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*Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur*

# GENERATIONS

The Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur just announced the most recent inductees into the Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur Circle of Distinction. Read on in this October 2021 edition of *Generations* and discover who these six individuals are and how each brought distinction to our Guédry/Petitpas name. They are truly an outstanding class of inductees.

Over 900 Acadians were deported from Grand-Pré and Pisiguit to Maryland with nearly 800 arriving in Annapolis in November 1755. They suffered one setback after another with many dying on the voyage. Learn about the difficult circumstances under which they arrived and how they were treated and disbursed throughout southern Maryland. When planning a trip to Maryland, make it one of Acadian exploration and visit many of the sites mentioned in the article "Acadian Historical Sites – Maryland". There still exist ruins and signs of our Acadian ancestors' stay in Maryland. A large part of the Acadians that settled in Louisiana from 1766-1769 passed through Maryland on their journey to the New Acadie in Louisiana. And take a look at the award-winning website "AcadiansWereHere.com" that is both an Acadian travelogue in Maryland as well as a history of Acadians in Maryland along with some key documents provided. It can be found at <http://www.acadianswerehere.org>

And begin making plans to attend the Breaux-Hébert-Guédry Reunion on October 8, 2022 at the Rayne Civic Center in Rayne, Louisiana. Read more about it in this issue of *Generations*.

Jason Guidry of Halifax, Nova Scotia has begun making initial plans for the Guédry et Petitpas Reunion in August 2024 during the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2024. Initial thoughts are to have it along Baie Sainte-Marie in the Meteghan-St. Alphonse area. In 1787 Augustin Guédry and his wife Marie Jeanson founded the community of Chéticamp that later became St. Alphonse. The name was changed because of confusion with

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the other Chéticamp in Nova Scotia – the one in upper Cape Breton. This will be a great time for all Acadians worldwide to gather once again and celebrate our Acadian heritage and culture. Jason is planning some wonderful activities for our Reunion that I believe everyone will enjoy.

Looking for some great food to cook – visit “Bon Appetit” and select one of the outstanding recipes from the stove of one of our family members. They are all delicious. And enjoy a good book from the “Book Nook” as you begin this fall season. My favorite part of *Generations* is always the “Historical Tidbits”. There are many interesting newspaper clippings and advertisements about all branches of our family from years ago. It is always interesting to learn about their lives and interests.

Finally, if you want to become a member or renew your membership in Les Guédry et Petitpas d’Asteur, please complete the attached application or use the application on our website at:

<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~guedrylabinefamily/genealogy/membership.html>

***every family has a story to tell***

### “ACADIANS WERE HERE”

Marie Rundquist, Greg Wood and Marty Guidry developed an internet travelogue on Acadian tourism in Maryland called “Acadians Were Here”.

To view the site visit:

<http://acadianswerehere.org/>

Guédry & Petitpas Family Page  
<https://tinyurl.com/GuedryPetitpasfamily>

Guédry Genealogical Database  
<https://tinyurl.com/Guedry>

Guédry & Petitpas Facebook Page  
<http://tinyurl.com/guedry-facebook>

**LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR**  
**CIRCLE OF DISTINCTION**  
**2021 INDUCTEES**

In 2011 The Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc. created the Circle of Distinction to honor members of the Guédry and Petitpas families that meet specific critieria and are selected by the Board.

The Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur will periodically select up to six (6) persons a year to the Circle of Distinction. Recipients will receive a Circle of Distinction Certificate and a Gold Medal.

In selecting persons for the Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur Circle of Distinction, the Board will use these criteria:

- \* The person must be a direct descendant of either Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas or Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret.
- \* Persons with any variation of the Guédry or Petitpas surname are eligible.
- \* The person through their work, their avocation or their life must have brought distinction to the Guédry or Petitpas name.
- \* The person may be living or deceased.

On 1 October 2021 the Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur appointed to the Circle of Distinction:

**Charlene Guidry Lacombe** for her many years of unselfish service to Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur and all members of the Guédry and Petitpas families. For over 20 years Charlene has chaired the Membership Committee – communicating with all members and tracking memberships in the association. Charlene is always there to assist the Board of Directors and members from setting up at Reunions to organizing family projects. She also actively participates in civic affairs. Charlene has been the Acadia Parish Regent for the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chairman of the Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution State Veterans and a member of Bugles Across America with whom she plays for military funerals. She coauthored the “2007 Pictorial Directory of Acadian Parish Patriots” which garnered outstanding reviews. In 2008 at Washington D.C. Charlene was presented the National Award of the Daughters of the American Revolution for her unwavering service over 40 years ensuring that military veterans are recognized for their service and commitment. Charlene shares information about the Guédry and Petitpas families and assists others in their family history research.



*Charlene Guidry Lacombe*

**Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin** - The daughter of Peter Petitpas and Sophie Linden, Geneviève Petitpas was born at Larry's River, Nova Scotia on 14 March 1889 and married Augustus Pellerin in Larry's River on 5 February 1907. To the Acadian community in the Tor Bay area, she was simply Mémie (grandma) – a special name reserved for the most caring and loving ladies of the community. A generous lady with exceptional cooking skills, Geneviève never let a visitor leave her home without samples of her wonderful culinary creations. From her mother she learned the much-needed skills of a mid-wife – a important role in the isolated Tor Bay area. For over 40 years Geneviève assisted mothers in birthing their children – helping deliver at least 247 crying babies. Even with the death of husband in 1948 and her age taking its toll, this outstanding Mémie did not stop. A loyal friend would take her by horse and wagon or sleigh to expectant mothers

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Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin



throughout the countryside – often husbands had to shovel the winter snow to allow her to reach their expectant wives. To all that she touched, her loving nature and self-confidence brought a sense of calm and relief as they awaited her arrival.

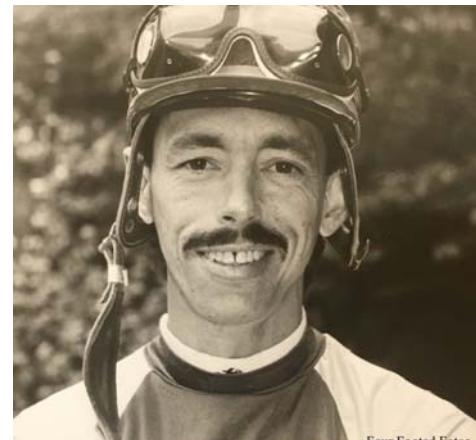
**Mark Guidry** - At the age of nine Mark Guidry began riding quarter horses on the Cajun bush tracks of south Louisiana. A Lafayette, LA native born on 6 August 1957, Mark turned professional jockey at the age of 16 riding thoroughbreds at Evangeline Downs in Lafayette and Delta Downs in Vinton, LA. In 1974 he won his first stakes race at the Fairgrounds in New Orleans. Relocating to Chicago in the 1986, Mark became a perennial winner and has received numerous awards and titles. He has garnered five Hawthorne riding crowns, six titles at Sportsman's Park, one at Arlington and one at Delta Downs. In 1997 Mark was elected to the Hawthorne Race Course Hall of Fame. Finishing in the money (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup>) in almost 50% of his races, Mark is one of only 34 jockeys to ride over 5000 winners. In 1992 he had three separate six-win days. Well regarded by his peers, he received the prestigious George Woolf Award in 2006 honoring jockeys whose

character and career reflect positively on themselves and on racing. Initially retiring in late 2007, Mark became a trainer and teacher to aspiring jockeys. Bitten by the riding itch, he returned to racing briefly from 2011-2014 before finally retiring with 5,222 wins. In 2012 the Louisiana Sports Hall of Fame inducted Mark Guidry into their prestigious ranks. Today Mark is a Louisiana Racing Steward and lives in Louisiana with his wife Tina. They have three children – Marcus, Mecus and Fallon.

**Genevieve M. Labean** - Born in May 1981, Genevieve Labean, daughter of Joanna M. Labean, is a ballet dancer, singer and songwriter on the world stage. Her love of music inspired Genevieve to dance. Her dedication and perseverance led her to study ballet at the Joffrey Ballet School, The School of American Ballet, Le Lycée Français, The Professional Children's School and Columbia University. Her exceptional talent emerged and in 2000 she began

dancing professionally with the New York City Ballet both on stage and in televised performances in theaters throughout the world including Greece and Russia. For the NYC Ballet performance "West Side Story Suite", Genevieve was selected for the lead role as Rosalia. This required singing and her voice came to life as did her second career. She retired from the NYC Ballet after nine years and concentrated on singing and songwriting. Genevieve enjoys a wide range of musical genre from classical to jazz to Middle Eastern. She assembled a band and has performed at many NYC venues including Rockwood Music Hall, (Le) Poisson Rouge and The Bitter End as well as being the featured singer with the Duke Ellington Orchestra. Exceptionally talented, Genevieve has appeared in the movie "Black Swan", has recorded her music on album, has

Mark Guidry



Four Footed Fotos

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worked as a dance critic for the “New York Post” and is a dance teacher. An outstanding young woman, Genevieve Labean not only supports the arts, but also is an avid fighter in the battle against lung cancer with proceeds from her shows and CDs going to Uniting Against Lung Cancer.

**Vernon Anthony Guidry** - The son of Ray A. Guidry and Suzel Trahan Guidry, Vernon Guidry was born in Terrebonne Parish, LA on 27 July 1950. Raised on a ranch, Vernon learned all aspects of raising livestock. As a young man he studied animal husbandry at Nichols State University in Thibodaux, LA and competed in bareback and bull riding at rodeos for 13 years. He then transitioned into the stock contracting business breeding outstanding rodeo bulls. Moving from Louisiana to Madisonville, TX several years ago, Vernon founded the Guidry Land and Cattle Company on a large ranch where he breeds and raises his sought-after stock for the rodeo industry. His bulls have qualified for and participated in the prestigious PRCA National Finals Rodeo held each year in Las Vegas, NV. Using the latest techniques in genetics, Guidry’s motto is Breed to Buck in which he exemplifies excellent pedigrees in his breeding stock. Some of his outstanding bulls have included Red Wasp, Lil Wasp, Western Hauler, XS Energy, Hot Damn, Stingray and Comet’s Gold (2006 ABBI World Finals Futurity Bull). Through his superb ranch, outstanding breeding program and willingness to help others in the business, Vernon is well-respected within the national stock contracting business.



Genevieve M. Labean



Vernon Anthony Guidry

**LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR**  
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*Gordon J. "Gordy" Pettipas*

**Gordon J. "Gordy" Pettipas** - Born in 1976 in Massachusetts, Gordy Pettipas, a third-generation musician, taught himself to play guitar as a young boy. Performing for over 25 years, he has traveled the country, opening for outstanding blues and rock bands. Gordy is lead guitarist and vocalist in his own bands that include Brick River, LifeTribe, Pettipaw and MoGuitar Blues Band. Gordy and his wife Diane, who often performs with him, have alternated between New Hampshire and Kansas as their home base. In 2013 Gordy won the prestigious Johnson's Music Center Blues Challenge and in 2018 he and his MoGuitar Blues Band beat all competition in the Granite State Blues Challenge. Gordy and Diane co-own Pettipas Music in which they offer guitar and vocal lessons and are an independent label for blues, soul, rock and country music. From those early days learning the guitar, Gordy has striven to improve himself as a guitarist and entertainer through practice, commitment, working with top-name bands and his professionalism on the stage.

In 2019 a survey was done to see what the most popular Cajun surnames were in Louisiana. And the Guidry's fared well at number 5. Here are the top 20 in terms of number of people:

Hebert – 20,057  
 Landry – 18,878  
 Broussard – 17,381  
 LeBlanc – 16,579  
**GUIDRY – 14,726**  
 Fontenot – 13,865  
 Richard – 12,746  
 Boudreaux – 12,693  
 Thibodeaux – 9,887  
 Breaux – 9,470  
 Trahan – 8,541  
 Guillory – 8,494  
 Bourgeois – 7,523  
 Bergeron – 6,623  
 Bordelon – 5,589  
 Benoit – 5,274  
 Romero – 5,201  
 Theriot – 5,083  
 Melancon – 4,953  
 Cormier – 4,836

Sorry, Petitpas, but there were not enough in Louisiana to make the list. Obviously, a few of these surnames (Fontenot, Guillory, Bergeron, Romero) are not Acadian, but are considered Cajun due to the strong mixing of families in south Louisiana.

**On another note** – Cajuns in south Louisiana eat almost anything. Here are a few foods that are enjoyed in south Louisiana today:

Chicken Fricassee  
 Chaudin (stuffed pig stomach)  
 Corn Maque Choux  
 Alligator (sauce piquant, fried or however you enjoy it)  
 Jambalaya  
 Crawfish Etouffee  
 Shrimp Creole  
 Fried Frog Legs  
 Seafood Gumbo  
 Boudin  
 Gratons (Cracklings)  
 Crawfish, Shrimp or Crab Boil

## **ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES - MARYLAND**

We continue our series on historical sites of Acadian significance in various U. S. states and Canadian provinces. In this issue we highlight those historical sites in Maryland - a colony that received Acadians from the Grand-Pré and Pisiguit areas.

For all Acadians deported by the British, the experience was both traumatic and inhumane. The Acadian men and boys were locked up while the women, girls and small children were left at the homes to harvest the crops and provide food their imprisoned husbands and boys. When the Acadians were loaded onto the ships, they could bring none of their property except very small items as money and perhaps minimal clothes. The British were supposed to put no more than two Acadians per ship ton into the vessels; however, this was almost always violated and often 20-40 Acadians in excess of this limit were loaded. The Acadians were packed into the dark, lower deck of the ships with no beds or sleeping areas, no access to fresh air, no toilet accommodations and little light. Occasionally, a few (5 or 6) Acadians would be allowed on the main deck for a few minutes to get fresh air. They were given bad water and little food during the voyage. For a people that were primarily farmers, being on a rolling ship in the ocean was devastating with much sickness – seasickness, diarrhea and other diseases as smallpox which spread quickly among the overcrowded Acadians. Additionally, for the Maryland Acadians and others deported in late October 1755, shortly after the ships entered the Atlantic Ocean, they were struck by a very strong gale – likely a hurricane – which compounded the already exacerbating conditions on board. Two of the four Maryland-bound ships (the Sloops *Ranger* and *Dolphin*) suffered severe structural damage and had to enter the Boston harbor for repairs. The selectmen of Boston noted that many Acadians were very sick and they removed Acadians from the two ships to ensure there were just two Acadians per ship ton. After repairs, the ships continued sailing to Annapolis, Maryland; however, the Acadians removed in Boston stayed there. Some Acadians died on this treacherous voyage.

For the Maryland inhabitants, particularly at Annapolis, the experience also was very traumatic. The population of Annapolis was about 900 people – British and Protestant. The Acadians were French and Catholic (Papist) and there were almost 800 of them in four vessels just off the dock on the Severn River. This was not a welcoming sight; in fact, it was frightening to most Annapolis residents. On 18 November 1755, just days before the Acadians arrived, the Cape Ann Earthquake shook the Eastern seaboard causing significant damage in Annapolis and Maryland. The Annapolis residents were still recovering when the Acadians arrived. Additionally, on 9 July 1755 General Edward Braddock, the top British General and a hero, was not only defeated by a much inferior band of French and Indians at the Battle of Monongahela, but he also was killed. The Marylanders were not only worried about the outcome of the war, but also very afraid that Indians would attack them – especially in outlying, rural areas. The air was very

tense and the Annapolis residents were afraid of these destitute Acadians, but knew that they had to provide at least some care for them.

The Maryland government decided to distribute the Acadians to eight towns in southern Maryland – Baltimore, Annapolis, Oxford, Princess Anne, Snow Hill, Lower Marlboro, Upper Marlboro and Port Tobacco. Eventually, a few Acadians began to wander northward and some Acadians deported to Pennsylvania migrated south. These Acadians settled in the northern Maryland towns of Newtown (Chestertown), Georgetown, Fredericktown and Elktown.

In the early 1770s, after most Acadians left Maryland for Louisiana in 1766-1769, many of the approximately 100 Acadians remaining in Maryland resettled in Baltimore in an area called Frenchtown along South Charles Street.

There were several Guédry families in Maryland during the 1756-1769 period. Among them were Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry (Baltimore), Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Anne Dupuis (Port Tobacco), Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Dupuis (Port Tobacco) and Joseph Guédry and Marie Benoit.

Houses and buildings present in the area during the period that the Acadians were in Maryland (generally 1755-1770), but not connected directly to the Acadians usually are not mentioned below.

#### [AcadiansWereHere.org Website](#)

In 2017 Marie Rundquist, Gregory Wood and Martin Guidry developed the website AcadiansWereHere.org – a Maryland travelogue highlighting the Acadian involvement in Maryland with historical places to visit, copies of documents, photographs and descriptions of Acadian life in each town. In 2018 the Maryland Historical Trust Excellence in Media and Publications Award was presented to the “Acadians Were Here” website. This website is free and can be visited at: <http://www.acadianswerehere.org>

#### Baltimore (Baltimore County)

- **Philpot's Point** (Philpot Street at south end of Thames Street in East Baltimore; At Douglass-Myers Maritime Park near Point Market) - Site where Acadians landed in early 1756 in a vessel captained by Mr. Middleton who brought them from Annapolis. From here Mr. Andrew Stygar took them to houses and businesses in Baltimore where they were sheltered.
- **French Town or Frenchtown** (South Charles Street from West Lombard Street to E. Redwood Street and includes French Alley as well as no longer existing Primrose Alley, Ruxton Land and Frenchman's Alley [also called Euler's Alley]) – French Town is an area where Acadians from Pennsylvania and Maryland who did not migrate to Louisiana gathered about 1773. Here they lived in small huts along this block of South Charles Street and the four

adjoining alleys. French Town comprised Lots 36 and 39 that included Acadian house numbers 20-86. Lot 36 was located where Charles Center South with the large "36" now stands. Lot 39 was across the street where the M&T Bank is now located. Originally there were four alleys (French Alley, Primrose Alley, Ruxton Lane and Frenchman's Alley) in this area; however, only one remains - French Alley located next to Gian Marco Menswear Store. Frenchman's Alley (also called Euler's Alley) has been incorporated into Charles Center South and West Lombard Street. Acadians lived in this area from 1773 until at least the 1830's.

- Lot 39 of French Town (now M & T Bank) (Bounded by Charles St. and Primrose Alley) - Acadians lived here
- **French Alley** (south side of Lot 39) (Charles St. next to Gian Marco Menswear)
- **Frenchman's Alley** (Euler's Alley) on south side of Lot 36; Now part of West Lombard Street and Charles Center South
- **Primrose Alley** (about halfway between French Alley and West Lombard Street)

\* **Home of Paul Bigeo** (Acadian) (48 S. Charles Street) – At this location Acadian Paul Bigeo lived in his small home from about 1816 until 1822 when he died. The Bigeo home was located on the west side of South Charles Street nearly opposite Primrose Alley (about halfway between French Alley and West Lombard Street). It was 21 feet wide fronting Charles Street and ran back 140 feet.

\* **Kaminsky's Inn** (Northwest corner of Mercer Street and Grant Street) - Was built about 1750. Kaminsky's Inn was the last of the buildings existing in Baltimore in 1752 to be demolished. It was razed in the 1870s to construct three iron-front buildings. In 1756 several Acadian exiles brought to Baltimore were sheltered in Kaminsky's Inn for a time. Today the Marriott Residence Inn occupies the former site of Kaminsky's Inn.

\* **Interpretative Sign** (SW Corner of N. Charles Street at West Saratoga Street) – Contains 1801 Painting of St. Peter's Catholic Church (built 1770) and St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory

\* **Charles Carroll Property** (Lot 157) (Northwest corner of West Saratoga Street and Little Sharp Street east to North Charles Street and north to West Pleasant Street) St. Peter's Catholic Church built here ca. 1770 and small Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery (St. Peter's Kirkyard) located near church.

\* **St. Peter's Catholic Church & Pro-Cathedral (1770-1841)** (Southeast Corner of Little Sharp Street at West Saratoga Street) – Located on the original Lot 157 purchased in 1764 by Rev. George Hunter from Charles Carroll of Annapolis for a mere £6 42s. Saint Peter's Catholic Church was built beginning in 1770 fronting Little Sharp Street. In 1790 when Rev. John Carroll was installed as Bishop of Baltimore and his See encompassed all of the then United States, the small Saint Peter's Catholic Church became his Pro-Cathedral and remained the Pro-Cathedral until 1821 when the Basilica was consecrated as a Cathedral. Saint Peter's Church was enlarged in the 1780s and remained on this site until 1841. Today, a parking garage occupies the site. The small Pro-Cathedral Cemetery (St. Peter's Kirkyard) discussed below was located between Saint Peter's Church and North Charles Street. Saint Peter's Catholic Church was the first Catholic church in Baltimore.

- \* **Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery (1791-1815)** (also known as St. Peter's Kirkyard); (Bounded by West Saratoga Street, North Charles Street & Little Pleasant and located between St. Peter's Catholic Church and North Charles Street. In 1815 the Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery was closed and all graves were transferred to Cathedral Cemetery by 1821; Graves not transferred by families were placed in a mass grave at Fremont Avenue lot by trustees. Now a parking garage and the Mariner Bank Building occupy the Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery site.
- \* **St. Paul's Episcopal Church** (233 North Charles Street; Across intersection from St. Peter's Catholic Church site) - The present Saint Paul's Episcopal Church is the fourth built on this site - the first serving from 1739 until 1784. When Saint Peter's Catholic Church closed periodically from 1773 until the late 1770s due to financial problems, Acadians of Baltimore attended services and were married at the first Saint Paul's Episcopal Church on this site. The present church on this site was built in 1856. (See photos near entrance to church.)
- \* **Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory (1791 – Present)** (24 West Saratoga Street; NW Corner of Little Sharp Street and West Saratoga Street) Built between 1789 and 1791 to the west of Saint Peter's Catholic Church, the rectory has served the pastors and congregation of Saint Paul's for over 200 years. Little Sharp Street (an alley today) separates the Episcopal property from the historic property of Saint Peter's Catholic Church.
- \* **Catholic Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Baltimore Basilica; 1821-Present)** (409 Cathedral Street) - Designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe and built between 1806 and 1821, the Basilica was the first Catholic Cathedral built in the United States. The Basilica has witnessed many historical events including the funeral of Acadian benefactor Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence. After 1820 the Acadians of French Town attended Catholic services and received the sacraments at this Cathedral. Rev. John Carroll, the first Bishop of the United States and the builder of old Saint Peter's Catholic Church, is buried in the Basilica's historic crypt.
- \* **Edward Fottrell House** (Northwest corner of Fayette Street and Calvert Street) - On this site in 1741, Edward Fottrell began constructing a two-story brick home which was the first brick house in Baltimore. Dr. Fottrell left Baltimore prior to 1755 before completing the house. In 1756 city officials used the abandoned, unfinished building to house several Acadians newly-arrived in Baltimore. After ridding the place of the hogs that slept there, the Acadians converted a lower room into a small chapel which was the first Catholic chapel in Baltimore. Here a priest probably from Carroll's Manor at Doughoregan, conducted Catholic services once a month which were attended by Acadians and other Catholics in Baltimore. Carroll's Manor at Doughoregan was the estate of Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who aided the Acadians greatly during their early years despite the fact that governmental authorities prohibited Catholics from assisting the Acadians. In 1780 Maryland seized the Fottrell home and land and sold it with the house being razed soon after. The present Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. Courthouse was constructed on the site of the old Edward Fottrell house and was dedicated in January 1900. It is the second courthouse on this property. In 1900, the Colonial Dames of America placed a small tablet in the

courthouse to commemorate the small chapel used by the Acadians in the Edward Fottrell house. During one of several renovations of the courthouse the plaque was removed and not replaced.

- \* **St. Patrick's Catholic Church** (317 S. Broadway Street) - St. Patrick's Catholic Church was founded in 1792 in the Fells Point neighborhood, which had a large French population. This was the second Catholic church in the Baltimore area. The current building was constructed in 1898.
- **Fells Point** (east part of Baltimore) – Has French residents, both Saint Domingue and Acadian descendants. Located just east of today's Inner Harbor, Fells Point developed as a waterfront community in the early 1760s along the northwest branch of the Patapsco River. Fells Point, which still has the look and feel of the early 1800s, is generally bound on the east by South Chester Street, on the north by Bank Street, on the west by South Eden Street and on the south by the eastern end of the Inner Harbor and the Patapsco River. In the 1790s and early 1800s over 1200 French escaping the Toussaint L'Ouverture slave revolt in Saint Domingue (today's Haiti) found refuge at Fells Point. Within this group certainly were some destitute Acadians who had resettled in Saint Domingue in the 1760s. Additionally, a small number of Acadians had migrated into Fells Point from Baltimore to work in the shipyards and seafaring trade there.
- \* **Robert Long House** (812 South Ann Street) – The oldest surviving residence in Baltimore, built ca. 1765 and located in Fells Point. It certainly was seen by the Acadians of Baltimore.
- \* **Cathedral Catholic Cemetery (1816-1874)** (size doubled to 13 acres in 1841) (North Fremont Avenue at Winchester Street; Bounded by Riggs Avenue (old Tenant St.), Winchester Street, Fremont Street and Whatcoat Street (old Calhoun St.)) - All graves from the Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery reinterred here by 1821. Graves in the Cathedral Catholic Cemetery later transferred to New Cathedral Cemetery by 1887. Paul Bigeo buried here in March 1822. After being emptied, the land of the former Cathedral Catholic Cemetery was sold for rowhouse development which covers the site today
- \* **New Cathedral Catholic Cemetery (1874-Present)** (4300 Old Frederick Road) – Contains the burials of Baltimore Catholics since 1791 and has the graves of persons buried at Pro-Cathedral Catholic Cemetery and Cathedral Catholic Cemetery although many are not marked and their locations are not known. Contains 100 acres. Acadian surnames known to have been buried in the first two cemeteries from 1791 to 1874 and later moved to the New Cathedral Cemetery include Babin, Berbine, Bigeo, Bonsierean, Boudrean, Bourke, Boutin, DeShields, Deshon, Dupuis, German, Landry, LeBlanc, Poirier, Trevin, Wedge, Wells and White. [Gold-Wynn Plot in Section A].
- \* **Saint Mary's Seminary** (600 North Paca Street) - Saint Mary's Seminary was founded in 1791 by the French Sulpician Fathers under the leadership of Rev. Francis Nagot. It was established for the purpose of educating and training young priests. It is the oldest Roman Catholic Seminary in the United States. The original St. Mary's Seminary Chapel, designed by Maximilian M. Godefroy, and built between 1806-1809, still stands. Next to the old Chapel is the Mother Seton House where Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton (now Saint

Elizabeth Ann Seton) lived briefly during 1808 and 1809. In early 1809 she was joined at this residence by her young protege Rose Landry White (LeBlanc), an Acadian, and five other young women who founded the Sisters of Charity of Saint Joseph's. In mid-1809 this small group of women moved to their new home at Emmitsburg, Maryland. Upon the death of Mother Seton in 1821, Sister Rose Landry White became Mother Rose Landry White, the second Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity. *[Have Photos]*

- \* **St. Charles College** (711 Maiden Choice Lane in Catonsville, MD) – Remaining buildings of the old St. Charles College, a minor seminary established by the Sulpician Fathers in 1848 for the purpose of training young men for the priesthood, may be found on the grounds of what is now the Charlestown Retirement Community. The original seminary was built first near Doughoregan Manor (just outside Ellicott City) on land donated by the Acadian friend Charles Carroll of Carrollton who lived at the Manor. Rev. Oliver Jenkins, the first president of St. Charles College, was an Acadian descendent of the Gold (Doiron) family. Father Jenkins served St. Charles College during its first two years and again from 1852-1869. In 1911 the original seminary burned and was quickly reconstructed at this site in Catonsville. Its large Our Lady of the Angels Chapel is an architectural gem in the Italian Renaissance style and its mosaics, dome and marble, high nave please the eye. One of its beautiful stained glass windows, designed by Charles J. Connick, honors and captures the image of Father Olivier Jenkins.
- \* **Mount Clare House** (1500 Washington Boulevard) - Overlooks Carroll Park; built by Charles Carroll, Barrister between ca. 1763 and 1767. It certainly was seen by Acadians of Baltimore.
- \* **St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery** (1851-1969) [1301 Moreland Avenue] – St. Domingue refugees buried here.
- \* **Ropewalk Lane** (street in south Baltimore) – Location where Acadians used to make rope from oakum that they gathered. (Ropewalk Tavern and Sign (1788) – 1209 S. Charles Street; Ropewalk Seafood Company and Sign (1788) – 1209 S. Charles Street [Federal Hill])
- \* **Peter Gold Building** (801 S. Charles Street; Southeast Corner of S. Charles Street and W. Montgomery Street) – Built in 1805; Bought by Peter Gold in 1818 [Federal Hill] (Note: Gold is the anglicized version of the Acadian name Doiron.)
- \* **John Germane Property** (110-116 E. Montgomery Street; White building and large three story building to the right) [Federal Hill]
- \* **Gautrot Property** (17 W. Montgomery Street; Northwest corner of S. Charles Street near W. Montgomery Street) [Federal Hill]
- \* **Babin Property** (2 W. Montgomery Street; S. Charles Street near W. Lee Street) [Federal Hill]
- \* **Peter Gold Property** (740 S. Light Street) - Peter Gold constructed this building prior to 1837. In 1837 Peter Francis Gold had a “dry goods” store here and his future wife Margaret Bateman lived above the store. [Federal Hill] (Note: Gold is the anglicized version of the Acadian name Doiron.)
- \* **B. L. Harig and Mary Gold Building** (1130 S. Light Street) - In 1887 B. L. Harig and

Mary Gold built this home and Mary's son Joseph Harig lived here. [Federal Hill] (Note: Gold is the anglicized version of the Acadian name Doiron.)

### Federal Hill

*In the 1770s most of the Acadians that remained in Maryland migrated to Baltimore and resettled in the area of French Town. Several became mariners from the Port of Baltimore and achieved economic success over the years. Acadians valued land highly and remembered when they owned their own farms in Acadia. Thus, as "excess" funds became available in the early 1800s, these Acadians purchased land – especially in today's Federal Hill area of Baltimore, just a short distance south of French Town.*

*Peter Gold (Doiron) bought several lots on both the north and south sides of Montgomery Street between Charles Street and Light Street. John Germane purchased parcels on the north side of Montgomery Street between Light Street and William Street and on the north side of Montgomery Street between Charles Street and Hanover Street. Joseph Gautrot obtained a parcel on the south side of Montgomery Street at 17 West Montgomery Street between Charles Street and Hanover Street. The Barbine (Babin) family owned property on the west side of Charles Street between Lee Street and York Street. B. L. Harig and Mary Gold (Doiron) built a home on the northwest corner of Light Street and West Street. Many of the original structures on these properties were used as rental, income-producing assets for the Acadian owners.*

*Most of the original structures on these properties have been demolished; however, three buildings with Acadian ties remain. Peter Gold (Doiron) purchased the property at 740 South Light Street and prior to 1837 constructed the building there today. An 1859 court document indicates that this building is the only structure from the estate of Peter Gold that should not be demolished. In 1837 Peter Francis Gold had a "dry goods" store here and his future wife Margaret Bateman lived above the store. The building at 801 South Charles Street was built around 1805 and purchased by Peter Gold in 1818. A bit later in time, in 1887 B. L. Harig and Mary Gold built the home at 1130 South Light Street and Mary's son Joseph Harig lived there as well.*

- \* **Places Where Acadians Sheltered in 1750s – Edward Fottrell House; Kaminsky's Inn**  
(See "Baltimore American" newspaper, 23 Feb 1904; "The Sunday Star", 25 Jan 1906);  
**Joshua Howard's Barnyard & Stables** [Opposite Hanover Market at intersection of Hanover and Camden Streets] (See Robert Barnes; "The Notebook" journal; March 1996, p. 3; Isabel Davidson, p. 104) (Settled principally south of present Baltimore on Market Street and some in Mr. Fetterall's house; Old Baltimore by Annie Leakin Sioussat, p. 62)

### Ellicott City (Howard County)

- Doughoregan Manor (home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton who helped

Acadians) [Manor Lane, just east of Folly Quarter Road and Frederick Road/Highway 144] - Built 1727. Priests from Doughoregan Manor said mass monthly for the Acadians at the Edward Fottrell house chapel. (Note: This is private property including the lane from the main road leading to the Manor.)

### Annapolis (Anne Arundel County)

- **Severn River** (Acadians arrived on this river; Probably docked in Severn River near Middleton Tavern area and south end of Spa Creek)
- **Middleton Tavern** [2 Market Space] - Built 1740. On being let off ships docked in the Severn River, Annapolis-bound Acadians were immediately in front of this tavern.
- Acadians that lived in Annapolis were housed in **large warehouses on Hanover Street and on Duke of Gloucester Street**. (See Internet – “Exile Destination: Maryland” p. 2)
- **Charles Carroll House** [109 Duke of Gloucester Street] - Built 1720s. Charles Carroll of Annapolis and Charles Carroll of Carrollton assisted Acadians to the best of their ability. In early 1756 Charles Carroll of Annapolis requested that the government let him house two Acadian families of 14 persons, but was refused. In the 1770s Charles Carroll of Annapolis hired two Acadians (Margaret Belisle and a Miss Blanc) as seamstresses. He was concerned that Miss Belisle spent too much time drinking. (See Rowland, Kate Mason; “The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1732-1832”, p. 27 (Letter of 26 July 1756) and the Charles Carroll of Annapolis receipt books)
- \* **St. Anne's Episcopal Church & Cemetery** [199 Duke of Gloucester Street] – First church 1704-1775; Present church built 1858-1859; Has tomb of Margaret Carroll
- **Charles Carroll (the Barrister) House** [Originally at Main St. and Conduit St.; Moved in 1955 to King George Street at St. John's College] - Built 1720-1723

### Upper Marlboro (Prince George's County)

- \* **Patuxent River** [From Highway 4]

### Lower Marlboro (Calvert County)

- **Patuxent River** [From behind Harbor Master's House] - Ships with Acadians anchored at dock here; probably near Harbor Master's House
- **Harbor Master's House** [On Lower Marlboro Road near Patuxent River] - Built ca. 1670; Acadians landed just behind Harbor Master's House
- **All Saints Episcopal Church & Cemetery** [100 Lower Marlboro Road] - Founded 1692; Current building constructed ca. 1777
- \* **Sign Showing Map of Lower Marlboro with Wharf** [Lower Marlboro Road at Patuxent River]

### **Port Tobacco** (Charles County)

- **Patuxent River** (Ships anchored behind Courthouse)
- **Port Tobacco River** (Landing was behind Courthouse)
- **St. Ignatius Catholic Church & Cemetery** [8855 Chapel Point Road] - Founded 1641; Current building constructed in 1798
- **St. Thomas Manor** [8855 Chapel Point Road] - Built 1741
- **Chimney House** [Port Tobacco Town Square; Chapel Point Road] - Built 1750
- **Stagg Hall** [Port Tobacco Town Square, Chapel Point Road] - Built ca, 1740
- \* **Catslide House** [Port Tobacco Town Square, Chapel Point Road] - Built 1720
- \* **Port Tobacco River Landing Site for Acadians located behind Courthouse** – Acadians departed in December 1767
- \* **Christ Episcopal Church Sign and Foundation** [Chapel Point Road] - Built 1692.

### **LaPlata** (Charles County)

- **Christ Episcopal Church** [E. Charles St. at Calvert St.] - Originally at Port Tobacco and moved to LaPlata; Built 1692 at Port Tobacco; Moved to LaPlata in 1904

### **Elkton** (Cecil County)

- **Elk Landing** [590 Landing Lane] – Home built in 1780; however, earlier a trading post existed in this location. This location at the head of the Elk River is likely where 30-50 Acadians lived in the late 1750s and early 1760s.

(The five locations below may not be associated with the Acadians although in the late 1750s and early 1760s a small number of Acadians did live in the Elkton area. These five locations derive from the north-south travel route and railroad in this area along with the wharf on the Elk River in the late 1700s and early 1800s.)

- **Frenchtown – Toll route from Frenchtown to New Castle**
- **“Frenchtown” Plaque** – Highway 213 at Frenchtown Road
- **Frenchtown Road** – Off Highway 213
- **“New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad” Plaque** – Lewis Shore Road West
- **Elk River** – West end of Lewis Shore Road West near site of Frenchtown

### **Fredericktown** (Cecil County)

- \* Sassafras River

### **Georgetown** (Kent County)

- Sassafras River
- Westminster Presbyterian Church grounds and Georgetown Cemetery [MD Highway 213] - Church and Cemetery Founded 1736; Building demolished in 1941

**Newtown** (Chestertown) (Kent County)

\* **Chester River**

- **Custom House** (Washington College) [101 South Water Street] - Built ca. 1746. Acadians likely visited the Custom House when first arriving at Newtown.

**Queenstown** (Queen Anne's County)

\* **St. Peter's Catholic Church** [5319 Ocean Gateway; Highway 50] - Founded by Rev. Joseph Mosley in 1765. Current church built 1823-1827.

**Oxford** (Talbot County)

- **Tred Avon River near confluence with Choptank River**
- **The Sloop Ranger** brought 263 Acadians up Choptank River to Oxford
- **White Marsh Episcopal Church Ruins and Cemetery** [On Route 50 at Hole in the Wall Road or Alms House Road; Oxford, Talbot County, MD just outside Oxford] – Stands in ruins; Here Henry Callister convinced Rev. Thomas Bacon to make impassioned plea on 14 Dec 1755 to his parishioners to aid the Acadians. Actual name was St. Peter's Anglican Church
- \* **Oxford-Bellevue Ferry and Plaque about Ferry** [N. Morris Street at Tred Avon River] – Ferry service continuously operating since November 1683
- \* **Robert Morris Inn** [N. Morris Street at E. Strand Street] – Built 1710. Acadians passed near this Inn as they sailed up the Choptank River to the Oxford harbor.
- \* **Those who provided Acadians housing** – Mr. Henry Callister, Rev. Thomas Bacon (Whitemarsh Church); P. C. Blake, Thomas Browning; Jacques Tilghman, Michael Hacket, Jean Caile, Matthew Tilghman (“Rich Neck Manor”), Charles Brown, Guill Goldsborough, Mrs. Sarah Blake, Pollard Edmondson, Philemon Hambleton (“Old Martingham”), David Robinson, Colonel Ennalls, Edward Niel, David Jones, Simon Jones, Samuel Chamberlaine, Mrs. Marguerite Lowe, Thomas Wilson, Colonel Joseph Ennalls, Corneille Daly; Robert Howe, Edward Tilghman, Colonel Edward Lloyd (“Wye House”) [Scharf; v. 1 p. 476]

**Easton**

- **Wye House** [26080 Bruff's Island Road] - Original home, now destroyed, was that of Edward Lloyd III where approx. 50 Acadians housed in 1756; Current old structures are Wye House (1781-1791), Orangerie (1750; 1785), Captain's House (ca 1725-1750), Lloyd Family Cemetery (burials date to 1684). Private property; can only see long entrance road and grounds; need boat to see house
- **Lloyd Family Cemetery at Wye House** [26080 Bruff's Island Road] – Has grave of Edward Lloyd III; Burials date to 1684; Private property; Could not access cemetery; Need boat to see cemetery

- **Wye Miller's House** (ca. 1750) [Route 662 at Route 404 West] - On Miles Neck River, 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, via U.S. 33, U.S. 370 and Bruff's Island Road; Built ca. 1750.
- **Wye Grist Mill** (1682) [14296 Old Wye Mills Road (MD Route 662) on west side] - Built 1682 with some parts dating to that period.
- **Old Marttingham** [MD Route 33 at 0.6 miles southeast of MD Route 579; 9581 Old Marttingham Road; St. Michael's, Talbot County, MD] - Home of Philemon Hambleton (1697-1757) that housed ca 5 Acadians in 1756; Private property; The center portion of the house was built about 1700 and thus present when Acadians were there; the right (east) wing was built about 1820 as a kitchen and the west wing in 1945. Also ca. 1820 center portion was modified with rear rooms and two additional dormers. Can only see long entrance road and grounds; need boat to see house.
- **Rich Neck Manor** [West side of Rich Neck Road about ¾ mile north of Claiborne; 17010 Rich Neck Road; Claiborne, Talbot County, MD] - (Home of Matthew Tilghman that housed ca. 5 Acadians in 1756; Has historic plaque at entrance to drive; Current old structures are Rich Neck Manor Home (1830s); Old part of home on right (1740s); Chapel (1650s); Tilghman Cemetery which has grave of Matthew Tilghman (burials date to 1698); Private property; Can only see long entrance road and grounds; need boat to see house

#### Cordova (Talbot County)

- \* **St. Joseph's Mission (Tuckahoe) and Cemetery** [13209 Church Lane about 1 mile south of Queen Anne Highway (MD 404) Intersection with Church Lane; North of Easton, MD] - Built in 1765; Founded by Rev. Joseph Mosley who gave sacraments to some Acadians

#### Princess Anne (Somerset County)

- **Manokin River** (Dock of 1750's was at headwaters of Manokin River near "Green House" located directly across street from Manokin Presbyterian Church; stand on bridge near church and this is headwaters where dock was) [The Sloop *Elizabeth* went from Annapolis to Chesapeake Bay to Wicomico River where it waited for provisions that never arrived and then up Manokin River to Princess Anne. May have waited on Wicomico River near Whitehaven Inn for provisions. Had 242 Acadians]
- **Almodington** [10373 Locust Point Road on Manokin River] - Built ca. 1745
- **"Arcadia" home** [221 Deal Island Road]

#### Snow Hill (Worcester County)

- \* **Pocomoke River**
- \* **All Hallows Episcopal Church** [109 West Market Street] - Built 1748-1756

- **Furnace Town Living Heritage Museum** [3816 Old Furnace Road; On Highway 12 between Princess Anne and Snow Hill] - On site of Indian trail used by Acadians to go to Snow Hill from Princess Anne; Road called Old Furnace Road)

### **Emmitsburg (Frederick County)**

- \* **Basilica and National Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton** [339 S. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, MD] When Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton left Saint Mary's Seminary with her young nuns including Rose Landry White, she moved to this location at Emmitsburg, MD. This is where she and Rose Landry White lived the rest of their lives. Rose Landry White's mother also lived here. All three died here and are buried in St. Joseph Cemetery on the site.
- \* **Grave of Rose Landry White and Her Mother** - Buried in St. Joseph Cemetery on property of the National Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton. Several other Acadian women are also buried here

## **Research Facilities**

### **Washington, D.C.**

- \* Joseph Mark Lauinger Memorial Library  
Georgetown University  
37<sup>th</sup> Street at O Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20057-1174  
(202) 687-7607  
[reference@georgetown.edu](mailto:reference@georgetown.edu)  
Jesuit Archives

### **Baltimore, MD**

- \* Associated Sulpicians of the United States Archives  
5400 Roland Avenue  
Baltimore, MD 21210-1994  
(410) 864-4000  
[info@stmarys.edu](mailto:info@stmarys.edu)
  - Archdiocese of Baltimore Archives
  - St. Mary's Seminary & University Archives
  - Associated Sulpicians of the United States Archives
- \* Maryland Historical Society Library  
201 West Monument Street  
Baltimore, MD 21201  
(410) 685-3750  
Historical documents, Maps
- \* Baltimore City Archives

2615 Mathews Street  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
(410) 396-3884  
Historical documents, Maps

#### **Annapolis, MD**

\* Maryland State Archives  
350 Rowe Boulevard  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
(410) 260-6400  
[msa.helpdesk@maryland.gov](mailto:msa.helpdesk@maryland.gov)  
Civil and Church Records

#### **Easton, MD**

\* Talbot Free County Library  
100 West Dover Street  
Easton, MD 21601  
(410) 822-1626  
Maryland Room – Manuscripts, Maps

#### **Salisbury, MD**

- Edward H. Nab Research Center at Salisbury University  
1101 Camden Avenue  
Salisbury, MD 21801  
(410) 543-6312)

#### **Berkeley, CA**

\* Bancroft Library  
University of California at Berkeley  
University Drive at S. Hall Road  
Berkeley, CA 94720-6000  
(510) 642-6481 / (510) 642-3781  
[bancroft.berkeley.edu](mailto:bancroft.berkeley.edu)  
Original document on ship “Bretagne” that shipwrecked in 1769 off Texas coast

#### **New Orleans, LA**

\* Louisiana State Museum Collections Historical Center  
Old United States Mint  
400 Esplanade Avenue  
New Orleans, LA 70116  
(504) 568-3659  
[ekinchen@crt.la.gov](mailto:ekinchen@crt.la.gov)  
French Superior Council of Louisiana Records;  
(Document on Sale of “La Vierge” that brought Acadians from MD to LA in August 1767)

### **Baton Rouge, LA**

- \* Hill Memorial Library  
Louisiana State University Libraries  
Field House Drive at Darymple Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3300  
(225) 578-6568  
“Cuban Papers”
  - Archivo General de Indias, “Papeles Procedentes de Cuba” (P.P.C.) [Seville, Spain]
  - Archivo General de Indias, “Audiencia de Santo Domingo” (A.D.S.) [Seville, Spain]

## **DEPORTATION OF ACADIANS TO MARYLAND**

### ***Acadians Arrived at Annapolis, Maryland on:***

- \* Schooner *Leopard* (87-ton; Capt. Thomas Church)
  - Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755 (178 Acadians)
  - Arrived Annapolis - 20 Nov 1755 (174 Acadians)
  - Acadians sent to Annapolis & Baltimore
  
- \* Sloop *Ranger* (90-ton; Capt. Francis Piercy)
  - Left Pisiquid - 27 Oct 1755 (263 Acadians)
  - Arrived Boston - 5 Nov 1755 (storms)  
(25 Acadians removed)
  - Arrived Annapolis - 30 Nov 1755 (180 Acadians)
  - Acadians sent to Oxford
  
- \* Sloop *Dolphin* (87-ton; Capt. Zebediah Forman)
  - Left Pisiquid - 27 Oct 1755 (230 Acadians)
  - Arrived Boston on 5 Nov 1755 (storms)  
(47 Acadians removed)
  - Arrived Annapolis - 30 Nov 1755 (180 Acadians)
  - Acadians sent to Lower Marlboro,  
Upper Marlboro & Port Tobacco
  
- \* Sloop *Elizabeth* (93-ton; Capt. Nathaniel Millbury)
  - Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755 (242 Acadians)
  - Arrived Annapolis - 20 Nov 1755 (186 Acadians est.)  
(242 Acadians max.)
  - Acadians sent to Princess Anne & Snow Hill
  
- \* Ship *HMS Nightengale* (Capt. Dudley Diggs)
  - Ship of War & Escort Vessel
  - Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755 (0 Acadians)
  - Separated by storm and landed at New York

*Total Acadians That Arrived in Maryland*

*(720 Acadians min.)*

*(776 Acadians max.)*

*Several authors have indicated 913 Acadians arrived in MD. This is the number of Acadians that departed Acadia for Maryland on the four vessels that eventually arrived at Annapolis, MD.*

**Notes**

- \* The *Elizabeth, Leopard, Ranger* and *Dolphin* entered the Bay of Fundy on 27 October 1755. They left their anchorages at Pointe des Boudro (Grand-Pré) and the junction of Avon and St. Croix Rivers (Pisiquid) a few days earlier.
- \*\* The Schooner *Leopard* was also called the *Leonard* and the *Leynard*.
- \*\*\* After encountering a furious gale in the Atlantic the *Ranger* and *Dolphin* temporarily anchored in Boston harbor on 5 Nov 1755 for safe shelter. Here inspectors boarded the transports. The number of Acadians onboard the *Ranger* was 205 and the number of Acadians on the *Dolphin* was 227. Both vessels were listed as 90-ton ships. Massachusetts authorities removed 25 Acadians from the *Ranger* to bring its total to 180 Acadians (2 Acadians per ton) and 47 Acadians from the *Dolphin* bringing its total to 180 Acadians (2 Acadians per ton). They replenished the food supplies, provided fresh water and allowed the vessels to proceed to their port of destination at Annapolis after several days in Boston harbor. The two transports apparently reached Annapolis with no further loss of life.

**DISTRIBUTION OF ACADIANS TO MARYLAND TOWNS**

**Original Distribution of Acadians in 1756**

**Anne Arundel County**

Annapolis (from the Schooner *Leopard*)

**Baltimore County**

Baltimore (from the Schooner *Leopard*)

**Calvert County**

Lower Marlboro (from the Sloop *Dolphin*)

**Charles County**

Port Tobacco (from the Sloop *Dolphin*)

**Prince George's County**

Upper Marlboro (from the Sloop *Dolphin*)

**Somerset County**

Princess Anne (from the Sloop *Elizabeth*)

**Talbot County**

Oxford (from the Sloop *Ranger*)

**Worcester County**

Snow Hill (from the Sloop *Elizabeth*)

**Additional Towns Having Acadians in Later Years**

**Cecil County**

Fredericktown

Elkton

**Kent County**

Newtown (Chestertown)

Georgetown

**DISTRIBUTION OF ACADIANS IN MARYLAND IN 1763**

• <i>Baltimore</i>	(76 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Annapolis</i>	(78 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Upper Marlboro</i>	(58 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Lower Marlboro</i>	(27 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Port Tobacco</i>	(157 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Elkton (Frenchtown)</i>	-----*
• <i>Fredericktown &amp; Georgetown</i>	(66 Acadians in 1763 at these two towns)
• <i>Newtown (Chestertown)</i>	(53 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Oxford</i>	(182 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Princess Anne</i>	(33 Acadians in 1763)
• <i>Snow Hill</i>	(68 Acadians in 1763)
 <b>Total</b>	 (798 Acadians in 1763)

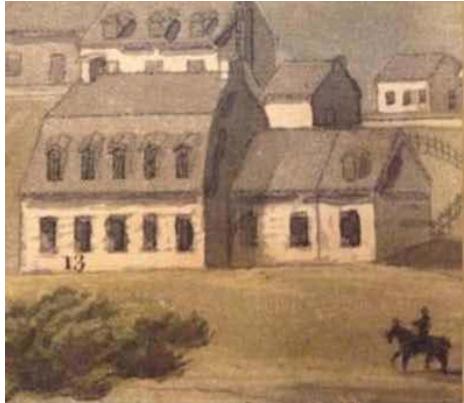
\* 30-50 Acadians were at Elkton (Frenchtown) sometime between 1756 and 1762

**MIGRATION OF ACADIANS FROM MARYLAND TO LOUISIANA**

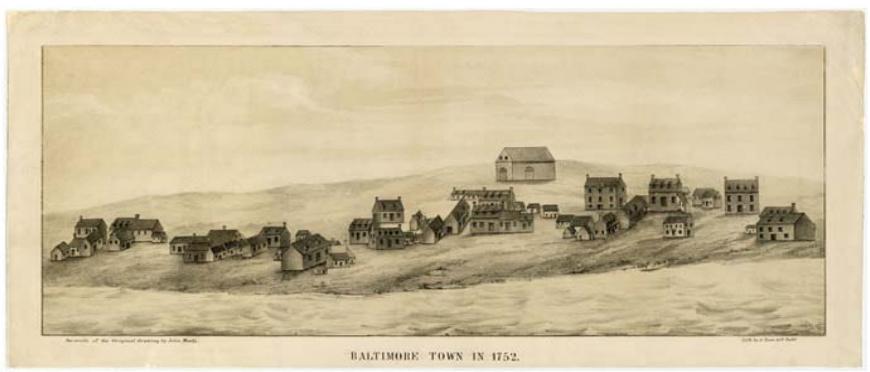
- **1<sup>st</sup> Migration**

- Left MD on chartered English ship
- Acadians (224) from Snow Hill, Princess Anne & Oxford
- Arrived New Orleans, LA on 29 Sep 1766
- Settled along Mississippi River at 1<sup>st</sup> Acadian Coast (St. James, Ascension, Cabannocé)
- 
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Migration**
  - Left Baltimore, MD on "Virgin" in Apr 1767
  - Acadians (210) from Baltimore, Georgetown, Upper Marlboro, Fredericktown & a few from Newtown, Oxford & Port Tobacco
  - Arrived at Balise, LA on 12 Jul 1767 & New Orleans on 27 Jul 1767
  - Settled along Mississippi River at 2<sup>nd</sup> Acadian Coast (St. Gabriel)
  -
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Migration**
  - Left North Potomac (Port Tobacco), MD on "Jane" or "Ginea" on 17 Dec 1767
  - Acadians (149) from Port Tobacco & Upper Marlboro
  - Arrived at New Orleans, LA on 4 Feb 1768
  - Settled on Mississippi River at Fort San Luis de Natchez
- **4<sup>th</sup> Migration**
  - Left MD on "Britannia" on 5 Jan 1769
  - Ship went off-course and landed at Espiritu Santo Bay, TX
  - Eventually new settlers released by Spanish and they hiked to Natchitoches, LA arriving on 24 Oct 1769. The Acadians (32) settled at St. Gabriel in 1770 and then eventually settled near Opelousas & St. Martinville

**ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES - MARYLAND**  
**PHOTOS**



Kaminsky's Inn 1752



Reproduction of the original drawing by John Rossi.

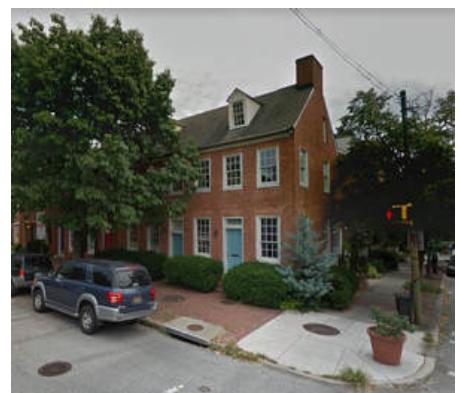
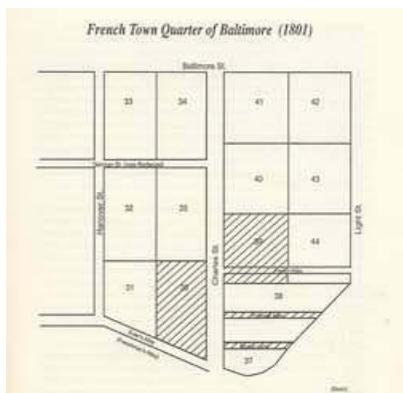
BALTIMORE: TOWN IN 1752.

COPY OF ORIGINAL CHART BY THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. NO REPRODUCTION OR USE WITHOUT PERMISSION.

Above: Baltimore Town in 1752

Below/Center: St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Below/Right: Peter Gold Building - 801 S. Charles St., Baltimore, MD



Top left: French Town map   Below: Painting of St. Peter's Catholic Church



An 1801 image of the rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church (on the left) and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church (on the right). St. Peter's, built in 1770, was the first Catholic Church in Baltimore and stood on the site until 1841.

**ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES - MARYLAND PHOTOS**



SW View-Philpot's Landing Site (just South of South Caroline Street at Thames Street, Baltimore, MD)



White Marsh Church Ruins



Red Neck Manor Chapel (1650's)



Above: Charles Carroll House



Above: St. Thomas Manor



Above: Historical Acadian Marker



Below: St. Joseph Cemetery at Emmitsburg

Below: Mother Rose Landry White Marker



Below: Mother Seton House



## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

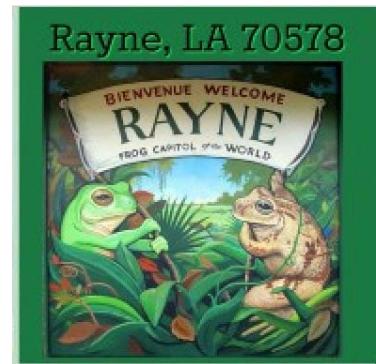
**GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION**  
**SATURDAY, 8 OCTOBER 2022 (9 am – 4 pm)**  
**RAYNE CIVIC CENTER (RAYNE, LA)**  
**&**  
**GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2022**

*"The Grand Réveil 2021 has been postponed from October 2021 to October 2022 due to the Covid-19 concerns and its impact on travelers from the U.S. and Canada"*

### **GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION WITH BREAUX'S & HÉBERT'S**

On Saturday, 8 October 2022 we will have a joint Guédry & Petitpas Reunion with the Breaux and Hébert families in the Ballroom of the Rayne Civic Center in Rayne, Louisiana.

The Rayne Civic Center is at 210 Frog Festival Drive. This is just south of Interstate 10 (I-10) at I-10 Exit 87 - approximately 13 miles west of Lafayette, LA. After exiting I-10 at Exit 87, head south (going under the I-10 bridge if coming from Lafayette) on LA Highway 35 for approximately 0.2 miles. Turn right (west) onto Oak Street. At the second intersection on Oak Street, turn right (north) onto Gossen Memorial Drive. At the first intersection on Gossen Memorial Drive, turn left onto Frog Festival Drive and drive to the Civic Center.



Rayne is known as the Frog Capital of the World. Watch for all the frogs painted throughout the town and also the statues of frogs everywhere. You may even want to taste a fried frog leg or two while visiting the town.



As we have done locally during the past several years, the Breaux, Hébert and Guédry/Petitpas families are hosting a combined reunion. So you will get to meet many of your cousins from the Breaux and Hébert families as well as the Guédry and Petitpas. All Acadians are related and I am sure you will find that to be true at the Reunion. Also, by combining our reunions, we reduce your choices as to which reunion you will attend on a given day. In Louisiana (and I am sure it is true elsewhere) almost every Guédry has both Hébert and Breaux direct ancestors as well as cousins.

We will have a very lightly structured Reunion with most of the day devoted to meeting cousins and visiting with them. We will have two presentations during the Reunion and will have some displays for everyone to view. Folks are encouraged to bring family photos, genealogies and other items of family interest to share. Lunch will be served. I am working with an outstanding chef to prepare a big jambalaya and a pot of black-eyed peas. We will also have salad, desserts, breads and drinks. And it is all **FREE** to the attendees.

## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

Let's fill the Ballroom – Invite your family, cousins and friends interested in Acadian heritage to join you. They will soon find that they have relatives and cousins there also.

We are still in the planning stages and have some details to determine yet. One of these is whether to have Cajun music during part of the Reunion as we have done at our past reunions.

Rayne, LA is in Acadia Parish and is a small community of about 8500 folks. It is a stronghold of Acadians and of Guédry's. (Sorry, Petitpas', but y'all are not well-represented in Louisiana; seems like the Petitpas family stayed up north. But come to Louisiana and meet all of your Cajun cousins.) There is lodging in Rayne and several nice restaurants.

Lafayette, LA, just 13 miles east of Rayne, has a population of about 130,000. There are numerous motels, hotels, RV parks and restaurants in Lafayette. And, despite rumors that Louisiana is a foreign country adjacent to the United States, you do not need a passport to visit Louisiana – unless you are Canadian (then we are a foreign country).

The major airport in the area is in New Orleans that is about 125 miles from Lafayette, LA via I-10. Baton Rouge has a medium-sized airport and is about 65 miles from Lafayette via I-10. Lake Charles and Lafayette have small, regional airports. Lake Charles is about 80 miles from Lafayette via I-10.

There are many Acadian/Cajun sites to see and visit in the Lafayette area. Here are a few:

### Lafayette

**Acadian Village** (a reconstructed Acadian village using old, historic Acadian homes rescued from throughout south Louisiana). Each home is a themed-museum with old Acadian handicrafts and other items (small fee)

**Vermilionville** (another reconstructed Acadian village similar to Acadian village with artisans demonstrating Acadian crafts and music. (small fee)

**Acadian Cultural Center at Jean Lafitte National Historic Park** – movie and museum devoted to the history of the Acadian people that settled the Attakapas area (near Lafayette). It is very close to Vermilionville. (free)

**St. Jean the Evangelist Catholic Cathedral, St. John Catholic Cemetery & St. John Cathedral Oak** – Built in 1916, the Cathedral is the 3<sup>rd</sup> Catholic Church at this site and well worth a short visit. Laying rest in the Cemetery behind the Cathedral are many of the areas earliest Acadian families including at least two who were original deportees from Acadia (Jean Mouton and Jean-Baptiste Broussard). Also, here is Jefferson Caffery (recognized as one of America's greatest foreign ambassadors), Oran 'Doc' Guidry (one of the premier Cajun fiddlers) and General Alfred Mouton of Civil War fame (just to name a few notables). The St. John Cathedral Oak is Second Vice-President and a founding member of the Live Oak Society. Truly massive in size, it welcomed the first Acadians when they set foot on the soil in this area. At almost 500 years old, its circumference is over 28 feet. (free)

### St. Martinville

**Acadian Memorial & Museum** – Memorial to all the Acadians that settled in Louisiana between 1764 and 1788. See the Wall of Names, the renowned Dafford mural of the Arrival of the Acadians to the Attakapas, the beautiful Bayou Teche and Acadian Museum with artifacts and other interesting items. (very small fee)

## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

**Evangeline Oak** – the mythical live oak where Evangeline met her long-lost fiancé in Louisiana. (free)

**Old Castillo Hotel on the banks of Bayou Teche** – Built around 1827, today it is a bed-and-breakfast. Over the years it has seen several uses from an early Inn along the bayou, a Catholic school, a Convent and a bed-and-breakfast.

**Longfellow-Evangeline State Park** – Situated along Bayou Teche, this is the oldest state park in Louisiana. Reconstructed examples of early Acadian houses, a small, but excellent museum and the Maison Olivier (a typical bayou plantation home with outbuildings). (very small fee)

**St. Martin Parish Courthouse** – Built in 1859, this building houses the original records of the early Acadians to settle in the Attakapas Country and it has the original brand records documenting the early cattle industry in Louisiana.

**St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church (Mother Church of the Acadians)** – Located on the historic town square with beautiful wood presbytere and old boys school on same grounds. Third church on this site. Walk inside and see the unique interior. At rear of church visit the memorial to the St. Martin Parish men that fought in the American Revolution, the statue of Evangeline and the small replica graveyard using actual tombstones from the original St. Martin Cemetery. (Note: The small broken tombstone of Pierre Broussard is significant. He was an original Acadian deportee who died in St. Martin Parish and is buried on the town square.)

### Scott

**Billy's Boudin & Cracklins** (just off I-10 at Scott, LA) – A must for real Cajun treats. Get the original boudin and some cracklins. There may be a long line, but it moves quickly since everything is prepared and there are five very active cashiers. Remember – lines mean the food is good!

**Beau Cajun Gallery** – Visit Floyd Sonnier's art gallery. Floyd Sonnier was an internationally-recognized Cajun artist using the pen and ink technique. His work depicts the life of the early Acadians in Louisiana. Floyd's widow Verna operates the gallery and, yes, you can purchase his works and take home a wonderful reminder of the Acadians of south Louisiana. (free)

### Breaux Bridge

**St. Bernard Catholic Church** – Beautiful old church next to historic cemetery. Parish was originally part of St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church Parish.

**Breaux Bridge** is the Crawfish Capital of the World and has a major festival every two years in May.

**Breaux Bridge** was founded and named for Pierre Firmin Breaux. See historic marker in town. His granddaughter-in-law Scholastique Picou Breaux, widow of Agricole Breaux, laid out the town in 1829. See the statue and plaque dedicated to her in the Veterans Park.

**Veterans Park** – Beautiful square dedicated to all veterans from the Breaux Bridge area who served their country. See the statues and bricks honoring them.

**Breaux Bridge** has several excellent restaurants including Pont Breaux's Cajun Restaurant (formerly Mulate's), Buck and Johnny's (go on Saturday morning for a Cajun breakfast and live Zydeco music), Café Sydnie Mae (great food) and Tante Marie.

## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

### Eunice

Cajun Music Hall of Fame & Museum – a small museum dedicated to honoring the best of Cajun musiciana (Free)

Liberty Theater – Every Saturday evening there is a live performance of Cajun music by an outstanding band – in the Grand Ole Opry style. (small fee)

Prairie Acadian Cultural Center (Jean Lafitte National Historic Park) – Excellent displays and film on the prairie Acadians who settled west of the Atchafalaya Swamp.

### Opelousas

Le Vieux Village – Park-like area housing the Jim Bowie Museum, the Orphan Train Museum, historic Venus Home, Zydeco Music Festival Archives

St. Landry Catholic Church & Cemetery – Magnificent old church and historic cemetery

St. Landry Parish Courthouse – Contains records from the earliest days of the Acadian arrival in St. Landry Parish in the 1760s

We will provide sites to visit on the east side of the Atchafalaya Basin in the Summer 2020 “Generations”.

### **GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2022**

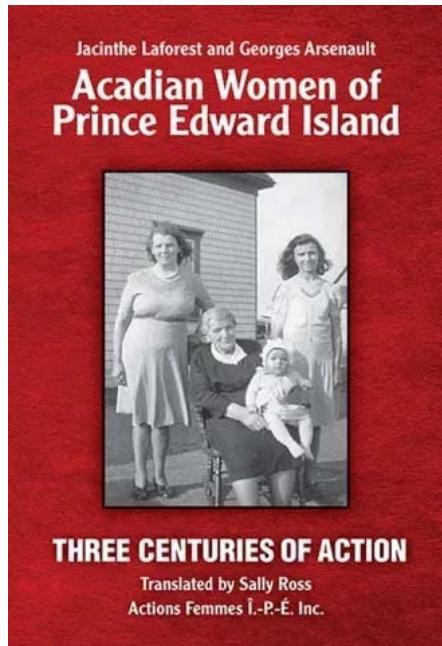
With the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019 and the Guédry et Petitpas Reunion in Summerside, PEI behind us, we are now moving swiftly ahead for our next major Acadian event – the Grand Réveil Acadien 2022 (Great Acadian Awakening) in south Louisiana.

The Grand Réveil Acadien (GRA) occurs every five years between the Congrès Mondial Acadien (CMA) events. Unlike the CMA which occurs in mid-August usually in the north, the GRA occurs in early October in south Louisiana when temperatures are mild. We will have GRA 2022 from 1-9 October 2022 with activities centered in Lafayette, Louisiana; however, there will be events throughout south Louisiana. And, yes, family reunions will headline the GRA 2022. Although plans are still being formulated and finalized, you can see the activities planned thus far at this website: <https://www.louisianeacadie.com>

Plans are not finalized for the Grand Réveil Acadien 2022; however, it will be similar to previous GRA events with opening day ceremonies, family reunions and various events in towns within the Acadiana region of Louisiana. The center point of the GRA 2022 will be in the Lafayette, LA area. Festivals Acadiens et Créoles will be at Girard Park in Lafayette, LA on 7-9 October 2022. As plans for these events develop, we will let you know in “Generations”, on our Facebook page and by email.

So begin making your plans to attend the GRA 2022 and our Guédry et Petitpas Reunion now. Lodging should not be a problem as Lafayette is a large metropolitan area with numerous hotels, motels and RV parks. The surrounding towns also have lodging available. ***See everyone in October in south Louisiana!!!!***

## BOOK NOOK

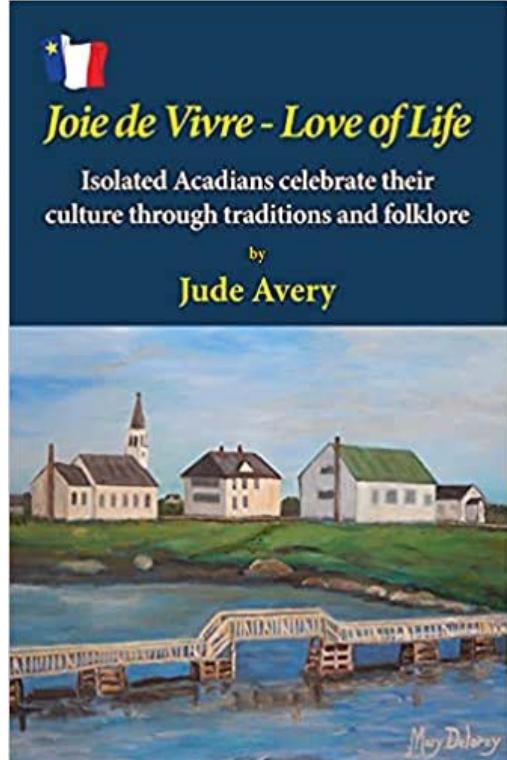


***Acadian Women of Prince Edward Island***  
***Three Centuries of Action***  
**Jacinthe Laforest and Georges Arsenault**

From the time of their arrival on Isle Saint-Jean in the early 1700s, Acadian women played a major role in the survival of the colony. Over the generations, they have been active in the home and in the community. They have nursed, taught, worked, sung, prayed, and served. Integrated into a well-documented text with numerous photographs, their testimonies provide a history of the Acadians of Prince Edward Island. This book relates how that history was lived by Acadian women and influenced by their action and determination.

***Joie de Vivre - Love of Life***  
**Isolated Acadians celebrate their culture through traditions and folklore**  
*by Jude Avery*

This book was written in an attempt to share with readers what life was like in a small, isolated Acadian community before the age of technology, where amusement had to be created, not simply “plugged into”. It demonstrates how traditions, culture, creativity, environment and a “joie de vivre” blended to create a way of life that was healthy, enjoyable and memorable, even during more difficult economic times. It was this notion of enjoyment and pure fun that compelled visitors to return as often as they could to engage and experience this vibrant quality of rural life. Seasonal activities and a work ethic contributed to a lifestyle that was envied by many and became etched in the collective and individual memories of its people. From making hay, to lake fishing, swimming in le pchit bassin, or participating in la mi-carême, the experiences of the isolated Acadian community at Tor Bay, Nova Scotia will fascinate the reader and recall the old days. New World Publishing or contact Jude Avery at [judeavery902@gmail.com](mailto:judeavery902@gmail.com)



## BON APPETIT

**DATE NUT BREAD**  
*from Bernie & Barbara Geddry  
 Arizona, USA*



Grease and flour loaf pan (I use miniature loaf pans)

12 ounces chopped dates, blanched in 1 cup of boiling water with 1 tsp. baking soda, set aside.

*Cream:*

1/8 - lb. butter, 1 cup sugar, add 2 eggs, beat well

*Add:*

2 cups flour

1 tsp baking powder

1 tsp vanilla

Add dates and 1-2 cups whole walnuts

Mix well

Bake at 350°F for 1 hour. Cool thoroughly

Makes 16 brioches

5 cups all-purpose flour  
 1/2 cup granulated sugar  
 3 tsp. quick-rise yeast  
 1 tsp. cinnamon  
 1 tsp. nutmeg  
 1 cup butter  
 1 cup pumpkin purée  
 2 eggs, lightly beaten  
 Glaze: 1 egg, beaten

Set aside 1 cup of the flour. Mix the remaining flour with the other dry ingredients, including yeast. Heat butter and pumpkin until very warm. Stir into dry mix. Add eggs. Mix in enough reserved flour for desired consistency, until dough is no longer sticky. Cover for 10 minutes.

Roll dough out onto floured surface to 1/4 - inch thickness. Cut long triangles using a pizza cutter and roll into "croissant" shapes (divide the dough in 2 and work on one at a time if space is limited). Place on cookie sheet and let rise for 45-60 minutes. Brush with glaze. Bake at 400°F for 20-25 minutes.

**PUMPKIN BRIOCHE (BREE-osh) or (bree-AHSH)**  
*From Nathalie Geddry  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia*



It's time to bring in some new flavor to our Bon Appetit page. If you have a favorite family recipe that you'd like to share, we would love to feature it in one of our future issues. Submit your recipe to Marty Guidry at [guidrymartin@gmail.com](mailto:guidrymartin@gmail.com)

## IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

### Gaidry's One Of Oldest Men's Shops In Entire Area

Founded in 1921, Gaidry's Men's Wear has the distinction of being the oldest men's shop in Lafayette, and one of the oldest in Southwest Louisiana.

The firm was organized by A. A. Gaidry under the firm name of "Gaidry company, Inc." Later, Gaidry became sole owner and remained as such until he sold out to F. C. Bernard and Paul J. Blanchet in January of this year, at which time Gaidry retired.

Bernard was a member of the firm at the time of its founding, when it occupied the present location of Western Auto at 531 Jefferson street. In 1932 the store moved across the street to its present location.

During the 28 years of its existence, the company has seen the ups-and-downs of wars, inflations and depressions. During this period, the owners followed an unwavering policy of offering to its customers only nationally known brand names. Adhering strictly to this policy, laid down by its founder and former owner, Bernard and Blanchet look forward to the same steady growth and improvement which has characterized the progress in Southwest Louisiana for the past several years.

Through the years, Southwest Louisiana has been definitely style-and-quality conscious, in the experience of these men's clothing experts who have watched Lafayette grow "from a sleepy little town to a thriving city," in their own words.

*Below: Corpus Christi Caller-Times - 27 Jan 1961  
Corpus Christi, TX*

### Mrs. Guidry Has 91st Birthday

PORT LAVACA (Sp) — Members of her family honored Mrs. D. E. Guidry with a coffee in her home Saturday afternoon in celebration of her 91st birthday.

Mrs. Guidry, a resident of Port

*Left: The Daily Advertiser  
30 Dec 1949  
Lafayette, LA*

*Below: The Gazette  
14 May 2000  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada*

#### BRIEFS

### Gentleman robber tipped off police

Police are looking for a "gentleman" robber they say called to ask them to free a woman he'd left tied to her bed in Saint-Nicolas, south of Quebec City.

The man, in his 20s, called about 10:45 p.m. Friday after robbing the woman's home less than half an hour earlier, Lt. Ramsay Jeddry of the Chaudière Etchemin police said yesterday.

"This sort of thing never happens," Jeddry said, adding that the man made off with money, jewelry and a portable computer.

"The robber admitted he'd just robbed the woman and tied her up, and he even gave us her exact address. The victim even said he agreed to tie her loosely, so it wouldn't take long for her to get free."

The woman, in her 40s, was unharmed, Jeddry said. "We're still looking for the guy, but I think it would be safe to say he's a gentleman."

### Nicholson Woman Killed; Pinned by Overturned Truck

Emma Jeddry, 28, Nicholson RD, was killed yesterday morning near West Nicholson when a truck in which she was riding overturned, pinning her beneath the body of the vehicle. Bryce Sheldon, Wyoming County Coroner, said she died of a broken neck.

According to Tunkhannock State Police, Miss Jeddry, a waitress at Altmont Hotel, Nicholson, was riding in a truck operated by John Ulan, Upper Darby, who told police he became confused at an intersection of Route 92 and that the truck went out of control and veered into a field. Miss Jeddry was thrown from the cab.

Ulan, who had been working at the Lenox Substation, Northern Penn Power Company, was arrested by State Police on a charge of involuntary manslaughter. He was committed to Wyoming County Jail yesterday afternoon in default of \$1,000 bail when arraigned before Justice of the Peace Francis Allen, Tunkhannock.

Miss Jeddry, a native of Cape St. Mary, Canada, had resided at Nicholson RD almost five years.

Surviving are: three sisters, Mrs Jerome Doucet, Mrs. Albany Deveau, both of Cape St. Mary, and Mrs. Alex Mesky, Nicholson; four brothers, Edward, Albert, William and Nicholas, her twin, all of Cape St. Mary.

Arrangements, George G. Renville, Nicholson.

*The Tribune  
17 Apr 1946  
Scranton, PA*

Lavaca since Oct. 5, 1899, is a native of Jackson County. The former Ethel Labouve, she was born near the site of old Texana, which ranked as one of the greater ports in Texas in the early 1800s.

Members of the Guidry and La- bouve families have been prominent residents of this area for the past 100 years.

## IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

Noah P. Guedry - "Grandpa Guedry" - *Daily World, Opelousas, LA* - 03 Aug 1962



THE CHILDREN are fascinated with a crawfish "mudhouse" found while exploring with Grandpa Guedry. Bryan "Philogene" decides to drop a clod

of dirt down the crawfish hole to see what will happen. — (Staff Photo)



"GRANDPA" Guedry reads a story book to grandchildren Mike, Bryan and "Sister" Dario. Bryan, the youngest, is called "Philogene" by the family because of his resemblance to grandpa, whose second name is Philogene. — (Staff Photo)



**BIG CATCH FOR FORMER LEXINGTONIANS**—Three former and one vacationing Lexingtonian are among this proud group displaying a day's catch of deep-sea fish taken recently while fishing out of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Left to right, they are C. W. Gaidry, Mrs. Gaidry, Doug Gaidry, Capt. Vic Bullock, Sara Proctor, Mrs. Jack Shaw and Jack Shaw. The Gaidry's recently moved to Florida from Lexington and Miss Proctor of Lexington and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw of Atlanta are their house guests. C. W. Gaidry caught the larger sailfish, Shaw the smaller and Doug Gaidry the blue dolphin.

### Gaidry Motors Now Located At 255-263 East Main St.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF GAIDRY MOTORS, OPPOSITE BUS STATION

Left: Lexington Herald-Leader  
18 Jul 1954, Lexington, KY

Above: Lexington Herald-Leader  
19 Mar 1945, Lexington, KY

## Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur

### What's in a name?

**Guédry** is the family to which you belong if your name is spelled Guédry, Guedry, Guidry, Gaidry, Guildry, Geddry, Jeddry, Labine, LaBine, LaBean or any of several dozen variations. The original name of our family is believed to have been Guédry. We are all descendants of Claude Guédry & Marguerite Petitpas.

Here are some common and uncommon variant spellings of the name.

Guédry	Guiddry	Geddrie	Jeddrie	Labeen
Guedry	Guiddery	Geddry	Jeddry	Labene
Guedrie	Guiedri	Gedree	Jederie	Labine
Guedris	Guiedyry	Gedrie	Jedrey	LaBine
Guidry	Guildry	Gedry	Jedrie	LaBean
Gudiry	Guildrie	Gettry	Jedry	LaBeau
Guidery	Guityr	Gidrie		Labeau
Guidrey	Gaidry	Gidry	Lledre	
Guidrie	Gaidrie	Grivois	Yedri	

Our **Petitpas** cousins likewise have several variations of their name including Petitpas, Pettipas, Petipas, Petitpa, Petit Pas and Pitts.

## DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10.00 for a family in 2021.

Please take a moment, complete the Membership Application, enclose a check and send it to the address on the application. It will help all of us do so much for the family. And, if you would like to join at one of the Benefactor Levels, it would allow us do even more.



Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur is now on Facebook. Join us there and connect with other family members from all over the U.S., Canada and beyond. Feel free to post queries, photos, links, events or other items of interest to the family. Just search for 'Les Guédry d'Asteur' on Facebook to find our page.

## *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur*

To share your ideas for the Newsletter contact:

Marty Guidry  
6139 North Shore Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70817  
225-571-9726  
guidrymartin@gmail.com

The Guédry-Petitpas Family Newsletter '**GENERATIONS**' serves as a focal point for family members to share and learn about us.

'**GENERATIONS**' newsletter is now in its 18th year. We hope to provide our readers with an interesting, informative and entertaining newsletter. Your input is always welcome and we look forward to another year of sharing family history and news with you.

Allie Guidry  
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry  
guidrymartin@gmail.com



## *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur Officers and Committees*

### OFFICERS:

President - Martin Guidry (LA)  
Vice-President - Elaine Clement (LA)  
Secretary - Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)  
Treasurer - Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)

### COMMITTEES:

Website - Rachel Killingsworth (VA)  
Martin Guidry (LA)

Genealogy - Daryl LaBine (FL/ON) - Chairperson  
Mark Labine (MN)  
Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)  
Martin Guidry (LA)

Finance - Cheryl Guidry Tyiska (MD) - Chairperson  
Paul Labine (IL)  
Marshall Woolner (OR)  
Gloria Parrent (TX)  
Chuck Guidry (LA)

Membership - Charlene Guidry Lacombe (LA) -  
Chairperson

Sales - Cindy Guidry Herdt (WA) - Chairperson  
Wayne Simoneaux (LA)  
Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)  
Jeff & Rachel Killingsworth (VA)

Publicity - Elaine Clement (LA) - Chairperson  
Margaret Jeddry (MA)  
Warren Guidry (TX)

Newsletter - Allie Guidry (VA) - Editor  
Martin Guidry (LA)

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

# **Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur**

## **Membership Application**

### **(Formulaire d'adhésion)**

Name (Nom)

Last (Nom de famille)	First (Prénom)	Middle (Deuxième prénom)
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Spouse (Épouse)

Maiden (Nom de jeune fille)	First (Prénom)	Middle (Deuxième prénom)
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Children (Enfants)

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Address (Adresse)

Street (Rue)
--------------

City (Ville)	State (État/Province)	Zip Code (Code postal)	(Pays)
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Telephone (Téléphone)

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Fax (Numéro de télécopieur)

---

E-mail Address (Courriel)

---

Hobbies or Special Talent  
(Passe-temps ou talent particulier)

Type of Membership (Type de cotisation):

Individual (Individuelle) \$ 6.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)  
 Family (Familiale) \$10.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

Benefactor Levels (Niveaux de bienfaiteur):

dit Jovial Level \$50.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)  
 dit Labine Level \$100.00 U. S. Dollars (Dollars américains)  
 dit Grivois Level \$500.00 U. S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

Please return form and payment to: Make check to: *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.*  
(Retournez le formulaire et le paiement à:) (Libellez le chèque à: *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.*)

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.  
Charlene Guidry Lacombe  
Membership Chair  
226 Bulldog Drive  
Iota, LA 70543