

*L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille
Gravois*

Written by Roland Anthony Gravois

L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois.

by Roland Anthony Gravois

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Photo Album for Roland Anthony Gravois

Roland Anthony Gravois

Birth: 10 May 1927

Father: Henry John Gravois

Death:

Mother: Emily Constantine Melancon

Marriage: 05 Aug 1950

Spouse: Carmen Marie Generes



Roland Anthony Gravois - Author Photo - San Diego, 1945

Roland Gravois

When Roland turned 18 years of age he volunteered for service in the U. S. Navy where he was assigned to the Navy Seabees. He was on Okinawa when it was decided to add lights to the airplane hanger so they could service the planes at night that were flying in to help bring some of the troops home. In February, 1946, still at the age of 18 years of age, the scaffold installed in the hanger collapsed and Roland and two other Seabees fell 40 feet to the floor of the hanger. The injuries to Roland's right leg was quite bad and he spent the next nine months in the Naval Hospital, with the last five in New Orleans. Roland was discharged in November 1946, with a length of Service of 18 months with the last 9 months spent in the Hospital.

RolandService2

Dedication - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 3
Photo Album for Carmen Marie Generes

Carmen Marie Generes

Birth: 19 May 1929
Death:
Marriage: 05 Aug 1950

Father: Louis Florval Generes Jr.
Mother: Pauline Anna Toujan
Spouse: Roland Anthony Gravois



Carmen Generes Gravois

*This book is dedicated to my wife,
Carmen Generes Gravois, who was
very understanding and supportive for
the many years devoted to the
research and writing of this book. The
author was also fortunate to have
Carmen as editor for this book*

CarmenDedication.

Preface - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 4

About 50 years ago the author was asked by his mother to complete the genealogy of the family pages in the bible. It took a few years to even begin, but by the time the information was found, the author had been bit by the genealogy bug. After many years of research and travel, there was still too many bits of information still missing and interest waned so a period of time passed when very little active research was done.

The research had produced a feeling of pride of the author's ancestors and there always remained a desire to continue the research, especially with the Gravois family.

The opportunity presented itself when early retirement was thrust upon the author in 1988. As the genealogy bug had never really let go, it was decided that a good computer and genealogy program would allow for the cataloguing of the Gravois family and would produce the genealogy portion of a book.

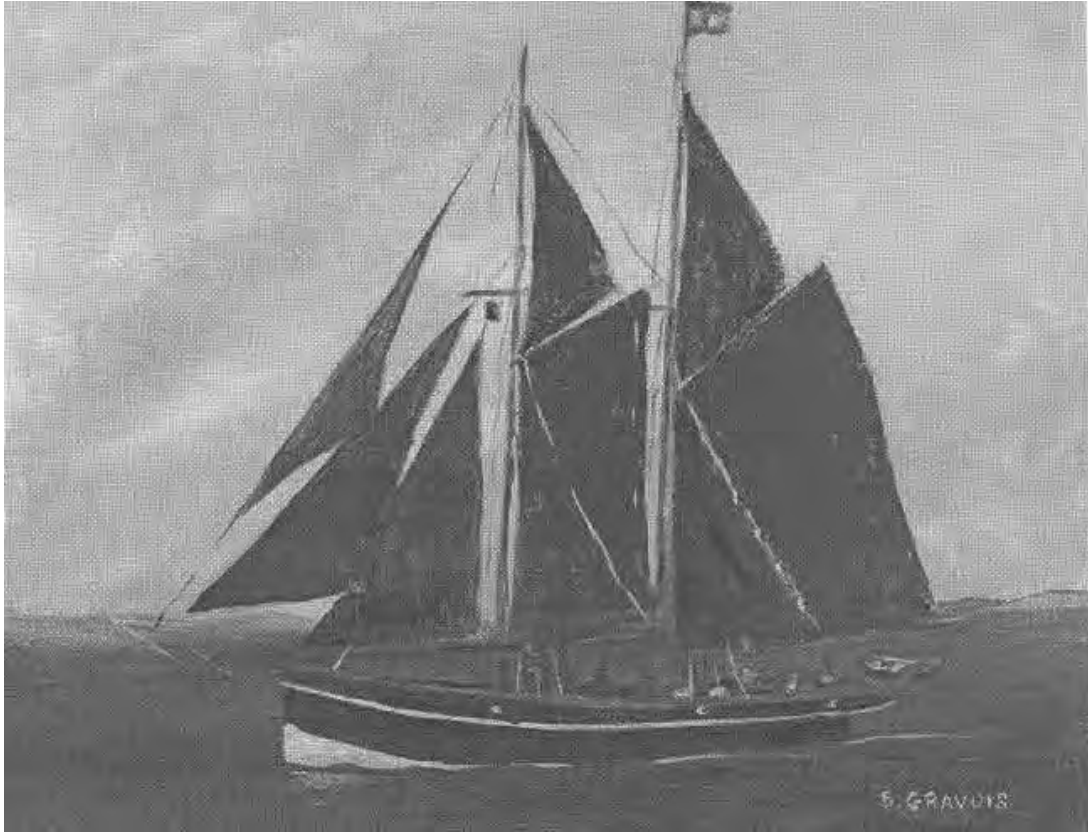
It was soon apparent to the author that a lot of information had been published in the previous ten years and was being added to at a phenomenal rate. As more and more research was done, it soon became apparent to the author that it was within his capabilities to write a book on the Gravois family that would be worthy of the name. The reception that the author received from most of the Gravois family members with the idea of publishing a book and their interest in furnishing family information only increased the desire to publish.

A book was complete, in 1997, following twenty five years of research that had been very rewarding to the author and developed an understanding and deep pride in the heritage of the Gravois family. The Gravois heritage was so deeply rooted in the French culture, for so many years, the author felt it was only fitting to use French for the title of the book. "***La Famille Gravois, les Trois Cents Annees Passees***" was chosen and book was published in 1997.

At the time a limited number of books were published and when the author started to receive requests for copies of the book, and none was available, the thought of republishing soon met with troubling news that a fire at the printer had destroyed everything and the computer files were all found to be corrupted. The request for copies grew greater following Hurricane Katrina when many people lost their book during the flood.

The author started to think about a new publication and he envisioned an updated book which included all the grandchildren of Gravois females. A book is now complete, and in keeping with the French heritage, it is titled "***L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois.***"

La Brigitte - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 5



Captain Joseph Gravois is credited with having brought a group of Acadians to Louisiana, a subject that is covered in **Chapter 3**, titled ***Descendants of Joseph Gravois, fils***. On October 6, 1788, he received permission from the Spanish, through the French at Isles St. Pierre and Miquelon, for him, his family and another family to go to Louisiana. At the time of sailing, his youngest daughter was only three weeks old. His Schooner, ***La Brigitte***, was stopped on December 11, 1788 by the Spanish at the mouth of the Mississippi River where he was given permission to proceed to Ascension Parish. As it would be impossible to know exactly what the schooner, ***La Brigitte***, would have looked like, a painting was done by author's daughter-in-law from one chosen from a group of pictures of schooners from that period. A schooner with two masts, shown above and on the cover of book, was chosen because Joseph did sail in the late fall and winter through the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico in route to Louisiana

Foreword - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 6

As with many families of Acadian descent, this story of the Gravois' begins in the latter part of 17th century when their first antecedent, Joseph Gravois, marries in what is present day Nova Scotia. Since Joseph's parents had probably emigrated from Europe, surely they must have left their homeland with the hopes and expectations for a new and better life. However, with the exception of a few decades of relative peace and stability, the future of the Canadian colony seems to have been the constant turmoil caused by the contest for superiority between England and France in the New World.

This chronicle of the Gravois family is written in narrative style which is easily readable and well Researched. The suthor had succeeded in bringing into his work historical data that enhances what would otherwise have been rather dry and mundane. The infusion of source material relative to the times and area in which this family lived enlivens the narrative.

Roland Gravois is a painstaking researcher and he produced a well documented work using civil, church and other primary sources plus numerous citing of secondary sources. In trying to keep this history of the Gravois family to a manageable length, the author has limited genealogical lines only to persons with the Gravois surname.

Una F. Daigre
Archivist
Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge

Roland Gravois has been a volunteer with the Diocesan Archives for over fifteen years. He has logged thousands of hours working on abstracting our church records and performing data entry. Without his help much of our collection would be intellectually inaccessible. His work has allowed us and countless researchers the ability to easily find their ancestors' records.

When he informed us of his desire to update his book on the Gravois family we knew that this would be an enormous undertaking. Several more generations of this prolific family needed to be included and at the same time he wanted to ensure the existing information in the earlier edition was accurate. Always true to his word, Roland has been able to tackle this task with his usual tenacity and complete it in record time. We are thankful to have a volunteer like Roland. Family historians should be revered and applauded for their ability to connect us with our heritage and the Gravois family has one of the best.

Ann T. Boltin
Archivist/Records Manager
Roman Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge
March 2015

Introduction - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 7

Can a book of family history be written that will hold the interest of a reader who has very little interest in genealogy? The author asked himself this question many times. As the search went along it was decided that if some family history was added to the genealogy, it may be possible to write an interesting book.

During the years of research the author and his wife, Carmen, visited many of the places covered in the travels of the Gravois Acadians. Visits were made to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, England, all the areas in France where some of the Acadians spent 30 years, St. Domingue (presently Haiti) and all parts of Louisiana where Acadians settled. The trials and tribulations that befell the Gravois Acadians could fill an entire book by its self but it was decided that three hundred years would be covered in one book. There was some thought of having two volumes but this was ruled out as being uneconomical and less practical.

The ROOTS III genealogy program used by the author made for easy dividing of the three hundred years of Gravois genealogy by generations. There are many ways to preset the genealogy of families. The Genealogy Format of ROOTS III seemed to be the best available at the time and was used, with minor modifications, for the first book. Over the years since publishing the first book the author has upgraded the database to ROOTS IV, ROOTS V, Ultimate Family Tree and now Family Tree Maker.

Years ago, the author shied away from research on living persons, but as the research progressed it was plain that, in practically all cases, people are very proud of the families, especially their grandchildren. As the information came in, it was decided it would be a shame not to publish it. As the first book got larger, a decision was made not to continue the family lines pass the children of Gravois born females. This was a very hard decision as it eliminated all the grandchildren of author's sisters as well as those of many aunts, cousins and friends.

The one regret of the author is that the Gravois connection to Europe, probably France has never been established. As the time passed and research was unproductive, it was finally decided that endeavor was going to have to be put aside for a while. Colin Gravois, native of Vacherie, La., who lives in France, had found Jean Paul Gravois, a native Frenchman with no Acadian ties, who was very interested in family history. Through correspondence and during a wonderful visit to his Chateau, Jean Paul told the author of his research and how he hasn't been able to find any early Gravois who may have traveled to Acadia (New France). Jean Paul says that when he traced his family line back to the 17th century, he finds the same names in records in France that showed up in same period records in Acadia. The author does not think Jean Paul has given up on making the connection, but as with the author, one can only look at the same old records so many times before becoming disheartened.

The natural progression of the family history flowed very smoothly because, until the middle of the twentieth century almost all the Gravois family members lived in a very small geographic area. The only time the early living members were separated was during the deportation of the Acadians by the English. The next thing that happened that seems to have started a wide dispersal of family members was World War II. Unlike World War I, World War II, and the following military occupation of countries, lasted longer and placed Gravois service men in all parts of the United States and the world, where many married. Many service men came to Louisiana and in effect carried away some of the females of the Gravois family. For a small family, the Gravois name or descendants can be found in many States today.

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At the time of the 1755 deportation of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, the Gravois family consisted of one family with seven of the original nine children still living. Records show that one of the four sons and three of the five daughters had married prior to the deportation and had families. Three of the daughters, including one who married, were deceased by the time of the deportation. Records indicate that all living Gravois family members, except for Joseph, the youngest, avoided the deportation and were able to avoid capture by the English for six years. After capture in 1761 they were placed in prison in Halifax, where they remained until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763. In accordance with terms of the Treaty of Paris, the families of the three daughters chose to remain in Canada and two sons, Charlesa and Pierre, chose Saint Domingue. Charles and Pierre Gravois probably died in Saint Domingue and the family of Pierre Gravois finally settled in Louisiana. During the deportation in 1755 Joseph Gravois was deported to England, where he remained until the Treaty of Paris, following which he and his family spent time in France and Canada before arriving in Louisiana in 1788. The author has tried to include as much as could be documented on the Gravois Acadians and tried not to embellish the history.

The name, Saint Domingue, was used in this book because it was the true name of the French occupied portion of the greater island of Hispanola, commonly referred to as Santo Domingo. France laid claim to the western third of the island of Hispanola in 1664. Their claim was formerly recognized in 1697 and was thereafter called Saint Domingue. The name Santo Domingo is found where referenced from other material.

The availability of land grants in Louisiana, then under the Spanish rule, fulfilled the desires of the Acadians to be able to lead a simple life on their own land, while being able to embrace the Catholic faith. The first four generations of the Gravois family in Louisiana stayed close to the farm and it wasn't until Pierre Louis Gravois moved to Algiers about 1855 did the first Gravois leave the farm. Although Pierre left Vacherie, he did remain a part owner of the plantations until his death. Records indicate that Joseph Gravois was the first Gravois to leave Louisiana, when he went to Mississippi about 1900 He became a farmer in the Mississippi Delta, which was quite different from the sugar plantation on which he grew up.

Following World War I, a number of Gravois families moved to New Orleans and then to Jefferson Parish. By the end of World War II, Gravois families were spread over southeast and southwest Louisiana, but by and large most were still engaged in farming, mainly sugar cane.

The author has traced all of the Gravois families and has tried to create a family book that not only presents the genealogy of the families but some interesting highlights that make the book more interesting. The chapters in the book follow the natural occurring family lines. The numbers of generations covered in the chapters depended on the size of the lines, as well as convenient places to start a new chapter. The author reviewed various ways of formatting the book and this selection provided for chapters of relatively equal sizes, with the numbers of individuals in each chapter being easy to manage.

The author attempted to document all the information by using primary sources but when it wasn't available, the author went to secondary sources and oral information. The sources were noted in most cases as embedded footnotes. The use of estimated dates was tried to be held to a minimum but could not be avoided. The use of "abt" was mostly used when the age at baptism, marriage, death or census was the only information found. The only date that was routinely estimated, especially during the 18th and 19th century, was death or burial dates if the other date was known. In those periods, burials took place as soon as possible, so if the burial record or

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obituary didn't specify date of death, the author used date of the day before the burial, likewise the day after was used for burial if only death date was found but place of burial was known. The author included birth and baptism dates and death and burial dates in the first book but as the number of individuals grew to over 9,000 for new book the baptism and burial dates were left out. As new information is found some of these dates may be incorrect.

The Genealogy Format of the program had the capability of assigning each person individual number or to assign numbers only to those persons that had lines which continued. It was decided to limit the numbers used because it allowed for small numbers which would be easier to trace through the family lines. In the first book the Genealogy Format had the capability of producing footnotes that could be placed on the bottom of page, at end of chapter or could be embedded within the document. The Gravois database used for the first book had about 7,500 footnotes so it wasn't hard to choose the embedded footnotes placed, in (brackets), at the point of use. The embedding of footnotes was carried over to the new book. Also, the sources were abbreviated and can be found in Abbreviation Section sorted by abbreviation.

The author was fortunate to have obtained copies of documents many years ago when the cost was a fraction of today's costs. In many cases, though, it was decided to use material from a secondary reference source such as a book or other publication because of the inability or expense of obtaining the primary source. When the author used a secondary source, an abbreviation of the name of that source is embedded at point of use.

The Gravois family name can be found in records of every war that was fought since and including the American Revolution. Today records are readily available for research for these early wars but service records for Veterans filed in the Courthouses since WWI have now been closed to researchers or even family members. The author was fortunate to have researched and published information from Gravois records when his first book was published in 1997. This book has many grandchildren who also served but now all records are closed back to and including WWI.

During research for the first book the author had access to the sacramental records in the Churches and their older books which had been brought into the Archives. In his first book you can find sacramental records, for baptisms, marriages and burials, dated to the mid 1990s. Since then baptism records are sealed after 1919 and marriage records are sealed after 1949. For this reason Civil records are used like marriage licenses, newspapers obituaries, and Social Security Death Index. The author changed the source for sealed church records if a reliable source was found but when no reliable alternate source was found the now sealed source, obtained before being sealed, is left.

There is one aspect of this research that has confounded the author and that is the inability to find records for marriages or other records where surnames for both parties can be found. This condition is found many times in obituaries where many times it is said survived by son, John Doe and wife Jane. Also other times in obituaries is found survived by daughter Jane and husband John. Likewise in newspaper wedding articles it is commonly said son or daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John Doe or Mr. and Mrs. John and Jane Doe. Even Census records are of no help because wife is always shown with husband's surname. At one time the author's database had hundreds of unknown surnames for wives that would be shown in index like Jane Unknown. There were many military people who married all over America and the world. Since the bride acquired the husband's surname through marriage the author decided to use married surname

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instead of Unknown. It is hoped the reader would understand and accept this decision.

The research for and assembling of this book has given the author a profound knowledge of how proud and forthright the members of the Gravois Clan are. It reminds him of the saying "Proud to be an American." If you saw Calvin Gravois' truck and it's license plate around Baton Rouge it resoundly says "Proud to be a Gravois." An image of his Louisiana License Plate which simply says "GRAVOIS" can be seen in images at end of Chapter 15.

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How do you start to acknowledge the people that contributed information, expertise and encouragement for over a quarter of a century. It would be such injustice not to acknowledge them, so I will attempt to include as many as I can, fully realizing that it will be impossible to remember them all.

The most church records that are found in the book are housed at the Diocese of Baton Rouge Archives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Although my early research was mostly co-ordinated with Nora Lee Pollard, the bulk of my research fell to her able replacement, Una Daigre, and her volunteers. Una was an inspiration to me and kept me in the right direction. When it was decided to update the book and add grandchildren the author worked with Ann Bolton, Archivist, and her able staff. At one time Rene Richard was Archivist and she was very helpful and an inspiration.

How do you thank someone like Stephen A. White, Genealogist, Centre d'Etudes acadiennes, Universite de Moncton, Nouveau Brunswick, Canada. He always answered my letters, no matter how elementary or confusing they must have seemed. It would be impossible to do anything on the Acadians without using many things that Steve's very tireless research brought to light. The author even stopped by his office at the University to meet him and thank him for all the help he had been to him. When Steve ancestors were deported to one of the thirteen States in 1755 their name was changed from LeBlanc to White.

And Janet B. Jehn, of Covington, Kentucky, how can anyone overlook the untiring work this lady with her "*Acadian Genealogy Exchange*". So much of her work has been copied so many times that there is little credit passed back for the contributions she has made. She answered every letter and telephone call I ever made to her.

Albert Robichaux. How can I thank him for the documents he provided me or the information I was able to use from his many publications. I believe Albert is the most articulate and accurate researcher that I have known. It is very comforting to know that Albert is seldom wrong.

Although I have only met Reverend Donald Hebert a few times, the untiring efforts of this man in his many publications, have provided immense help for me with the Gravois Family in South Louisiana, Southwest Louisiana and with the Acadians.

Reverend Clarence Waguespack and his secretary, Mae Hymel, at Our Lady of Peace Church in Vacherie, Louisiana. Mae is a walking history and people encyclopedia of Vacherie. Very seldom was I not able to get all my questions answered. During the time the author was working on this revision of the book he was saddened to hear of the passing of Reverend Clarence Waguespack.

Colin Hamer, Jr., Director of the Louisiana Room of the New Orleans Public Library, and his able staff. Their expertise and knowledge always came to light when they were approached with a question or request. Although they have been under great financial restrictions, they have worked hard to provide the public with one of the best facilities available.

There was one person who never tired of genealogy during her entire lifetime and supplied the author with a wealth of information on the Gravois and Allied families. This person was Olga

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Laurent, a school teacher at Vacherie, who lived with her sister, Anna, and Anna's husband Ernest Becnel. One day while the author was visiting Olga, she suggested the author take all her information and make copies. When Olga died, all her files went to Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, La., with copies of her work be placed in St. James and St. John the Baptist Parish Libraries.

Michael Maurin, of Reserve, La., is a very dedicated researcher and has done extensive research on the Donaldson and Gravois families. Mike furnished the author with genealogical information and the Donaldson pictures that are found in **Chapter 6 (Pierre Armand 'Armand' Gravois)**.

Getting information on all the various lines of the Gravois families was helped by the many people who responded to my request for help. Many of them went out and requested information from others which they passed on to me. I only hope I didn't error in overlooking some of them.

Ruth Boudreaux, widow of 'Peck' Becnel, was very helpful in furnishing information on the family of Lesima Gravois and Augustin Becnel. Lesima and Augustin had moved to Franklin, La., where they raised a very large family. Their genealogy is printed in **Chapter 7 (Pierre Armand 'Pierre' Gravois, fils.)**

Floyd A. Gravois and his wife, Hazel, readily volunteered to assemble as much information on their line of the Gravois family as they could. It got to where Hazel was apologizing for the delays in responses from some of the family members. A lot of the information that is found in **Chapter 11 (Jean Baptiste Gravois)** through her untiring efforts. The author felt deep sorrow when Floyd Gravois passed away on July 3, 1996. Evelyn Gravois Dunneho, her son, John Rogers, and John's wife, Jeraldine, were always ready to assist the author and contributed greatly in the information on their family. Earl Gravois, Jr., his wife, Camela, and brother, Donald Gravois, who lives in California, sons of Earl Gravois, furnished information on their lines of this Gravois Family.

Joe Ben Gravois and his wife, Jocelyn, of Florida, did a very good job with the descendants of Joseph Gravois who are featured in **Chapter 12 (Joseph Gravois)**, Correspondence was so often that even each others vacation plans were known. It was with deep sorrow that the author learned of Jocelyn's death in 1993. Joe Ben furnished the pictures of his grandfather and grandmother. Mrs. Wyndham R. Trigg IV, known to the author as 'Dixie' of Memphis, Tennessee, also contributed information on this family.

Lita Gravois, daughter of Seraphin Gravois, had done research on her father's genealogy and was able to furnish the author information on two lines of the Gravois family. Lynne Ann Gravois Coughlin, daughter of Lloyd Gravois, supplied the author with information on many of the Gravois families. These lines can be found in **Chapter 13 (Seraphin Nicolas Gravois)**.

Two sisters, Joan and Gay Gravois, daughters of Pierre Norbert Gravois, Jr., furnished a lot of information on descendants of Pierre Louis Gravois who are found in **Chapter 14 (Pierre Norbert Gravois)**. George Rantz Gravois, son of George Arnold Gravois, also furnished information used in the book. Edwin Stacy, Jr., son of Lois Gravois furnished information and support for the book. Even today, as the author is working on the revised book, Edwin stands ready to help.

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Information on the family and descendants of Sylvestre Gravois found in **Chapter 15 (Sylvestre Gravois)** came from many sources but three persons were very helpful and should be acknowledged. Lois Gravois, daughter of 'Rip' Gravois, helped with many of the descendants of Pierre Robert Gravois. Neil Martinez, son of Essie Gravois Martinez, was also very helpful with these lines. Ada St. Martin, widow of Pierre Folse, Jr. was able to supply the author with information and genealogy of Corinne Gravois and her descendants.

Chapter 16 (Joseph Ernest Gravois, fils.) was a joint effort of many of the children of Ernest Gravois, but Jean Paul and Helen Gravois supplied the most information and pictures. Helen was very knowledgeable on family genealogy and Vacherie history. Leonard Wade Gravois was also very helpful on his children and grandchildren.

The first Gravois genealogist I knew was Francois Denis Gravois, the author's uncle. Denis did most of his research before most of the church records were published. He had to visit the churches and courthouses and translate all the records himself. Everything had to be copied by hand as there were no photocopy machines. Denis made copies for all his children and these were a good starting point for the author. Gloria Gravois Hicks seemed to have caught her father's genealogy bug along with her husband, Edgar, and both were a big help to me with the book. A lot of the research done by Denis and his daughter, Gloria, can be found in **Chapter 17 (Louis Theodore Gravois)** as well as in some of the earlier chapters.

Marie Galganie Gravois Young, daughter of Honora Gravois, who lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, was very interested in providing information on her family. Her sister, Laure Gravois Webre, was a very knowledgeable person in Gravois family history as well on Vacherie and St. James Parish. Laure was always ready to help anyone who would ask. The information and picture they supplied can be found in **Chapter 18 (Francois Honora Gravois)**.

Whenever the author inquired about information on the Jean Alcee Gravois' family he was told to check with Larry Arceneaux in Houma, La.. The author did and was able to obtain a picture and information, all of which can be found in **Chapter 19 (Jean Alcee Gravois)**. Carol Gravois and his son Jimmy and daughter Elodie were very helpful and supportive with information for the book. Elodie Gravois Voorhies, now Smith has continued her help with information provided for this updated book. Stephen Eric Gravois, son of John Leo Gravois, who went to California, supplied the author with information on his line of the Gravois family, who mostly live in California.

Chapter 20 (Ozanne Joseph Gravois) was probably one of the easiest to write because of the closeness of the Family and the annual reunion that this author has been invited to each year. As the author looks through the chapter and sees all the names who supplied information he decided to not list any lest he would miss some.

Abbreviations - L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 14

AcaCC	Acadian Coast Census
AcadIE	Acadians in Exile, Rev. Donald J. Hebert
AcaPM	Acadia Parish Marriages, La.
ACFI	Alien Case Files Index
ACMI	Arkansas County Marriage Index 1837-1957
AlacCM	Alachua County Marriages
AlaMC	Alabama Marriage Collection - 1800-1969
AscCD	Ascension Church, Donaldsonville, La.
AscPM	Ascension Parish Marriages, La.
AscPS	Ascension Parish Successions, La.
AscPVR	Ascension Parish Voter Registration, La.
AsmCF	Assumption Church, Franklin, La.
AsmCP	Assumption Church, Plattenville, La.
AsmPM	Assumption Parish Marriages, La.
AsmPS	Assumption Parish Successions, La.
AvoyPM	Avoyelles Parish Marriages
BevCM	Bevard County Marriages
BexCM	Bexar County Marriages
BirNW	Birmingham News, Alabama
BraCM	Bradley County Marriages
CadPM	Caddo Parish Marriages, La.
CalDI	California Death Index
CalMI	California Marriage Index
CalPM	Calcasieu Parish Marriages, La.
CharlCM	Charleston County Marriages, SC
ClaCM	Clark County Marriages, Ms.
DaCO	Daily Comet, Houma, La.
DavFH	Davis Funeral Home, Jeanerette, La.
DJR&ALR	Descents of Jean Rodrigue and Anne LeRoy
DWO	Daily Word, Opelousas, La.
EBRPM	East Baton Rouge Parish, La.
EPCFH	Ernest, Caggiano and Son Funeral Home Wintrop, La.
GalCM	Galveston County Marriages
GerCC	German Coast Census
GerCI	German Coast Inventory
HGAcad	History and Genealogy of the Acadians, Bona Arsenault
HNMCNO	Holy Name of Mary Church, New Orleans, La.
HSCL	Holy Savior Church, Lockport, La.
IberiaPS	Iberia Parish Successions, La.
IberiaVR	Iberia Parish Voter Registrations, La.
IbervPM	Iberville Parish Marriages, La.
ImmCCC	Immaculate Conception Church, Canal, La.
ImmCCCh	Immaculate Conception Church, Charenton, La.
ImmCCL	Immaculate Conception Church, Lakeland, La.
ImmCCNO	Immaculate Conception Church, New Orleans, La.
IndCM	Indiana County, Indiana
IssaCM	Issaquena County Marriages, Ms.
IssaCS	Issaquena County Successions, Ms.
JefPM	Jefferson Parish Marriages, La.
JefPS	Jefferson Parish Successions, La.
LafoComet	Lafourche Daily Comet, Thibodaux, La.
LafaPM	Lafayette Parish Marriages, La.
LafaPS	Lafayette Parish Successions, La.
LafoPCC	Lafourche Parish Civil Court, La.
LafoPM	Lafourche Parish, Marriages, La.
LafoPS	Lafourche Parish Successions, La.

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LafoPS	Lafourche Parish Successions, La.
LeslCM	Leslie County Marriages, Kentucky
LFGI	Louisiana, Find a Grave Index
LFGI-1682-2012	Louisiana, Find a Grave Index 1682-2012
LFGI-1700-2012	Louisiana, Find a Grave Index 1700-2012
LFGI-1812-2011	Louisiana, Find a Grave Index 1812-2011
LSBC	Louisiana State Birth Certificates
LSBH	Louisiana State Board of Health
LSDC	Louisiana State Death Certificates
LSDI	Louisiana State Death Index
LSDR	Louisiana State Death Records
LSMI	Louisiana State Marriage Index
LSMRI	Louisiana State Marriage Records Index
LSVR	Louisiana State Voter Registration
MarLic	Marriages License
MDCI	Mater Dolorosa Church, Independence, La.
MDCP	Mater Dolorosa Church, Plaquemine, La.
MKFH	Melton-Kitchen Funeral Home, Breckenridge, Tx.
MobCM	Mobile County Marriages, Al.
NOBee	New Orleans Bee Newspaper
NOLDR	New Orleans, Louisiana Death Records Index
OJG/MLB	Ozane Joseph Gravois/Marie Louise Brazan
OLHRCL	Our Lady of Holy Rosary Church, Larose, La.
OLOPC	Our Lady of Peace Church, Vacherie, La.
OLPSCCB	Our Lady of Prompt Succor Church, Chackbay, La.
OLPSCWC	Our Lady of Prompt Succor Church, White Castle, La.
OLSHC	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Church, Church Point, La.
OrePDI	Orleans Parish Death Index
OrlePBC	Orleans Parish Birth Certificates, La.
OrePDC	Orleans Parish Death Certificates, La.
OrePM	Orleans Parish Marriages, La.
OrePVR	Orleans Parish Voter Registration, La.
PCPM	Point Coupee Marriages, La.
PhilaCM	Philadelphia County Marriages, Pa.
PRCM	Pearl River County Marriages, Ms.
PulCM	Pulaski County Marriages, Ar.
SabPM	Sabine Parish Marriages, La.
SacHCBR	Sacred Heart Church, Baton Rouge, La.
SacHCC	Sacred Heart Church, Cornerview, La.
SACM	St. Ann Church, Morganza, La.
SACN	St. Anne Church, Napoleonville, La.
SACY	St. Anne Church, Youngville, La.
SaraCM	Sarasota County Marriages, Fl.
SBerCBB	St. Bernard Church, Breaux Bridge, La.
SBerPM	St. Bernard Parish Marriages, La.
SBerPS	St. Bernard Parish Successions, La.
SBriCS	St. Bridget Church, Schriever, La.
SCBCD	St. Charles Borromeo Church, Destrahan, La.
SCBG	St. Charles Borromeo Church, Grand Coteau, La.
SchaPM	St. Charles Parish Marriages, La.
SChaPS	St. Charles Parish Successions, La.
SCSC	St. Catherine of Siena Church, Metairie, La.
SDRC	Second Draft Registration Cards 1948-1959
SElizCP	St. Elizabeth Church, Plattenville, La.
SEloiCT	St. Eloi Church, Theriot, La.
SFranABB	St. Francis of Assisi Church, Breaux Bridge, La.
SFranANO	St. Francis of Assisi Church, New Orleans, La.
SFranASB	St. Francis of Assisi Church, Smoke Bend, La.

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SFranASB	St. Francis of Assisi Church, Smoke Bend, La.
SFranCH	St. Francis Church, Houma, La.
SFranCPC	St. Francis Church, Pointe Coupee, La.
SFranRC	St. Francis Regis Church, Arnaudville, La.
SGCSG	St. Gabriel Church, Saint Gabriel, La.
SharCM	Sharkey County Marriages, Ms.
SJamCSJ	St. James Church, Saint James, La.
SJamPCP	St. James Parish Conveyance Records, La.
SJamPVR	St. James Parish Voter Registrations, La.
SJBCB	St. John the Baptist Church, Brusly, La.
SJCBR	St. Joseph Church, Baton Rouge, La.
SJCC	St. Joseph Church, Cecilia, La.
SJCCV	St. Joseph Church, Centerville, La.
SJCFS	St. Joseph Church, French Settlement, La.
SJCPA	St. Joseph Church, Patterson, La.
SJCPL	St. Joseph Church, Paulina, La.
SJCPN	St. Joseph Church, Ponchatoula, La.
SJCPP	St. Joseph Church, Pierre Part, La.
SJCRA	St. Joseph Church, Rayne, La.
SJCTH	St. Joseph Church, Thibodaux, La.
SJECL	St. John the Evangelist Church, Lafayette, La.
SJECP	St. John the Evangelist Church, Plaquemine, La.
SJohBPM	St. John the Baptist Parish Marriages, La.
SJohBPVP	St. John the Baptist Parish Voter Registrations, La.
SJohnBCE	St. John the Baptist Church, Edgard, La.
SLanCO	St. Landry Church, Opelousas, La.
SLanPM	St. Landry Parish Marriages, La.
SLCathNO	St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, La.
SMartPC	St. Martin Parish Court, La.
SMartPM	St. Martin Parish Marriages, La.
SMartPS	St. Martin Parish Successions, La.
SMartTCSM	St. Martin of Tours Church, St. Martinville, La.
SMaryACC	St. Mary's Assumption Church, Cottonport, La.
SMaryBN	St. Mary Banner News, Newspaper
SMaryCNR	St. Mary Church, New Roads, La.
SMaryCU	St. Mary Church, Union, La.
SMaryMCA	St. Mary Magdalen Church, Abbeville, La.
SMaryPM	St. Mary Parish Marriages
SMichACC	St. Michael the Archangel Church, Convent, La.
SMNCR	St. Mary Nativity Church, Raceland, La.
SMOAC	St. Mary Church, Cottonport, La.
SPaulCBG	St. Paul Church, Bayou Goula, La.
SPeterCNI	St. Peter Church, New Iberia, La.
SPeterCR	St. Peter Church, Reserve, La.
SPhilipCV	St. Philip Church, Vacherie, La.
SPhiloCL	St. Philomena Church, Labadieville, La.
SRdLC	St. Rose de Lima Church, New Orleans, La.
StamPM	St. Tammany Parish Marriages #&#
StamPVR	St. Tammany Parish Voter Registration
STerAC	St. Theresa of Avila Church, Gonzales, La.
SWLDI	South Louisiana Death Index
TangiPM	Tangipahoa Parish Marriages, La.
TangiPS	Tangipahoa Parish Successions, La.
TDBR	Tennessee Delayed Birth Records
TenasPM	Tenas Parish Marriages, La.
TerrePM	Terrebonne Parish Marriages, La.
TerrPS	Terrebonne Parish Successions, La.
TexasBI	Texas Birth Index

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TexasBI	Texas Birth Index
TFGI	Texas Find a Grave Index
TimesPic	Times Picayune Newspaper, New Orleans, La.
USOC	United States Obituary Collection
Vacherie	Vacherie, History & Genealogy, Elton Oubre
VerPM	Vermillion Parish Marriages, La.
WashCM	Washington County Marriages, Ms.
WashoeCM	Washoe County Marriages, Nv
WashPM	Washington Parish Marriages, La.
WashSMR	Washington State Marriage Records
WBRPM	West Baton Rouge Parish Marriages, La.
WilkCM	Wilkinson County Marriages, Ms.
WWIDRC	World War I Draft Registration Certificate
WWIIHS	World War II Application for Vereran Headstone
WWIRCLafo	World War I Registration Certificate, Lafourche Parish, La.

Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 18

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 1

1. **JOSEPH¹ GRAVOIS** was born about 1670 (HGAcad, v 2, p 587). He died about 1693 in Port Royal, Acadia. He married Marie Mignier about 1691 in Port Royal, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 587). She was born about 1670 in Port Royal, Nova Scotia (Census 1686).

Notes for Joseph Gravois:

The parents of Joseph Gravois, who married Mane Cyr (Sire) in Beaubassin, has puzzled searchers for many years but recent findings and assumptions have shed new light on this family. The first and only record found to show the parents of Joseph Gravois was the marriage record of Joseph Gravois and Marie Cyr. The record is from the "*Registre de Notre-Dame de l'Assumption de Beaubassin, acte the marriage de Joseph Gravois avec Marie Cy, en date du 18 Octobre 1718*" The original is in the *Archives departementales de la Charente-Maritime*.

The record, a copy at the end of this chapter, says that Joseph Gravois is the son of deceased Joseph Gravois and Marie Muner.

It had always been a puzzle why Joseph Gravois, fils, who was born about 1692, never showed up in any census prior to him being shown as a sponsor at a baptism at Port Royal on February 7, 1715. Equally puzzling was Joseph Gravois, the son of Joseph Gravois and Marie Cyr, being referred to as the nephew of Brigitte Martin. The following is offered as what has come to be thought to have been the names and events of this early Gravois family.

Joseph Gravois married Marie Mignier about 1690 in Beaubassin or Port Royal. The Mignier family was nicknamed Lagasse (or Lagace) and it is felt that our Marie, aged 16, was listed in the 1686 census in Beaubassin as a domestic in the household of Michel LeNeuf de LaValliere. She is thought to have been of the family, also listed in same census. Lagasse, aged 50. Marguerite, aged 48, Gabriel, 19, Jeanne, 13, Marguerite, 10, Anne, 8, and Pierre, 6 This family as never been found in any prior or later census but Marie does show up as "Minier" in the 1693, 1698, and the 1700 censuses

Joseph Gravois, fils. was born about 1692 and his father, Joseph Gravois, must have died about the same time Marie, widow of Joseph Gravois, must have married Rene Martin, dit Barnabe, about 1693 because they had a son, Pierre, born in 1694 and drowned July 20, 1705. Joseph Gravois, fils, did show up in the 1698 and the 1700 censuses but he was shown as Joseph Martin in the Rene Martin household. Rene and Marie had a number of children but the one daughter that came to be associated with the Gravois name at the time of the Acadian Expulsion was Brigitte Martin, half sister of Joseph Gravois.

It is unknown whether our first Joseph Gravois was born in Acadia or in France. He may have been a brother or even a nephew of Marie Gravois, who was born in France about 1642. Marie married Phillippe Etienne, in Three-Rivers, near Montreal on November 3, 1667. There were ten children born of this marriage, all in Three Rivers. The author has a letter in his file, from a noted Genealogist, now deceased, in which he says that, upon viewing the original document, He questions whether Marie was a Gravois or Gervais as both spellings show up in same document. As there were records of other Gervais families in that area, at that time, this Marie was probably a Gervais and not a Gravois.

This is a good place to bring in a little of the early history of ACADIE and what our first Joseph Gravois must have been faced with at Port Royal.

Port Royal in Acadie was founded in the year 1605 and in 1607 the English settled Jamestown, Virginia. Just one year later, in 1608, the French founded Quebec, a natural fortress on the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

In 1613, following a conflict of interest and authority at Port Royal, a new French colony, called Saint Sauveur, was founded at the present day Penobscot, Maine. The English settlement in

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Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 1 (con't)

Virginia, had grown to several thousand colonists by this time. The colonists became very angry. The King of England, because of the explorations by John and Sebastian Cabot, had always claimed all the lands to the north. The new colony in Maine was believed to be such an encroachment on the rights of their King that within one month a fleet of ships, under the command of Samuel Argall, sailed from Virginia and torched the colony. A Jesuit brother and others who resisted were killed and the French ship was brought back to Virginia with some prisoners. A Jesuit Priest, Father Masse, and fifteen others were set adrift in a small boat, but luck was with them and they were picked up by some fishermen.

Following the success at Saint Sauveur, the English decided to destroy Port Royal, so in October 1613, Samuel Argall sailed from Virginia to attack Port Royal. The colonists in Port Royal were all working on the farm lands that were located about five miles from Port Royal, so the attackers carried off all the livestock and provisions and burned the settlement before they left.

The colonists constructed temporary shelters and started gathering native roots and vegetables for the fast approaching winter. With the aid of the Indians they were able to stock up enough meat and other provisions to carry them through the winter. The colony was able to recover and prosper during the following years.

Over the next one hundred years the Acadians of Port Royal and other nearby colonies found themselves changing back and forth from French and English rule a number of times. In 1688, war broke out between England and France, and it is almost certain that Joseph Gravois was involved as Port Royal was a prime target of an English expedition in May 1690. Sir William Phipps, who headed the expedition, captured the colony and forced all the Acadians to swear allegiance to the King of England. Before leaving he took furs and provisions from the warehouses and set thirty houses on fire. Phipps took the governor of Acadie, the parish priest and his vicar, and thirty eight soldiers of the garrison prisoners when he left.

In October, 1690, Acadie was made part of Massachusetts, and Edward Tyng was sent to Port Royal as governor of Acadie. The French seized Port Royal in June, 1691. Governor Tyng was taken prisoner and a French governor, Villebon, was appointed for Acadie. By the next year the French had reconquered almost all of Acadie.

Joseph Gravois, fils, was born about this time, and this must have also been the time his father died. The reason for his death will probably never be known, as it could have been from natural or accidental causes or from wounds in battle.

In September 1696, the British took Beaubassin by surprise, but the entire population was able to escape to the woods with most of their possessions. The British killed the livestock, destroyed the crops and burned the houses in Beaubassin before they attacked other colonies on the St. John River. The British were stopped by Governor Villebon and suffered heavy casualties before they withdrew from Acadie. This disaster, at the hands of Governor Villebon, so incensed the British that they swore to capture Acadie and deport all the Acadians. Before this could happen another treaty, the Treaty of Ryswick on September 25, 1697, officially gave Acadie to France, as well as Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay area.

Everything seemed to settle down for a few years, but in 1701 a Spanish war started in Europe and England and France again found themselves on opposite sides in a war. The English in Massachusetts made another attempt to capture Port Royal but were driven off and this so incensed the French that by the end of 1703 a war party of Acadians and Indians was assembled and they moved down into Massachusetts where they attacked village after village spreading terror, desolation and death as far south as the present day Portland, Maine. At the same time, the Governor of Canada, Vaudreuil, launched two attacks against the New England colonies, where in one village, Deerfield, Connecticut, two hundred English subjects were either killed or made prisoners.

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Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 1 (con't)

Governor Dudley of Massachusetts was so enraged that he assembled an army under the command of Colonel Church and the necessary naval forces to attack Acadie, with the orders that all homes be burned, that the dikes protecting the recovered lands be destroyed and that everything that could be carried away be taken with as many prisoners as possible. Although the British did have some success in a few of the smaller settlements, they were unsuccessful in their attacks on Port Royal, Grand-Pre and Beaubassin and finally withdrew their forces and returned to Massachusetts.

The English were so outraged by the failures at Port Royal, Grand-Pre and Beaubassin that they organized larger forces under the command of Colonel Marsh and again attacked Port Royal in June 1707. Acadie Governor Subercase and his garrison of soldiers, aided by sixty Canadians from Quebec and Acadian Militia, were successful in holding off the British forces, who after ten days of siege, withdrew their forces to Maine. The British sent reinforcements and in August 1707, under the command of Colonel Wainright, a much larger force again attacked Port Royal. Governor Subercase had received advance warning and had assembled more defenders, for sixteen days he was again successful in holding off and inflicting heavy losses on the British forces before they pulled out and went back to Massachusetts. By this time Joseph Gravois was 15 years old and must have been involved with the defense of Port Royal.

Governor Subercase, fearing additional British attacks, asks France for help, but was told that no help could be expected, although they did send two small ships with about 100 French youths, aged 13 to 16, with a small supply of food and other provisions. Port Royal experienced a very poor crop year which did not provide the additional money to pay the garrison soldiers, whose pay for the past two years had been borrowed by Governor Subercase. Raids on English ships did supply some of the needs of the Acadians, but this only incensed the English colonies even more and caused them to not only want to capture Acadie but Canada as well.

In July 1710, England sent two ships to Boston, which carried one infantry regiment and enough officers, munitions and money to organize four additional regiments. In September, the British fleet arrived at Port Royal with 3,400 troops under the command of Francis Nicholson, the Governor of Virginia. Governor Subercase had only 160 soldiers plus a small detachment of Militia to defend Port Royal, and a feeling of general despondency swept over the Acadians, because they believed they had been abandoned by the mother country, France.

On September 18, 1710, Nicholson gave Subercase a chance to surrender but Subercase refused and the siege of Port Royal began. The English waited until October 6 to start landing their troops. Subercase could not chance sending his few men outside the fort, so there was no opposition to the English landing. The ever advancing English troops and barrage from the fleet finally convinced Subercase he should negotiate a surrender, which he did on October 12. The capitulation was signed on October 13 and included honorable conditions of surrender being obtained by Subercase.

The English seemed to relent in their desire to burn Port Royal and remove the Acadians, because Article 5 of the Capitulation Act read:

"The inhabitants within cannon-shot of Port Royal shall remain upon their estates, with their corn, cattle and furniture, during two years, in case they are not desirous to go before, they taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity to Her Sacred Majesty of Great Britain."

Other terms of surrender included sending the French garrison, French traders and a certain number of Acadian families to France. Some others left for Canada. It was at this time that the name of Acadie was changed to Nova Scotia and Port Royal was changed Annapolis Royal.

The English mounted an attack on Canada in 1711, but a violent storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

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Generation 1 (con't)

struck the British fleet and 1,500 men were lost, putting an end to the expedition. In June of 1711, Acadians from Grand-Pre and Beaubassin, after hearing that the garrison at Annapolis Royal had been reduced by one half, drove to within twelve miles of Annapolis Royal where they encountered eighty surprised English soldiers. Thirty of the English were killed and the rest captured. The promised cannons were captured by the English in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Canadian soldiers went back home cause it would have been impossible to attack the garrison without cannons.

This seemed to have been the last major actions by either side. The war that had been going on between France and England came to an end with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht on April 11, 1713.

By the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadie was reduced to the area known as Nova Scotia and was turned over to the British. The French portion of Newfoundland and the periphery of Hudson Bay also went to the British, but France was able to keep New France as well as Isle Royale (Cape Breton Island). The French settled the colonists from Newfoundland on Isle Royale where they built a fort at Louisbourg. The map at the end of this chapter shows the final distribution of lands as set by the terms of the treaty. There were boundary differences that did cause concern to both the French and English, some of which were only resolved with the final capture of all of Canada by the English.

There were many articles in the treaty, but the one that seemed to comfort the Acadians the most was Article 14 which stated:

"It is expressly provided that on all the said places and colonies to be yielded and stored by the Most Christian King (Louis, XIV) in pursuance of this treaty. the subjects of the said King may have liberty, to remove themselves within a year to any other place. as they see fit, with all their movable effects. But those who are willing to reniain here, and to be subjects to the Kingdom ol Great Britain, are to enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the Church of Rome as far as the laws of Great Britain do allow the same."

At the time of the treaty, Joseph Gravois would have been about twenty one years old and must have been living with his mother, step-father and their family. There is no question that the Acadians were able to practice their faith because Joseph was a god-father at a baptism at Annapolis Royal on February 17, 1715. The English, fearing strenghting of the French, occupied lands, even tried to persuade some of the Acadians to remain on their lands and take the oath. Rene Martin and his family stayed in Annapolis Royal and he was probably one of the 36 Acadians who signed a conditional oath on January 13, 1916. Brigette Martin, Joseph Gravois' half sister, was born in 1714 and married Seraphim Bro, of Grand-Pre, in Annapolis Royal on October 31, 1740, following which she moved to Grand-Pre where she lived till the dispersement in 1755. Some of Joseph's half sisters and brothers also remained in Annapolis Royal, as shown by marriage and baptism records.

Joseph Gravois, shown as a habitant of Port Royal, married Marie Cyr in Beaubassin on October 18, 1718, and although there are some baptism records missing for known children, it can be safely said that all their children were born in Beaubassin. The missing records are during periods when all the records are missing and not because individual records have not been found.

Following the treaty in 1713, the English were constantly trying to get all the Acadians to sign the oath of allegiance. The exceptions that the Acadians wanted inserted in the oath, were for the most part, unacceptable to the English, and in some cases where inserted were declared null and void. In some cases it was promised that the exceptions would be inserted later to get the signatures, only to be found out later that they were never added.

Colonel Richard Philipps was named Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, he assumed this office in

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Generation 1 (con't)

1719 and started a period of tolerance towards the Acadians. during which he did not raise the question of the oath. He was called to England in 1722. Philipps remained Governor but administrators were appointed during his absence. They did not press the oath until 1726 when the inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, after seeing their requested clauses written into the margin of the French translation copy, signed the oath, only to find out later that the English copy of the oath, which they had also signed, was the one sent to England and did not contain the exceptions.

In October 1727, a young officer, Robert Wroth, went to Grand-Pre and Beaubassin and succeeded in obtaining signatures after the exceptions demanded by the Acadians were written into the oath, but when they were submitted to the Annapolis Royal Council they were declared null and dishonorable to His Majesty. It was probably the first oath signed by Joseph Gravois. The Council was so unhappy with the concessions to the Grand-Pre and Beaubassin Acadians that the question of the oath was not pressed for two years.

Colonel Philipps returned to Annapolis Royal in 1729 and resumed his duties as Governor of Nova Scotia. In January 1730, he wrote the authorities in London that all the inhabitants of Annapolis Royal over 16 years of age had taken the oath of allegiance. In November 1730, he informed the authorities that all Acadians in Nova Scotia had taken the oath of allegiance.

Why all of a sudden would all the Acadians sign the oath? Governor Philipps promised them that they would never be obliged to take up arms against the French and the Indians although this was never written into the oath, the minutes of the meeting were duly drafted, attested to and referred to the French Government in Paris. The Acadiarn's promise never to take up arms against the Kingdom of England was also included in the minutes. Joseph Gravois and the Acadians, from that date, were known as Fernch Neutrals, and they believed that Governor Philipps acted in the name of the British Government. As long as Philipps was governor the issue of the oath of allegiance was not raised again. Governor Philipps was replaced by Governor Cornwallis in 1749.

Starting in 1730, the Acadians found a new life m Nova Scotia and most of them gave up completely the thought of giving up their lands and moving to French territory. In 1722, it was estimated that there were 400 families in Nova Scotia and by 1732 the families had doubled to 800. A secret census taken by the French in 1737 counted 7,598 Acadians in Nova Scotia.

Acadians Church Records. Volume 11, Beaubassin 1712 - 1748 (with some years missing), translated and edited by Milton P Rieder, Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder show that the Joseph Gravois family was also growing and the older children were marrying and settling in Beaubassin. It was becoming harder and harder for the Acadians to obtain arable land in Nova Scotia because new land was being held by the authorities for distribution to Irish Protestants, who were being encouraged to settle there. Because of this shortage of farm land in Nova Scotia many of the Acadians, mostly newly married couples, were moving to areas that were French or felt to be French territories. By 1735 there were 240 persons of Acadian origin living on French Isle Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island). Many Acadians settled on the Isthmus of Chignecto, north of Beaubassin, with the belief that they were in French territories and others moved to established colonies on the Chipoudy, Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers.

About 1736, Joseph's daughter, Anne Marie, married Michel Hache in Beaubassin. They remained at Beaubassin and started a family that was to grow to seven children by 1748, which is probably the year Anne Marie died. With the exception of Joseph Gravois' son, Joseph, all the other sons and daughters had removed their families from Nova Scotia prior to the dispersement of 1755.

There were a number of things that made the period from 1730 to 1749 the most settled and prosperous of times for the Acadians in Nova Scotia and the surrounding areas. The hard working Acadian farmers produced so many cattle and foodstuffs that they had surplus for export which brought in currency. The colony of Louisbourg, built by the French on Isle Royale, brought untold wealth to the Acadians and even the markets in Boston purchased many of the Acadian goods.

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Generation 1 (con't)

The Acadians used this money very wisely to establish their children on new land in Nova Scotia or in French territories. They also built ships to carry still more goods to Louisbourg.

The English, watching all this happening, grew very concerned that it would only be time before the French would become strong enough to capture Nova Scotia. There were signs that the French Neutrals were even openly helping the French such as when, in 1746, Joseph LeBlanc, of Grand-Pre took 80 cattle and 150 sheep to Chibouctou to help supply the ill-fated expedition of Duc d'Anville to take Nova Scotia in the name of France. Many of the sons of Nova Scotia Acadians, now living in French territories, were required to and did join the French Militia near their homes.

The Catholic Priests in Nova Scotia, serving the French Neutrals, were all part of the Diocese of Quebec, whose Bishop not only had to pledge allegiance to the King of France but was selected by the King and not by the Pope in Rome. There were at least twelve French Catholic priests in Nova Scotia and surrounding areas and many of them did not hide their hatred for the English; their actions also further irritated the situation and helped hastened the English decision to remove the Acadians from Nova Scotia.

In 1741, the French and English in Europe found themselves at war again because of the War of the Austrian Succession. Governor Duquesnel of Louisbourg, aware of the hostilities in Europe before the English in Annapolis-Royal or Boston, started the combat by arming privateers and started raiding the English merchant ships in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. He also organized an expedition to capture Port-Royal, but the ships with the artillery arrived at Port-Royal after the English reinforcements had arrived and had forced the French to withdraw. The French ships pulled back before they could be attacked by the English and returned to Louisbourg. Numerous other attacks were mounted by the French against Port-Royal but they all failed.

Governor Shirley of Massachusetts felt that Louisbourg was a major problem and set about assembling an army to capture the fort at Louisbourg. The English army arrived in May 1745 and after a 47-day siege the Isle Royale Governor Duchambon surrendered on May 3, 1745. In France, in 1746, an expedition was organized to recapture Louisbourg, but they met with disaster at sea and less than half the fleet made it to Nova Scotia. They lost 1,200 men to the plague at sea and another 1,000 died on Nova Scotia. The French in Canada had been assembling men to combine with the expedition, but when learning of the disaster made a feeble attack on Annapolis-Royal but were easily turned back.

In December 1746, in an attempt to be better informed about the French movements around Beaubassin, Governor Mascarene sent 470 Anglo-American soldiers to Grand-Pre and because of the cold stayed in the homes of the Acadians. The French found out and 240 Canadian soldiers, 20 outlaw Acadians and 60 Indians attacked at three o'clock in the morning of January 8, 1747 and many of the Anglo-American soldiers were killed in their beds. It turned into a massacre with 140 being killed, 38 wounded and 54 prisoners. Many of the Anglo-American officers were killed. The Canadians had seven men killed, 14 wounded and the Indians had two killed.

It was about this time in 1748 that Anne Marie Gravois, wife of Michel Hache, died in Beaubassin leaving seven children. On June 2, 1749, in Grand-Pre, Michel marries Madeleine Blanchard, daughter of Rene Blanchard and Marie Savoie. The journey of this family after the marriage in Grand-Pre is not known until they show up at Ristigouche where Anne Marie's daughter, Marguerite, is married on May 5, 1760. Anne Marie's daughter, Felicite, did show up as a prisoner at Fort Cumberland with her father and step-mother in 1761.

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed on October 18, 1748 and brought an end to the war and, to the great dismay of the Anglo-Americans, Louisbourg was returned France. This was a serious blow to Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, but the respect he had earned with the capture of Louisbourg soon put him in a position of influence in all matters concerning the Acadians. Thereafter all measures relating to the Acadians: either came from him or was approved by him.

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Generation 1 (con't)

Governor Shirley knew that it would be impossible to get English or Anglo-American settlers to come to Nova Scotia in large enough numbers as long as the Acadians were there occupying the best land. The desire to rid Nova Scotia of the Acadians and to drive the French out of Canada now became a goal for Governor Shirley and because he had earned the respect of the Anglo-Americans, the British and the governing bodies in Nova Scotia, he was able to move forward with his plans to this end.

The first two things that Governor Shirley accomplished occurred on June 21, 1749 when Edward Cornwallis, who was replacing Richard Philipps as Governor of Nova Scotia arrived at Halifax with 2,576 settlers from England, Ireland and Germany. On July 1749 the Nova Scotia capital was transferred from Annapolis Royal to Halifax. Two of the first proclamations Cornwallis made were a recommendation for forming English settlements in various parts of Nova Scotia and an end to the episcopal authority of the Bishop of Quebec in Nova Scotia. He also ordered that the Acadians take an unconditional oath of allegiance within three months and to suspend shipping grain, livestock or other products to any foreign authority without special authorization.

Under orders from Cornwallis, fortifications were built at Halifax and other military posts were built in Nova Scotia that would restrict the Acadians and make it hard for them to communicate with the French in Louisbourg; or the Canadians in Quebec.

The Acadians presented petitions concerning the new oath they were ordered to sign, but Cornwallis would not listen to them and told them that all who chose to remain in Nova Scotia after the Treaty of Utrecht have become British subjects and could not have imposed conditions to their becoming such.

At about the same time Cornwallis was taking over as Governor of Nova Scotia, the Governor of Canada sent militia detachments to the Beaubassin region, to Baie-Verte and the mouth of the St John River. The French built Fort Beausejour a few miles north of Beaubassin and Fort Gaspareau at Baie-Verte. The Acadians found themselves the pawns between the two powers, England and France. Cornwallis put a reward of 100 pounds for the capture of Missionary Leloutre so this only inflamed Leloutre more and he created additional problems for the Acadians by using the Indians to try to force the Acadians to resist the English and to relocate to French territories.

Cornwallis had sent Colonel Charles Lawrence to the Isthmus of Chignecto to help protect Nova Scotia from the Canadians, and in May 1750 Lawrence made an attempt to occupy Beaubassin but was driven back by Canadian soldiers. Lawrence returned to Beaubassin during the summer only to find that the Micmas Indians, obeying Father Letoutre's orders, had set fire to the church and to all the dwellings to force the few thousand Acadians to abandon Beaubassin and to move to Fort Beausejour or other French territories. Lawrence returned to Halifax but returned in the fall of 1750, occupied Beaubassin and built Fort Lawrence on the site of the church. The village of Beaubassin was never to be rebuilt after the 1750 burning.

One would have to speculate that this was the time that the family of Joseph Gravois and Marie Cyr left Beaubassin. Pierre Gravois would have married about 1750 but no records are available for that year. Cornwallis expelled the priests from the Diocese of Quebec in 1749 and this may account for the records at Beaubassin stopping when they did. What happened to Joseph Gravois or his wife Marie Cyr? Did they die at Beaubassin or did they move to Fort Beausejour when the Indians burned Beaubassin. They may have accompanied their son, Pierre, to Baie Verte or even to Ristigouche. If one reads how impoverished the Acadians were at these places, it would have been very hard on the older people such as Joseph and Marie. It is said that once the French quit helping the Acadians, some didn't even have clothes to shield them from the cold. It is also possible that Joseph, Marie and some of their younger children may have gone to Grand-Pre to the home of Joseph's half sister, Brigitte, because their son, Joseph, was there at the dispersment in 1755.

Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 25

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 1 (con't)

The history of the Gravois family will be continued in Chapter 2, titled Pierre Gravois, page 15, and Chapter 3, titled Joseph Gravois, page 31. The things that are known about Pierre's other brothers and sisters are included in Chapter 2 as they unfolded before, during and after the dispersement in 1755. It is believed that only descendants of Pierre and his brother, Joseph, ever reached Louisiana.

Following in this chapter is the genealogy of Joseph Gravois and Marie "Cyr"..

Joseph Gravois and Marie Mignier had the following child:

2. i. JOSEPH² GRAVOIS was born in 1695 in Port Royal, Acadia. He married Marie Sire Cyr, daughter of Pierre Sire and Claire Cormier, on 18 Oct 1718 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She was born about 1704 in Beaubassin, Acadia.

Generation 2

2. JOSEPH² GRAVOIS (Joseph¹) was born in 1695 in Port Royal, Acadia. He married Marie Sire Cyr, daughter of Pierre Sire and Claire Cormier, on 18 Oct 1718 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She was born about 1704 in Beaubassin, Acadia.

Notes for Joseph Gravois:

In addition to the following children, Joseph and Marie Cyr had two sons, Pierre Gravois, born abt. 1730 in Beaubassin, Acadia and Joseph Gravois, born in 1739, in Beaubassin, Acadia.

The life and family of Pierre and Rosalie Bourgeois is continued in Chapter 2.

The life an Family of Joseph and Madeleine Bourg is continued in Chapter 3.

Joseph Gravois and Marie Sire Cyr had the following children:

3. i. ANNE MARIE³ GRAVOIS was born on 10 Sep 1720 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 10.). She died about 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, between 23 Apr 1748 & 2 Jun 1749.). She married Michel Hache, son of Michel Hache dit Gallant and Madeleine Leblanc, in 1738 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He was born in 1714 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.). He died in 1768 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).
 4. ii. MARGUERITE GRAVOIS was born on 06 Mar 1723 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 15.). She married Jean Hache, son of Michel Hache dit Gallant and Madeleine Leblanc, in 1740 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.). He was born in 1716 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).
 5. iii. MARIE ANNE GRAVOIS was born about 1729 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She married Jean Bartiste Hebert, son of Francois Hebert and Marie Anne Bourg, about 1749 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 1749.). He was born about 1728 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 993.).
 - iv. CHARLES GRAVOIS was born about 1731 in Beaubassin, Acadia (AcadIE, p 179.). He married Marie Madeleine Bourg, daughter of Pierre Bourg and Marie Cecile Cormier, about 1755 in Nova Scotia, Canada. She was born about 1733 in Beaubassin, Acadia (AcadIE, p 179.). She died on 24 Dec 1777 in Mole St-Nicolas, Saint Domingue (AcadIE, p 179.).
 - v. MARIE JOSEPHE GRAVOIS was born on 07 Jun 1733 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 32.).
 6. vi. JEAN GRAVOIS was born in 1735 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). He married Marie Anne Bujold, daughter of Joseph Bugeaud and Marie Josephe Landry, about 1757 (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She was born in 1737 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 4, p 1352.).
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 26

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 2 (con't)

- vii. ROSALIE GRAVOIS was born on 21 Oct 1740 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 57.).
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Generation 3

3. **ANNE MARIE³ GRAVOIS** (Joseph², Joseph¹) was born on 10 Sep 1720 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 10.). She died about 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, between 23 Apr 1748 & 2 Jun 1749.). She married Michel Hache, son of Michel Hache dit Gallant and Madeleine Leblanc, in 1738 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He was born in 1714 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.). He died in 1768 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).

Notes for Anne Marie Gravois:

Additional information and its sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 3 of Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens.**

Michel Hache and Anne Marie Gravois had the following children:

7. i. MICHAEL⁴ HACHE was born in 1738 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He died on 27 Oct 1809 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He married Anne Melanson, daughter of Charles Melanson and Anne Breau, on 29 Aug 1768 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She was born in 1747 in Port Royal, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 693.).
- ii. MARIE JOSEPHE HACHE was born on 26 Dec 1740 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 10.). She died about 1741 in Beaubassin, Acadia.
8. iii. MARGUERITE HACHE was born about 1741 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She died on 29 Dec 1824 in New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She married (1) JOSEPH BONNEVIE, son of Jacques Bonnevie and Marguerite Laure, on 05 May 1760 in Ristigouche, Acadia. He was born in 1730 in Port Royal, Acadia. He died in 1773 in Menoudie, Acadia. She married (2) JEAN BAPTISTE DOWNING, son of David Downing and Dorothee Boudrot, in 1780 (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He was born on 25 Oct 1755 in Nova Scotia, Canada. He died on 14 Dec 1812 in New Brunswick, Canada.
9. iv. BASILE HACHE was born about 1742 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He died in 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Osithe Lebrun about 1765 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She was born about 1742 in Prince Edward Island, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She died in 1773 in Canada.
10. v. MARIE MADELEINE HACHE was born about 1743 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987). She died on 18 Nov 1817 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Jacques Leger, son of Jacques Leger and Anne Amirault, about 1765 in Petitcoudiac, Acadia. He was born about 1730 in Port Royal, Acadia.
11. vi. FELICITE HACHE was born in 1745 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987). She died in 1821 in Canada. She married Jean Baptiste Caissy, son of Joseph Caissy and Marie Josephe Lapierre, about 1762 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He was born in 1733 in Beaubassin, Acadia.
- vii. REINE HACHE was born on 12 Apr 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 695). She died about 1749 in Beaubassin, Acadia.
4. **MARGUERITE³ GRAVOIS** (Joseph², Joseph¹) was born on 06 Mar 1723 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 15.). She married Jean Hache, son of Michel Hache dit Gallant and Madeleine Leblanc, in 1740 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.). He was born in 1716 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).

Jean Hache and Marguerite Gravois had the following children:

- i. MARIE JOSEPHE⁴ HACHE was born on 01 Jan 1741 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987.). She married Michel Bourgeois, son of Michel Bourgeois and Marguerite Girouard, on 25 Jan 1761 in Ristigouche, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987.).
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 27

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 3 (con't)

He was born about 1736 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 876).

- ii. ANNE HACHE was born on 21 Apr 1743 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987.). She married Jacques Tardiff, son of Francois Tardiff and Marie Tardif, on 07 Jan 1761 in Ristigouche, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987.). He was born about 1740 in Mantoue, Parish St. Michel, France (HGAcad, v 4, p 1664).
 - iii. MARIE BLANCHE HACHE was born on 09 Nov 1745 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).
 - iv. RAPHAEL HACHE was born on 26 Aug 1748 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 985.).
 - v. MARGUERITE HACHE was born on 15 Feb 1760 (HGAcad, v 3, p 985).
5. **MARIE ANNE³ GRAVOIS** (Joseph², Joseph¹) was born about 1729 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She married Jean Bartiste Hebert, son of Francois Hebert and Marie Anne Bourg, about 1749 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 1749.). He was born about 1728 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 993.).

Jean Bartiste Hebert and Marie Anne Gravois had the following children:

12. i. MARIE ANNE⁴ HEBERT was born about 1750 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 993.). She died on 07 Sep 1756 in Quebr. She married (1) JACQUES LAMIRANDE, son of Francois Lamiande and Josephte St. Ives, on 08 Jan 1788 in Yamaska, Quebec. She married (2) JOSEPH NIQUET, son of Francois Gabriel Niquet and Marie Agathe Pinard, on 11 Jul 1770 in St. Greg Nicolet, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 998.). He was born on 31 Aug 1744 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec.
 - ii. JEAN HEBERT was born in 1752 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 993.).
6. **JEAN³ GRAVOIS** (Joseph², Joseph¹) was born in 1735 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). He married Marie Anne Bujold, daughter of Joseph Bugeaud and Marie Josephe Landry, about 1757 (HGAcad, v 3, p 982). She was born in 1737 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 4, p 1352.).

Jean Gravois and Marie Anne Bujold had the following child:

- i. JOSEPH⁴ GRAVOIS was born on 04 Nov 1759 in Ristigouche, Acadia (HGAcad, v 4, 1659.).

Generation 4

7. **MICHAEL⁴ HACHE** (Anne Marie³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born in 1738 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He died on 27 Oct 1809 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He married Anne Melanson, daughter of Charles Melanson and Anne Breau, on 29 Aug 1768 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She was born in 1747 in Port Royal, Acadia (HGAcad, v 2, p 693.).

Notes for Michael Hache:

Additional information and it's sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 3** of **Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens**.

Michael Hache and Anne Melanson had the following children:

- i. ROSE MARGUERITE⁵ HACHE was born on 28 Apr 1767 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 23 May 1825 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Marin Gallant in 1788. He was born in 1765 in Port La Joie, Prince Edward Island, Canada. He died on 31 Jan 1843 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ii. ANNE NANNETTE HACHE was born on 04 Sep 1768 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 27 Aug 1825 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Joseph Hilaire Boudreau, son of Hilaire Boudreau and Madeleine Cassie,
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 28

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 4 (con't)

- in 1797. He was born in Nov 1767 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 20 May 1852 in Barachois, New Brunswick, Canada.
- iii. ISAAC HACHE was born on 22 Jun 1772 in Restiouche, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 08 Jan 1854 in Richiboucton Village, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Scholastique Colette Arsenault, daughter of Pierre Arsenault and Marguerite Poirier, on 05 Sep 1791. She was born in 1776. She died on 03 Mar 1854.
 - iv. LAURENT HACHE was born in 1775. He died on 16 Jan 1848 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Nathalie Bourque, daughter of Francois Bourque and Marquerite Josephe Thibodeau, in 1803. She was born in 1783 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 24 Jan 1863 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - v. HELENE HACHE was born in 1777 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 04 Dec 1861 in Barachois, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Thomas Gallant, son of Francois Sylvestre Gallant and Marie Poirier, in 1799 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born in 1774 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 14 Mar 1852 in Port La Joie, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
 - vi. VICTOIRE HACHE was born on 05 Dec 1779 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 05 Dec 1831 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Pierre Poirier, son of Joseph Poirier and Marguerite Arsenault, on 30 Jul 1804 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born in 1766 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 20 Apr 1825 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - vii. SCHOLASTIQUE HACHE was born in 1782 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 27 Mar 1854 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Sylvain Arsenault, son of Pierre Arsenault and Marguerite Poirier, on 19 Jul 1802 in Acadie. He was born in 1779 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 31 Dec 1862 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - viii. FELICITE HACHE was born in 1785 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 13 Mar 1837 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Hippolyte Gogeon, son of Joseph Gogeon and Anne Leblanc, on 18 Aug 1806 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born on 03 Mar 1785 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 07 Jun 1878 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ix. MAURICE HACHE was born in 1787 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 08 Jun 1861 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Gertrude Despres, daughter of Jean Baptiste Despres and Madeleine Bourque, on 17 Jul 1809 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She was born in 1787 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 08 Jun 1874 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada.
8. **MARGUERITE⁴ HACHE** (Anne Marie³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born about 1741 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She died on 29 Dec 1824 in New Brunswick, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She married (1) **JOSEPH BONNEVIE**, son of Jacques Bonnevie and Marguerite Laure, on 05 May 1760 in Ristigouche, Acadia. He was born in 1730 in Port Royal, Acadia. He died in 1773 in Menoudie, Acadia. She married (2) **JEAN BAPTISTE DOWNING**, son of David Downing and Dorothee Boudrot, in 1780 (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He was born on 25 Oct 1755 in Nova Scotia, Canada. He died on 14 Dec 1812 in New Brunswick, Canada.

Notes for Marguerite Hache:

Additional information and it's sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 2 of Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens.**

Joseph Bonnevie and Marguerite Hache had the following children:

- i. **MARIE JOSEPHE⁵ BONNEVIE** was born about 1760. She died on 08 Oct 1836 in New
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 29

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 4 (con't)

- Brunswick, Canada. She married Louis Doiron, son of Pierre Doiron and Anne Forest, on 09 Jul 1777 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was born about 1739 in New Brunswick, Canada.
- ii. CHRISTINE LOUISE BONNEVIE was born on 01 Jan 1762 in Annapolis, Port Royal, Nova Scotia. She died on 15 Jun 1841 in Cape Pele, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Paul Forest, son of Charles Forest and Marie Chiasson, on 14 Feb 1786 in Minoudie, Nova Scotia. He was born on 07 Sep 1746 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He died on 26 Oct 1836 in Ascension Parish, La..
 - iii. LOUIS BONNEVIE was born in 1766. He died in 1809 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Anne Bourque, daughter of Jean Baptiste Bourque, about 1790. She was born on 22 Mar 1773 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died about 22 Jan 1848.
 - iv. ANNE BONNEVIE was born on 06 Aug 1770 in Nova Scotia, Canada. She died on 28 Dec 1815 in New Brunswick, Canada. She married Paul Duguay, son of Michel Dugay and Marie Josephe Girouard, in 1792 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was born on 22 Jun 1773 in Nova Scotia, Canada. He died on 24 Aug 1841 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - v. ESTHER BONNEVIE was born in 1772 in Nova Scotia, Canada. She died on 21 Jan 1835 in New Brunswick, Canada. She married Joseph Bourque, son of Jean Baptiste Bourque and Marie Hebert, on 15 Feb 1790 in England. He was born on 26 Mar 1769 in Pisiguit, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 12 Apr 1833 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - vi. JOSEPH BONNEVIE was born in 1772 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 11 Apr 1835 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Anastasie Babineau, daughter of Sylvain Babineau and Marguerite Leger, in 1797 in New Brunswick, Canada. She was born in 1780 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 05 Jul 1850 in New Brunswick, Canada.
9. **BASILE⁴ HACHE** (Anne Marie³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born about 1742 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). He died in 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Osithe Lebrun about 1765 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She was born about 1742 in Prince Edward Island, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 986). She died in 1773 in Canada.

Notes for Basile Hache:

Additional information and it's sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 3** of *Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens*.

Basile Hache and Osithe Lebrun had the following children:

- i. JOSEPH⁵ HACHE was born about 1766 in Prince Edward Island, Canada. He died in 1825 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married (1) THEOTISTE ARSENAULT, daughter of Pierre Arsenault and Louise Chiasson, about 1798 in Beaubassin, Acadia. She was born in 1779. He married (2) HENRIETTE BERNARD, daughter of Joseph Bernard and Anne Anastasie Arsenault, in 1805 in Prince Edward Island, Canada. She was born in 1790 in Prince Edward Island, Canada. She died on 03 May 1853 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ii. PIERRE ALEXIS HACHE was born in 1768 in Prince Edward Island, Canada.
 - iii. FRANCOIS HACHE was born in 1770 in Prince Edward Island, Canada.
10. **MARIE MADELEINE⁴ HACHE** (Anne Marie³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born about 1743 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987). She died on 18 Nov 1817 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Jacques Leger, son of Jacques Leger and Anne Amirault, about 1765 in Petitcoudiac, Acadia. He was born about 1730 in Port Royal, Acadia.

Notes for Marie Madeleine Hache:

Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 30

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 4 (con't)

Additional information and its sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 4** of *Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens*.

Jacques Leger and Marie Madeleine Hache had the following children:

- i. ROSALIE⁵ LEGER was born about 1760 in Amherst, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 30 Jul 1804 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ii. CHARLES LEGER was born about 1761 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 05 Apr 1836 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. He married (1) MARIE GAUTEROT about 1787. She was born in 1770 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 09 Jun 1807 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married (2) SCHOLASTIQUE GIROUARD, daughter of Paul Gervaise Girouard and Madeleine Genevieve Theriault, on 16 Jan 1809 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. She was born in 1775 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 23 Nov 1838 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - iii. ANASTASIE LEGER was born in 1765 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 27 Jun 1832 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Joseph Caissie, son of Joseph Caissie and Marie Joseph Lapierre, in 1785 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born in 1748 in Port Royal, Acadia. He died on 02 Jul 1832 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - iv. MADELEINE LEGER was born in 1767 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 31 Dec 1862 in New Brunswick, Canada. She married Jean Pierre Jaillet, son of Andre Jaillet and Suzanne Currier, about 1789 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was born on 08 Apr 1765 in Canada. He died on 15 Nov 1836 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - v. MARIE LEGER was born in 1767 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 20 Dec 1845 in Bouchtouche, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Francois Roy, son of Benoit Roy and Euphrosine Bourg, in 1795. He was born in 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died in 1883 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - vi. GABRIEL LEGER was born in 1768 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. He died in 1812 in Bouchois, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Marguerite Blanche Gallant, daughter of Francois Sylvestre Gallant and Marie Poirier, in 1792 in New Brunswick, Canada. She was born in 1773 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 20 Nov 1848 in Barachois, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - vii. MARIE HENRIETTE LEGER was born in 1770 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. She died in Sep 1822 in Bouchtouche, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Wencerslas Roy, son of Benoit Roy and Euphrosine Bourg, in 1789 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was born on 11 Aug 1770 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. He died on 05 Dec 1825 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - viii. AUGUSTE LEGER was born on 01 Jan 1776 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 14 May 1852 in Cocagne, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Genevieve Despres, daughter of Jean Baptiste Despres and Madeleine Bourque, on 19 Jul 1802 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ix. VERONIQUE LEGER was born in 1776 in Bouchtouche, New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 08 Sep 1847 in Bouchtouche, New Brunswick, Canada. She married Francois Cormier, son of Francois Cormier and Anne Marie Pinet, in 1800. He was born in Mar 1781 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 09 Sep 1865 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - x. EUGENE LEGER was born about 1777 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 16 Sep 1842 in Grande Digue, New Brunswick, Canada. He married Louise Marie Gallant, daughter of Francois Sylvestre Gallant and Marie Poirier, in 1800 in New Brunswick, Canada. She was born in Mar 1777. She died on 15 Jan 1863 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - xi. MICHEL LEGER was born in Jul 1786 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died in 1805 in
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 31

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 4 (con't)

New Brunswick, Canada.

11. **FELICITE⁴ HACHE** (Anne Marie³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born in 1745 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 987). She died in 1821 in Canada. She married Jean Baptiste Caissy, son of Joseph Caissy and Marie Josephe Lapierre, about 1762 in Beaubassin, Acadia. He was born in 1733 in Beaubassin, Acadia.

Notes for Felicite Hache:

Additional information and it's sources on this family can be found in **Volumne 3 of Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens.**

Jean Baptiste Caissy and Felicite Hache had the following children:

- i. **JEAN BAPTISTE⁵ CAISSY** was born about 1770 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 05 Apr 1830 in Richiboucton Village, New Brunswick, Canada. He married (1) **MARIE HEBERT**, daughter of Jean Hebert and Osite 'Blanche' Vincent, in 1795. She was born about 1770 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 27 Jan 1801. He married (2) **JUDITH GUIMOND** on 27 Jan 1801 in New Brunswick, Canada. She was born about 1770 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married (3) **MODESTE GALLANT**, daughter of Pierre Gallant and Esther Brun, on 16 Jan 1827 in New Brunswick, Canada. She was born about 1805 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - ii. **MICHEL CAISSY** was born about 1771 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died in 1814 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Marie Landry, daughter of Jean Baptiste Landry and Marie Josephe Dupuis, about 1803. She was born about 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 23 Mar 1846 in Memramcook, New Brunswick, Canada.
 - iii. **RAPHAEL CAISSY** was born about 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 31 Oct 1831. He married Marie Rose Martin, daughter of Armand Martin and Agathe Lejeune, on 06 Oct 1802 in Baie du Vin, Canada (HGAcad). She was born about 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - iv. **ANNE CAISSY** was born about 1779 in New Brunswick, Canada. She died on 26 Jul 1829 in Baie St. Anne, New Brunswick, Canada. She married James Nowlan about 1800 in New Brunswick, Canada. He was born about 1774 in New Brunswick, Canada. He died on 22 May 1824 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - v. **PLACIDE CAISSY** was born about 1782 in New Brunswick, Canada. He married Agnes Doucet on 25 Oct 1810 in Baie St. Anne, New Brunswick, Canada. She was born about 1782 in New Brunswick, Canada.
 - vi. **CHARLOTTE CAISSY** was born about 1784 in New Brunswick, Canada. She married Andrew Gray on 09 Feb 1807 in Richiboucton Village, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born about 1764.
12. **MARIE ANNE⁴ HEBERT** (Marie Anne³ Gravois, Joseph² Gravois, Joseph¹ Gravois) was born about 1750 in Beaubassin, Acadia (HGAcad, v 3, p 993.). She died on 07 Sep 1756 in Quebrc. She married (1) **JACQUES LAMIRANDE**, son of Francois Lamirande and Josephte St. Ives, on 08 Jan 1788 in Yamaska, Quebec. She married (2) **JOSEPH NIQUET**, son of Francois Gabriel Niquet and Marie Agathe Pinard, on 11 Jul 1770 in St. Greg Nicolet, Canada (HGAcad, v 3, p 998.). He was born on 31 Aug 1744 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec.

Jacques Lamirande and Marie Anne Hebert had the following children:

- i. **LOUISE⁵ LAMIRANDE** was born about 1781. She married Antoine Allard, son of Andre Allard and Jeanne Francoise Giguere, on 15 Oct 1798 in Quebec, Canada. He was born about 1749 in Quebec, Canada.
 - ii. **ESTHER LAMIRANDE** was born on 08 Nov 1789 in Quebec, Canada. She died on 29 Dec 1863 in Quebec, Canada. She married Paul LaFond, son of Joseph LeFond and Marie Anne Chenevert, on 14 Sep 1824 in Quebec, Canada. He was born on
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Chapter 1 L'histoire et la généalogie de la famille Gravois: 32

Descendants of Joseph Gravois

Generation 4 (con't)

08 Aug 1802 in Quebec, Canada. He died on 02 Mar 1874 in Quebec, Canada.

- iii. ARCHANGE LAMIRANDE was born in 1798. She married Pierre Savard on 10 Apr 1815 in Yamaska, Quebec. He was born in 1787.

Joseph Niquet and Marie Anne Hebert had the following children:

- i. FRANCOIS⁵ NIQUET was born in 1771 in Yamaska, Quebec. He died on 19 Dec 1854 in Yamaska, Quebec. He married Marie Anne Bibeau, daughter of Francois Bibeau and Marguerite Gagne, on 17 Oct 1796 in Quebec, Canada. She was born on 31 Oct 1769 in Yamaska, Quebec.
 - ii. MARIE ANNE NIQUET was born in 1772 in Yamaska, Quebec. She married Pierre Joseph Langlois, son of Joseph Langlois and Charlotte Vidal, in 1795 in Yamaska, Quebec. He was born in 1760 in Quebec, Canada.
 - iii. MARIE JEANNE NIQUET was born on 24 Mar 1775 in Yamaska, Quebec. She married Joseph Traversy, son of Joseph Traversy and Charlotte Vidal, on 10 Aug 1795 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. He was born on 21 Jan 1760 in Yamaska, Quebec. He died on 24 Nov 1842 in Yamaska, Quebec.
 - iv. MICHEL NIQUET was born on 24 Dec 1776 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. He married Marie Viens on 18 Aug 1794 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. She was born in 1774 in Yamaska, Quebec. She died in 1841 in Yamaska, Quebec.
 - v. JOSEPHTE NIQUET was born in 1777 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. Josephte died on 03 Jan 1835 in Yamaska, Quebec. Josephte married Andre Lyonseau, son of Rene Yergeau-Ciorgo and Madeleine Houde, on 05 Nov 1798 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. He was born on 19 Sep 1772 in Yamaska, Quebec.
 - vi. GENEVIEVE MARGUERITE NIQUET was born on 01 Oct 1778 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. She died in 1846. She married Joseph Durocher on 13 Sep 1802 in St. Francois-du-Lac, Quebec. He was born in 1774.
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