

place not later than 1646. The first of these dates is within four or five years of the original emigration of the ancestors of the Acadian people from France, so that both the sisters must have been born in that country and come out with their parents in 1635 or 1636.

The line of Aucoin in Acadia was, in 1671, depending on the lives of two small children, sons of the deceased François—Jérôme, aged 7 years, and François, aged 2. The widow Aucoin was only moderately prosperous, and she removed from Port Royal to Mines, the new settlement which had just been established there by Pierre Terriau, Claude and Antoine Landry and René leBlanc. When the census of 1686 was taken there was no one of the name of Aucoin at Port Royal, the family being at Mines, which continued to be their residence for the next sixty or seventy years. Among the Acadian families gathered under the protection of the fort of Beausejour in 1752 were three named Aucoin, two from Memramcook and one from Shepody. But the principal home of the family was always at Mines, the richest settlement in Acadia. When the Acadians were deported from the country in 1755 there were among them nineteen families of the name of Aucoin who had been residents of Grand Pré, Mines, Rivers Canard and Habitant and places adjacent. All these unfortunate people were carried away to the English colonies to the south, and many of them never returned. There are now only about one hundred families of the name of Aucoin in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, nearly all of whom are in the county of Inverness, Cape Breton. Five families of that name reside in the county of Northumberland and five in the Magdalen Islands.

The Aucoins were not as prominent in Acadia as some other families of less antiquity. The deputies