

Les Nouvelles de la Famille Doucet

NEWSLETTER OF LES DOUCET DU MONDE

FEBRUARY 2006

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MESSAGE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

By Carol Doucet

A very Happy New Year to all of our members!

Since the beginning of LDDM, members have seen several additions to our newsletter -- the queries section and the "It's All Relative" column, for example.

Much research has occurred since 1999, so don't give up if you came up against a "brick wall" in your research of your "roots." There is probably a member who has the information which you need. It could be on our web site. Dean has recently added quite a bit of new information to the genealogy section of our web site.

If you have a story about a family member, a great-grandfather perhaps, or about several family members who were outstanding in their endeavors, your Doucet cousins would like to read it.

Was there a dynasty of some sort, a great athlete, great American or politician in your family line?

Send photos if you have any.

Is there a great secret family recipe from grandma in a drawer? The cuisine is not the same in Canada as it is in Louisiana. Let's share!

How about sharing a bit of your talent with us? Amongst our members, there are several poets who could brighten our day with their writings (in English or in French - send a translation).

On vous souhaite une Très Bonne et Heureuse Année, à vous et à votre famille.

Depuis la création de Les Doucet du Monde, plusieurs sections ont été ajoutées à notre bulletin - par exemple, la section où vous pouvez poser des questions au sujet de généalogie, et la section où les membres peuvent se vanter de leur famille.

Si vous avez des parents qui étaient extraordinaires, la crème de la crème, les membres de LDDM aimeraient bien lire les contes. Y avait-il une dynastie de quelque sorte dans votre famille, ou un athlète superbe, ou peut-être un musicien, orateur superbe, ou un politicien dans votre lignée familiale?

Est-ce qu'il y a une recette secrète à grand-man dans un tiroir? Vous savez, la cuisine du Canada est assez différente de celle de la Louisiane! Alors, partagez ces secrets!

Est-ce que vous écrivez de la poésie? Si vous nous écrivez un de vos poèmes? Partagez un peu de vos talents avec nous autres. Plusieurs de nos membres écrivent de la poésie. Alors, faites-nous sourire en envoyant un de vos poèmes (en français ou en anglais avec une traduction).

LDDM WEB SITE
By: Lou Doucet

Since the beginning of the year a few changes have been made to the LDDM web site, and more big changes are due in the near future.

Several new links have been added to the links page.

All of the newsletters of the Association are now available, on line.

The new membership brochure is now available on line. From the web site you can print copies and give them to prospective members. If your local library has a genealogy area, you can print up a few copies and ask library personnel if they will let you leave them there.

Election results have been posted on the leadership page.

The biggest improvement to the site is going to be the new index for the genealogy area. Dean has been working for months on this and is currently working on the final touches. The index will contain a little over 25,600 names for descendants of Germain, 474 names of descendants of Pierre and approximately 2,100 names in the Miscellaneous file, for a total of approximately 28,200 names. On the web site, under Germain, there are 15,333 children, 8,125 spouses of those children and 2,149 parents of those spouses.

We hope you will visit and enjoy the web site. If you have any of your family information you would like added to our database email it to: deand@doucetfamily.org.

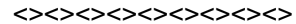
GENEALOGY QUERIES
We would like to have as a regular feature in each newsletter a section for members to submit genealogy queries. If you have reached a "brick wall" in your research and would like to seek help from other members, submit your query, including as much information as possible. Include your name, address, E-mail address (and phone number, if you wish). We will publish it and ask members to reply to you. Please advise our web master Dean Doucet (see contact info on page 1) of any information you receive so it can be added to the Miscellaneous Section of the Genealogy Section on our web site.
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**IT'S ALL RELATIVE**  
**By: Pat Hayes**

*One of the best moments of our Nova Scotia trip for CMA 2004 was the opportunity to meet so many cousins at the Doucet Reunion and to have the chance to put a face to many individuals with whom we had corresponded or whom we had heard about. A lot can happen in the five years before the next Acadian reunion in 2009.*

*We invite you to send in to us by regular mail or E-mail notice of events that are significant in your life. These could include births, marriages, deaths, promotions, retirements, trips or any other items that you would like to share with your Doucet cousins through the LDDM newsletter. News of a trip might best be sent after the event, as we don't want to advertise an unoccupied home.*

*We welcome your notices at Pat's E-mail address or Les Doucet du Monde, 1 Lougheed Court, Aurora, Ontario, L4G 5K8, Canada.*



**FACT OR FICTION?**

While visiting Cape Breton, Nova Scotia during the Congrès Mondial Acadien in 2004, I heard a legend concerning Paul Marie Doucet, who is the ancestor of all the Doucets from the Margaree/Chéticamp area of Cape Breton.

Paul Marie was a young boy living in Beaubassin at the time of the Deportation. He escaped by running off into the woods where he was raised by the Miq'Mac people. (It is a fact that Pierre Doucet, in his declaration of March 9, 1767 at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, stated that he had a brother living in Miramichi.) Paul Marie subsequently helped found Fortune Bay, Prince Edward Island where it is thought that at least some of his children were born. He then followed his children to Chéticamp about 1788 where he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1824.

I doubt if we'll ever know the truth about the early years of my 5<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, but wouldn't this story make a great movie?

--Pat Doucette-Hayes

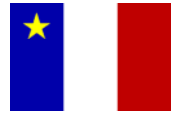
**DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 2006!**

TO HELP YOU KEEP TRACK OF YOUR DUES STATUS, WE ARE NOW LISTING ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL THE LAST YEAR FOR WHICH YOU PAID DUES.

ENCLOSED IS A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM. IF YOU HAVE NOT RENEWED YET, PLEASE FILL IT OUT AND MAIL IT IN TODAY WITH YOUR DUES. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY RENEWED HELP OUR ORGANIZATION GROW BY GETTING A FAMILY MEMBER TO JOIN -- AN UNCLE OR AN AUNT, A SIBLING, A COUSIN, ETC. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE A GIFT MEMBERSHIP. YOU CAN DOWNLOAD ADDITIONAL FORMS AT OUR WEB SITE: [WWW.DOUCETFAMILY.ORG](http://WWW.DOUCETFAMILY.ORG).

WE HAVE MEMBERS FROM ALL OVER THE US AND CANADA AS YOU CAN SEE FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| ALBERTA       | NEWFOUNDLAND   |
| ARIZONA       | NEW HAMPSHIRE  |
| CALIFORNIA    | NORTH CAROLINA |
| CONNECTICUT   | NOVA SCOTIA    |
| FLORIDA       | ONTARIO        |
| ILLINOIS      | OREGON         |
| LOUISIANA     | QUEBEC         |
| MAINE         | TEXAS          |
| MASSACHUSETTS | VIRGINIA       |
| MINNESOTA     | WISCONSIN      |
| NEVADA        |                |



## LYSE DOUCET BIOGRAPHY

Lyse Doucet left the east coast of Canada in the early 1980's and has reported for the BBC ever since ... four years in West Africa covering military coups, recurrent drought in the Sahel, and African efforts to achieve development and their own answers to democracy.

In 1988-89, at the beginning of the end of the Cold War, she covered the last march of the Soviet Red Army out of Afghanistan, and stayed to cover, from both sides, the protracted conflict between the government in Kabul and mujahadeen fighters based in Pakistan and Iran.

From the end of 1989 to the last day of 1992, she was based in Islamabad, travelling across Pakistan, and into Afghanistan, and Iran. In 1993, she returned to London as a reporter for World Service Television, but made regular trips to Iran as part of the BBC's efforts to open an office in Teheran.



By the middle of 1994, she was off to Jordan to open an office there, spent a great deal of time in the desert following the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations which ended in a peace treaty and then moved to Jerusalem where she is now based, still reporting on efforts to clinch an Israeli-Palestinian peace deal, and trying to find time to explore the many other facets of the two societies.

Lyse has an honours bachelor degree in Political Studies from Queen's University at Kingston and a masters degree in international relations from the University of Toronto.

[SOURCE: BBC web site, Monday, 15 June, 1998]

## LYSE DOUCET

(19 mars 2004) Originaire de Bathurst au Nouveau-Brunswick, Lyse Doucet travaille depuis plus de 20 ans comme correspondante à l'étranger pour la BBC. Elle a entrepris sa carrière de journaliste en 1983, en Afrique.

Spécialiste du Moyen-Orient, Mme Doucet a assuré la couverture des principaux événements qui ont marqué l'actualité dans cette région du monde, que ce soit en Afghanistan, en Iran, en Irak, en Jordanie, en Israël ou ailleurs.

Par exemple, en 1988, Lyse Doucet a été témoin du retrait des troupes soviétiques de l'Afghanistan. Elle a été reporter en Israël où elle a suivi de près les négociations qui ont mené à l'accord de paix entre l'État hébreu et la Jordanie. Elle a aussi couvert

les événements qui ont suivi l'assassinat du président israélien Yitzhak Rabin ainsi que les premières élections en Palestine.

Reporter chevronnée et talentueuse, Lyse Doucet a été la seule journaliste à être témoin de la tentative d'assassinat du président afghan Hamid Karzai en septembre 2002. Son reportage exclusive lui a valu une nomination pour le prix de la Royal Television Society.

Même si elle a grandi dans un milieu familial Anglophone et qu'elle a appris le français à l'étranger, Lyse Doucet demeure très attachée à ses origines acadiennes qu'elle ne manqué pas de faire connaître à ses collègues. L'animatrice Anne-Marie Parenteau l'a rencontrée le 19 août 2003 alors qu'elle était de passage à Moncton.

[SOURCE: Radio Canada web site]

## STORM REVEALS LONG-LOST WALL AT FORTRESS LOUISBOURG

Submitted by: Jacqueline Auclair

*Last Updated Wed. 22 Feb 2006 11:39:49 EST*  
CBC News

Archeologists at the Fortress of Louisbourg are scrambling after a recent storm surge washed away parts of the coastline, revealing a 250-year-old defence wall long thought destroyed.

Rebecca Duggan says the storm uncovered 30 metres of wall at the 18th-century French fortress on the eastern tip of Cape Breton Island.

"We thought most of this wall had long eroded, but during the last storm it was just smack, exposed," said Duggan.

The storm also revealed a house foundation, a burial plot and a soldier's outpost, which is of great historical significance.

"It was to provide defence in case there was a beach landing, it wasn't meant for big guns or fighting off ships. There just really isn't a comparison to this structure in North America or Europe in fortification design," she said.



*The curtain wall, the gap was formed by a decayed 'nailer post' . (CBC Photo / Jenna MacNeil)*



Duggan said it would have taken years to excavate what the storm exposed in a day. She warned that another storm could easily wash it all away again.

"It's a bit of a scramble to say, 'OK, this is what we have exposed, what do we need to do to record everything about this feature before it's lost.'"



Red bricks made in 1730 are part of the 'soldier's outpost.' (CBC Photo / Jenna MacNeil)

Robert Shears, who is working with his team of archeologists, says it's a fascinating experience.

"It's really quite amazing to see that handiwork and rub our hand over something some French mason built centuries ago."

With one-quarter of the fortress rebuilt, Louisbourg is the largest reconstructed 18th-century French fortified town in North America.

## DIG SEEKS CLUES TO ACADIANS' LAST DAYS IN CANADA

By Dean Jobb  
(Special to The Advertiser, Lafayette, LA, August 7, 2005)

GRAND PRÉ, NOVA SCOTIA Grand Pré is slowly revealing its long held secrets.

A team of archaeology students is scouring the village's famous national historic site for remnants of the church where Acadians gathered 250 years ago to hear the grim news of their imminent deportation.

"This place has become emblematic of the deportation of the Acadians," said Johathan Fowler, an archaeologist at St. Mary's University in Halifax who's leading the dig and has spent five summers probing beneath the site's manicured lawns and hedges. "When people come here to consider this part of our history, they might as well be able to see the actual remains of this destroyed community....If you can actually touch the history, then all the better."

Tourists and the Acadian and Cajun descendants who visit the site are surprised to find an archaeological dig being conducted in their midst, and even more surprised when they are invited to pass around some of the pre-deportation artifacts being unearthed.

Students in Fowler's field school have excavated the stone-lined cellar of a small Acadian house and uncovered hundreds of artifacts. The haul includes fragments of dishes and pottery, rusted iron keys, a coin dated 1734 and musket balls discarded by the soldiers who herded the Acadians onto ships for deportation to the American colonies

The goal of the dig is to find the Church of St. Charles des Mines, believed to have been torched in late 1755 along with the rest of the village. About 2,000 men, women and children were removed from Grand Pré, accounting for one-fifth of the Acadians the British authorities banished between 1755 and 1762 in a ruthless bid to secure Nova Scotia against French attack.

The excavated cellar is only a few feet from a memorial church erected in the 1920s, on what was then believed to be the site of the original church. Fowler is convinced the foundation is too modest to have supported a building as large as a church, so the search has shifted to an area bordering an Acadian cemetery.

Surviving records show Lt. Col. John Winslow, the commander of the New England troops who deported Grand Pré's Acadians, enclosed the church and cemetery with a wooden palisade to protect his camp. This week, as this year's dig wound down, the team discovered evidence of a trench that may have been dug to erect the palisade.

If the trench marks the outer wall of Winslow's camp, Fowler said, it would provide a new lead when the search for the church resumes next summer.

"It's a big puzzle and I love trying to figure it out," said Matt Munro, a 20-year-old anthropology major, as he carefully pried apart a mass of stones that has yielded numerous artifacts.

Archaeology student Flannery Surette, 23, an Acadian descendant from the Boston area, is spending her fifth summer on the dig in hopes the mystery will finally be solved.

"We've found pieces," she said. "We still haven't found the church."



Flannery Surette, an Acadian descendant from the Boston area, brushes earth from an excavated stone foundation of a pre-deportation Acadian house discovered on the grounds of the Grand Pré National Historic Site in Nova Scotia.

Dean Jobb/  
Special to  
The Advertiser



**FRENCH IN LOUISIANA**  
**Submitted by: Carol Doucet**

In the 1990 census, approximately 250,000 Louisianians responded that French was the language they spoke at home. The 2000 census showed 198,784 Louisiana francophones over the age of 5, including 4,470 who speak Creole French. The Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (CODOFIL) was created in 1968 by the state legislature, because of the existence of this corps of native French speakers. According to Legislative Act No. 409, CODOFIL is empowered to "do any and all things necessary to accomplish the development, utilization, and preservation of the French language as found in Louisiana for the cultural, economic and touristic benefit of the state".

The history of French in Louisiana did not provide the great majority of French-speaking persons the opportunity to learn to read and to write in French. Moreover, as in all French-speaking areas in the world, we speak a varieties of French, each with its peculiarities...

The word "francophone" means a person who speaks French, or a region or a country where French is either the principal language or one of the principal languages.

[SOURCE: CODOFIL (Council for the Development of French in Louisiana) web site: [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org). The last two paragraphs translated from French by Carol Doucet]

**LE FRANÇAIS EN LOUISIANE**

D'après le recensement de 1990, à peu près 250,000 louisianais ont répondu que le français était la langue principale parlée chez eux. Le recensement de 2000 montre 198,784 francophones louisianais qui ont plus de 5 ans, incluant 4,470 personnes qui parlent le français Créole. Le Conseil pour le développement du français en Louisiane a été créé en 1968 par un acte de la législature. L'objectif de cet acte était de préserver ce noyau de francophones\* qui existait déjà en Louisiane. D'après l'Acte 409, le CODOFIL a le pouvoir de «faire tout ce qui est nécessaire pour encourager le développement, l'utilisation et la préservation du français tel qu'il existe en Louisiane pour le plus grand bien culturel, économique et touristique pour l'état».

L'histoire du français en Louisiane n'a pas permis à la grande majorité des francophones l'opportunité d'apprendre à lire et à écrire le français. De plus, comme tous les coins francophones du monde, nous parlons des variétés de français chacune avec leur particularités. Pour ces raisons, nous avons essayé autant que possible de mettre ce site en français «tel qu'il existe en Louisiane».

Le mot «francophone» veut dire celui qui parle

français ou une région ou un pays où le français est soit la langue principale soit une des langues principales.

[SOURCE: Le site web de Le CODOFIL (Le Conseil pour le développement du français en Louisiane): [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org)]

**LOUISIANA'S FRENCH LANGUAGE**

**Submitted by: Carol Doucet**

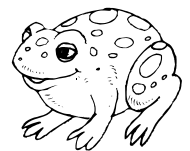
Louisiana French is a rich tapestry of the French that was spoken in the 18th Century by Acadian and French immigrants and the French and African Creoles who came to Louisiana from the West Indies. Add some Spanish, a few words from the local Native American tribes, a little African vocabulary and some English, and the result is the Louisiana French that is spoken by the majority of Francophones in this state.

As with all living languages that continue to evolve, the accent and expressions of Louisiana French are unique, but the same thing can be said of the French spoken in places like Quebec, Dakar, and even Paris.

Below are a few examples of Louisiana French:

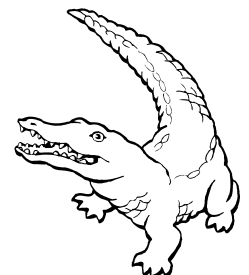
**La cuisine**

- black-eyed peas ~ *des fèves aux coeurs noirs*
- catfish ~ *une barbue*
- coffee pot ~ *une grègue*
- crab ~ *une crabe*
- eggplant ~ *une brème*
- grits ~ *du gru*
- gumbo ~ *un gombo*
- okra ~ *du gombo, du févi*
- pecan ~ *une pacane*
- popcorn ~ *du tic-tac*
- pot ~ *une chaudière*
- pumpkin ~ *un giraumont*
- shrimp ~ *une chevrette*
- sweet potato ~ *une patate douce*



**Les animaux**

- alligator ~ *un cocodril*
- ant ~ *une fromille*
- bass ~ *une perche*
- bullfrog ~ *un ouaouaron*
- mockingbird ~ *un moqueur*
- mosquito ~ *un maringouin*
- raccoon ~ *un chaoui*
- wild rabbit ~ *un lapin farouche*



**Des verbes**

- to close ~ *frêmer*
- to hear ~ *attendre*
- to hope ~ *souhaiter*
- to rain ~ *mouiller*



to think ~ *jongler*  
to wait ~ *espérer*

### L'environnement

bald cypress ~ *un cipre*  
cypress swamp ~ *une cyprière*  
Louisiana iris ~ *une glaie bleue*  
marsh ~ *un ma"che*  
water lily ~ *une pagogie*  
to think ~ *jongler*  
to wait ~ *espérer*

### Des lieux

Baton Rouge ~ *au Bâton-Rouge*  
Breaux Bridge ~ *au Pont-Breaux*  
Church Point ~ *à la Pointe-de-l'Église*  
Cypremort Point ~ *à la Pointe Cypre-Mort*  
French Quarter ~ *dans le Vieux Carré*  
Golden Meadow ~ *au Canal Yankee*  
Iota ~ *à la Pointe aux loups*  
New Iberia ~ *à la Nouvelle-Ibérie*  
New Orleans ~ *à la Nouvelle-Orléans*  
Opelousas ~ *aux Opélousas*  
Vermilion Parish ~ *à la paroisse Vermillon*

### Quelques mots

automobile ~ *un char*  
Cajun ~ *cadien, cadienne*  
dollar ~ *une piastre*  
heavy downpour ~ *une avalasse*  
here ~ *icitte*  
now ~ *asteur*  
photograph ~ *un portrait*  
porch ~ *une galerie*  
ready ~ *paré*  
smoke ~ *la boucane*  
zydeco ~ *zarico*

[SOURCE: CODOFIL (Council for the Development of French in Louisiana) web site: [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org)]

## LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE EN LOUISIANE

La langue française en Louisiane est le produit d'un riche mélange du français du 18e siècle parlé par les Acadiens, les Français, les Créoles français et les Créoles africains des Antilles. On ajoute un peu d'espagnol, des mots africains, amérindiens et anglais, et vous avez le français de la majorité des résidents de la Louisiane.

Comme c'est le cas avec n'importe quelle langue vivante, l'accent et les expressions de la langue française d'icitte son uniques au monde. On peut dire la même chose pour les endroits comme Québec, Dakar, et même Paris. Voici quelques mots louisianais:

(Voyez la liste de mots précédent).

[SOURCE: Le site web de Le CODOFIL (Le Conseil pour le développement du français en Louisiane): [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org)]

## BUSINESS BRINGS LIFE TO OLD HOME: OWNER GAVE HOUSE AWAY RATHER THAN TEAR IT DOWN

By: *Amanda McElfresh*

[The Daily Advertiser, Friday, December 30, 2005]

A south Louisiana home that has weathered wars, natural disasters and intimate family moments now has a new location.

The Jackin Miller house, located between Iota and Jennings, made the six-hour journey Thursday evening to the Louisiana Heritage and Gifts store on Gloria Switch Road in Lafayette. The move marks the first time the Miller house will sit somewhere else after nearly 100 years.

Howard Doucet, whose grandparents built and lived in the home throughout the early 20th century, said his



sons wanted to keep the home and restore it after it fell into disrepair in recent years, but he preferred the idea of giving or selling the house.

I was reluctant to tear it down or burn it down, because my grandfather had requested that it not be torn down," he said.

Once Doucet met Lisa and Mitchell Reed, owners of Louisiana Heritage and Gifts, he thought they would have the perfect location to move the home. Doucet gave the house to the couple, who have agreed to post a sign giving the home's original name and explaining a bit of its history.

Lisa Reed said the home will serve as a guest house, and she and her husband hope to preserve its historical qualities while continuing to use the home as a place for visitors. An opening date has not been announced.

"We haven't messed with it too much," Reed said. "We like old stuff, and the family wanted to make sure they gave it to someone who would also appreciate it."

Doucet said he doesn't know of any ghost stories or fantastic tales associated with the house but said it did serve as a place where family members and friends gathered to pray, eat and enjoy life.

"They were generous people," Doucet said of his grandparents. "I remember my grandmother cooked on an old wood stove and we would play in the front. The house did see two sons go to war, and thankfully, both came home safe and uninjured. It's just a simple building but it holds a lot of memories."

**FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DE LOUISIANE**  
**April 26-30, 2006**

**LE FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DE LOUISIANE**  
**26-30 AVRIL, 2006**

Festival International de Louisiane is truly a community event drawing together approximately 1,000 volunteers from all segments of community to work together to celebrate both our diversity and the common human experience that binds us together. Through the arts presented and the joint efforts to produce it, the festival contributes to the spirit of community that is so unique to the Acadiana region.

The annual 5-day festival is held during the last full week of April. Historic downtown Lafayette, Louisiana, is transformed into an entertainment complex featuring five music stages, food court areas, street musicians and animators, arts and crafts boutiques, art galleries, beverage stands, cultural workshops, international cooking demonstrations and a world music store.

All programming for the festival is designed to celebrate cultural expression in a variety of forms and to encourage understanding and appreciation for different cultures. Festival International events are free to the public and designed to encourage family participation from all sectors of the community.

**HISTORY** Festival International de Louisiane is a community-based, non-profit arts organization formed in 1986 to produce an annual visual and performing arts festival celebrating the French cultural heritage of southern Louisiana – primarily a combination of French, African, Caribbean and Hispanic influences. The largest outdoor, FREE Francophone event in the U.S., the Festival places special emphasis on highlighting the connections between Acadiana and the Francophone world. Each year performing, visual and culinary artists from Europe, Africa, Canada, the Caribbean and the Americas are invited to share their talents with Louisiana artists, residents and visitors.

Since its creation, Festival International de Louisiane has become famous as a premier presenter of some of the most unique world musicians and performances in the United States. Popular Louisiana artists such as Aaron Neville, Irma Thomas, Allan Toussaint, Zachary Richard, Sonny Landreth, Beausoleil, Buckwheat Zydeco, Boozoo Chavis, Amedee "Bois Sec" Ardoin, D.L. Menard, Terrance Simien, C.J. Chenier, Geno Delafosse, Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown, Canray Fontenot and Buddy Guy have all performed on our stages.

[SOURCE: CODOFIL (Council for the Development of French in Louisiana) web site: [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org)]

**EDITOR'S NOTES:**

1. Notice that Beausoleil, our cousin Michael Doucet's band is mentioned amongst Louisiana artists.
2. Here are some artists from Acadia and Quebec who have been the most enthusiastically received by festival-goers: Suroit, Les Méchants Maquereaux, 1755 (Yes, a reunion in Lafayette), La Bottine Souriante, Edith Butler, Angèle Arsenault, Dominique Dupuis, Le Vent du Nord, Ronald Bourgeois.



Le Festival International de Louisiane est un événement de la communauté qui implique à peu près 1,000 bénévoles de tous les secteurs de la communauté pour travailler ensemble afin de célébrer notre diversité et l'expérience humaine commune qui nous lie ensemble. Grâce aux arts présentés et aux efforts communs pour les produire, le Festival contribue à l'esprit de la communauté qui est si unique à la région d'Acadiana.

Ce Festival annuel dure cinq jours et a lieu la dernière semaine complète en avril. Le centre-ville historique de Lafayette se transforme en un immense spectacle de divertissement avec six scènes de musique, de la cuisine, des musiciens et des animateurs de rues, des boutiques d'arts, des galeries d'arts, des ateliers culturels, des démonstrations de cuisine internationale et un magasin de musique internationale.

Toute programmation pour le Festival est conçue pour célébrer l'expression culturelle dans une variété de formes et pour encourager la connaissance et la reconnaissance de cultures différentes. Les événements du Festival sont GRATUITS au public et sont conçus pour encourager la participation familiale de tous les secteurs de la communauté.

**HISTOIRE** Le Festival International de Louisiane est une organisation d'art à but non lucratif qui est basé dans la communauté. Il a été formé en 1986 pour produire un festival annuel de théâtre, de musique et d'arts visuels qui célèbre l'héritage culturel français du Sud de la Louisiane – principalement d'une combinaison d'influences françaises, africaines, antillaises et hispaniques. Ce festival, qui est le plus grand événement francophone aux États-Unis, met en évidence les connexions entre l'Acadiana et le monde francophone. Chaque année, des artistes visuels, des musiciens et des cuisiniers d'Afrique, du Canada, des Antilles et d'Amérique de Sud sont invités à partager leurs talents avec les artistes, les habitants de Lafayette et les visiteurs de la Louisiane.

Depuis sa création, le Festival International de Louisiane est célèbre en ce qu'il sert de vitrine à de nombreux musiciens du monde et à des manifestations culturelles exceptionnelles aux États-Unis. Des artistes louisianais populaires, tels que Aaron Neville, Irma Thomas, Allen Toussaint, Zachary Richard, Sonny Landreth, Beausoleil, Buckwheat Zydeco, Boozoo Chavis, Amedee «Bois Sec» Ardoin, D.L. Menard, Terrance Simien, Clifton J. Chenier, Geno Delafosse, Clarence «Gatemouth» Brown, Canray Fontenot et Buddy Guy ont tous joué sur nos scènes.

[SOURCE: Le site web de Le CODOFIL (Le Conseil pour le développement du français en Louisiane): [www.codofil.org](http://www.codofil.org)]

**NOTES DE L'ÉDITEUR:**

Remarquez que Beausoleil, le groupe de notre cousin Michael Doucet, est mentionné parmi les artistes de Louisiane.

Voici des artistes de l'Acadie et du Québec qui on été parmi les plus appréciés: Suroit, Les Méchants Maquereaux, 1755 (Oui, une réunion à Lafayette), La Bottine Souriante, Edith Butler, Angèle Arsenault, Dominique Dupuis, Le Vent du Nord, Ronald Bourgeois.