

GENERATIONS

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It's already Spring 2013 with just over a year before our next Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion. This Spring 2013 edition of "GENERATIONS" brings some updated information on our 16 August 2014 Reunion in Van Buren, Maine as well as several other articles that may interest you.

The Acadians in the Madawaska region of Maine and New Brunswick had a difficult, yet interesting journey over many years to reach their final homes. In "Acadians in Madawaska – Their Journey and Struggle" we briefly explore this journey and the many difficulties they faced and overcame – both on the journey and after they reached the lush valleys of the upper St. John River. They are the cousins that we'll be visiting in August 2014.

We conclude our five-part series on the Acadian Church Records in this edition. Although it is not bedtime reading, we hope the information provided may aid you in your genealogical and historical research on your family. This series identifies where you may find original and copies of church records on the Acadians as they journeyed throughout the world. It also provides an interesting history of where and how the Acadians received basic religious services (baptism, marriage, burial) before and after being deported.

As always, the Book Nook has a few very nice books providing insight into the lives and travels of our Acadian ancestors. Acadian Hard Times looks at the lives of the Acadians in Madawaska area during the early 1900s. The First Franco-Americans uses interviews to study the history and

culture of emerging Franco-American communities in New England just before WWII.

And don't skip Bon Appetit where you will find delicious recipes from our Guédry and Petitpas chefs. In this issue are Rappie Pie, a staple in Acadian Nova Scotia, and Zucchini Bread, a tasty addition to any meal.

Glance at the Photo Corner and see the huge family of Edval Sonnier, shared with us by a descendant of Hypolite O. Guidry and Corine Sonnier who are pictured here as well. A real treasure.

Many of you may remember reading the interesting accounts of Olympic Alpine skiing sent to us by André Labine of Fernie, British Columbia. André was one of the expert skiers selected to work the ski slopes during the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, British Columbia. We've received word that André has been selected to work the Alpine slopes during the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. Quite an honor for a member of our family. So be watching for André Labine repairing the slopes and ensuring the safety of skiers next February during the XXII Winter Olympics. This work is very demanding with long hours and strenuous skiing over a period of several weeks. We hope again to get first-person reports from the slopes of Sochi during the Olympics. Les félicitations, André, et la bonne chance!!!!

ACADIANS IN MADAWASKA - THEIR JOURNEY AND STRUGGLE

by Martin Guidry

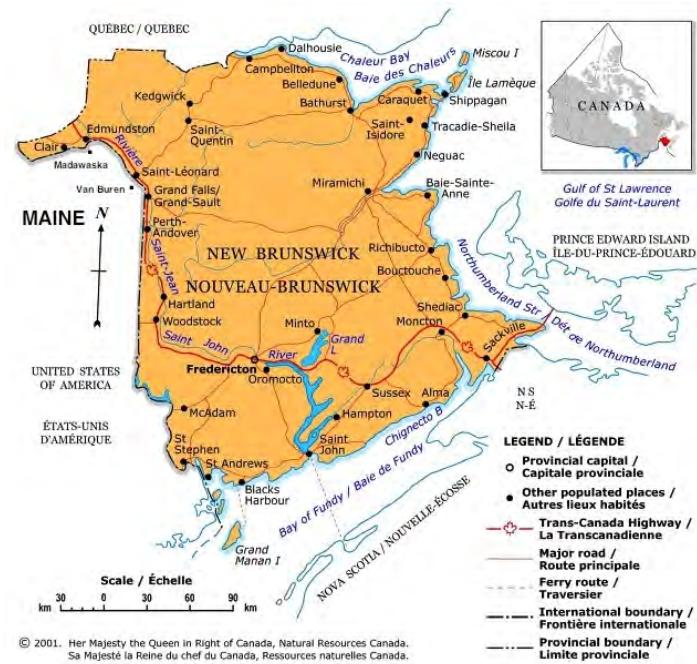
On 28 July 1755 British Governor Charles Lawrence signed a document forever changing the lives of thousands of Acadians. On this date he ordered that all Acadians be deported from Acadia. Many reasons have been suggested for the deportations including: the Acadians were French and Catholic, the Acadians would not sign an unqualified Oath of Allegiance to the King of England and the British wanted the Acadian farms for British settlers. Although each of these probably played a role in the decision to deport them, the more significant reason likely was that Britain and France had been fighting in Europe and North America for over a century and another war was looming. With some skirmishes occurring in the early 1750s, the Seven Years War (also known as the French and Indian War) began in earnest during 1756. Sensing war was inevitable, Lawrence feared that the Acadians may support the French during any fighting in Acadia.

Since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Acadia belonged to Britain yet most French Acadians chose to stay in Acadia. They only wanted to live in peace on their farms and not choose between the French or the British. In their minds they were Acadian – not French or British. Both the British and French, however, continually harassed and threatened the Acadians – trying to gain their allegiance and support. The British threatened the Acadians that they had to sign an unqualified Oath of Allegiance to the King of England or leave Acadia. The French had several priests, including Abbé Jean-Louis Le Loutre, threaten the Acadians by telling them that they must move to nearby French territory or the priests would have the local Mi'kmaq people attack them.

By 1749 some Acadians had taken the harassment of their priests seriously and began migrating to Île St-Jean (today Prince Edward Island), Île Royale (today Cape Breton) and southern New Brunswick. They joined a small number of their cousins who had settled in these areas many years before. On 13 August 1755 the first Acadians were deported from the Beaubassin area. For the next 8 years Acadians

continued to be deported to the Atlantic seaboard colonies of North America, to France and even to England. More Acadians began to flee – especially to the French territory of New Brunswick.

A number of years earlier a small group of Acadians had settled on the lower St. John River in New Brunswick near old Fort Latour. By 1701 fifty people lived in this area. In 1732 over eighty Acadians from fifteen families fled the British authorities in Acadia and resettled on the St. John River near today's Fredericton, New Brunswick. They called their village Sainte-Anne-des-Pays-Bas or Ste-Anne's Point. Their numbers continued to grow as other villages sprang up nearby. By 1755 over two thousand Acadians were at Grimrose, Jemseg, Nashwack, Ecoupage and Ste-Anne.



The British under Colonel Robert Monckton continually raided the lower St. John River, burning down Acadian villages and massacring settlers, but the Acadians clung to their new lands in the only significant Acadian settlements in New Brunswick. In 1759 Monckton's Rangers burnt the village of Ste-Anne to the ground. The surviving Acadians fled to nearby

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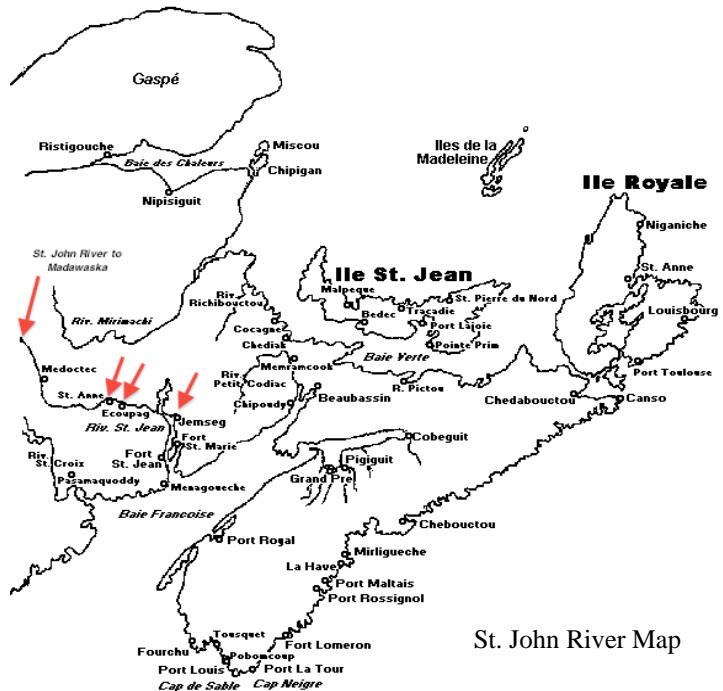
forests where they lived for the next eight years. The Acadians' resourcefulness, their strong friendship with the local Native Americans and the help of Charles des Champs de Boishébert, the local French military commander, contributed significantly to their survival. Living each day was a constant struggle.

In 1763 the French and Indian War ended and the Treaty of Paris was signed. The Acadians were now free to migrate to new places. Being very poor and having no means to pay for transportation, many Acadians languished for several more years petitioning colonial governments to pay for their transport to Québec, Acadia, Louisiana, Saint-Domingue or elsewhere. The Acadians hiding in the woods of New Brunswick returned to their old homes near Ste-Anne only to find them being occupied by English colonists. Even the town of Ste-Anne had acquired a new English name – Fredericton.

Resilient as always, the Acadians packed their meager belongings and moved further up the St. John River – to Ecoupag, French Village and Kennebecass. Here they settled, cleared land again and hoped to have land grants approved by the British government. Government officials in Québec and New Brunswick promised to protect the Acadians and their new lands.

A few of the Acadians who had been coureurs des bois (i.e., trappers, traders, woodsmen) became “express carriers”. Traveling overland and by water, they kept the lines of communication open between Halifax and Québec. Thus they came to know the upper St. John River and its fertile valleys well.

With the end of the American Revolution in 1783 many English loyalists living in the American colonies fled to British Canada for safety and protection. They were harassed by the victorious Americans and did not feel safe in the Colonies. Some came to New Brunswick between 1782 and 1785 and settled the same lands on which Acadians had lived for twenty years.



St. John River Map

Even though they had just been pushed from their homes in the Colonies, they were not sympathetic to the Acadians who had undergone an even worse experience. Without delay the English loyalists became hostile toward their Acadian neighbors – burning fences of the Acadians, stealing animals, destroying crops and opening Acadian cellars during the worst frosts of winter to freeze stored vegetables. They even evicted the Acadians from their own lands. To the English colonists, the Acadians were French squatters even though the Acadians had settled these farms two decades earlier. The belligerent attitude of the new English settlers upset Canadian authorities as they wrestled with solving this problem.

Governor Parr of Nova Scotia tried to help the Acadians, but he did not want to displease the Loyalists. Finally, in consultation with Governor Haldimand of Québec, Governor Parr decided to resettle the Acadians in the upper St. John Valley. Here they could protect the postal routes and safeguard travelers. He confiscated the Acadians' farms and gave them to the Loyalists.

Thus began the Second Deportation for these Acadians.

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Fortunately, several of the Acadians as Louis Mercure and Simon Joseph Daigle were “express carriers” and knew the upper St. John River valley. They organized twenty-four of the Acadian families being deported to petition the British government for permission to sell their current lands for the promise of two hundred acres per family in the upper St. John River valley. Once more packing their belongings, these families headed upstream, past the Grand Falls where the British could not follow in a ship to the Madawaska Territory. Within a year over half of the Acadians in the lower St. John River area would follow them. Others would resettle at Memramcook, Miramichi, Caraquet, Tracadie and Pisiquid.

The first Acadians reached the upper St. John River in June 1785 and immediately erected a large wooden cross under the leadership of Joseph Daigle at their landing site (today’s St. David, Maine). This was the first Acadian Cross of the Madawaska region. Finally, after thirty years of hardship, wandering and fleeing the British, these Acadians had a permanent home. In five years the British would grant the land claims for each of the Acadian families.



Their struggle to survive, however, was far from over. The Madawaska was not a paradise - being far from any other settlements that could supply goods and having extremely harsh winters. And then there was the new American government and the old Canadian government squabbling over land and the valuable pine forests.

As demonstrated time and again, just because the Acadians had little formal education did not mean that they were simply farmers with no other skills. In Acadia they recovered the salt-marshes using aboiteaux. They were masterminds in the illegal trade industry in Acadia. The Acadians were innovative and very skilled craftsmen. Because of their isolation in Madawaska, they found it almost impossible to obtain trade goods for farming and household needs – so they made their tools, their homes and their boats from wood, which was abundant in Madawaska. Their woodworking skills were second to none and their homes, furniture and boats were quite sturdy and very well constructed. Their clothes came from the land – the hides of deer, caribou and moose.

Immediately after erecting the Acadian Cross, the Acadians befriended the local Malecite natives – a needed gesture to ensure their protection and survival. During the summer they selected their lands and began clearing them. Most families settled to the south of the St. John River in Maine; however, four families chose to settle across the river in Canada. Other Acadians from the lower St. John River joined these pioneers in the summer of 1786.

Their first winter was difficult with heavy snow and little food, but they survived by pooling resources and helping each other. They hunted for food and scavenged herbs and plants from the forests. In the spring of 1786 they planted their first crops, potatoes and wheat, and their harvest in the fall was good except the wheat, which they had planted too late. It suffered due to the early September frost. The small colony progressed well over the next few years with excellent harvests and significant clearing of the land. Spring floods, however, threatened the original settlements;

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therefore, the Acadians abandoned the low lands and moved their homes and barns to higher ground.

That first summer in 1786 Father Adrien Leclerc of Isle-Verte briefly visited the nascent colony. Overjoyed, the colonists built a primitive bark chapel in anticipation of his returning – which he did in 1787. Periodic visits from area priests continued over the next several years with Madawaska being a mission church. In November 1792 the Madawaska territory became a canonical parish and St. Basil de Madawaska became the Mother Church of Madawaska with Father Paquet as pastor.

Also, in 1787 French-Canadian emigrants from the St. Lawrence joined the Acadians in Madawaska. Thus began the dual French culture of Madawaska that endures to this day – Acadian and French-Canadian.

Until 1784 the area of New Brunswick was governed by Nova Scotia as Sudbury County. In August 1784 the Colony of New Brunswick was partitioned from Nova Scotia with its own Governor Sir Thomas Carleton. Complicating governmental affairs, Québec also claimed Madawaska creating a dual jurisdiction between the New Brunswick and Québec provinces over the territory. Before the Acadians arrived,

Québec had exercised authority in the area granting fiefs and establishing posts to protect travelers. With the arrival of the Acadians and later French-Canadians New Brunswick began exercising authority on a continual basis. The heart of the conflict stemmed from the vaguely described boundaries of this unsettled region in the early treaties.

The Acadians and French-Canadians, caught as pawns in this dispute, lived in a continual flux – never sure of their future. They actively sought to remain as part of New Brunswick. As early as 1787, Québec and New Brunswick attempted to settle the boundary dispute without success. On the sidelines the new United States was watching the dispute and already coveting the vast pine forests throughout the region. The 1783 Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution did not clearly define the border between Maine and New Brunswick letting Maine attempt to acquire as much of the Madawaska region as it could. The intervention of Maine into the border conflict united Québec and New Brunswick against their interloper.

During this period of uncertainty the Madawaska colonists lived peaceful lives with occasional troublesome periods caused by the border conflicts. The Acadians and French Canadians lived near each other helping their neighbors and becoming one settlement. With intermarriage between the two groups the women of the families brought harmony to the settlement as they dominated the homelife.

There were, and still are to some extent, differences between the Acadians and French Canadians. The Acadians were more reserved, a bit gruffer and were easier to understand as to why they acted as they did.



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They typically were more negligent in business affairs, less thrifty and tended to rely on God's Providence in their lives. They preferred verbal agreements rather than formal documents; they helped each other with their individual talents and skills and they had no fences or locks on their property. The Acadians tended to be more wary and less out-going – waiting for their neighbor to come to them. They were pessimistic, always seeing issues in the most unfavorable light and, while not being dishonest, seldom answered questions in a simple, straightforward manner. Their word, however, was their contract and once given, was not broken.

The French Canadians were honest, but not as scrupulous about their given word. They had more education and seemed to have more initiative. Unlike the Acadians, they liked to lock everything. The French Canadians managed their work in a more orderly fashion and were more formal in their relations with the Acadians. They were a jovial people.

Because of their isolation, the Acadians and French Canadians alike relied on their word as their contract. It had the force of law. The greatest insult a man could receive was that he had "lost his word".

The early years in Madawaska offered many challenges to the new colonists – land had to be cleared, crops planted and harvested, floods overcome, harsh winters survived, all necessities of life made from the resources of the land. The Acadians and French Canadians were hardy people and initially thrived in the new region; however, the floods and early frosts of 1795 and 1796 almost entirely destroyed their crops. Compounding their problems, the winter of 1796-1797 was the worst they had experienced. To survive, they had to hunt and scrape for whatever herbs and plants they could find in the forests and surrounding lands. They slaughtered their milk cows and ate what little food from crops that they had before winter was over. Only by coming together as a community, sharing what each had and the heroic, charitable work of Tante Blanche, Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau (wife of Joseph Cyr), did the people survive.

Tante Blanche on snowshoes trudged from home to home, dragging her heavy load of clothes and bits of food that came from herself and the charity of others. Rich or poor did not matter – Tante Blanche visited all sharing her "treasure" and bringing hope to the desperate. She helped bury the dead and save the weak and infirm. The sight of Tante Blanche raised the morale of the discouraged. Eventually as the spring thaws came, life improved and the settlement survived. Since that terrible winter in 1797, the Madawaska people have venerated Tante Blanche. When she died in 1810, they buried her in the church at St-Basil – an unprecedented honor for an unselfish hero of her people.

As the boundary dispute between Maine and Canada heated up, the colonists became more involved. Because the vast interior of the Madawaska region had not been explored in 1783 when the Treaty of Paris was signed, the language for the border in this area was unclear. Over the ensuing years several commissions attempted to resolve the disputes – always unacceptable to one side or the other. In the interim in 1838 Canadian lumberjacks entered the disputed Aroostook region of Madawaska and began cutting timber. Maine responded by sending an agent to expel them. The lumberjacks seized the agent. Thus began the "Aroostook War". Militias were called out by Maine and New Brunswick. Colonists took sides - often depending on which side of the St. John River they resided.



Lac Baker Loggers

ACADIANS IN MADAWASKA - THEIR JOURNEY AND STRUGGLE

Finally, President Martin Van Buren sent General Winfield Scott to the “war zone” and in March 1839 he negotiated an agreement to avert any fighting.

Both sides agreed to let a boundary commission resolve the dispute. In 1842 the Webster-Ashburton Treaty ended the boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick and established the boundary we have today – a border that runs through the middle of the St. John River to the confluence of the St. Francis River and then up the St. Francis. This effectively split the Madawaska Acadian community into two – one community separated by an international border. The only trace of the bloodless “Aroostook War” that remains today is the Block House at Fort Kent.

Today the Acadian community of Madawaska thrives on both sides of the border. Bilingual with over 83% speaking French at home, the Madawaska people have maintained their culture it each summer at the Madawaska Acadian Festival.

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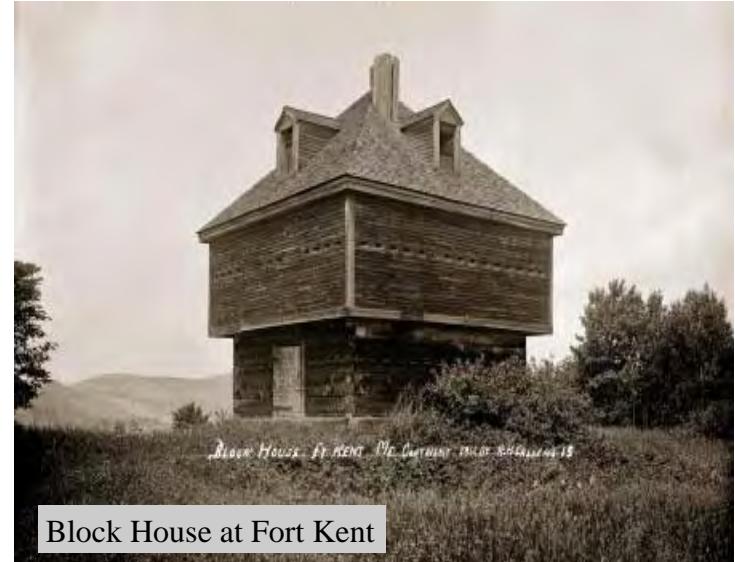
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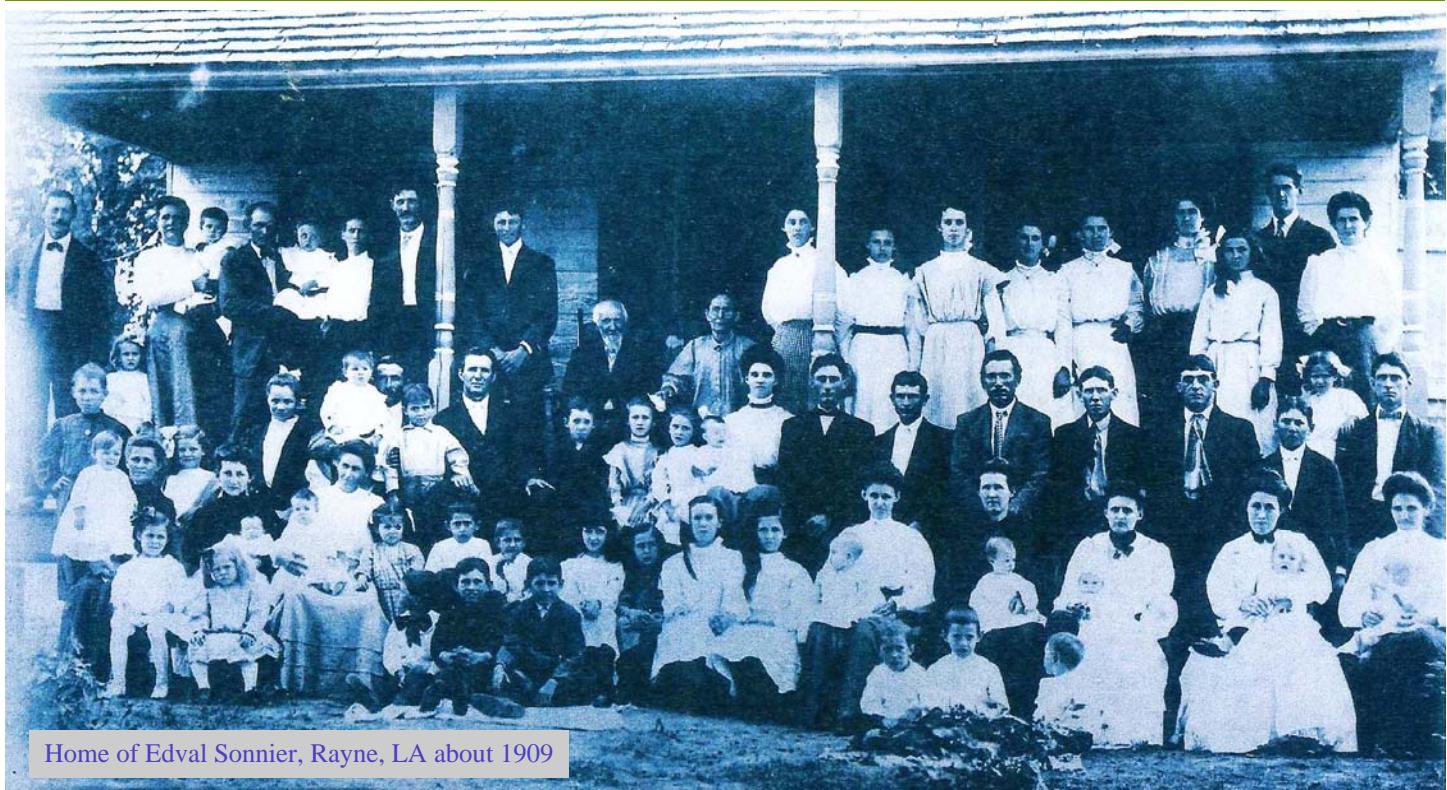
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Block House at Fort Kent

FAMILY PHOTO CORNER-Hypolite Onizaphore Guidry & Corrine Sonnier Guidry



Top Row on Porch (Left to Right)

Hypolite Onizaphore Guidry & wife Corrine Sonnier Guidry holding Calice Guidry; Robert Menard & wife Celestine (Aunt Sissy) Sonnier Menard holding their grandchild Curley Owen; Alexandre Sonnier and his son Tobin Sonnier on either side of post; sitting Edval Sonnier (Pépère Val) and his wife Celestine Cormier Sonnier (Mémère); Doris Guidry LeBlanc, Eunice Guidry Stelly, Clothilde Boudreux, Anias Guidry Chiasson, Alice Boudreux, Emilia Boudreux, Doris Trahan, Joseph Sonnier and mother Josette

2nd Row (Left to Right)

Leon Sonnier (hand on waist), Edith Guidry Touchette (against mother's dress), Angelle Sonnier (bow in hair), Lenis Trahan (baby) held by father Aristille Trahan, Bennett Trahan (boy in front of post), Antoine (Buddy) Sonnier (man to right of post), Hampton Boudreux (boy in dark coat), Donie Guidry Trahan, Addie Guidry Trahan, Nelia LeBlanc Istre (baby) held by mother Susan Sonnier LeBlanc, Philip LeBlanc (husband of Susan, in front of post), Theodore Owen (husband of Constance), Euclide Boudreux (Odelia Sonnier's [Aunt Deah's] husband), Tolin Owen (middle man with grayish tie), Moise Domingue, Henry Trahan, Emelie Guidry Hollier with hand on shoulder of Polite Guidry

3rd Row (Left to Right)

Moise Sonnier (baby) held by mother Evelina Lognon Sonnier (wife of Alexon/Alexandre Sonnier), Nita Sonnier Simon (white dress), Josette Trahan (Aunt Fella's daughter) holding her baby, Ophelia (Aunt Fella) Sonnier Trahan (wife of Aristille Trahan), holding Willie Trahan, Aline Trahan (checkered dress leaning on Aunt Fella), Cleveland Guidry, Eddie Guidry, Ada Guidry Mathews, Doris Trahan (girl in dark dress), Agnes Boudreux LeBlanc (mother of Ryness LeBlanc), Nola Trahan, Constance Menard Owen (white blouse and black skirt) holding son First Owen, Odelia Sonnier Boudreux (black dress) holding daughter Avey Boudreux, Celestine Menard Owen holding daughter Noline Owen, Julie Boudreux Domingue (baby's foot on dress) holding son Albert Domingue, Corrine Constantin Guidry (white blouse and black skirt, wife of Polite Guidry) holding Honore Dalis Guidry

4th Row (Left to Right)

Addie Sonnier (sitting with white dress), Ada Sonnier (sitting with legs apart and head cocked to left), Ignace Guidry (sitting on blanket, black bowtie with head turned), Preston Boudreux (sitting on blanket with hands clasped), Lee Sonnier (sitting on blanket, hand on knee), Offord Boudreux (sitting, white shirt), Abby Guidry (sitting, white shirt), Freddie Boudreux (sitting, white shirt with head turned).

GUÉDRY-LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION

15 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

In only 16 months we will have the 2014 Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion at Van Buren, Maine. We will be discussing various aspects of our Reunion and the 2014 Congrès Mondial in this and the next four issues of "Generations". In this issue we provide pertinent details of the Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion and recount the tragic, yet interesting, history of how Acadians came to northeastern Maine and northwestern New Brunswick. In subsequent issues we discuss events during the 2014 Congrès Mondial; Acadian attractions you may want to visit in the Maine, New Brunswick and Québec area of the Congrès Mondial and Guédry and Petitpas connections in this region (yes, there actually are some connections with our family). Of course, in each issue of "Generations" we will have updated information on our Reunion.



The Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion

Date - Saturday, 16 August 2014 from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm (times are tentative right now)
Place - Van Buren, Maine at the Acadian Village

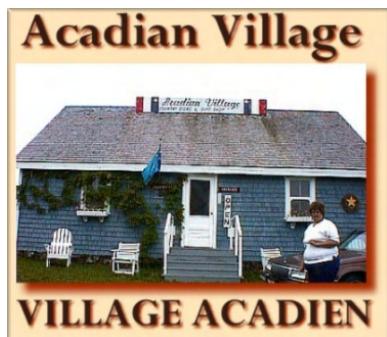
The Congrès Mondial will be held 8-24 August 2014 in northern Maine, northwestern New Brunswick and southeastern Québec. So our Reunion will be the middle weekend of the Congrès Mondial letting folks who have only one week to attend the Congrès to join us at either the end or beginning of their trip. We are also the day after the National Acadian Day festivities scheduled for 15 August 2014 in Maine.

We have registered our Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion with the 2014 Congrès Mondial Organizing Committee and are on their list of approved Reunions. We're #41 on the list at this link:

<http://www.cma2014.com/rencontres-de-familles-prog>

Why did we select Van Buren, Maine? Similar to the Acadian Peninsula area near Bathurst, New Brunswick in 2009, there are very few family connections to our Guédry, Labine and Petitpas families in the 2014 Congrès Mondial region. Lacking a family-connected location for the Reunion, we looked for a strong Acadian connection in which to meet.

After looking at the population centers and where Congrès Mondial activities will occur, we decided we should have the Reunion close to these areas and near Acadian attractions. Van Buren meets our requirements well and it was one of the first Acadian communities founded in northeastern Maine.



GUÉDRY-LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION

15 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

In the early 1760s Jean Guédry, Marie LeBlanc and their children were briefly at Restigouche, Québec, which is within the Congrès region, but little to no trace of them remain. Also, there are a few Guédry family members living in the Campbellton, New Brunswick area today. They descend from Romain Guédry and Marie Comeau of the St. Mary's Bay area of Nova Scotia. Hilaire Guédry, son of Romain Guédry and Marie Comeau, migrated to southeastern Québec where he married Cécile Bourg in 1829 at Carleton, Québec. They had several children and over time some moved south into northern New Brunswick around Campbellton.

Van Buren is a small Acadian community nestled on the beautiful Saint John River separating New Brunswick and Maine. It is approximately 25 miles from Madawaska, Maine; 28 miles from Edmundston, New Brunswick; 45 miles from Fort Kent, Maine; 98 miles from Campbellton, New Brunswick and 102 miles from Restigouche, Québec.

Van Buren and the historic structures near it offer a window into the history and lives of Maine's Acadian community. The Acadian Village at Van Buren has 17 historic Acadian structures and there are several other Acadian farms and buildings within an hour's drive. Here are a few websites of attractions near Van Buren:

<http://themainelink.com/acadianvillage/>

(The Acadian Village in Van Buren website)

http://acim.umfk.maine.edu/acadian_village.html

(Acadian Culture in Maine website)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e-2bwbP29T8>

(Short Movie of Acadian Village)

<http://www.nps.gov/maac/planyourvisit/acadvillage.htm>

(National Park Service Site website)

<http://www.nps.gov/maac/planyourvisit/acadlanding.htm>

(Acadian Landing Site and Tante Blanche Museum)

<http://www.nps.gov/maac/photosmultimedia/Maine-Acadian-Culture.htm>

With a bit of luck and early planning we have been able to reserve the Meeting Facility within the Acadian Village at Van Buren for our Reunion. Although we are still developing our agenda for the day, we plan to have a home-cooked, buffet meal (approximately \$10/person) during the Reunion, historic/genealogical presentations, family-oriented displays, Chère Mom (an exciting Cajun band from south Louisiana featuring the Christine Guidry Law family), announcement of new honorees to the Circle of Distinction, free time to meet and greet cousins and family souvenirs to purchase. We anticipate having two or three books on our family available for purchase.

GUÉDRY-LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION

15 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

Many of the communities in northeast Maine and northwest New Brunswick have motels, bed and breakfast, cabins and camping facilities. Some accommodations in Van Buren, ME; Madawaska, ME and Edmundston, NB are:

Van Buren, ME

Aroostook Hospitality Inn	207-484-6200
Brookside Manor Hotel	207-868-5158
Colonial Motor Inn	207-868-3939
Van Buren Hotel	207-868-7780
Trailside Lodge	207-728-2293
Tastee Freeze Camping	207-868-3011

Madawaska, ME

Martin's Motel	207-728-3395
Inn of Acadia	207-316-9026
Fraser Mansion	386-416-8484
Blue Sky Hotel	207-728-6567
Charbonneau Camp Rentals	207-728-4132
Gateway Motel	207-728-3318
Waterfront Haven Cottage Rentals	207-728-4254
Long Lake Cottage Rentals	207-728-8683

Edmundston, NB

Comfort Inn	506-739-8361
Quality Inn	506-735-5525
Days Inn	506-263-0000
Best Western Plus Hotel	506-739-0000
Au NIDAigle	506-739-7567
Happy Motel	506-739-8844
La Roma Motel	506-735-3305

The CMA 2014 staff has developed a continually updated website with lodging information both in Maine and New Brunswick. You can access the website at:

<http://www.cma2014.com/en/services/hebergement>

This summer we should have a good estimate of the costs for the Reunion and will distribute the registration form for the Reunion. We anticipate that the fees will remain approximately what they have been in the past - \$40/family and \$20/individual excluding the costs of the optional noon meal.

Below are links to a few articles on the history and culture of Maine's Acadians. Their journey from Acadia during the time of the deportations in the mid-1750s to their settling on the banks of the Saint John River in northern Maine and northwestern New Brunswick is unique and interesting.

GUÉDRY-LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION

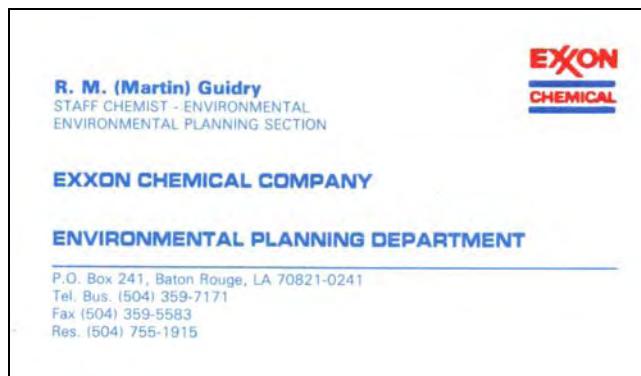
15 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

http://scott_michaud.tripod.com/Madawaska-history.html (Brief history of the Maine Acadians and how they reached the Saint John River)

<http://www.acadian.org/mad-sett.html> (Madawaska Acadian Settlement)

http://acim.umfk.maine.edu/who_we_are.html (Acadian Culture in Maine)

Now is the time to begin making plans to come to Van Buren on August 16, 2014 to make new friendships, renew old ones and enjoy the hospitality and culture of our Maine Acadian cousins. We are ahead of most of the families organizing Reunions to ensure y'all have adequate time to plan your trip and reserve accommodations, rental cars and transportation.



BON APPETIT

RAPPIE PIE

From Vawn Jeddry-Alberta, CA



One large chicken/rabbit (some people even use clams or beef)
 15-20 lbs. of potatoes
 Salt and pepper
 3 large diced onions
 2 large diced onions (additional)

Cook meat until tender with salt, pepper and 3 large diced onions. Remove meat from water and save water. Grate about 10 pounds potatoes, squeeze the water from potatoes (a juicer works nicely for this). Put a cup at a time of the boiling water from the meat into the grated potatoes and stir fast (this cooks the potatoes). Put the 2 large diced onions, uncooked, into the potatoes and stir, then put meat into the potatoes and stir.

Salt and pepper to taste. Place in a big buttered roast pan to 2 inches from top. (Optional to put a few slices of bacon or salt pork on top to give it that nice crust). Put in oven at 350 degrees F for about 1 hour until there's browned crust. Enjoy.

There's an old saying: the English put butter on their Rappie Pie and the French put molasses on top when cooked. That was to distinguish the difference between the two. I got this recipe from a Belliveau women in New Brunswick-Vawn Jeddry

4 eggs	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 cups	2 cups un-skinned graded zucchini
1 cup oil	1 cup walnuts, chopped
3 1/2 cups flour	1 tsp. vanilla
1 1/2 tsp baking soda	1 cup raisins or chocolate chips
1 tsp. salt	

Beat eggs. Gradually add sugar and oil to eggs. Combine dry ingredients mix well, add zucchini and mix together. Stir in raisins, walnuts and vanilla. Grease and flour four pans. Turn mixture into each (makes 2 large or 3 small loaves)

May be frozen or refrigerated. If you double the recipe it will fill 4 large muffin tins of 6 muffins each.

ZUCCHINI BREAD

From Celeste Bancroft-East Hartford, CT



The recipes featured in our Bon Appetit section of 'GENERATIONS' are from The Guedry-Labine Cookbook, A cookbook for and by descendants of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas-2004. If you have a favorite family recipe that you'd like to share with us, please email your recipe to Marty Guidry at guidrym@cox.net.

EXTANT ACADIAN RECORDS
PART V: ACADIAN CHURCH RECORDS
FRANCE, ENGLAND, CARIBBEAN, SOUTH AMERICA
(POST-DEPORTATION: 1755-1800)
by Martin Guidry

FRANCE

Although a few Acadians may have reached France before 1758, the majority of Acadians deported to France came from île Royale (Cape Breton Island) and île Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) after the Second Fall of Louisbourg (27 July 1758) and the capitulation of île Saint-Jean (17 August 1758). Sensing deportation on the horizon, many Acadians from these two formerly French territories escaped to New Brunswick, which was still possessed by France. Hundreds of Acadians, however, were captured before they could flee across the Northumberland Strait. In September 1758 the British began deporting Acadians from île Saint-Jean and île Royale to France with the first Acadians arriving in Saint-Servan, France in early November 1758. The deportations from these two islands continued through early 1759. During the next four years several smaller groups of Acadians reached France – including the surviving Acadians who were deported to Virginia in November and December 1755 and subsequently sent to England in May 1756. In June 1763 they departed England for France.

The Acadians reaching France initially disembarked at the Atlantic seaports of Ile d'Aix, La Rochelle, Rochefort, St. Malo, Brest, Cancale, Cherbourg, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Le Havre, Morlaix, Dunkerque, Calais and Bordeaux. After disembarking, some Acadians began to move to nearby communities. Eventually, they moved up and down the Atlantic seacoast searching for their immediate and extended families and seeking employment

In later years the French government made several attempts to relocate the Acadians within France and in French colonies so that the Acadians would have jobs and would become permanent residents of France. Within or near France these agricultural “experiments” included the Belle-Île-en-Mer, Poitou (Châtellerault) and Corsica areas. The Corsica experiment never materialized fully and no church records exist for Acadians planning to participate in it.

In 1539 King Francis I decreed by ordinance that Catholic priests would keep registers of baptisms. In 1579 marriages and burials were added. In 1667 King Louis XIV required that duplicate registers be kept and that one set of registers be deposited in the Greffe de la Senechaussee (forerunner of today's Archives Départementales). After the French Revolution and the reorganization of France into departments the registers were placed in the Archives Départementales where, with few exceptions, they are today.

To determine where specific church records may be located, one needs to know the commune (town) where the birth, marriage or death occurred. A Catholic church typically served residents of several communes in the vicinity. Knowing the name of the commune, one can determine the department and the location of the Archives Départementales where the records are maintained.

Several Guédry families lived in the coastal French communes during the period 1758 – 1785. Their baptisms, marriages and burials are recorded in parish registers maintained in various Archives Départementales. These include the families of:

- **Charles Guédry** and his two wives Madeleine Hébert and Agnès Bourg – Ille-et- Vilaine Department (Bonnaban, La Gouesnière, Pleurtuit, Saint-Servan, Saint-Suliac); Côtes-d'Armor Department (Plouer); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes, Saint-Similien-de-Nantes); Vienne Department (Châtellerault)
- * **Marie-Victoire Guédry** and her husband Jean-Charles Boudrot – Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes, Saint-Similien-de-Nantes); Côtes-d'Armor Department (Plouer)
- **Claude Guédry** and his two wives Anne LeJeune and Anne Moyse – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Chateauneuf, Saint-Malo, Saint-Servan, Saint-Suliac)
- **Jean-Baptiste Guédry** and his wife Marguerite LeBert – Côtes-d'Armor Department (Plouer); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay, Saint-Nicolas-de-Nantes); Vienne Department (Châtellerault)
- **Joseph Guédry** and his wife Madeleine Commaux – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Saint-Suliac); Loire-Atlantique Department (Paimboeuf, Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes, Saint Martin-de-Chantenay); Vienne Department (Châtellerault, Monthoiron)
- **Pierre Guédry** and his wife Marie-Josephe LeBert – Côtes-d'Armor Department (Plouer); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes, Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay); Vienne Department (Châtellerault)
- **Julien Bourneuf**, widower of **Jeanne Guédry** – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Saint-Servan); Charente-Maritime Department (Rochefort)
- **Judith Guédry** and her husband Jean Cousin – Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay); Vienne Department (Cenan, Châtellerault)
- **Françoise Guédry** and her husband Jean LeJeune – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Chateauneuf, Saint-Enogat, Pleurtuit, Saint-Malo, Saint-Servan, Saint-Suliac); Côtes-d'Armor Department (Pleslin, Ploubalay, Tremereuc); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Croix-de-Nantes, Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes, Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay, Saint-Similien-de-Nantes); Vienne Department (Châtellerault)

- **Marie-Josephe Guédry** and her two husbands Benjamin Mius and Claude LeBlanc – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Chateauneuf, La Gouesnière, Saint-Malo, Saint-Meloir-des-Ondes, Saint-Servan); Morbihan Department (Belle-Île-en-Mer [Sauzon]); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Similien-de-Nantes)
- **Marguerite Guédry** and Pierre Braud Family – Loire-Atlantic Department (Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay)

The baptismal, marriage and burial records of the Petitpas family in France after the deportation are in several Archives Départementales. These include the families of:

- **François Petitpas** and his wife Marie Harotte – Charente-Maritime Department (Rochefort); Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Dinan, Saint-Servan)
- **Jacques Petitpas** and his wife Marie-Jeanne Darambourg – Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Saint-Servan)
- **Judith Peitpas** and her husband Marc La Sonde – Côtes-d'Armor Department (St-André-des-Eaux, Tressaint); Ille-et-Vilaine Department (Bécherel, Saint-Malo, Saint-Thual); Loire-Atlantique Department (Saint-Similien)

An excellent resource for locating images of the original records of the French departments is the GeneaNet website at:

<http://en.geneanet.org/first-step/search-your-french-ancestors/online-departmental-archives>

France (Charente-Maritime Department)

Communes within Charente-Maritime Department Where Acadians Lived

Île d'Aix (*St-Martin Catholic Church*)

Île d'Oléron (*St-André de Dolus-d'Oléron Catholic Church; St-Pierre de Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron Catholic Church; St-Denis de Saint-Denis-d'Oléron Catholic Church*)

La Rochelle (*St-Sauveur Catholic Church*)

Rochefort (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales de la Charente-Maritime

35, rue François-Vaux-de-Foletier

17042 LA ROCHELLE Cedex 1

France

Telephone: 011 33 5 46 45 17 77

E-Mail Address: archives@cg17.fr

Original Record Images of Charente-Maritime Department – Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:
<http://charente-maritime.fr/archinoe/registre.php>

France (Côtes-d'Armor Department)

(Note: Côtes-d'Armor Department was formerly Cotes-du-Nord Department)

Communes within Côtes-d'Armor Department Where Acadians Lived

Langrolay-sur-Rance (*St-Laurent Catholic Church*)

Mégrit (*St-Pierre-et-St-Paul Catholic Church*)

Plélo (*St-Pierre-et-St-Paul Catholic Church*)

Plérin (*St-Laurent-de-la-Mer Catholic Church*)

Pleslin (*Ste-Brigide Catholic Church*)

Pleudihen-sur Rance (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church*)

Plouagat (*St-Pierre Catholic Church*)

Ploubalay (*St-Pierre-et-St-Paul Catholic Church; St-Cadreuc Catholic Chapel*)

Plouër-sur-Rance (*Catholic Chapel of the Souhaité*)

Saint-André-des-Eaux (*St-André Catholic Church*)

Saint-Cast (*St-Cast Catholic Church*)

Saint-Hélen (*St-Hélen Catholic Church*)

Saint-Samson (*St-Samson Catholic Church*)

Tréméreuc (*St-Laurent Catholic Church*)

Tressaint (*St-Jacques-et-St-Philippe Catholic Church*)

Trigavou (*Ste-Brigide Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales des Côtes-d'Armor

7, rue François-Merlet

22000 SAINT-BRIEUC

France

Telephone: 011 33 2 96 78 78 77

E-Mail Address: archives@cg22.fr

Original Record Images of Côtes-d'Armor Department – Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

<http://sallevirtuelle.cotesdarmor.fr/EC/ecx/connexion.aspx>

France (Finistère Department)

Communes within Finistère Department Where Acadians Lived

Brest (*St-Sauveur Catholic Church*)

Morlaix (*St-Melaine Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales du Finistère
5 allée Henri Bourde del la Rogerie
29000 QUIMPER
France
Telephone: 011 33 2 98 95 91 91
E-Mail Address: archives.departementales@cg29.fr

Original Record Images of Finistère Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

http://www.archives-finistere.fr/medias/medias.aspx?SYNCMENU=cg29_rechercher_inventaires_par_formulaire&INSTANCE=exploitation&PORTAL_ID=portal_model_instance_cg29_rechercher_inventaires_par_formulaire.xml&PAGE=http%3A%2F%2Fmnesys-portail.archives-finistere.fr%2F%3Fid%3Drecherche_etat_civil

France (Gironde Department)

Communes within Gironde Department Where Acadians Lived

Bordeaux (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church; St-Pierre Catholic Church; St-André Catholic Cathedral*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales de la Gironde
72-78 cours Balguerie Stuttenberg
33300 BORDEAUX
France
Telephone: 011 33 5 56 99 66 00
E-Mail Address: archives.gironde@cg33.fr

Original Record Images of Gironde Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

<http://gael.gironde.fr/etat-civil-search-form.html>

France (Ille-et-Vilaine Department)

Communes within Ille-et-Vilaine Department Where Acadians Settled

Bécherau (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church*)
Bonnabon
Cancale (*St-Méen Catholic Church*)
Châteauneuf (*St-Nicolas Catholic Church*)
Dinan (*St. Malo Catholic Church*)
La Gouesnière (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church*)
Meillac (*St-Martin Catholic Church*)
Paramé (*St-Michel Catholic Church*)

Pleurtuit (*St-Pierre Catholic Church*)
Saint-Briac-Sur-Mer (*St-Briac Catholic Church*)
Saint-Coulomb (*St-Colomban Catholic Church; St-Vincent-Frerrier Catholic Church*)
Saint-Énogat (*St-Énogat Catholic Church*)
Saint-Ideuc (*St-Ideuc Catholic Church*)
Saint-Jouan-des-Guérets (*St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church*)
Saint-Lunaire (*St-Lunaire Catholic Church*)
Saint-Malo (*St-Vincent-de-St-Malo Catholic Cathedral*)
Saint-Méloir-des-Ondes (*St-Mélior Catholic Church*)
Saint-Servan (*Ste-Croix de St-Servan Catholic Church*)
Saint-Suliac (*St-Suliac Catholic Church*)
Saint-Thual (*Ste-Trinité Catholic Church*)
Hotel Dieu (hospital - Saint-Malo) (*St-Sauveur Catholic Chapel*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales d'Ille-et-Vilaine
1 rue Jacques-Léonard
35000 RENNES
France
Telephone: 011 33 2 99 02 35 53
E-Mail Address: archives@cq35.fr

Postal Address

Archives départementales d'Ille-et-Vilaine
1 avenue de la préfecture
CS 24218
35042 Cedex RENNES
France

Original Record Images of Ille-et-Vilaine Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:
http://archives-en-ligne.ille-et-vilaine.fr/thot_internet/FrmSommaireFrame.asp

France (Loire-Atlantique Department)

Communes within Loire-Atlantique Department Where Acadians Lived

Hôtel-Dieu (hospital)
Paimboeuf (*St-Louis Catholic Church*)
Saint-Clément-de-Nantes (*St-Clément Catholic Church*)
Saint-Donatien-de-Nantes (*St-Donatien-et-St-Rogatien Catholic Basilica*)
Saint-Jacques-de-Nantes (*St-Jacques Catholic Church*)
Saint-Léonard-de-Nantes (*St-Léonard Catholic Church*)
Saint-Martin-de-Chantenay (*St-Martin-de-Chantenay Catholic Church*)

Saint-Nicolas-de-Nantes (*St-Nicolas Catholic Basilica*)
Saint-Pierre-de-Rezé (*St-Pierre-de-Rezé Catholic Church*)
Saint-Sébastien (*St-Sébastien Catholic Church*)
Saint-Similien-de-Nantes (*St-Similien Catholic Church*)
Saint-Vincent (*St-Vincent Catholic Church*)
Sainte-Croix-de-Nantes (*St-Croix Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales des Loire-Atlantique
6 rue de Bouillé
BP 23505
44035 Cedex 1 NANTES
France
Telephone: 011 33 2 51 72 93 20
E-Mail Address: archives@cg44.fr

Nantes Municipal Archives
Mairie de Nantes
Archives municipales de Nantes
1 rue d'Enfer
44000 NANTES
France
Telephone: 011 33 2 40 41 95 85

Original Record Images of Loire-Atlantique Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:
http://www.loire-atlantique.fr/jcms/cg_31241/fonds-d-archives-numerisees

<http://www.archives.nantes.fr/PAGES/ENLIGNE/page1.htm>

France (Manche Department)

Communes within Manche Department Where Acadians Lived

Cherbourg (*Ste-Trinité Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales de la Manche
103 rue Maréchal Juin
50010 SAINT-LÔ
France
Telephone: 011 33 2 33 75 10 10
E-Mail Address: archives@manche.fr or archives@cg50.fr

Original Record Images of Manche Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:
http://recherche.archives.manche.fr/?id=recherche_etat_civil

France (Morbihan Department)

Commune within Morbihan Department Where Acadians Lived

Bangor [Belle-Île-en-Mer] (*St-Pierre-et-St. Paul Catholic Church*)

Le Palais [Belle-Île-en-Mer] (*St-Gérons Catholic Church*)

Locmaria [Belle-Île-en-Mer] (*Notre-Dame-du-Bois-Tors Catholic Church*)

Sauzon [Belle-Île-en-Mer] (*St-Nicolas Catholic Church*)

Mauron (*St-Pierre Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales du Morbihan

80 rue des Vénètes

CS 52405

56010 VANNES Cedex

France

Telephone: 011 33 2 97 46 32 52

E-Mail Address: archives@cg56.fr

Original Record Images of Morbihan Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

http://www.morbihan.fr/UserFile/media/AD56/consultation_application/index_et_at_civil.htm

France (Nord Department)

Communes within Nord Department Where Acadians Lived

Dunkerque (*St-Eloi Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales du Nord

22 rue Saint-Bernard

59000 LILLE

France

Telephone: 011 33 3 59 73 06 00

E-Mail Address: archivedep@cg59.fr or archives@cg59.fr

Original Record Images of Nord Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

http://www.archivesdepartementales.cg59.fr/?id=recherche_etat_civil

France (Pas-de-Calais Department)

Communes within Pas-de-Calais Department Where Acadians Lived

Boulogne-sur-Mer (*Notre-Dame-de-l'Immaculée-Conception Catholic Basiica*;

St-Nicolas Catholic Church)

Calais (*Notre-Dame Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales du Pas-de-Calais

Centre Georges-Besnier

12, place Jean-Moulin (place de la Préfecture)

62018 ARRAS Cedex 09

France

Telephone: 011 33 3 21 21 61 90

E-Mail Address: archives@cg62.fr

Original Record Images of Pas-de-Calais Department

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available for loan on microfilm.

France (Seine-Maritime Department)

Communes within Seine-Maritime Department Where Acadians Lived

Le Havre (*St-Joseph Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales de Seine-Maritime

Rue Henri-II-de-Plantagenêt

Pôle culturel Grammont

76100 ROUEN

France

Telephone: 011 33 2 35 03 54 95

E-Mail Address: archives@cg76.fr

Original Record Images of Seine-Maritime Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

http://recherche.archivesdepartementales76.net/?id=recherche_guidee_etat_civil

France (Vienne Department)

Communes within Vienne Department Where Acadians Lived

Archigny (*St-Georges Catholic Church*)

Bonnes (*St-André Catholic Church*)

Bonneuil-Matours (*St-Pierre Catholic Church*)

Cenan (*St-Hilaire Catholic Church*)

Châtellerault (*St-Jean L'Evangeliste Catholic Church; St-Jacques Catholic Church; Notre-Dame Catholic Church; St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church; Pouthume Catholic Church*)

Chauvigny (*St-Pierre Catholic Church*)

La Chapelle-Roux

Leigné-les-Bois (*St-Rémi Catholic Church*)

Monthoiron (*St-Ambroise Catholic Church*)

Senillé (*St-André Catholic Church*)

Targé (*St-Georges Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives départementales de la Vienne

30, rue des Champs-Balais

86000 POITIERS

France

Telephone: 011 33 5 49 03 04 05

E-Mail Address: archives@cg86.fr

Original Record Images of Vienne Department - Internet

Images of the original Catholic Church parish registers are available online at:

<http://www.archives-vienne.cg86.fr/639-les-registres-paroissiaux.htm>

ENGLAND

Without warning in November 1755 approximately 1038 Acadians arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia on six ships. In January 1756 another ship carrying 112 Acadians arrived in Virginia. Initially Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia attempted to distribute these Acadians to Richmond, Hampton and Norfolk where apparently they were disembarked. In late March 1756 members of the Virginia House of Burgess encouraged Governor Dinwiddie to transport the Acadians to England as they posed a severe threat to Virginia. In May 1756 the Acadians were loaded onto four ships and transported to England.

In June 1756 the four transports arrived in England with approximately 1032 Acadians. They were disembarked at Falmouth (204), Bristol (289), Portsmouth (296) and Liverpool (243). The English housed the Bristol Acadians in some warehouses on Guinea Street at the extreme end of town. The Portsmouth Acadians initially were quartered in a barn in the nearby village of Forton; however, the conditions were deplorable and they were moved to Southampton and lodged in the Great Tower. The Falmouth Acadians were housed in a large barn on the Upper Kergiliac Farm near Penryn. They later moved into some middle class houses. It is uncertain where the Liverpool Acadians lived.

EXTANT ACADIAN RECORDS PART V: ACADIAN CHURCH RECORDS



St-Sauveur Church La Rochelle

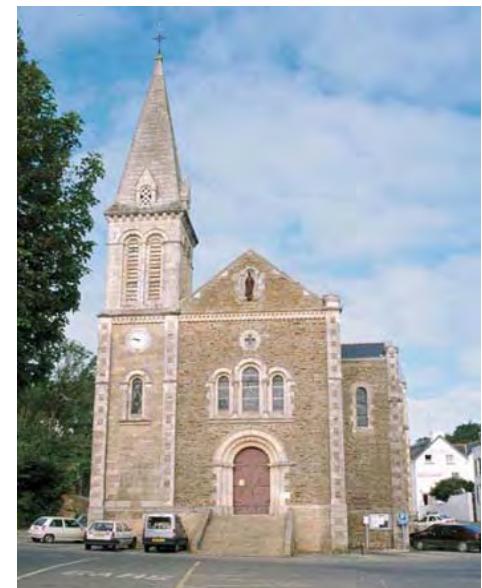


St-Martin-de-Chantenay Catholic Church

Nantes, France



Church at Pleurtuit France



St-Nicolas Catholic Church, Sauzon, Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France



St. Malo harbor

Although the Acadians in England were not prisoners of war, their activities were restricted and they were not allowed to move outside their immediate living area. In 1756 the Acadians suffered greatly from smallpox with over 200 contracting the disease and several dying. Throughout their stay in England, the Acadians remained destitute – seldom being allowed to work and having to survive on a small government pension.

With the signing of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763 ending the war between England and France, the Acadian exile in England ended. Although they weighed several options for their future, they accepted the opportunity to migrate to France. Between May and June 1763 four ships carrying 778 Acadians left the English ports of Southampton, Falmouth and Liverpool for St. Malo and Morlaix, France.

In addition to the Virginia Acadians, seven other Acadians left England for France in May 1763. These seven had been deported to France in 1758-1759 and obtained jobs as sailors. While at sea off the coast of France, they were captured by the English and brought to England as prisoners of war. In 1763 they were allowed to leave England with the Virginia Acadians.

The Roman Catholic Church dominated in England prior to the reign of King Henry VIII; however, in 1534 King Henry VIII began the Church of England (Anglican Church) and by 1536 it became more prevalent. In the mid-1700s most English Catholics retreated to isolation and few Catholic churches existed in England. The Liverpool area was one of the few areas that had a Catholic majority. The other towns holding Acadians were Anglican. Although Acadians were buried in Anglican cemeteries, they rarely, if ever, were baptized or married in the Anglican Church.

There were no Acadians with the surname Guédry or Petitpas exiled to England.

Towns within England Where Acadians Lived

Bristol

Falmouth

Liverpool (*St. Mary, Woolton, Catholic Church; St. Mary, Liverpool, Catholic Church; St. Swithin, Gilmoss, Catholic Church*)

Penryn (*St. Gluvias Anglican Church*)

Portsmouth

Southampton

Liverpool, Lancashire County, England

St. Mary, Woolton, Catholic Church (1756 – Present)

Church Road

Woolton, Liverpool, ENGLAND L25 5JF

Telephone: 011 44 151 428 2256

Original Documents (Containing Acadian Records) Located at:

Liverpool Record Office
Liverpool Central Library and Archive
William Brown Street
Liverpool, Merseyside, ENGLAND L3 BEW
Telephone: 011 44 151 233 5817
(Record Office Reference: 282 MAR/1/1)

Microfilm Copies of Original Documents Available at:

London Family History Centre of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
The National Archives of the United Kingdom (Reading Room)
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM TW9 4DU
Telephone: 011 14 020 7589 8561

Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah USA 84150
Telephone: 1-866-406-1830

Microfilm 0396373 (Baptisms 1756-1869; Marriages & Burials 1802-1855)
Microfilm 0396373 (Baptisms 1802-1847; Marriages 1802-1907; Burials 1856-1901)

Images of the Original Documents Available on Ancestry.com at:

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2182>

With images of the records of two Acadian marriages at:

http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/view.aspx?dbid=2182&id=engl56170_282_mar-1-1_m_00004_2

Helpful Literature

“Le Séjour des Acadiens en Angleterre et leurs traces dans les Archives Britanniques, 1756-1763” by Régis Sygefroy Brun (*La Société Historique Acadienne*; Volume IV No. 2; Cahier 32; July-September 1971), pp. 62-67.
(Contains listing of two Acadian marriages in 1758 Baptismal Register)

St. Mary, Liverpool, Catholic Church (1707 - 2002)

Highfield Street
Liverpool, ENGLAND L3 6AA

Original Documents (Containing Acadian Records) Located at:

Liverpool Record Office
Liverpool Central Library and Archive
William Brown Street
Liverpool, Merseyside, ENGLAND L3 BEW
Telephone: 011 44 151 233 5817
(Record Office Reference: 282 HIG/1/1)

Microfilm Copies of Original Documents Available at:

Liverpool Record Office
Liverpool Central Library and Archive
William Brown Street
Liverpool, Merseyside, ENGLAND L3 BEW
Telephone: 011 44 151 233 5817

Images of the Original Documents Available on Ancestry.com at:

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2182&path=>

(Note: Images of documents for the years 1756-1763 are not available on Ancestry.com . A transcription of the records for these years was published in 1911 at the reference below.)

Helpful Literature

“Le Séjour des Acadiens en Angleterre et leurs traces dans les Archives Britanniques, 1756-1763” by Régis Sygefroy Brun (*La Société Historique Acadienne*; Volume IV No. 2; Cahier 32; July-September 1971), pp. 62-67. (Contains listing of several Acadian baptisms from the Baptismal Register)

“Catholic Registers of Liverpool, now St. Mary’s, Highfield Street, 1741-73” by Mrs. Seymour Spencer, J. S. Hansom and J. Gillow (Catholic Record Society, Londres; Volume 9; 1911) pp. 251-273. (Transcription of actual registers that include baptisms of several Acadians) A copy of the article can be viewed on pages 179-333 at:

<http://archive.org/stream/miscellanea09cath#page/n195/mode/2up>

St. Swithin, Gilmoor, Catholic Church (1757 – 2004)

Parkstile Lane
Gilmoor, Liverpool, ENGLAND L11 0BE
Telephone: 011 44 151 546 2186

Original Documents Located at:

Liverpool Record Office
Liverpool Central Library and Archive
William Brown Street
Liverpool, Merseyside, ENGLAND L3 BEW
Telephone: 011 44 151 233 5817
(Record Office Reference: 282 SWI/1-3)

Microfilm Copies of Original Documents Available at:

London Family History Centre of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
The National Archives of the United Kingdom (Reading Room)
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM TW9 4DU
Telephone: 011 14 020 7589 8561

Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah USA 84150
Telephone: 1-866-406-1830

Microfilm 396363 (Baptisms 1757-1876; Marriages 1757-1777, 1842-1860;
Burials 1831-1856)

(Note: There do not appear to be any Acadian births, marriage or burials in
these records for the years 1756-1763.)

Helpful Literature

The website "The Roman Catholic Church of St Swithin, Gilmoss in the County of
Lacashire – Online Parish Clerks" contains transcripts of the birth, marriage and
burial records at:

<http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/Liverpool/Gilmoss/stswithin/index.html>

Penryn, Cornwall County, England

St. Gluvias Anglican Church (1318 – Present)
Church Hill
Penryn, ENGLAND TR10 8AJ
Telephone: 011 44 326 374 677

Original Documents (Containing Acadian Records) Located at:

Cornwall Record Office
Old County Hall
Truro, ENGLAND TR1 3AY
Telephone: 011 44 1872 323 127
(Record Office References: P72/1/3 [Baptisms 1747-1812; Marriages 1747-
1754; Burials 1747-1812] ; P72/1/4 [Marriages 1754-1768]; P72/1/38 [List
of Frenchmen Buried in 1759])

Microfilm Copies of Original Documents Available at:

London Family History Centre of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
The National Archives of the United Kingdom (Reading Room)
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM TW9 4DU
Telephone: 011 14 020 7589 8561

Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah USA 84150
Telephone: 1-866-406-1830

Microfilm 916890 (Baptisms 1599-1837)

Microfilm 916891 (Burials 1599-1837)

Microfilm 254162 (Baptisms 1747-1812; Marriages 1747-1754; Burials 1747-1812)

Microfilm 226196 (Marriages 1754-1837)

Microfilm 1595535 (Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1598-1847)

Images of the Original Documents Available on FamilySearch.com. There are several Acadian burials in the second half of 1756 and in 1757 and one in 1759. They can be viewed at:

<https://familysearch.org/search/image/index#uri=https%3A%2F%2Ffamilysearch.org%2Frecords%2Fwaypoint%2FMMVH-NP9%3An587553037%3Fcc%3D1769414>

Helpful Literature

“Le Séjour des Acadiens en Angleterre et leurs traces dans les Archives Britanniques, 1756-1763” by Régis Sygefroy Brun (*La Société Historique Acadienne*; Volume IV No. 2; Cahier 32; July-September 1971), pp. 62-67. (Contains listing of several Acadian burials at St. Gluvias Anglican Church Cemetery)

Cornwall Parish Registers. Marriages. Volume XIII by W. P. W. Phillimore and Thomas Taylor (Phillimore & Co., London, 1908) pp. 251-273. (Transcription of actual marriage registers from St. Gluvias Anglican Church that includes the years 1756-1763. There do not appear to be any Acadian marriages.) A copy of the relevant pages 84-92 can be viewed at:

<http://www.archive.org/stream/cornwallparishr02rowegoog#page/n87/mode/2up> or

https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE94184

CARIBBEAN

Prior to the Acadian deportations in the late 1750s and early 1760s a few Acadians went to Saint-Domingue (today Haiti). These were primarily sailors and possibly a few “filibustiers” (i.e., pirates). After the Seven Years War (1756-1763) France lost most of its territories of North America. French leaders determined to rebuild their empire in the Caribbean and South America. In 1763 they actively recruited Acadians in the American colonies to resettle in Saint-Domingue. One of the prime projects where France needed skilled laborers and farmers was the Môle Project at Môle Saint-Nicolas on the northwestern peninsula of Saint-Domingue. Here the French were building a massive naval base to protect the Windward Passage shipping lane between Saint-Domingue and Cuba. The French also wanted to populate Saint-Domingue and settled Acadians at various towns including Mirebalais, Cap-Français and Jacmel.

EXTANT ACADIAN RECORDS
PART V: ACADIAN CHURCH RECORDS

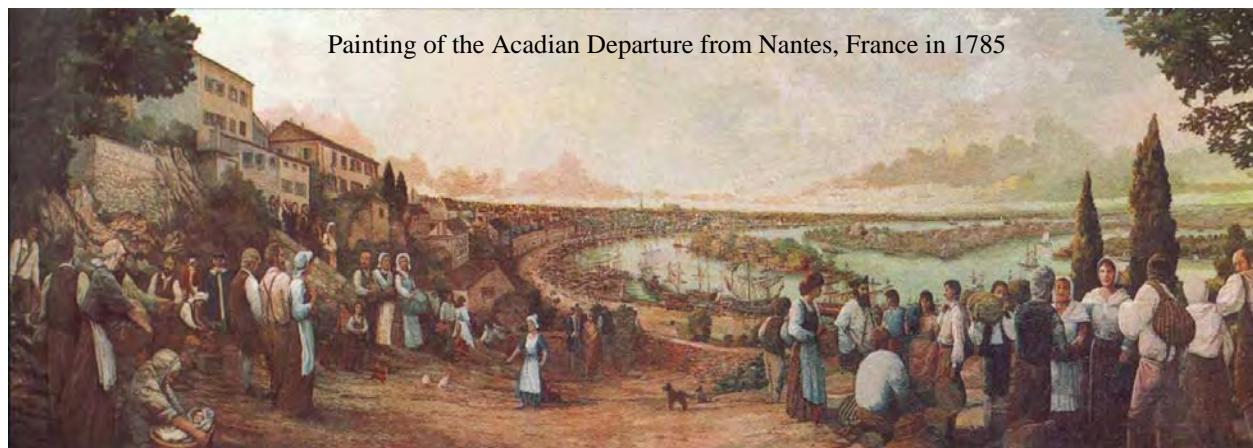
St-Gluvias Anglican Churchyard, Penryn, England



St-Mary, Woolton, Catholic Church, Liverpool, England



Painting of the Acadian Departure from Nantes, France in 1785



The recruited Acadians began arriving at Cap-Français, Saint-Domingue in late 1763 from where initially they were transferred to either Môle Saint-Nicolas or Mirebalais. After 1765 few, if any, Acadians migrated to Saint-Domingue. Initially, the Acadians who had been deported to the American colonies were excited about restarting their lives in a French territory. Soon after arriving in Saint-Domingue, however, they realized trouble lay ahead. The tropical climate and associated diseases began to decimate their families; the lack of suitable good land for farming limited their ability to become productive and independent; the harsh working conditions and poor food and supplies provided by the French government caused despair among the Acadians. By 1766 many Acadians began to seek better living conditions throughout Saint-Domingue and left their original settlement locations. At least one group of Acadians who reached Saint-Domingue in late 1764 saw the horrible living conditions and opted to go to the Illinois country via the Mississippi River. On reaching Louisiana, however, these Acadians led by Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil settled at the Attakapas Country. When Toussaint L’Ouverture led the slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue from 1791-1804, many Acadians fled to South Carolina and Georgia with a few reaching Louisiana.

Although the majority of the Acadians migrating to the Caribbean islands settled at Saint-Domingue, smaller numbers went to Martinique (Au Carbet, Basse-Pointe, Champflore, Fort-Royal, St-Pierre), Guadeloupe (Basse Terre, Petit-Bourg), Santa Lucia, Antigua, Saint-Christophe (today St. Kitts) and even briefly at the Dutch possession Saint-Eustache.

The registers for the various Catholic Church parishes of the Antilles (including Saint-Domingue) are kept in the Archives Nationales d’Outre-Mer in France. For many towns significant parts of the parish registers have been lost.

No records of Guédry or Petitpas families settling in the Caribbean Islands were located.

Caribbean (Saint-Domingue)

Villages within Saint-Domingue Where Acadians Lived

Northern Part of Island

Bombarde (*St-François-de-la-Bombarde Catholic Church*)

Cap-Français (*Notre-Dame-du-Cap-Français Catholic Church*)

Dondon

Fort Dauphin (*St-Joseph Catholic Church*)

Grande-Rivière du Nord (*Ste-Rose-de-la-Grande-Rivière Catholic Church*)

Jean-Rabel (*St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church*)

Limbé

Limonade (*Ste-Anne-de-Limonade Catholic Church*)

Môle Saint-Nicolas (*St-Charles-du-Môle-Saint-Nicolas Catholic Church*)

Petite-Anse

Plain de Nord (*St-Jacques Catholic Church*)

Western Part of Island

Arcahaye

Croix-des-Bouquets (*Croix-des-Bouquets Catholic Church*)

Gonaïves (*St-Charles-Borromée Catholic Church*)

Léogâne (*Ste-Rose-de-Lima Catholic Church*)

Mirebalais (*St-Louis-de-Mirebalais Catholic Church*)

Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (*St-Jérôme Catholic Church*)

Port-au-Prince (*Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Catholic Church*)

Saint-Marc (*St-Marc Catholic Church*)

Southern Part of Island

Jacmel (*St-Jacques-et-St. Philippe Catholic Church*)

Jérémie (*St-Louis-Roi-de-France Catholic Church*)

Les Cayes (*Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Catholic Church*)

Petite Goâve (*Assomption Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer

29, chemin du Moulin de Testas

13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE,

France

Telephone: 011 33 4 42 93 38 50

E-Mail Address: Anom.alx@culture.gouv.fr

Original Record Images of Saint-Domingue Available at:

Images of the surviving original Catholic church parish registers are available online at:

<http://anom.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/caomec2/recherche.php?territoire=SAINT-DOMINGUE>

Caribbean (Martinique)

Villages within Martinique Where Acadians Lived

Au Carbet (*St-Jacques Catholic Church*)

Basse-Pointe (*St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church*)

Champflore

Fort-Royal (today Fort-de-France) (*Saint-Louis-du-Fort-Royal Catholic Church*)

St-Pierre (*Notre-Dame-de-Bon Port du Mouillage Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer

29, chemin du Moulin de Testas

13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE,

France

Telephone: 011 33 4 42 93 38 50

E-Mail Address: Anom.alx@culture.gouv.fr

Original Record Images of Martinique Available at:

Images of the surviving original Catholic church parish registers are available online at:
<http://anom.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/caomec2/recherche.php?territoire=MARTINIQUE>

Caribbean (Guadeloupe)

Villages within Guadeloupe Where Acadians Lived

Basse Terre (*Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church*)
Petit-Bourg (*Saint Therese of the Child Jesus Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer
29, chemin du Moulin de Testas
13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE,
France
Telephone: 011 33 4 42 93 38 50
E-Mail Address: Anom.alx@culture.gouv.fr

Original Record Images of Guadeloupe Available at:

Images of the surviving original Catholic church parish registers are available online at:
<http://anom.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/caomec2/recherche.php?territoire=GUADELOUPE>

SOUTH AMERICA

After the French and Indian War and subsequent Treaty of Paris signed on 10 February 1763, France wanted to rebuild a new empire to replace the one it had lost in North America. Its leaders looked South to the French Caribbean Islands and South America. The Acadians residing in France were a target group for rebuilding the French Empire.

French Guiana

In late 1762 French officials began recruiting colonists for the French West Indies (French Antilles) and French Guiana. The Acadians were quite wary of resettling in French Guiana due to the harsh climate; however, many Germans volunteered for the voyage. In 1763 thousands of new settlers began arriving in French Guiana on the northeastern coast of South America. To encourage Acadians to participate in this resettlement scheme, the French offered them greater incentives and threats of losing their government solde (allowance).

Eventually, in late 1763 approximately 200 Acadians trekked to French ports at Le Havre, Saint-Malo, Morlaix and Boulogne for the long voyage to French Guiana. In the first months of 1764 the ships departed France for South America. Trouble was brewing for the nascent colony; however, as Germans responded to the offer in overwhelming numbers and by early 1764 over 11,000 were waiting at Rochefort for transport to French Guiana. After boarding ships with the Acadians, the Germans began to contract smallpox on the journey. In summer 1764 these ships began arriving on the Kourou River in French Guiana where the new colony was being established. By the end of 1765 over 14,000 German and Acadian settlers were in French Guiana – significantly more than the fledgling colony could support at the time. Many had contracted smallpox either during the voyage or shortly after arriving. As many as 10,000 succumbed to the disease and died. The 200 or so Acadians fared better than the Germans with over 100 surviving the initial impact of the disease and establishing a settlement at Sinnamary northeast of the Kourou River.

On 22 December 1764 about 100 Acadians at Boulogne-sur-Mer in France embarked on the *Tréport* and weighed anchor for Cayenne, French Guiana – southeast of the Kourou River. They arrived in early February 1765 after a relatively uneventful voyage. In March 1765 colonists from Louisbourg, Île Royale arrived at Sinnamary, French Guiana. Also, in 1765 about 100 Acadians from St-Pierre-et-Miquelon sailed to Cayenne, French Guiana.

During 1765 France realized the collapse of the Kourou Colony in French Guiana was imminent and wanted to move the Acadians back to France. Many accepted the offer and returned; however, several hardy souls chose to remain – eventually becoming poor, non-slaveholding farmers.

In 1765 at least three Guédry's had settled in French Guiana: **Marguerite Guédry** (born about 1729), **Marie Guédry** (a widow born about 1745) and Marie's sister **Marguerite Guédry** (born about 1748). **Jacques Petitpas**, his wife Marie Rambauts, their two sons and two daughters immigrated to French Guiana in the mid-1760s. Also immigrating to French Guiana was **Marie Petitpas** (born about 1732).

Falkland Islands

In the early 1760s Louis Antoine de Bougainville, a French military officer, petitioned the French government to allow him to settle Acadians on Îles Malouines (today the Falkland Islands) off the South American coast. The government granted him the right to settle the Falklands, but he found it difficult to recruit Acadians. On 15 September 1763 he sailed from France on the *Aigle* and the *Sphinx* with only two families totaling eleven Acadians and an additional 19 Acadian men aboard. Landing on East Falkland Island on 3 February 1764 with livestock and supplies, the Acadians quickly established Fort Saint-Louis on Berkeley Sound. Fort Saint-Louis was later called Port Louis.

A second recruitment attempt was more successful as word of the terrible conditions and the collapse of the French Guiana colony had filtered back to the Acadians in France. The cooler climate of the Falklands appealed to the Acadians. In April 1765 eighty Acadians from St. Malo landed on East Falkland Island. In 1766 a third group of 79 colonists, mostly Acadian, arrived to join the colony.

The Falkland Islands were strategically located and were viewed by both France and Britain as a potential naval base. In January 1765 Commodore John Byron, unaware of the Acadian settlement, landed on East Falkland Island and claimed it for Britain. In December 1766 Captain John McBride was sent by Britain to establish an outpost at Port Egmont, West Falkland Island. Finding the Acadian settlement, he ordered the colonists to leave or be invaded. At the same time France was transferring the Falkland Islands colony to Spain. On 27 April 1767 all but 95 of the colonists embarked on Spanish frigates for Montevideo. The fate of both the Acadians remaining on the island and those that sailed is clouded in uncertainty. Some Acadians did return to France in a miserable state in 1769, 1771 and 1775.

The Acadians' life on treeless East Falkland Island was very difficult with rudimentary huts, an inhospitable climate, crops that were difficult to grow, few cattle to eat and having to hunt seals for meat.

There were no Guédry or Petitpas that settled on the Falkland Islands; however, the step-children of **Jeanne Guédry**, second wife of Julien Bourneuf, were in the first group of colonists to disembark on East Falkland Island. They were Anne Bourneuf with her husband Julien Mervin and their two children, Jeanne Bourneuf and Sophie Bourneuf. Anne, Jeanne and Sophie Bourneuf were the daughters of Julien Bourneuf and his first wife Anne Hiomet.

South America (French Guiana)

Villages within French Guiana Where Acadians Lived

Cayenne (*St-Sauveur de Cayenne Catholic Church*)

Kourou (*Notre-Dame de Kourou Catholic Church*)

Sinnamary (*St-Mathieu des Apôtres Catholic Church*)

Original Documents Located at:

Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer

29, chemin du Moulin de Testas

13090 AIX-EN-PROVENCE,

France

Telephone: 011 33 4 42 93 38 50

E-Mail Address: Anom.alx@culture.gouv.fr

Original Record Images of French Guiana Available at:

Images of the surviving original Catholic church parish registers are available online at:
<http://anom.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/caomec2/recherche.php?territoire=GUYANE>

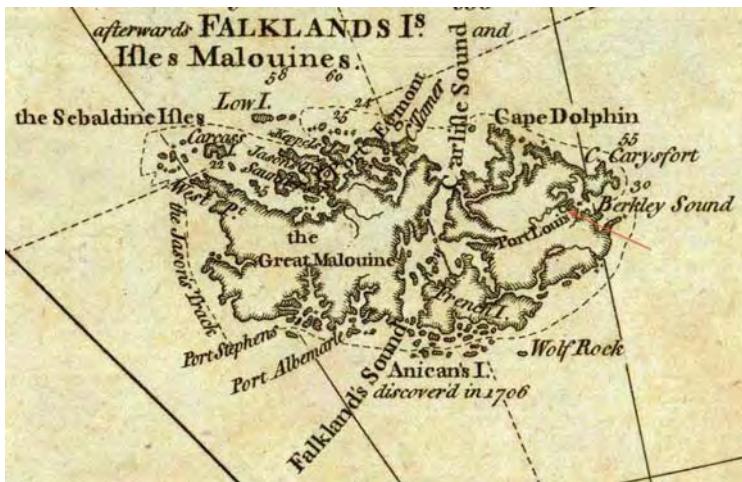
South America (Falkland Islands)

Villages within French Guiana Where Acadians Lived

Fort Saint-Louis (also called Port Louis)

There was no church established on East Falkland Island during the period 1764-1767; therefore, no church records exist.

EXTANT ACADIAN RECORDS
PART V: ACADIAN CHURCH RECORDS



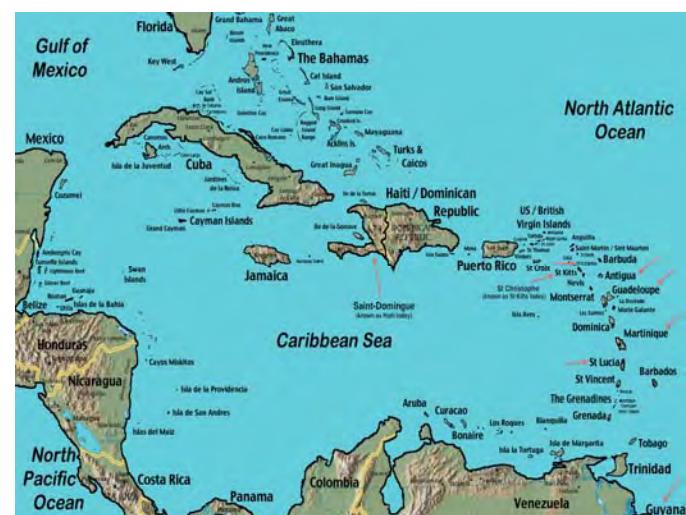
Above L: Falklands Islands map

R: French Guiana map

Poudrière on Mole-St-Nicolas, Saint-Domingue (The Poudrière is an old ammunition magazine built in the 1750s.)

R: St-Charles Catholic Church, Mole-St-Nicolas, Saint-Domingue

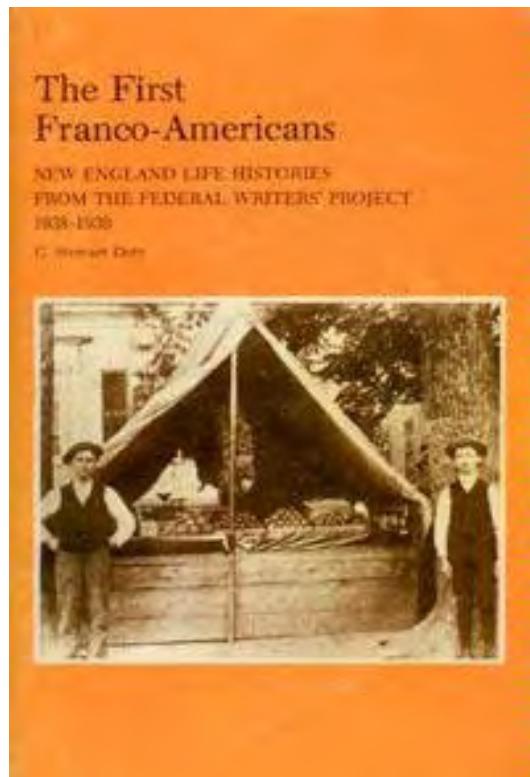
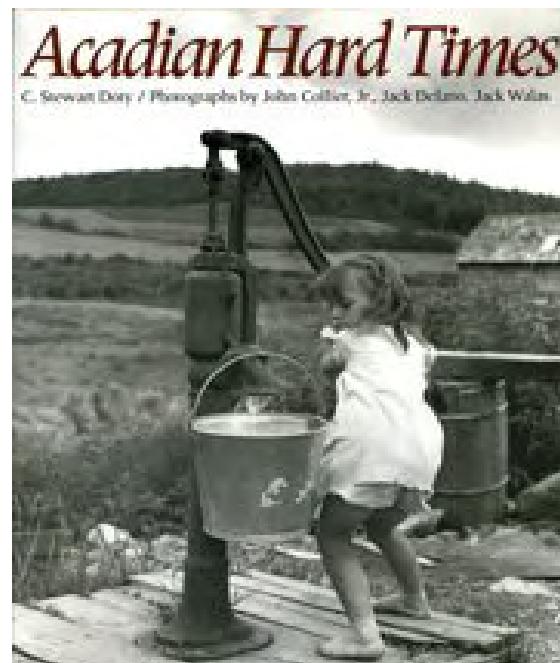
Below L: Map of Saint-Domingue R: Map of French Antilles



BOOK NOOK

Acadian Hard Times: The Farm Security Administration in Maine's St. John Valley, 1940-1943
by C. Stewart Doty

The Great Depression was a time of extraordinary hardship, particularly in northern Maine's St. John Valley. Photographers from the Farm Security Administration (FSA), a New Deal agency fighting rural poverty, visited and documented the communities of Fort Kent, Frenchville, Madawaska, Wallagrass, Lille, and St. Agatha. Working nearly fifty years later, historian C. Stewart Doty was able to locate many of the individuals photographed. He interviewed many of them, and his account of the Depression years in northern Maine draws on their memories of hard times. The story is completed by the FSA photographs, as well as a contemporary series of photos of the same people and places



**THE FIRST FRANCO-AMERICANS-
 NEW ENGLAND LIFE HISTORIES FROM THE
 FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT**
by C. Stewart Doty

Selective reprinting of Franco-American oral interviews from the late 1930s' Federal Writers' Project. Brief historical introductions to Manchester NH, Old Town ME, Woonsocket RI, and Barre VT, followed by the interviews with workers that took place in those cities. Rare voices from Franco-American communities of this time period, in the aftermath of the Great Depression. A publication in the social and oral history traditions of Ann Banks's "First-Person America" and Studs Terkel's "Hard Work."

More information on the Federal Writer's Project can be found on the Library of Congress's 'American Life Histories' website:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wpaintro/wpahome.html>

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS ATHLETES PROFESSIONAL

BASEBALL

Clement Walter (Clem) Labine (6 Aug 1926 – 2 Mar 2007)

Position – Pitcher (Relief)
Teams - Brooklyn Dodgers (1950-1957); Los Angeles Dodgers (1958-1960);
Detroit Tigers (1960); Pittsburgh Pirates (1960-1961);
New York Mets (1962)
Minor Leagues: Newport News Dodgers [B] (1944, 1946-1947); Asheville Tourists [B] (1947); Greenville Spinners [A] (1947); Pueblo Dodgers [A] (1948); St. Paul Saints [AAA] (1949-1952)
Honors - All-Star Games (1956-1957); World Series (1953, 1955, 1956, 1959, 1960)
Tidbits - In 1955 Clem had only three hits and all were home runs. Clem Labine was one of the first designated relief pitchers in modern baseball.
College - None

Ronald Ames (Ron) Guidry (28 Aug 1950 -)

Position – Pitcher (Starting)
Teams - New York Yankees (1975-1988)
Minor Leagues: Johnson City Yankees [Rookie] (1971); Fort Lauderdale Yankees [A] (1972); Kinston Eagles [A] (1973); West Haven Yankees [AA] (1974); Syracuse Chiefs [AAA] (1975, 1976)
Honors - All-Star Games (1978, 1979, 1982, 1983); World Series (1977, 1978, 1981); AL Cy Young Award (1978); AL Pitching Title (1978, 1979); Major League Player of the Year (1978); AL TSN Pitcher of the Year (1978); Roberto Clemente Award (1984); Gold Glove Award (1982-1986); Captain of NY Yankees (1986-1988); Guidry's #49 retired by Yankees and a plaque placed in Monument Park (2003)
Tidbits - In 1978 Ron Guidry had 25 wins and 3 losses for a 0.893 Won-Loss Percentage and an 1.74 Earned Run Average – all best in major league baseball that year. On 17 June 1978 he struck out 18 California Angel players in 9 innings. His nicknames were *Louisiana Lightning* and *Gator*.
College - University of Southwestern Louisiana (Lafayette, LA)

FOOTBALL

Paul Michael Guidry (14 Jan 1944 -)

Position - Linebacker
Teams - Buffalo Bills (1966-1972); Houston Oilers (1973)
Honors - All American Football Conference (AFC) Team (1970)
Tidbits - Paul was the Player Representative for NFL Players Association for three years at Buffalo. His nickname was *Crawfish*.
College - Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA); McNeese State University (Lake Charles, LA)

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS ATHLETES PROFESSIONAL

Kevin Dale Guidry (16 May 1964 -)

Position - Defensive Back
Teams - Denver Broncos (1988); Phoenix Cardinals (1989); Tampa Bay Storm [Arena] (1991); Orlando Thunder [WLAF] (1992)
Tidbits - Kevin Guidry was an All-State football player at Lake Charles High School and one of the top defensive back recruits when he signed with the LSU Tigers in 1983.
College - Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA)

Mickey Guidry (9 Aug 1966 -)

Position - Quarterback
Teams - New Orleans Night [Arena] (1991-1992); Orlando Predators [Arena] (1993); Dallas Texans [Arena] (1993)
Tidbits - In his senior season at LSU Mickey received the Butch Duhe Award for team leadership – quite an accomplishment for a backup quarterback.
College - Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LA)

James Guidry (12 Mar 1967 -)

Position - Quarterback
Teams - Dallas Texans [Arena] (1993); Florida Bobcats [Arena] (1996); Milwaukee Mustangs [Arena] (1996); Anaheim Piranhas [Arena] (1997); Portland Forest Dragons [Arena] (1998-1999)
Tidbits - James Guidry suffered a serious injury on 8 May 1999 in a game against the San Jose Sabercats when he was blindsided near the end of the game. Initially paralyzed from the neck down and unable to sustain breathing, he eventually recovered most of movement after months of therapy. He currently is the Regional Director of the Arena Football League Players Association.
College - Texas A&I University (Kingsville, TX)

ICE HOCKEY

Leonard Gerald (Leo) Labine (22 Jul 1931 – 25 Feb 2005)

Position - Right Wing
Teams - Boston Bruins (1951-1960); Detroit Red Wings (1960-1962); Los Angeles Blades (1962-1967)
Minor Leagues: St. Michael's Majors (1949-1950); Barrie Flyers (1950-1951); Hershey Bears (1951-1953); Sudbury Wolves (1962)
Honors - Won the Elizabeth C. Dufresne Trophy for Outstanding Boston Bruins Player (1955); NHL All-Star (1955-1956); WHL All-Star Team (1964); Stanley Cup Finalist (1957, 1958, 1961); Memorial Cup (1951)
Tidbits - Leo Labine's nicknames were *Haileybury Hurricane* and *Leo The Lion* because of his fiery, aggressive, hard-hitting style of play. He holds the Boston Bruins club record of 5 points in one period set on 28 Nov 1954.
College - None

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS ATHLETES PROFESSIONAL

RACQUETBALL

Mike Guidry (28 May 1970 -)

Position - Individual player

Teams - None (Individual sport); Played singles and doubles on professional level from 1991-2005.

Honors - USA Racquetball National Singles Racquetball Champion (2002); USA Racquetball National Doubles Champion (1999, 2001, 2002); Pan-American Games Doubles Champion (2002, 2003, 2005); U. S. National Team (7 years); Head Coach of U. S. National Racquetball Team (2006-2011); IRT Sportsman of the Year (2005)

Tidbits - Mike joined the International Racquetball Tour (IRT) in 1991 and in 2002 was the highest ranked professional on the IRT. He plays left-handed. His nickname is *Guids*. Mike was considered one of the nicest guys on the Tour.

College - None

GOLF

Michael G. (Mike) Guidry

Position - Golf Professional at Jay and Lionel Hebert Municipal Golf Course (Lafayette, LA)

Teams - None (Individual sport)

Honors - None

Tidbits - Michael Guidry is a member of the Gulf States Section of the Professional Golf Association (PGA).

College - None

George T. Guidry (1959 -)

Position - Golf Professional at Windrose Golf Course (Spring, TX)

Teams - None (Individual sport)

Honors - Selected twice to PGA President's Council on Growing the Game (2006, 2010)

Tidbits - George is a Class A Member of the Professional Golf Association (PGA). He began teaching golf in 1995. He previously was the golf professional at Longwood Golf Club (Cypress, TX), Woodbridge Country Club (Woodbridge, CT), Grassy Hill Country Club (Orange, CT) and Alaqua Country Club (Longwood, FL).

College - Golf Academy of the South (Orlando, FL) – Honor Graduate

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS ATHLETES PROFESSIONAL

RODEO

Vernon A. Guidry

Position - Bull Rider; Bareback Rider; Rodeo Stock Contractor raising bucking bulls

Teams - Owns Guidry Rodeo Company and Guidry Land & Cattle Company in Madisonville, TX

Honors - Had four of his bulls (Tonka, Western Hauler, Copenhagen's Stingray, Copenhagen's Werewolf) compete in National Finals Rodeo (1996)

Tidbits - Vernon not only supplies bucking bulls to rodeos nationwide, but also produces rodeos in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and the surrounding area. The motto of the Guidry Rodeo Company is "Breed to Buck". Vernon Guidry competed professionally for 13 years as a bull rider and bareback rider before he became a rodeo stock contractor.

College - None

FISHING

Dennis LaBean

Position - Professional Fishing Guide for steelhead, salmon, walleye, lake trout and browns on Lake Huron

Team - None (Individual sport)

Honors - None

Tidbits - Captain Dennis LaBean operated the Beamer II boat (a 28- foot Sea Ray Amberjack) out of the Linnwood, MI port. He is now retired.

College - None

TRACK & FIELD

Carlette Denise Guidry (4 Sep 1968 -)

Position - Sprints, Long Jump, Triple Jump

Teams - University of Texas Longhorns; USA National Team

Honors - Texas Athletic Conference Junior Champion in 100 meters (1985, 1986); World Class Sprinter at University of Texas where helped the Longhorns capture the NCAA Indoor Championship (1988) by winning the 55-meters, long jump and running a leg on the winning 4x400-meter relay team. Competed in Goodwill Games and World Championships. She earned twelve NCAA titles in 55-meter, 100-meter, 200-meter races and the long jump between 1987 and 1991 and was named the Southwest Conference Athlete of the Decade for the 1980s in indoor and outdoor track & field. She won 23 All-America honors during the same timeframe. In 1991 she won the Honda Award as the National Track & Field Athlete of the Year and was a recipient of the Babe Zaharias Award as the nation's top female athlete. In 1992 Barcelona Olympics representing the USA she won an Olympic Gold Medal in the 4x100-meter relay. In the 1996 Atlanta Olympics she won her second Olympic Gold Medal in the 4x100-meter relay with the USA Olympic Team.

Tidbits - Although not a professional athlete, Carlette Guidry is a world class athlete.

College - University of Texas (Austin, TX)

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

Springfield Daily News, Springfield, MA
October 12, 1911

LABINE'S WINCHESTER PARK SHOE STORE

Why do you who live near Winchester Park, overlook Opportunity?

Why, with the present High Cost of Living do you pass our store, pay carfare down town and then buy at a higher price the very same shoes that we are selling every day for much less money?

THINK THIS OVER

Labine Bros. Fine Repairing 17 WILBRAHAM ROAD

Top R: Rocky Mountain News, Denver, CO Saturday, July 21, 1917

Bottom R: Advocate, Baton Rouge, LA January 12, 1966

Bottom L: Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA Saturday
May 29, 1915

Man Shot.

A Frenchman, named **Labine**, who keeps the Mountain Boys Saloon, was shot by a squaw on Friday last about sun-down. The particulars, as near as we can learn them, are as follows: The squaw is a Sioux woman, known as Poco hontas. She came to town on Friday, sold some articles and procured whisky, with which she got drunk, and began flourishing a pistol which she carried. Some say she fired it once or twice—at any rate it was considered dangerous—and **Labine** attempted to take it from her. While he had hold of the barrel, and she of the stock, it was discharged, the ball striking **Labine** in the abdomen, passing through and lodging near the spine. **Labine** fell but arose immediately and walked to his house, and upon an examination by Dr. McDowell, it was thought the wound was not necessarily fatal. Toward the morning of Saturday the symptoms were more unfavorable; during the day he sunk rapidly, and died about four o'clock P. M. If the shooting in such instances would take effect upon the individuals who furnish whisky to the Indians, there would be but little cause for regret.

MEDAL GIVEN MISS GUEDRY.

Presented by Sons of American Revolution for Prize Essay.

The first of the medals offered by the Sons of the American Revolution to New Orleans school girls, was presented Friday. The national society, Sons of the American Revolution, recently offered prizes in the forms of medals to high school pupils in various cities who would write the best essays on the "Principles of the American Revolution." The girls' high school pupils of New Orleans contested for these medals. The winners were: Miss Ethel L. Guedry, of the Sophie B. Wright High School, and Miss Eunice Clann, of the Esplanade Avenue Girls' High School.

The medal for Miss Guedry was presented Friday afternoon by a committee consisting of Edwin T. Merrick and N. M. Leach, state president. Mr. Merrick delivered a short presentation address. The old Merrick family home was located on the site of the present high school. An entertaining program was rendered by the young women of the high school.

The medal for Miss Eunice Clann, the winner at the Esplanade Avenue Girls' High School, will be presented by the Louisiana Society on seniors' night, June 6, at 8 o'clock.



LASER BUILT AT LSU—Dr. Mark Guidry, assistant professor of electrical engineering at LSU, is shown making adjustments on his low-powered laser built in laboratories at the university. Dr. Guidry is conducting

research in laser beams that possibly could contribute toward development of an interplanetary communications system of the future. He is studying the effect variations in weather and air turbulence have on laser beams.

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, MI
Saturday, July 21, 1917

FRANK LABINE NOW AT MINEOLA HOSPITAL

Frank LaBine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LaBine, 208 Walnut street, has reached the United States from France and is now at the base hospital at Mineola, L. I., according to a telegram received by his parents yesterday. Mr. LaBine left Grand Forks with the first draft on June 24 and has had several months oversea service. He had been driving truck with the American Expeditionary Forces until Feb. 10 when he contracted pneumonia and since that time has been confined in various hospitals. He is now improving rapidly and expects to be discharged from the service in the near future and will return to Grand Forks.

Below: Vanderbilt Catholic High School Yearbook, 1968

Times-Picayune, New Orleans
September 28, 1922

BOY DISAPPEARS AFTER SCOLDING

High School Pupil Suffers
Keenly When Reproved
for Error Over Bill.

Scolded by his mother for making a mistake in paying a grocery bill, Dell Joseph Guidry, 16 years old, 2303 Barronne street, was reported yesterday by his brother as having run away from his home Tuesday morning.

The youth, according to his brother, was a third-year pupil at the Warren Easton High School. He is said to have told a companion that he felt keenly the scolding given him by his mother, Mrs. V. Guidry, and that he intended running away.

Young Guidry is described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, medium build and has brown eyes and hair. When he left home he was wearing blue knee trousers, light tan coat, green-striped crepe de chine shirt, light gray cap and brown shoes.

WITH UNBEARABLE SORROW



Senior class officers from left to right are: John Farrell, Robert Jukes, Mike Thompson, Michael Ellender, John Walker, Celeste Martin and Charmaine Guidry.

Les Guédry 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	Guiedry	Gedrie	Jedrey	LaBine
Guidry	Guildry	Gedry	Jedrie	LaBean
Gudiry	Guildrie	Gettry	Jedry	LaBeau
Guidery	Guityr	Gidrie		Labeau
Guidrey	Gaidry	Gidry	Lledre	
Guidrie	Gaidrie		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 d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2013

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 d'Asteur is now on Facebook. Join us there and connect with other family members from all over the U.S. and CAN. 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 d'Asteur

To share your ideas for the newsletter, contact:

Marty Guidry
6139 North Shore Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70817
225-755-1915
guidryrm@cox.net

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

'**GENERATIONS**' newsletter is now in its ninth 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
guidryrm@cox.net



Les Guédry 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:

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Annie Grignon-Labine (QU) - Translator
Elaine Clement (LA) - Translator
Martin Guidry (LA)

Genealogy - Daryl LaBine (FL/ON) - Chairperson
Bernard Geddry (AZ)
Mark Labine (MN)
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Paul Labine (IL)
Marshall Woolner (OR)
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Warren Guidry (TX)

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

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

Les Guidry d'Asteur
Membership Application
(Formulaire d'adhésion)

Name (Nom) _____
Last (Nom de famille) _____ First (Prénom) _____ Middle (Deuxième prénom) _____

Spouse (Épouse) _____
Maiden (Nom de jeune fille) _____ First (Prénom) _____ Middle (Deuxième prénom) _____

Children (Enfants) _____

Address (Adresse) _____
Street (Rue) _____

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

Telephone (Téléphone) _____

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 payable to: *Les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc.*
(Retournez le formulaire et le paiement à:) (Libellez le chèque à: *Les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc.*)

Les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc.
Charlene Guidry Lacombe
Membership Chair
226 Bulldog Lane
Iota, LA 70543