



History, Geography and Genealogy - Tracing the Boundaries

Presented by Sandra Blanchette

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Shedding light on Repositories through Historical Events and Boundary changes For the Gaspé Basin and the Gaspé Peninsula. Researching in the Gaspé Basin and the Gaspé Peninsula requires intense knowledge on these subjects in order to be efficient and reach our goals. This knowledge can provide us with the details to break down some brick walls and challenging what has been previously discovered can lead us to new discoveries as well when researching from the 17th century until 1950 for the Gaspé Peninsula.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY

Gaspé Peninsula and Acadia

Map 1 - Source: Detail of Map From Tache, A.M., *Carte régionale de la province de Québec comprenant les comtés de Temiscouata, Rimouski, Matane, Bonaventure et Gaspé, 1895.*, -- Échelle : 1:253 440 -Québec (Province). Département des terres de la couronne , LOCATION: G 3450 s253 C37 7 1895 DCA pl, G 3450 s253 C37 7 1895 CAR pl, G 3450 s253 C37 7 1895 CAR; digital image, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec Cartes et Plans, (<http://www.banq.qc.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (direct link: <http://services.banq.qc.ca/sdx/cep/document.xsp?id=0002669794>)

Map 2 - Source: Detail of Map from LOTTER, Tobias Conrad (1717-1777) and Karl Albrecht Seutter (1722-1762), *Partie orientale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada avec l'Isle de Terre-Neuve et de Nouvelle Escosse, Acadie et Nouv. Angleterre avec fleuve de St. Laurence, 1756.*, Échelle : 1:3 500 000-- 58 x 50 cm - [Augsbourg] : T. Conr. Lotter, LOCATION: G 3400 1734 L6 CAR; digital image, Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec Cartes et Plans, (<http://www.banq.qc.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (direct link: <http://services.banq.qc.ca/sdx/cep/document.xsp?id=0002663246>)

Map 3 - Source: Detail of Map of Boisseau, Jean, fl. 1637-1658, Description de la Nouvelle France:ou sont remarquées les diverses habitations des François, depuis la première découverte jusques a present, recueillie et dressée sur diverses relations modernes, 1643 / a Paris chez lean Boisseau, enlumineur du Roy pour les cartes géographiques, en l'Isle du Palais a la Royalle Fontaine de louvence?. -- Scale [ca. 1:9 000 000] (W 90°--W 50°/N 63°--N 36°). -- Paris : Chez Jean Boisseau, 1643.1 map : hand col. ; 35 x 55 cm., LOCATION: G3400 1643 B6 RBD Map; digital image, McGill University Library, rare Books and Special Collections (The W.H. Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps), (Montreal, Quebec, McGill University, 2005), McGill University digital Library, (<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (Direct link: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/3%20-%20300%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs04.jpg>)

Map 4 - Source: Detail of Map of Seller, , John, fl. 1658-1698. A Chart of the coast of America from New found Land to Cape Cod / by Jonh [sic] Seller, John Colson, William Fisher, James Atkinson and John Thornton?. -- Scale [ca. 1:15 769 600] (W 73°--W 50°/N 53°--N 40°). -- [London : s.n., ca. 1670?].1 map : hand col. ; 42 x 54 cm., LOCATION: G3410 1670 S44 RBD Map; digital image, McGill University Library, rare Books and Special Collections (The W.H. Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps), (Montreal, Quebec, McGill University, 2005), McGill

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University digital Library, (<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (Direct link: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/3%20-%20300%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs13.jpg>)

Map 5 - Source: Detail of Map of Sanson, Nicolas, 1600-1667. Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France &c. tirée de diverses relations des Francois, Anglois, Hollandois, &c. / par N. Sanson d'Abbeville, géographe ordre du Roy, a Paris chez P. Mariette, rue S. Jacques de l'Esperance, avec privil. du Roy pour vingt ans?. -- Scale [ca. 1:13 000 000] (W 88°-W 50°/N 57°--N 34°). -- Paris : Chez Pierre Mariette, [1667]. 1 map : hand col. ; 21 x 31 cm. , LOCATION: G3400 1667 S3 RBD Map; digital image, McGill University Library, rare Books and Special Collections (The W.H. Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps), (Montreal, Quebec, McGill University, 2005), McGill University digital Library, (<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (Direct link: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/3%20-%20300%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs12.jpg>)

Map 6 - Source: Detail of Map from Jefferys, Thomas, d. 1771. An Exact chart of the river St. Laurence: from Fort Frontenac to the island of Anticosti shewing the soundings, rocks, shoals &c with views of the lands and all necessary instructions for navigating that river to Quebec / by their lordships most obedient most devoted humble servt Thos. Jefferys?. -- Scale [ca. 1:695 000] (W 76°30'--W 64°00'/N 50°25'--N 44°00'). -- London: Robt. Sayer, map & printseller, 1775..1 map : hand col. ; 60 x 95 cm. , LOCATION: G3312 S5P5 1775 J4 RBD Map ; digital image, McGill University Library, rare Books and Special Collections (The W.H. Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps), (Montreal, Quebec, McGill University, 2005), McGill University digital Library, (<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca> : accessed May 19th, 2017) (Direct link: <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/IMAGES/3%20-%20300%20DPI%20JPGs/Pugs41.jpg>)

Other links:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gasp%C3%A9,_Quebec

<http://www.thewhig.com/2009/11/12/gaspe-ranked-third-in-world>

THE FRENCH ERA

The French Era which is from 1534 until 1759, was a period of great discord between two of the biggest empires: France and England.

Source: LESCARBOT, Marc (1570?-1630?), Nova Francia, or The description of that part of New France which is one continent with Virginia : described in the three late voyages and plantation made by Monsieur de Monts, Monsieur du Pont-Gravé, and Monsieur de Poutrincourt, into the countries called by the French men La Cadie, lying to southwest of Cape Breton : together with an excellent severall treatie of all the commodities of the said countries, and maners of the naturall inhabitants of the same, translated out of French into English by P.E., Londini : Impesis Georgii Bishop, 1609, pages A to 6; Digital image, Archive.org (<https://archive.org> : accessed May 5th, 2017) (direct link: https://archive.org/details/cihm_36930)

Source: Virginia Company of London: online encyclopedia.com (www.encyclopedia.com) , (accessed : May 12th, 2017) (direct link: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/history/united-states-and-canada/us-history/virginia-company>)

In 1613 the battles of the Crowns begin. France cedes the territory of Acadia to England for the first time.

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For 150 years, Acadia was battled over by the French and British Crown. Even though a French presence constantly remained in the Gaspé Peninsula mainly through the fishing industry. Acadia was in the center of Crown and intercolonial wars: the French, Dutch, English and Scottish crowns fought for the territory, as well as

the New Englanders and the Americans. Despite wars fought across the pond, they always reach our shores. The Gaspé Peninsula was a constant victim to these conflicts. Although Acadia was under British rule and ownership at several periods, a French presence constantly remained in the Gaspé Peninsula.

Other links:

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadie_\(Nouvelle-France\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadie_(Nouvelle-France))

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadia>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadia_\(disambiguation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acadia_(disambiguation))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Acadians

MIMEAULT, Mario, La Pêche à la Morue en Nouvelle France, Septentrion, Québec, 2017

MIMEAULT, Mario, Destin de Pêcheur – Les Basques en Nouvelle France, Septentrion, Québec, 2011

MIMEAULT, Mario and Fabien Sinnett, in coll. with Ginette Roy, Gaspé Through the years, City of Gaspé, 2009

THE ENGLISH ERA

The English Era which began in 1759, ended the conflict between England and France. There was a period of restructure of the entire newly owned territory which also brought great changes for the people living there and for those to come. Even though a period of peace appeared to be ahead, conflict was still around the corner. The local population would be tried again and again, but they would not be chased away. Conflicts were battled on our shores.

Other links:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_areas_disputed_by_Canada_and_the_United_States

[http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/histoires_de_chez_nous-](http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/sgc-cms/histoires_de_chez_nous-community_memories/pm_v2.php?id=exhibit_home&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000270)

[community_memories/pm_v2.php?id=exhibit_home&fl=0&lg=English&ex=00000270](http://www.internationalboundarycommission.org/coordinates/PortlandCanal.htm)

<http://www.internationalboundarycommission.org/coordinates/PortlandCanal.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada_in_the_American_Civil_War

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/fenian-raids/>

DISCOVERING THE HIDDEN HISTORY

For over a century Historians have researched the hidden facts and events by diving in miles long of records in various Repositories across the world. Thanks to the dedication and passion of our local historians, we now have a clearer picture of our Story. These historians are for most family historians, but there are also some historians by profession. There is one particular aspect about the research conducted in the Gaspé Peninsula and is still a reality today. There are two distinct communities: The English and the French. The research conducted so far can also be separated in two distinct categories: French Period by French researchers and English period by English researchers. In order to have an accurate scope of history, research from both communities must be taken in consideration as they complete each other on so many levels.

One down side is that very few have their work translated. Most of these researchers self-published and self-distributed their findings. Their books are rarely available in book stores and unless you are a local, their names will not be known. This is quite sad as their findings are priceless.

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Historians and Authors:

- Brother Antoine Bernard
- Michel Le Moignan
- Ruth Miller Armstrong
- Bona Arsenault
- Raymond Paterson
- Jean-Marie Fallu
- Fabien Synett
- Dorothy Phillips
- Reverend Charles Eugene Pouliot
- Ken Annett
- Doris and David McDougall
- Brother Paul Gendron
- Victor Annett
- Coreen Suddard Annett
- Jean Marie Thibault
- Arthur Legros
- Reginald Day
- Peggy Willett
- Lionel Alard
- Mario Mimeault
- Andre-Carl Vachon
- Denis Vaugeois

THE REPOSITORIES

As Genealogists, we want to find the records of the individuals we research to draw the clearest and most accurate picture of their lives. Therefore, knowing where to find these records and what is available is crucial. For this region there are two distinct categories of records: Records IN the region and records FOR the region.

Because of the boundaries in which the region was located, we know that many of the records will be located elsewhere: these records do not concern the prior life of individuals before they immigrated: it is while living in the Peninsula. Our records are scattered around the globe: some Canadian in Provinces and some in other countries. Provincial Archives and national Archives are the most appropriate repositories to begin the search. These will lead to smaller repositories as well as reading the published findings of the local historians.

IN the Region:

- **Catholic Churches**
 - ❖ Parish Registries
 - ❖ Parish Chests
- **Diocese of Gaspé**
 - ❖ Dissolved Parish Records (Registries and Chests)
 - ❖ Records of the Diocese
- **Archdiocese of Rimouski**
 - ❖ Bishop Records
 - ❖ Dissolved Parish Records (Registries and Chests)
 - ❖ Records of the Archdiocese
- **Town Halls**
 - ❖ Municipality Records, tax rolls and more
- **Bureau de la Publicité des Droits de Gaspé**
- **BAnQ – Gaspé and Rimouski**
- **Gaspé Spec in New Carlisle**
 - ❖ Newspaper
- **Court House Perce, New Carlisle, Ste-Anne-des-Monts, Rimouski**
 - ❖ Court Records
 - ❖ Relief Book
 - ❖ Other (census, land, Goal, and more)
- **Musée de la Gaspésie**
 - ❖ Business Records
 - ❖ Occupational Records
 - ❖ Family History
 - ❖ Local Historians
 - ❖ Maps
 - ❖ Newspapers, And more
- **Duthie's Point Heritage Center**
- **Chaleur Bay Military Museum**
 - ❖ Picture, histories, artifacts
- **Musée Acadien du Québec**
 - ❖ Picture, histories, artifacts, maps, records



- **Mi’Gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat**
- **Listuguj Mi’Gmaq Government**
- **Micmac Gespeg Interpretation Site**
 - ❖ Picture, histories, artifacts, maps
- **Parc du Bourg de Pabos**
 - ❖ Picture, histories, artifacts, maps, records
- **Cascapedia River Museum**
 - ❖ Picture, histories, books, artifacts, records
- **Societe d’Histoire et de Genealogie de Matane**
 - ❖ Pictures, histories, books
- **Societe d’Histoire de la Haute-Gaspésie**
 - ❖ Histories, books
 - ❖ **Societe d’Histoire et de Genealogie de la Matapedia**
 - ❖ Histories, books
- **Local and Family Historians**
- **Families**
- **Associations**
 - ❖ Freemasons (Gaspé and New Carlisle), IOOF, Moose

FOR the Region:

- **Province of Quebec**
 - ❖ Catholic Parishes and Archdiocese
 - ❖ Musee des Ursulines
 - ❖ Monastere des Augustines
 - ❖ BANQ
 - ❖ Quebec Diocesan Archives, Lennoxville (Anglican)
 - ❖ Diocese of Montreal and the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada Archives (Anglican)
 - ❖ Montreal & Ottawa Conference Archives (United Church)
 - ❖ Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal/ Jewish Public Library
 - ❖ Alex Dworkin Canadian Jewish Archives
 - ❖ Canadian Jewish Heritage Network
 - ❖ Grosse Ile and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site (see Gaspé for prior)
 - ❖ Office of the Coroner
 - ❖ Court of Quebec
 - ❖ Quebec Genealogical Society
- **Province of New Brunswick**
 - ❖ Provincial Archives
 - ❖ Catholic Parishes and Dioceses
 - ❖ Maritime Conference Archives – United Church
 - ❖ Diocese of Fredericton Archives (Anglican)
 - ❖ Mi’Kmaq-Wlastoqey Center/UNB
 - ❖ Acadian Museum at the University of Moncton
- **Province of Prince Edward Island**
 - ❖ Harriet Irving Library
 - ❖ University of Prince Edward Island (Island Archives)
 - ❖ Acadian Museum of PEI
 - ❖ Public Archives and Records Office
 - ❖ Catholic Parishes and Dioceses
- **Province of Newfoundland**
 - ❖ Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
 - ❖ Mi’Kmaq Discovery Centre
- **Province of Nova Scotia**
 - ❖ Nova Scotia Archives
 - ❖ Anglican Diocese of NS and PEI Archives
 - ❖ Catholic Parishes and Dioceses
 - ❖ Wagmatcook Culture & Heritage Centre
 - ❖ Glooscap Heritage Centre
 - ❖ Mi’Kmaq Resource Centre/CBU
 - ❖ Nova Scotia Museum
 - ❖ Argyle Township Court House and Archives
- **Province of Ontario**
 - ❖ LAC and secret archives
 - ❖ Anglican General Synod Archives
 - ❖ Canadian war Museum
- **Province of Manitoba**
 - ❖ All Native Circle Conference of the United Church



► **USA**

- ❖ Library of Congress
- ❖ NARA, DC
- ❖ American-Canadian Genealogical Society
- ❖ New England Historic Genealogical Society
- ❖ Louisiana State Archives and Library
- ❖ Archives Episcopal Church
- ❖ UNERA
- ❖ NEAC
- ❖ University of Maine
- ❖ National Archives of Boston
- ❖ New England's Library and Archives
- ❖ Massachusetts Archives
- ❖ Vermont State Archives and Records Administration
- ❖ NH Archives
- ❖ American Antiquarian Society
- ❖ Haverhill Public Library
- ❖ Vermont Historical Society Leahy Library
- ❖ New York Library
- ❖ Louisiana

► **England**

- ❖ British Library

- ❖ National Archives
- ❖ King's College
- ❖ SOAS University of London
- ❖ Lambeth Palace Library
- ❖ Bodleian Library at Rhodes House

► **Channel Islands**

- ❖ Families (Business Records)

► **France**

- ❖ La Maison de l'Acadie
- ❖ Service Historique de la Defense
- ❖ Archives of St-Malo (Parish Registries – Acadia)
- ❖ National Archives – Paris, Archives Outre-mer
- ❖ Departmental Archives
 - Charente Maritime, Gironde, Loire-Atlantique, Charente, Dordogne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rennes, Larochele, Morbihan, and more
- ❖ Municipal Archives
- ❖ National Library
- ❖ Municipal Library of Lyon
- ❖ Jesuites Province de France

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the search for our hidden history and the records is still ongoing. It will probably take several decades before we discover the extent of what is missing. Research at the moment can be extremely long, but one cannot stop at a mere mention of records that did not survive. We now know that they are possibly only missing and we have a world of possibilities to explore before having exhausted the resources.

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Timeline of historical events and important facts for the Gaspé Peninsula

1534 The French Era

- 1534 Claim by Jacques Cartier in the name of the King of France
- 1603 Patent to Pierre Dugas, Sieur de Monts granted by King Henry IV of France
- 1606 Patents to the London and Plymouth companies. By the Council of New England (British Crown)
- 1613 France cedes the territory of Acadia for the first time to England, as a result of the assault by Samuel Argall of Virginia on the settlement of the Jesuites in Fernald Point,
- Maine and Poutrincourt's settlement in Port Royal.
- 1620 William Alexander, Earl of Stirling is granted the North side of Newfoundland by King James
- 1621 William Alexander, Earl of Stirling is granted Acadia by King James
- 1623, First missionaries in Gaspé are Father Nicolas Viel and Brother Sagard from the Recollet order
- 1627-1629, War Between England and France
- 1629, Treaty of Susa (Acadia returned fully to France in 1632 with Treaty of Saint-Germain en Laye
- 1632, First mass celebrated in Gaspé in 1632 by Father Lejeune, a Jesuit
- Saint-Germain en Laye
- 1636-1650, War between Charnisay and La Tour two French merchants claiming Acadia
- 1636-1659, Spanish war
- 1642-1660, Britain civil war
- 1656, France cedes Acadia to Britain
- 1672, France and Britain are allies in the Franco-Dutch war (Acadia conquered by Dutch and renamed New Holland)
- Until 1672 Although seasonal settlements in the Gaspé Peninsula, some fishermen became settlers. Missionary presence at all times.
- 1672-1690, Pierre Denys de La Ronde in Ile Percé: Father Hilarion Guenin from the Recollets
- 1675, Father Chrestien Le Clercq arrives in Ile Percé settlement and build the first church of the region for a capacity of 500 people. Inaugurated in 1686.
- Treaty of Nijmegen in 1678 restores Acadia to Britain
- 1682 to ?, Claubaud Bergier in Chedabouctou (Compagnie des Peches Sedentaires en Acadie)
- 1686, Britain cedes Acadia to France
- 1689-1697, Intercolonial War
- 1697, French conquest recognised by Treaty of Ryswick
- 1690-1698, Denis Riverin in Mont-Louis (created in 1687 - Compagnie des Peches Sedentaires du Canada)
- 1698-1700 Compagnie du Mont-Louis in Mont-Louis, Madeleine and Grand Etang
- 1713, Treaty of Utrecht (British conquest recognised)
- 1729 - 1758, Pierre Lefebvre in Seigneurie de Pabos (Recollets Priests)
- 1745-1748, King George's War in the Colonies
- 1752-1758, Pierre Revol in the Gaspé Basin
- 1755 until 1842 The North American Border disputes
- 1755, Deportation of the Acadians (arrivals in Bay Chaleurs)

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- 1756-1765, arrival of first English, Scottish, Jersey, Guernsey and Irish settlers in the Gaspé Bay and Gaspé Peninsula also of Acadian Refugees in the Chaleurs Bay.
- 1758, attack by Wolf in Gaspé, Port Royal, Miramichi, Pabos

1759 English Era

- 1759, Great Battle of Canada
- 1763, Treaty of Paris cedes Acadia to Britain for good
- 1767, First Customs office in Gaspé Basin: Agent Edward Manwaring
- 1770, Battle of the Restigouche is part of the French Indian War: Acadian and Mi'kmaq militias
- 1776, The American Revolution
- 1777, Nicholas Cox settled in the Peninsula – beginning of first militia under British Conquest and construction of fortifications
- 1783, arrival of the first Loyalists and disbanded soldiers in Gaspé Basin and Bay Chaleurs. Disbanded soldiers were British and also German. A small Dutch settlement in Restigouche bore the name of Mann.
- 1784 First school in New Carlisle for English speaking children
- 1793, General Sessions of the Peace begins (No criminal court established)
- 1796, first Post office in New Carlisle
- 1800, arrival of First Anglican Missionary: Reverend John Mitchell (Prior see Bishop Charles Inglis and Bishop Jacob Mountain in Nova Scotia and Dispersed Protestant Congregations in Quebec)
- 1811, arrival of First Presbyterian minister in Campbellton: Reverend James Stevens (Prior see Zion and Knox Presbyterians in Nova Scotia for mission)
- 1812-1814, British American war
- 1819-1825, Gaspé Land Company failed to secure patents and titles to landowners
- 1823, arrival of First Methodist Minister: Reverend Peter Simon (Mission began in 1790)
- 1832, Quarantine station built in Gaspé, under Georges Mellis Douglas (See Grosse-Ile Station)
- 1838, Rebellion
- Very few Notaries settled in region until 1840's
- 1842, Inquiry on Judiciary system by Parliament in the Gaspé Peninsula regarding the General sessions of the Peace, the absence of criminal court system and the local "police"
- 1842, census records did not survive: very few entries
- 1843, First Russian of Jewish Religion, businessman and entrepreneur of the fishing industry
- 1847, Irish Immigrants from Whitehaven, Sligo, Ireland: the Famine – Carricks shipwreck in Cap-des-Rosiers (48 survivors, 120 perished)
- 1852, census records did not survive: very few entries
- 1855-1866, Treaty of reciprocity between Canada and United States (Free Port established in Gaspé)
- 1855, arrival of First Wesleyan Methodist Minister: Reverend Edmund S. Ingalls in the Gaspé Basin – see circuit mission of Acadia
- 1858, The Quebec Bank opens a Branch in Gaspé: third one in the country
- 1858, First lighthouse built in Cap-des-Rosiers
- 1862, arrival of first surgeon Henry G. Moody
- 1861-1865, The American Civil War

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1867 Confederation - Canada

- 1866-1871, Fenian Raids
- 1911, the first passenger train finally arrives at Gaspé
- 1914, The Canadian Armada leaves the Basin of Gaspé for Europe
- 1920, The Route 132 is finally completed and therefore allows for travel all around the Gaspé Peninsula.
- 1940-1946, Military Defense base in Gaspé: Battle of the St-Lawrence (+5,000 soldiers defending Canada around the Gaspé Peninsula: 3,000 in the Gaspé Bay)

THANK YOU!



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