de Sales Cemetery No. 2. She is survived by her husband, Louis J. Boudreaux; one daughter, Karen Douglas Gray and husband, Frank; three step children, Annie Boudreaux Dupre and husband, Myron, Denise Boudreaux Guidry and Louis David Boudreaux; eight grandchildren; one great-grandchild; a special family friend, Steven Legendre; and many beloved pets.

She was preceded in death by her parents, Jason Frederick Penny and Noreen Marie Owens Penny; one granddaughter, Nicole Lynn Boudreaux; and one grandson, Corey Jude Guidry.

She was a parishioner of St. Thomas Aquinas and graduated from Nicholls State University in 2008 at age 69 in mass communication. She was a retiree of Exxon Mobil after 28 years.

### Honoring our Acadian Families

The photos of our Acadian families on pages 11 and 12 are some of our most treasured souvenirs. These pictures are truly priceless and many of us have very few pictures of our ancestors. Those of us who work on the newsletter and the Boudreaux /Boudreau family web site (Boudreauxfamilies.org) would like to see more of these photos along with stories about our families in our bulletin and on our web site pages.

If you have some of these treasures, why not share them with your relatives, friends and fellow members of our organization. Many people have scrap books with genealogy information. Enhance your genealogy information with photos of your ancestors.

If you have a scanner or if you know of someone who has one, take a few minutes and send your photos to us. Be sure to give us full names, date of birth, where they were born, their parents' names, who they married, when and where, date of their death, and any other info you would like to share.

From time to time we have included photos such as these with articles about

the family in our newsletter. Our members would love to see more pictures and stories of our grand Boudreaux / Boudreau / Boudrot/ Boudreault family.

At times we have info to share with our members just after a newsletter has been sent out. If you would like to share your e-mail address with the officers of our organization, we will send you messages of events as we receive them. Be assured that we will not give your e-mail address out to anyone.

Visit Boudreaux Family web site at: Boudreauxfamilies.org  
Larry Boudreaux- web site manager

## Français

**le « 28 juillet : Jour Commémoratif du Grand Dérangement »**  
(cont. de page 1)

Le 28 juillet, à 6:00 après midi., la mère église des Acadiens, Saint-Martin du Tours et le Mémorial Acadien invitent la communauté à se réunir à l'église pour une messe commémoratif et une cérémonie de réflexion du « Jour Commémoratif du Grand Dérangement » déclaré par la proclamation royale de la Reine Elisabeth en 2003. À la conclusion du service, les cloches d'église sonneront pendant un rassemblement solennel au jardin du Mémorial Acadien pour des prières sous la croix de déportation. Après tous soient encouragés à se réunir pour dîner au Restaurant des Cousins à St.Martinville.

Répondez s'il vous plait avant la messe et rassemblez-vous au Mémorial Acadien pendant l'après-midi pour la commémoration à 5:00 ; assistez à l'induction dans le Hall des Renommée au Musée Acadien à Erath, Louisiane, de Bernie David, représentant louisianais à la nation de Mi'kmaq aux provinces maritimes du Canada. Il sera parmi les « légendes de vie » dans le Hall des Renommée.

Pour plus d'information, appelez le Mémorial Acadien  
121 South New Market Street  
St.Martinville, Louisiane 70582  
(337)394-2258  
(337) fax 394-2260

[www.acadianmemorial.org](http://www.acadianmemorial.org)

## Célébration du Jour Acadien 14 août 2010

(Cont. de page 1)

Perrodin Ouest, il y aura un affichage acadien entre les heures de 9:00 et 11:00 du matin dans le lieu de réunion de la bibliothèque.

Samedi 14 août 2010 : Dans l'entrepôt Mervine Kahn situé à 205 l'avenue Louisiane Est, Rayne Louisiane, Mme. Arlene Bellard animera les événements suivants de 10:00 du matin jusqu'à la fermeture :

Bénédiction du Jour Acadien par Père Bordelon.

Cérémonie de drapeau par Rodney Trahan.

L'histoire acadienne par Allen Simon

11 :00 du matin : Le Centre Culturel des Prairies Acadien présentera un programme de musique pour la jeunesse par Claudia Woods. Les enfants de tous les âges sont invités à être présents et participer.

Midi de 12 heures : La classe de drame du Lycée de Rayne reconstituera un O.S.T. bal de noce (danse de mariage).

1 :00 après midi : Exposition de la mode de costumes des enfants de la période pendant les années depuis 1800.

1 :30 après midi : Histoire d'accordéon d'Aldus Roger par Larry G. Miller - une histoire incroyable et réconfortante de la façon dont Larry a acquis l'instrument musical.

1 :45 : Une session de la musique cadienne par Larry Miller.

Nous donnerons hommage aux musiciens suivant : Belton Richard, Elton « Bee » Cormier, Mit Melancon, Lee et Valerie Benoit, Nathan Menard, Rodney Miller, Raymond Cormier, Boogah « Bobby Page » Dugas, V.J. Boulter et d'autres. Nous donnerons hommage également à Dr. Barry Ancelet pour ses efforts de sauvegarder la langue française et la culture française-acadienne.

5:30 après midi : Pat Mire, réalisateur du grand film documentaire, présentera et discutera le film, « En Recherchant l'Ennui » dirigé par David M. Brasseaux. Le film décrit la violence qui a escaladé aux danses, aux barres et

13

à les boîtes de nuit Cajienne après la guerre entre les états. Les affichages de film raconte comment les gens du pays ont fait face à l'effondrement économique et aux horreurs de la guerre

par un code d'honneur, un qui ont défini comment les Cajuns a réglé des conflits. Ce film est le premier documentaire de grand-longueur par David M. Brasseaux ; il examine les conflits souvent sanglants qui ont fait rage dans deux communautés de la Paroisse Acadie pendant le vingtième siècle. Ce film dépeint la mémoire dramatique des despotes couteau-portants et leurs victimes pistolet-portants qui ont interrompu la vie sociale à la Pointe Noire et Marais Bouleur .

Nous pourrons voir l'accordéon sterling d'Aldus Roger sur exposition par Larry G. Miller.

Un grand exposition de cuisine et d'articles de ménage des jours et une collection de métiers par la Mme Laura Leger et Mme Joyce Arceneaux, et divers types d'antiquité *ci et ca* (outils et instruments de ferme) par Hayes Boudreaux et Francis Leger.

Une affiche des costumes de mardi gras fabriqué à la main par Mme Jackie Miller.

Le Krewe de Canaille, un groupe de danse 'Cadienne, montera leurs talents dansantes par Gisele Cyr.

Le Chef du Warehouse prépara les repas Cajun authentiques avec des prix modestement indique pour l'occasion. Il y aura une barre-payante, aucuns coffres de glace (glacières portatifs) si'l vous plait.

Mais, venez nous voir cher !

Imprimer avec permission des membres de la Table Française de Rayne, Louisiane.

## **Elimination du Département de Français à l'Université du Sud-Est Louisiane**

A cause des coupures budgétaires, l'Université du Sud-Est Louisiane propose l'élimination de son département de français et de français pédagogie. Visitez notre blog au <http://codofil.blogspot.com> pour lire une lettre d'une étudiante qui spécialise en français au Président de l'Université. Puis, cliquez sur le lien suivant pour signer une pétition contre l'élimination du programme. Ils cherchent 1000 signatures.

<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/1/keep-the-french-department-at->

## **southeastern-louisiana-university**

Cette proposition sera discutée à la réunion du Conseil du Système de l'Université de Louisiane demain (jeudi le 24 juin) à 2:00 p.m. au Claiborne Building, 1201 North 3rd St. au Bâton Rouge.

## **Gardez le département français à l'Université du Sud-Est Louisiane**

Université du sud-est de la Louisiane

Commandité par :

Étudiants d'université du sud-est de la Louisiane

Voici une lettre que j'ai écrit et envoyées à autant de personnes que possible, y compris le Dr Crain:

Au cours des dernières semaines, il a été décidé d'éliminer les programmes de diplômes d'enseignement en français de l'Université de Sud-Est Louisiane à Hammond. L'Université a envoyé des lettres aux étudiants qui sont actuellement dans le programme de français pour leur dire qu'ils ont jusqu'en l'été 2011 pour terminer leur degré. Un article par un avocat le dit que M. Crain a déclaré qu'ils doivent changer leurs matières principale ou changer d'école.

Le problème c'est que pas tout le monde a les moyens de lancer une nouvelle université. L'Université propose une scolarité plus abordable que beaucoup d'autres dans l'état et certains étudiants n'ont aucunement à commuer à n'importe quel autre école. Pour dire aux étudiants qu'ils doivent faire cela ne tenir pas compte de ces choix dans leur décision. Pour dire aux étudiants qu'ils peuvent changer leurs matières principale n'a aucun sens ; et changer à quelle matières principales ? Et, ce faisant, ne serait propice à la recherche d'une carrière après leur diplôme.

Une étudiante à l'Université du Sud-Est Louisiane

Mise à jour le 1er juillet 2010:

Merci à tout le monde qui a signé la pétition et qui a assisté à la réunion du Conseil du Système de l'Université de Louisiane. Si vous n'avez pas encore entendu, le Conseil a voté pour supprimer le programme de français et de français pédagogie à l'Université du Sud-Est Louisiane. La discussion

continue. Nous vous tiendrons au courant.

Elaine F. Clément

Relations Communautaires

Conseil pour le Développement du Français en Louisiane (CODOFIL)  
[eclement@crt.state.la.us](mailto:eclement@crt.state.la.us)

Mise à jour le 1er juillet 2010 :

Le Conseil du Système de l'Université de Louisiane officiellement a éliminé le programme le vendredi passé (24 juin) malheureusement. Je ferai une remarque pour envoyer cette pétition à autant de personnes comme possibles, y compris le Dr. Crain et le conseil des surveillants, en prochains jours. Je vous remercie tout de votre aide et des 1000 signatures en plus, et je vous demande de continuez à envoyer le mot dehors au sujet de cette parodie. Je crois qu'autant de personnes en tant que possible devraient se rendre compte de ce que du Sud-Est fait à son programme français et à son école et à l'histoire et à la culture de la Louisiane. Dr. Crain et le conseil des surveillants devraient avoir honte d'eux-mêmes. Si vous pouvez, se sentir libre pour leur envoyer des courriels et des lettres à ce sujet. Je ne laisserai pas cette question partir sans combat. Si vous avez besoin d'information ou voulez faire encore plus, n'hésite pas de m'envoyer des courriels à:

[adelajedjewel@gmail.com](mailto:adelajedjewel@gmail.com).

Merci.

[Si vous voudriez lire les messages de ceux qui ont signé la pétition pour garder le département français à Sud-Est Louisiane, veuillez visiter le site Web ci-dessus. Il est réconfortant de lire les messages au sujet de la Louisiane et notre héritage français-acadien des personnes autour de l'état, des Etats Unis, du Canada et de partout dans le monde.]

## **Une Renaissance française : Un Nouveau CODOFIL**

15 mai 2010

Ville Platte Gazette

BATON ROUGE - la Louisiane a pris une grande mesure vers revitaliser le

14

Conseil pour le développement du Français en Louisiane ou CODOFIL, la commission établi depuis longtemps mais plutôt devenu un peu dormante.

CODOFIL était établie pour préserver et sauvegarder la langue et la culture françaises et créoles en Louisiane.

La Louisiane, et en particulier la région d'Acadiana, a toujours un grand nombre de parleurs français et français-créoles. Le dernier recensement a indiqué approximativement 255.000 français et français-créoles dans l'état. La région sénatoriale du sénateur Eric LaFleur comprend les paroisses Avoyelles, Allen, Evangeline et Saint-Landry, et a le plus grand pourcentage des parleurs français dans n'importe quelle région sénatoriale en Louisiane. «Le nouveau CODOFIL avec le département de l'éducation, par l'exemple, fournirait un programme modèle pour l'éducation française d'immersion dans nos écoles primaires. Le but serait d'avoir un programme français d'immersion dedans à moindre une école dans chaque paroisse d'Acadiana par l'année 2015,» dit le sénateur LaFleur. «Nous avons actuellement 10 régions d'écoles dans Acadiana qui fournissant l'éducation d'immersion et trois écoles dans la région de la Nouvelle-Orléans.» Une école typique d'immersion a approximativement 55 pour cent à 60 pour cent des cours quotidiens enseignés en français commencement dans l'école maternelle.

Les étudiants d'immersion bénéficient cognitivement, exhibant de plus grandes capacités de résolution des problèmes non-verbales et une pensée plus flexible. Les « études des étudiants qui vont à des écoles d'immersion tendent à marquer mieux dans les maths et ont une meilleurs commande et arrangement de l'anglais,» le sénateur supplémentaire LaFleur.

«La délégation d'Acadiana a approuvé la législation et a des espérances élevées pour la nouvelle mission de CODOFIL,» a dit le sénateur LaFleur, qui est un orateur français lui-même. «Nous avons plusieurs parleurs français dans la délégation mais beaucoup sont déçu aujourd'hui ils ne parlent pas français. Ils veulent fournir des enfants une occasion qu'ils ont pu ne pas avoir eu à l'école. Je pense qu'ils voient cette nouvelle vision de CODOFIL comme manière au conservateur la culture unique, la langue, et l'histoire colorée de ce secteur,» dit LaFleur.

«Il serait malheureux si conchon du lait, tasso, ou chaudin devenaient "roast pig" ou simplement appelé «smoked

meat», ou «stuffed pig's stomach,» dit LaFleur.

La proposition de loi de sénat 779 par le sénateur LaFleur fournit une nouvelle et plus expansible mission pour CODOFIL pour inclure favoriser la région d'Acadiana en fournissant à un restaurant, à une ville, à un festival ou à des affaires qualifié une désignation amicale francophone. «Par exemple, si un restaurant offrait c'est menu dans les deux langues et a eu quelqu'un sur le personnel ou dans les affaires qui ont parlé français, puis il peut gagner la désignation et être favorisé par CODOFIL et bureau de l'état du tourisme en tant que francophone amical,» a dit LaFleur. «Vous auriez les plusieurs communautés, festivals, restaurants et entreprises dans ce secteur qui pourrait facilement qualifier pour la désignation et tirer profit des efforts promotionnels.»

Les avantages des missions et des objectifs nouvellement proposés de CODOFIL ont pu signifier des niveaux plus élevés du tourisme pour tout l'Acadiana. En outre, l'éducation d'immersion préserverait et augmenterait nettement le nombre des parleurs français en Louisiane et en même temps aiderait à préserver la musique, la nourriture et la culture du secteur.

## Forum de Fierté Louisiane 5 juin 2010

Une autre réussite! Le 2ème dans une série de Forums Fierté Louisiane a eu lieu le 5 juin 2010 à Houma. Le prochain forum aura lieu au Bâton Rouge le 10 juillet de 1 à 4 p.m sur le campus de LSU. Venez vous joindre à nous!

*Another success! The 2nd in a series of Fierté Louisiane forums took place on June 5 2010 in Houma The next forum will be in Baton Rouge on July 10 from 1-4 p.m. on the LSU campus. Come join us!*

Le 2ème Forum de Fierté Louisiane, un projet communautaire du CODOFIL, a eu lieu samedi, le 5 juin 2010 au Terrebonne Folklife Culture Center à Houma. L'organisation et la participation de la Table Française à Houma étaient superbe. Un grand merci pour le bel accueil, le bon repas et le travail qu'ils

ont fait pour que la réunion soit en français!

On était 42 participants d'héritage créole, cadien, africain, européen de toute âge, y compris des visiteurs du Mississippi et des Arkansas (une représentante de l'American Association of Teachers of French) et quelques profs de français et d'immersion. Le monde était bien enthousiaste d'être ensemble. On était des paroisses Terrebonne, Lafourche, Orléans, Lafayette, Ibérie et Bâton Rouge est.

En premier, nous avons continué la conversation du premier forum sur les rêves et comment dépasser les défis pour réaliser nos rêves. Puis on a discuté comment à valoriser des langues françaises et créoles louisianaises. Nous avons terminé le forum avec une discussion sur les ressources qui sont déjà disponibles en français et créole louisianais. La suite résume la discussion suivi par la liste des sujets discutés au Forum.

Première discussion : désirs, défis et mesures nécessaires.

1) Nous voulons

a) montrer notre héritage et l'importance d'apprendre et de parler le français aux enfants.  
b) valoriser le français et le créole en Louisiane.

c) insister sur le fait que le français est une langue internationale et que le fait de le parler offre de nombreuses possibilités,  
d) plus de français dans les écoles. Ca veut dire plus de classes de français et plus de français parlé dans la salle de classe.

2) Défis

a) Les média sont parfois hostiles à l'utilisation du français,  
b) L'enseignement de la langue espagnol sert comme outil pour déplacer les programmes du français,  
c) Les problèmes du budget (particulièrement à Terrebonne) où le programme de français (et d'autres langues) est premièrement coupé.

3) Comment dépasser les défis pour réaliser nos rêves :

a) Il faut que le français soit visible et qu'il sort de l'école. 15

b) Il faut sensibiliser les jeunes au fait français commençant à la prématernelle (Headstart, par exemple)

c) Il faut trouver les moyens de montrer le français et le créole louisianais aux profs d'immersion,

d) Il faut motiver les jeunes pour apprendre le français et puis à l'utiliser dans leurs vies actuelles. Quelques possibilités sont :

e) 1) des rencontres culturelles au sein des écoles,

2) des activités entre les cours et pendant l'été,

3) plus de musique,

4) avoir des endroits sociaux ou se parler français.

f) Il faut publier les études faites sur les atouts de l'immersion.

g) Il faut vendre (à un bon prix) de petits livrets, dictionnaires qui font la promotion du français.

h) Il faut la production des produits médiatiques en français et créole louisianais.

La valorisation de la langue créole et de la langue française louisianaises.

Les outils déjà disponibles :

1) Le dictionnaire du français en Louisiane.

2) Dans l'avenir le dictionnaire sera en ligne.

3) D'autres dictionnaires,

a) Littré (français classique, 17ème siècle)

b) Poirier (sur le français acadien)

c) BDLP (données de Louisiane et d'autres régions francophones du monde)

4) la musique Les besoins

5) le soutien et les ressources pour les profs pour montrer le français louisianais

6) Possibilité de classe virtuelle; possibilité d'enseigner le français louisianais en même temps que le français international.

**Sur les ressources en français louisianais:**

C'est bien d'avoir une liste de ressources qui sont disponible en français et en créole

louisianais, mais c'est aussi important à savoir comment s'en servir dans la classe. Il y a

déjà des ressources comme le site web, [www.frenchlouisiana.org](http://www.frenchlouisiana.org). Nous ne voulons pas

refaire ce qui est déjà fait mais il y a quelques ressources qu'on risque à perdre. Alors,

Robin White organise un comité pour cataloguer les ressources en français louisianais.

Il est évident que le Forum continue à se développer. A chaque forum, chaque région

aura la possibilité de partager l'actualité de leur coin. Le prochain forum aura lieu au

Bâton Rouge le 10 juillet de 1 à 4 p.m.

Nous vous aurons bientôt les détails.

Elaine Clément

Relations Communautaires

Conseil pour le Développement du Français en Louisiane (CODOFIL)

[eclement@crt.state.la.us](mailto:eclement@crt.state.la.us)

Lafayette, Louisiane

### **Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval -July 28 And National Day of the Acadians - August 15**

July 28th is a very special date to all Acadians. On this day in 1755 Governor Charles Lawrence signed the Deportation Order sealing the tragic fate of thousands of Acadians. December 11, 2003 the Government of Canada declared July 28th to be **A Day of Commemoration of the Great Upheaval**.

On July 28, 2010 friends of the Acadian Memorial will remember this tragic day in our history with a French Mass at St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, LA. Prior to Mass, several members of the Mi'kmaq First Nation will join us in honoring Mr. Bernie David as a "Living Legend". Mr. David is the Louisiana representative to the Mi'kmaq Nation.

The **National Day of the Acadians** will be August 15, 2010. Come out to the Acadian Memorial and join us in celebrating our Acadian culture and heritage. We will have educational lectures, storytelling, Acadian films and a reception at the Acadian Memorial ending with a French Mass at St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church.

Join the Acadian Memorial for an afternoon of commemoration: Induction of Bernie David, Louisiana representative of the Mi'kmaq Nation, into the Acadian Museum Hall of Fame "Living Legends."

Program co-hosted by the Acadian Museum of Erath, & held at the Acadian Memorial in St. Martinville. Ceremony for the Métis and Mi'kmaq nations.

St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church French Service and Mass to remember the day the Deportation Order was signed.

**5:00 pm:** AM Garden,

Living Legends Induction & Traditional Songs

**6:00 pm:** St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, French Requiem Mass for Acadian Ancestors

**7:00 pm:** AM Garden, Prayer at the Cross

### **National Day of the Acadians**

**August 15, 2010**

**10:15 am:** City Hall, Flag Raising & Chorus

**10:30 am:** Heritage Center, Film: Story of the Acadians

**11:00 am:** AM 2nd floor, Roslyn Fouin: Kid's stories

**12:00 pm:** Bayou Teche Boardwalk & Gazebo (Bring Your Own Picnic)

**1:00 pm:** AM 2nd floor, Breaux Genealogy lecture by Gayle Breaux Smith

**2:00 pm:** AM 2nd floor, Presentations on Grand Réveil Acadien & L'Ordre du Bon Temps

**3 & 4:00 pm:** AM 1st floor, Théâtre Acadien

**4:50 pm:** AM Garden, Gather banners for 5:15 pm procession to Church

**5:30 pm:** St. Martin de Tours: French Mass

The Acadian Memorial honors the 3,000 men, women and children who found refuge in Louisiana after British forces exiled them from Acadie, their homeland on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Savez-vous le mot en français pour. . .**

skyscraper = gratte-ciel

crossroads = carrefour

supertanker = pétrolier géant

snack = casse-croûte

kindergarten = école maternelle

windshield = pare-brise

windshield wiper = essuie-glace

auto tire = pneu

**Savez-vous le mot français pour le mot cajun . . .**

vaillant/vaillante = aimable, charmant

mouiller (to rain) = pleuvoir/il pleut

se tremper (to get wet) = se mouiller

chaoui (raccoon) = raton laveur

char (car/auto) = voiture/auto 16



