

GENERATIONS



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I believe our header picture is quite appropriate after the recent record-breaking cold and snowy weather most of North America has experienced in 2014. Hopefully, Spring will bring warmer weather so everyone can venture outdoors.

This Spring 2014 edition of “Generations” has several articles about our upcoming Reunion. Recently we learned that the Guédry family is alive and well in northeastern Maine and actually lives very near where our Reunion will be. Of course, they have been in seclusion many years – by using the surname Grivois, rather than Guédry, but we have discovered them. You can learn their history and genealogy in the article “The Grivois of Northeast Maine – Another Branch of the Guédry Family”. As an added tidbit, you may even find the Guédry connection between our 2004 Meteghan Reunion, our 2009 Bathurst Reunion and our 2014 Van Buren Reunion.

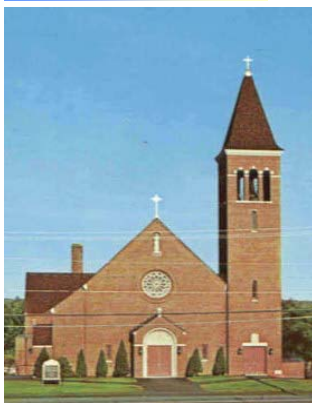
Also, in this issue we provide the latest information on our Guédry & Petitpas Reunion on 16 August 2014 in Van Buren, Maine. In the article on our Reunion you’ll find travel information, accommodation suggestions, our agenda for the day, border crossing tips and other items of interest. Please note that to attend the opening and closing ceremonies, Acadian National Day concert with Zachary Richard, the Multi-Media Pavillion and the ExpoMonde you will need a Congrès Mondial RFID bracelet. One bracelet will get you into all events. The bracelets are \$20 for an adult and \$15 for teens (13-17). Children 12 and under are free and do not need a bracelet.

You can purchase bracelets online at:
<http://www.cma2014.com/en/billetterie>

And now a request for a website developer. For several years I have been gathering information on military veterans from our family from the 1700s to the present. I have information on several hundred family veterans from Europe and North America and would like to have a Military Website to honor them. I am willing to populate and maintain the website if someone in the family could construct it. I use a MacIntosh Powerbook and have Dreamweaver CS6 (although I am not tied to that program). Unfortunately, I am not fluent enough in programming to develop the website. I have ideas on the essential elements that I’d like to see in the website. **If there is a family member who would be willing to volunteer to develop the website, please contact me at: guidryrm@cox.net**

I’d like to have some of the site functional by mid-2015 so we can honor our Civil War Veterans during this 150th Remembrance of the Civil War in the United States. I have had several requests for the website, but just cannot put it together myself. I am willing to help where I can.

We hope you’ll enjoy the Book Nook featuring two excellent books and the Historical Tidbits with newspaper articles of yore about our family – really interesting. And, of course, for the cooks in the family I know you’ll enjoy this issue’s Bon Appetit.



THE GRIVOIS OF NORTHEAST MAINE **ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE GUÉDRY FAMILY** *by Mary Guidry*

To give the reader a flavor of the difficulty in researching Acadians during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, we have used the spellings of names as found in the original documents. If it is unclear who the person was, the actual first name of the person follows in parentheses. Most Acadians could not read and write until the mid to late 1800s; therefore, they would verbally tell a census enumerator, surveyor or priest their names and this individual would attempt to spell the names correctly – often spelling them phonetically. The problem in Maine was compounded because the census enumerators and surveyors were English with little knowledge of French names.

About 1784 Augustin Guédry dit Grivois, son of Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau, and his wife Marie-Françoise Jeanson had a son Romain in Digby County, Nova Scotia – probably while they were living at Gilbert's Cove.¹ Shortly afterwards, Augustin would move his family a short distance south near Bear Cove along Baie Sainte-Marie (St. Mary's Bay). Here he founded the village of Chéticamp (later to be called St. Alphonse). Near Baie Sainte-Marie Romain Guedry would grow from a young boy to an adult as he romped in the forests and fished the waters of Baie Sainte-Marie. On the 25th of August 1799 Romain became the parrain (godfather) of his nephew Joseph Giddery, son of Pierre Giddery and Anne Belliveau.²⁻⁴

Romain Guedry married Marie Comeau about 1804 in Digby County.⁵⁻⁸ During the next dozen years Romain and Marie had six children in the Baie Sainte-Marie area: Hilaire Augustin Guedry on 18 February 1805, Jean Anselme Guedry on 22 December 1806, Marie Elizabeth Guedry on 2 July 1809, Marie Guedry on 15 July 1811, Calais Guedry on 27 July 1813 and Joseph Gatien Guedry on 18 December 1816.⁵⁻⁶

While Joseph Gatien was still an infant, Romain and Marie moved the family from the Baie Sainte-Marie area far north to Nouvelle, Québec on the Gaspé peninsula just above New Brunswick. Why would they uproot their young family and begin life anew in a distant place? The answer is not known. Lumbering and fishing were the two most viable occupations for the Acadians of the early 1800s in Baie Sainte-Marie; the soil of the area was too rocky for farming. Perhaps Romain wished to enter a different occupation and saw his future in the north. They moved between 1818 when Father Sigogne began his census of Baie Sainte-Marie families and early 1820 when their daughter Marguerite was born at Nouvelle, Québec.^{2-3,9}

Romain Guedry and his family with one exception did not remain long in the Nouvelle/Carleton, Québec area. Little is known about their lives in Québec. Shortly after arriving on the Gaspé Peninsula, Marie Comeau gave birth to a new daughter Marguerite Gilliry on 26 March 1820 at Nouvelle, Québec⁹. The family's happiness was short-lived as Marguerite died the next day and was buried at St-Joseph-de-Carleton Catholic Cemetery on 29 March¹⁰.

While in Carleton, the family's eldest son Hilaire Guidry met a local Acadian belle, Cécile Bourg, daughter of Edward Bourg and Henriette Landry, and married her in Carleton on 23 November 1829¹¹⁻¹². Romain Guédry and Marie Comeau already had left the Carleton area at this time as the marriage record states that they were at Madawaska. Hilaire and Cécile remained behind at Carleton and raised three boys and three girls. Although Hilaire and Cécile made Carleton their home, several of their children ventured south to Campbellton and Petit-Rocher in New Brunswick where they established their families.

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Today their Guidry descendants are found from Campbellton to Bathurst. Hilaire Gidry died at Carleton, Québec on 23 September 1846 and was buried on 29 September at the St-Joseph-de-Carleton Catholic Cemetery^{13,14}.

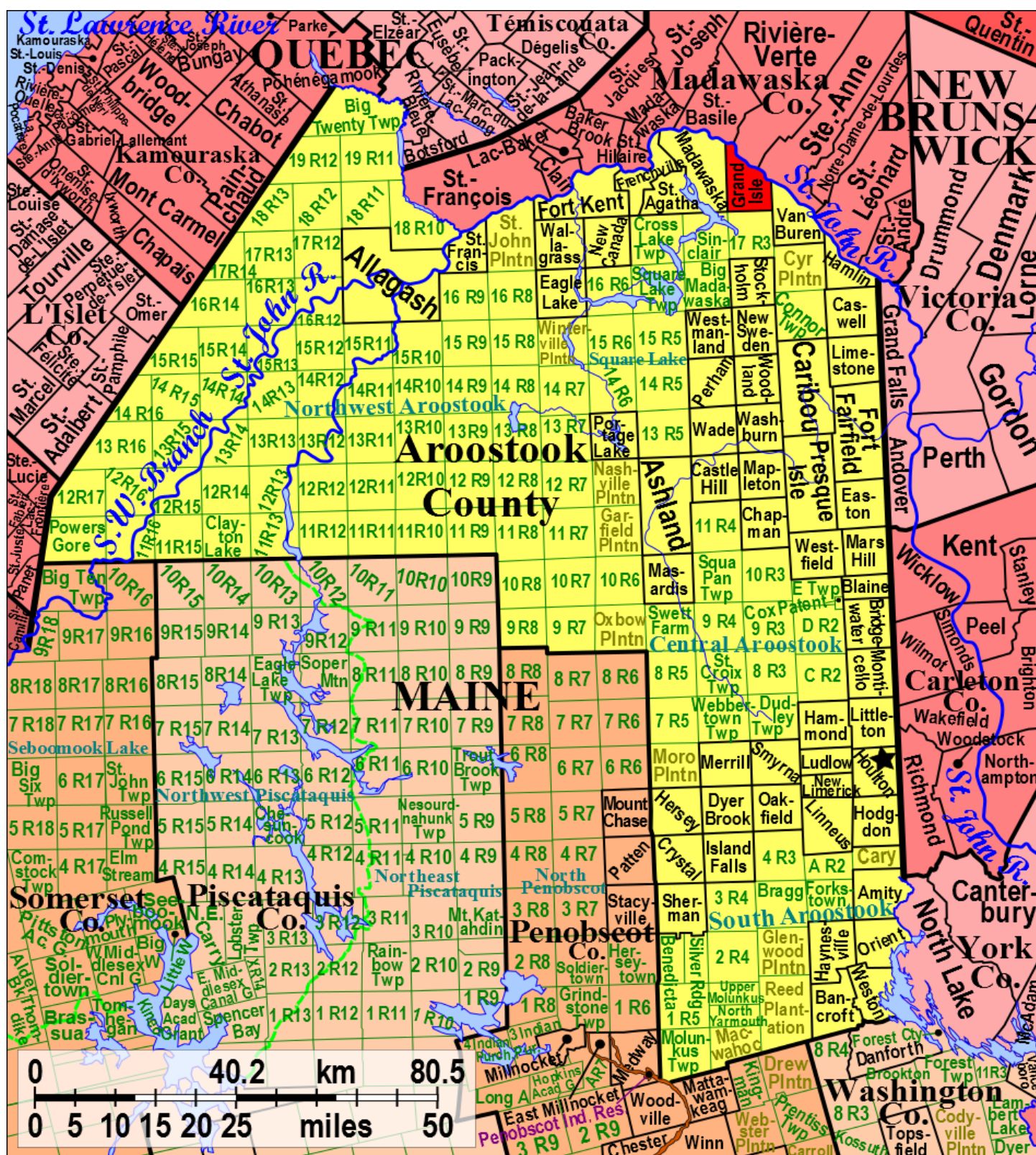
In the June 1830 Census of Madawaska Settlement on the St. John River in Maine is Roma Godney (Romain) with his wife, two boys, two girls and two other men¹⁵. These two men must have been boarders or helpers. In addition, nearby Jerome Gorney (Jean Anselme) was living alone¹⁵.

Romain and his son Jean Anselme acquired plots of ungranted land on the south (Maine) side of the St. John River where they began farming. The availability of free land with rich soil may have been the stimulus for Romain and Marie moving from Baie Sainte-Marie north to the Madawaska area. The 1833 New Brunswick Special Census of the Madawaska Settlement included families on both sides of the St. John River. Romain Goodrie with his wife (Marie Comeau), two boys and two girls had 4 oxen, 1 cow, 17 sheep and 9 pigs. He had no horses or young cattle. The previous spring he sowed 20 bushels of wheat, 8 bushels of oats, ½ bushel of buckwheat, 2 bushels of peas and 42 bushels of potatoes. He harvested 30 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of oats and 150 bushels of potatoes. Romain cut 12 tons of hay. Samuel Goodrie (Jean Anselme) was living with his wife adjacent to his father. He had 1 horse, 2 cows, 7 sheep and 2 pigs. He did not have any oxen or young cattle. The previous spring Anselme planted 8 bushels of wheat, 3 bushels of oats, 1 bushel of buckwheat, 1 bushel of peas and 12 bushels of potatoes. He harvested 12 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of oats, 8 bushels of buckwheat, 1 bushel of peas and 30 bushels of potatoes. Anselme cut 1 ton of hay¹⁶.

In the 1840 U. S. Census Roman Jiddry was still in the Madawaska area of Maine. With him were his wife Marie Comeau, two sons between 20 and 30 years of age (Calais and Joseph Gatien) and one daughter between 20 and 30 years old (Marie Elizabeth). Living adjacent to Roman was his son Samuel Jiddry (Jean Anselme) with his wife Suzanne Violette, five young boys less than 5 years old (Joseph, Alexis, Hilaire and Urbain are the only four known), one girl under 5 years of age, three girls between 5 and 10 years of age and one woman between 40 and 50 years old. It is not known who these females with the family were. Not far distant were Désire Vilet with his wife Marie Guedry and one girl less than five years old (Elizabeth)³⁵.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 between Great Britain and the United States formally settled the long-disputed boundary between northeastern Maine and northwestern New Brunswick. It basically set the boundary as the center of the St. John River and the St. Francis River. During the period from 1783 until 1842 many people had settled on disputed land in Maine under British grants or with no grants at all. The United States needed to determine who were the legal owners of land in the formerly disputed territory. As a first step the United States agreed to honor both U. S. and British grants in Maine. They then appointed commissioners who surveyed the land in August 1844 while requesting documentation from settlers. The commission established five categories of claims: 1) grants by the British government, 2) ungranted land settled before August 1836, 3) ungranted land settled between August 1836 and August 1842, 4) grants by State of Maine for which a payment was attached and 5) settlers on land granted to others. The first four categories were recognized as valid claims and Maine then granted the land to these established settlers. The fifth category was not recognized and the requests were not honored.

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The commissioners in August 1844 found that Romain Gederi had two valid claims in the Grand Isle area – one of 194.12 acres on River Lots in Township No. 18, Range 3 and a second of 4.59 acres of the Inland Lots in Township No. 18, Range 3. Both of these were for ungranted land based on possession and improvement before August 1836. Anselme Gederi had one valid claim for the same reason. It was 92.86 acres on River Lots in Township No. 18, Range 3. Desire Violette was granted 93 acres on Rear Lots in Township M, Range 2 for ungranted land based on possession and improvement after August 1836. He settled his property in 1842. Township 18 is the area of Grand Isle, Maine while Township M is the area of Van Buren, Maine.⁵⁰

Just prior to the 1833 Special Census Jean Anselme Guidry married Suzanne Violette, daughter of Alexandre Violette and Josephite Pelletier, on 14 October 1833 at St-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church in St-Basile, New Brunswick¹⁷. Jean Anselme and Suzanne had a family of six sons and two daughters. Their children were: Josephite (born ca. 1834)¹⁸⁻¹⁹, Alexis (born 21 May 1836)²⁰, Hilaire (born 16 Jul 1838)²¹, Urbain (born August 1840 and died 22 January 1841)²², Martine (born ca. 1841)¹⁹, Denis (born 1 August 1844)²³, Jean (born 13 June 1846 and died late March 1850)^{24,25} and William Bénoni (born 8 March 1848)²⁶.

Suzanne Violette died 19 Mar 1848, probably from complications of childbirth, leaving Jean Anselme Guedry with a large family to raise. This must have been a difficult time for Jean Anselme – having to till his land while raising a large family alone. As Acadians often did when in this situation, Jean Anselme quickly remarried. On 29 January 1849 he married Martine Fournier, daughter of Jacques Fournier and Josette Hébert, at Saint-Basile, New Brunswick²⁷. During the next eighteen years Jean Anselme



Replica of 1st Saint-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church.

and Martine had seven children: François Xavier (born 16 February 1850)²⁸, Sophia (born 29 February 1852)²⁹, Remi (born 11 July 1854)³⁰, Florent (b. 2 Nov 1856)^{30a}, Hyppolite Paul (born 8 November 1858)³¹, Romain (born 21 April 1861)³², Thomas (born 13 March 1864)³³ and Malvina Dinah (born 10 June 1867)³⁴.

Marie Elizabeth Guedry, daughter of Romain Guedry and Marie Comeau, never married. She lived with her parents when young and as she aged lived with her brothers Jean Anselme and Joseph Gatien and her nephew Marcel Grivois³⁵⁻³⁸.

Romain and Marie's daughter Marie married Désiré Violette, son of Alexandre Violette and Josephite Pelletier and brother of Jean Anselme's wife Suzanne, on 6 November 1838 at Van Buren Plantation, Maine³⁹⁻⁴⁰. Désiré and Marie had five children: an unnamed infant (born 1 May 1839 and died 2 May 1839)⁴¹, Elizabeth (born ca. 1840)⁴², Maxime (born 8 October 1841)⁴³, Félix (born 25 February 1843)⁴⁴ and Athalie (born 10 March 1846)⁴⁵.

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Calais Guedry was with his family from his birth through the 1840 U. S. Census and then vanished. He may have died during the next decade although no death record has been located.

Joseph Gatien Guedry married Thècle Martin, daughter of Charlemagne Martin and Marguerite Chassé, at St. Basile, New Brunswick on 5 February 1845⁴⁶. They had three children: Marcel (born 30 May 1846)⁴⁷, Margaret (born 14 Nov 1847)⁴⁸ and Denis (born 27 Dec 1856)⁴⁹.

Certainly Romain Guedry and his sons Anselme Guedry and Joseph Guedry had lived near today's Grand Isle since the early 1830s – perhaps as early as 1830. They were part of the Saint-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church parish in St. Basile, New Brunswick where their families often received the sacraments. Marie Guedry and her husband Désiré Violette settled near present-day Van Buren when they married in 1838 and remained there throughout their lives attending St. Bruno Catholic Church at Van Buren. In 1843 the settlement near Désiré Violette and his family would become Van Buren Plantation while in 1859 the settlement where Romain and Anselme lived with their families would become Grand Isle Plantation.

Plantations as a form of local government are unique to Maine. They are the first step in the development of an incorporated entity. Plantations are unincorporated, rural areas (generally with a small population) that are organized by a vote of the county commissioners. Plantations have an annual meeting that is the governing body of the town. Here assessors are elected to carry out the daily operations of government, taxes are raised and voters are registered. Towns are incorporated by a special act of the Maine State Legislature at which time the town is given certain privileges and required to perform certain duties. Town residents can select to vote at annual meetings or by secret ballot. Cities have a charter form of government – that is, a basic body of laws by which the community governs itself. Cities also have a representative form of government with elected officials.

Grand Isle Plantation was initially organized in 1843 as part of Van Buren Plantation to its south; however, in 1859 it separated from Van Buren Plantation and became Grand Isle Plantation. In 1869 Grand Isle Plantation became a town and changed its name to Grand Isle. Van Buren Plantation was organized in 1843. It became the town of Van Buren in 1881. Cyr Plantation, like Grand Isle Plantation, was initially part of Van Buren Plantation and split off as Cyr Plantation in 1859. It continues today as Cyr Plantation.

On 4 March 1846 the Guedry family of Madawaska lost its patriarch when Romain Guedry died at Van Buren Plantation near present-day Grand Isle. The pastor of Saint-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church provided a note to the pastor of St. Bruno Catholic Church at Van Buren Plantation permitting him to inter the body of Romain at the St. Bruno Catholic Cemetery on 6 March.

By 1850 the Grivois (Guedry) family had set firm roots in Aroostook County along the St. John River. The family was expanding rapidly with the third generation appearing prominently in the United States Census of 1850. Marie Comeau, widow of Romain Guedry, was proud to see her grandchildren grow into fine young men and women. It had been a difficult life for she and Romain, but seeing the fruits of their labor scampering along the banks of the St. John made everything worth their sacrifices. In the Van Buren area four of Désiré Violette and Marie Guedry's children married and had children providing a strong Violette connection to the Grivois (Guedry) family. At Grand Isle Jean Anselme Guedry married first Susanna Violette and second Martine Fournier. He had sixteen children with these two wives and most of these children had children

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themselves. Also at Grand Isle Joseph Gatien Guedry married Thècle Martin and they had three children who left descendants.

In the 1850 U. S. Census Aussim Gedree (Jean Anselme), 40 years of age and a laborer, was living with his wife Marcina (Martine Fournier), 26 years old with their five sons and one daughter: Joseph (16 years old and a laborer like his father), Alexis (14 years old), Martine (9 years old), Dennis (6 years old), William (2 years old) and Savia (Xavier, 4½ months old). Living with the family was Elenor Forney (Eleonore Fournier), the 16-year-old half-sister of Anselme's wife Martine Fournier. Jean Anselme and his family were living at Grand Isle Plantation although in 1850 it was part of the currently undivided Van Buren Plantation⁵¹.

Residing nearby was Anselme's brother Joseph Gedree, a 32-year-old farmer with \$600 of real estate. With Joseph was his wife Latic (Thècle Martin, 30 years old), their son Marcel (4 years old) and daughter Margaret (3 years old). Also in the household was Joseph's mother Mary Gedree (Marie Comeau) who was 72 years of age and Anselme's son Eli Gedree (Hilaire, 11 years old)⁵¹.

Living at Van Buren Plantation was Desire Violet (Désiré Violette), a 34-year-old laborer with his wife Mary (Marie Guedry), 40 years old, and their four children: Eliza (Elizabeth, 10 years old), Maxim (Maxime, 9 years old), Felix (8 years old) and Tallere (Athalie, 4 years old)⁵¹.

By 1850 the descendants of Jean Anselme and Joseph Gatien in Aroostook County were using the Grivois surname almost without exception. Over the next century the Grivois family increased numerically while spreading out from their historic Aroostook County home. Studying the civil and ecclesiastical vital records as well as the diennial U. S. censuses provides detailed information on the expanding family. For example, Alexis Grivois, a grandson of Romain and Marie, moved with his family to Ramsey, Minnesota about 1883. With the move came a name change to Greveous. Some Grivois families chose the New England states as their new home while others remained in Maine, but moved to other counties. Several Grivois families remained in Aroostook County where they live today.

The transition of the surname Guedry to Grivois for this family in Aroostook County is interesting. In the United States Censuses, although the spelling of the family surname takes many forms, it phonetically appears as Guedry through the 1860 U. S. Census. By 1870 the surname Grivois begins to creep into the nomenclature and by 1880 the family, almost without exception, has adopted the surname Grivois.

In the civil and ecclesiastical vital records the Grivois surname appears widely by the early 1840s and by 1850 appears entrenched in the family. Why this time shift occurs between the two sets of records is not known; however, we do know that most of the first two generations could not read and write. Could it be that church and local civil authorities knew the family as Grivois (much as we today call someone by a nickname if we know them well) and thus the local authorities noted that in the records. An "outsider", however, enumerated the censuses, asking the family their names and was told Guedry. The enumerator then phonetically spelled the confusing French names as best he could.

The reason for adopting Grivois as a surname is easier to explain. The father of Romain Guedry was Augustin Guédry dit Grivois. The "dit" name is similar to a nickname given to people to distinguish them. It could denote the place of origin, land owned, an ancestral name or even a personal trait. "Grivois" has several

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meanings such as bawdy and naughty and may represent a trait of Augustin Guédry dit Grivois. During the mid-1800s family members in Aroostook County chose to use the “dit” name Grivois in place of the original surname Guedry. This is the second time within the Guédry family that a “dit” name has replaced Guédry. During the late 1700s in the Montréal area some of the Guédry family chose to use their “dit” name Labine. Today the Labine surname is a major branch of the Guédry family.

An excellent website on the Upper St. John Valley that contains both historical discussions and transcriptions of records is “The Upper St. John River Valley” by Chip Gagnon. It is at: <http://www.upperstjohn.com>.

Thanks to Jessica Cyr of St. Leonard, New Brunswick for her assistance in researching the Grivois family of Maine and New Brunswick.

A BRIEF LINE OF DESCENT OF THE EARLY GUÉDRY FAMILY

Romain Guedry dit Grivois m. Marie Comeau

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Augustin Guédry dit Grivois m. Marie-Françoise Jeanson

|
|

Pierre Guédry dit Labine m. Marguerite Brasseau

|
|

Claude Guédry dit LaVerdure m. Marguerite Petitpas



Top Left: St. John Valley in the 1870's.

Bottom Left: Roy House, Van Buren, ME, 1790's

Below: Current view of Van Buren, ME



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GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION

Saturday, 16 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

3:15 pm Presentation – Origins of the Guédry Family in France: Researching Roots in France

4:30 pm Closing Ceremony

4:45 pm Time to visit with cousins and enjoy displays

- Lots of time to meet and greet cousins during day
- Genealogical and historical displays to view
- Reunion souvenirs to purchase
- Family-related books to review and purchase

Attached to this newsletter is a **Registration Form for the Reunion**. If you plan to come to the Reunion, please complete the form and mail it to the address indicated with your Registration Fee. Pre-registering for the Reunion helps those of us planning the Reunion prepare better and have a nicer Reunion for everyone. Although you can pay at the door on the day of the Reunion, we cannot guarantee that a meal will be available for you.

Why did we select Van Buren, Maine? As we discuss earlier in this issue of “Generations”, our only known historic Guédry or Petitpas connection in the Congrès Mondial region is the Grivois family of Grand Isle and Van Buren. The Grivois family still has strong ties to Grand Isle and Van Buren with several families residing in the area. Additionally, Van Buren has a strong Acadian connection in both people and artifacts and was one of the first Acadian communities founded in northeastern Maine.

ACCOMODATIONS/LODGING

THE MADAWASKA REGION IS A RURAL AREA WITH LIMITED MOTELS AND LODGING AVAILABLE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU BOOK YOUR LODGING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. (Remember that, unlike airlines, you can cancel lodging reservations with no penalty in most cases.) Many of the communities in northeast Maine and northwest New Brunswick have small motels, bed and breakfast facilities, 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

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION
Saturday, 16 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

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 an excellent website with lodging information both in Maine and New Brunswick. You can access the website at:

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

VAN BUREN, MAINE

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://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>

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION
Saturday, 16 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

LAGNIAPPE – A LITTLE BIT EXTRA

- **Congrès Mondial 2014 Agenda** – Now available at:
<http://www.cma2014.com/en/programmation/programmationcomplete>
 - **Passports** – Be sure you have a current, valid passport as the Congrès occurs in both the United States and Canada. The CMA staff is working to smooth border crossings and hope to have more information in the Fall 2013, but you will need a passport to enter or re-enter the United States. Information on U. S. and Canadian Passports is available at:
http://travel.state.gov/passport/get/get_4855.html (United States)
<http://www.ppt.gc.ca/index.aspx> (Canada)
 - **Congrès Mondial 2014 Information** – CMA Staff has an excellent bilingual website with updated information at:
<http://www.cma2014.com/en/>
 - **Lodging for Congrès: BOOK EARLY** – As discussed above, the Madawaska region is a rural area with few motels/hotels. Book your accommodations as soon as you can. Information on potential accommodations is given above. Remember that usually you can cancel lodging accommodations with no penalty.
- * **Airports** –
The nearest major airports to Van Buren, ME are:
- Fredericton International Airport (153 miles)
[Air Canada]
 - Bangor International Airport (194 miles)
[Delta, US Airways, Allegiant]
 - Québec City Jean Lesage International Airport (224 miles)
[Air Canada, Delta, United, US Airways, Porter, PAL, Air Inuit, WestJet]
 - Greater Moncton International Airport (258 miles)
[Air Canada, United, Porter, WestJet]
 - Charlottetown Airport (353 miles)
[Air Canada, Delta, WestJet, Sinwing]
- Smaller airports near Van Buren, ME are:
- Northern Maine Regional Airport at Presque Isle (36 miles) [PenAir]
 - Bathurst Airport (126 miles) [Air Canada Jazz]


MAKE YOUR PLANS TO COME TO VAN BUREN

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.

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION
Saturday, 16 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine




At 11:00 am, there will be a Mass at Notre Dame de l'Assomption Chapel with Father Aurèle Godbout (the Chapel is within the Acadian Village).



Christine Guidry Law
*The Restoration and Preservation
of the Acadian/Cajun Culture*
225-247-1099
christineglaw@gmail.com

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A family tree can wither if no one tends to it's roots.

BON APPETIT

VENISON TENDERLOIN

From Ray Guidry-Lafayette, LA



The tenderloin, or backstrap as we call it, of deer is indeed a prize. It's tender with no fat to speak of and simple to prepare. Do not overcook it. I like to have a little pink in the middle, like a steak cooked medium to medium-rare.

1 venison tenderloin (about 1.5 lbs)
 1/2 tbsp. garlic powder
 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
 1 tablespoon hot sauce
 1/2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
 1/2 tbsp. soy sauce
 1 tbsp. Cajun Grill Seasoning Mix
 1 tsp. onion powder

Put the tenderloin in a shallow bowl. Combine the garlic powder, vinegar, hot sauce, Worcestershire, soy, seasoning mix and onion powder in a small bowl. Mix well. Pour the mixture over the tenderloin and refrigerate for 8 hours, turning several times. Put the tenderloin on the grill, close the lid and cook for 10 minutes. Turn, close the lid and cook for 10 minutes. Remove from the grill and let stand for minutes. Slice crosswise into desired thickness to serve.

12 oz. or 1 lb. of wide noodles cooked until soft, drained

Combine:

1 tsp. vanilla
 1 pint sour cream
 6 Eggs
 2 cups scalded milk
 1/2 lb. cream cheese, softened
 1/2 lb. farmers cheese or cottage cheese
 1/3 cup sugar
 1 stick of butter

Pour drained noodles in mixture, mix together and pour into 13" x 9" pan. Bake at 350F for 1 hour.

Topping:

1 cup crushed corn flakes, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 3 tbsps. sugar, 4 tbsps. melted butter. Mix together. Spread topping evenly over noodle mixture.

NOODLE PUDDING

from Bernie & Barbara Geddry

-originally from New England, now living in AZ



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 guidryrm@cox.net.

BOOK NOOK

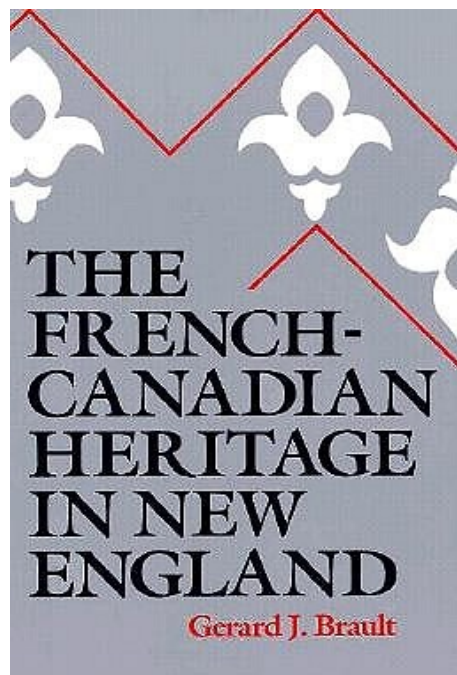
THE FRENCH-CANADIAN HERITAGE IN THE NEW ENGLAND

by Gerard J. Brault

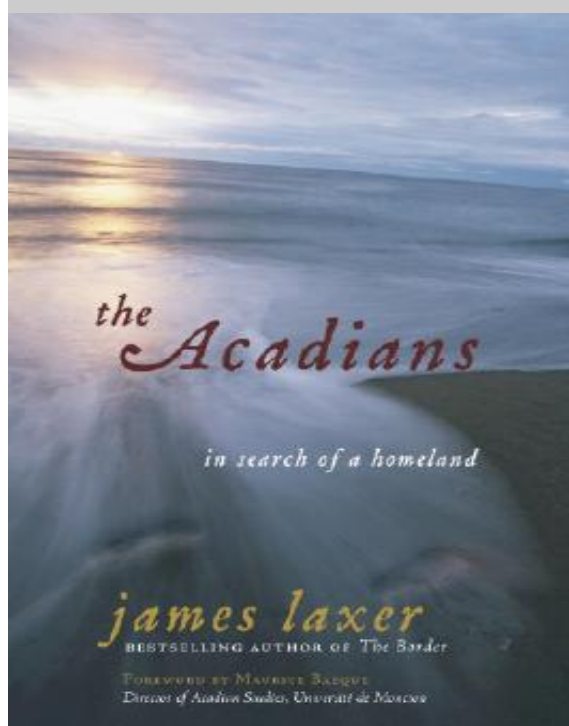
This book is about the French Canadians who moved to New England beginning a little over a century ago.

The migration was massive but of relatively short duration, lasting only about sixty years. Perhaps as many as half who came to the region during this period returned home. Most who stayed in the Northeast remained strongly attached to their roots, and today many of their descendants share their beliefs and values.

Over the years, French Canadians in New England developed the cultural, moral, and spiritual legacy they received from their ancestors. Today, many still cherish these ideals and are dedicated to passing them on to generations yet to come.



The Acadians-In Search of a Homeland by James Laxer



An evocative and beautifully written history of some of Canada's earliest settlers, and their search for a definitive home.

In 1604, a small group of migrants fled political turmoil and famine in France to start a new colony on Canada's east coast. Their roughly demarcated territory included what are now Canada's Maritime provinces, land that was fought over by the British and French empires until the Acadians were finally expelled in 1755. Their diaspora persists to this day.

The Acadians is the definitive history of a little-known part of the North American past, and the quintessential story of a people in search of their identity. In the absence of a state, what defines an Acadian is elusive and while today's Acadian community centered in New Brunswick is more confident than ever, it is entering a contentious debate about its future.

James Laxer's compelling book brilliantly explores one of Canada's oldest and most distinct cultural groups, and shows how their complex, often tragic history reflects the larger problems facing Canada and the world today.

BOOK NOOK

Book Review: Oak Island-An Acadian Tale, by Mark Labine. Lunenburg County Progress Bulletin, Wed., Feb. 12, 2014

New Oak Island book blends fact and fiction

By **ROBERT HIRTLE**
rhirtle@southshorenova.ca

Mark Labine is very proud of his ancestry, as well he should be.

The Minneapolis, Minnesota native says his lineage has many roots, but his ancestral surname originated in the now UNESCO World heritage town of Lunenburg.

"That's where you first find the name, so Lunenburg has a special place in my heart," he says.

Now a family court judge in his home state, Mr. Labine has made three trips to Nova Scotia's South Shore in his lifetime, the most significant back in 2004 when descendants of the Guidry, LeBine and Pettipas families, who first came to Lunenburg in 1680s, returned to their roots for a reunion during the Congr s Mondail Acadien.

"I've been trying to find a way to get my kids a little interested in their history and also to tell the story to my relatives and other people I know about their roots," he explains.

During his visit, local historian David Corkum gave he and his fellow Acadians a tour of the town and at one point, the conversation turned to Oak Island.

"I remember he said he thought there might be some connection between Oak Island and the people who lived in Merligueche [Lunenburg's original name]," he says. "Our name Guidry is a mysterious name because we can't actually find it anywhere in France. I actually found the name Guidry somewhere in Scotland. I don't know if it was a freak or if some Guidry just moved there. So I just kind of thought that maybe this Claude Guidry was a Scottish guy and he was part of this Sir Thomas Temple settlement."

Sir Thomas Temple and a Col. William Crowe partnered to purchase most of Charles de Saint- tienne de la Tour's interest in Nova Scotia, including Merligueche, in 1656.

Spurred by that possible connection between Lunenburg's Acadian history, Oak Island, and it's rumours of buried treasure, Mr. Labine set out to pen a fact-based fictional book on the area.

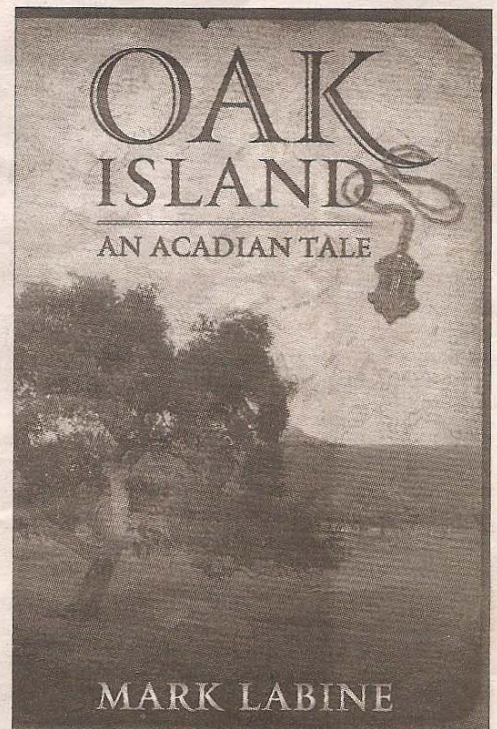
The result is the recently released "Oak Island — An Acadian Tale," an adventure that is set in the year 1744 in a small Acadian community 10 miles from what is now the home of the famous money pit.

The storyline centres around the lives of a young Acadian and a young American girl as they travel together from Boston to Acadia and a search for Oak Island treasure.

"I had three objectives in writing this book. First, I wanted to write a story about Acadia that would entertain the reader; thus the book has treasure, treachery and romance," Mr. Labine says. "Secondly, I wanted to try to give the reader a sense of what it was like to live in Acadia right before the expulsion of 1755. Third, I hope this book sparks some curiosity in readers about Acadia and the area around present day Lunenburg."

While he admits to taking some liberties in the story with regard to truth, Mr. Labine says he did try to be historically accurate, for the most part, about the place and times.

"In other words, there were schooners and sloops in 1744. There were French Acadians who lived in Merligueche who



Author Mark Labine recently released "Oak Island — An Acadian Tale," a fact-based fictional story about Nova Scotia's most famous treasure site.

traded with the American colonists and who could speak English," he says. "Oak Island does exist and there is some unknown treasure buried there."

OAK ISLAND-AN ACADIAN TALE by Mark Labine will be available for purchase at our reunion on August 16, 2014 in Van Buren, Maine.

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

*Eugene Labine, Argyle, Minnesota
Bismark Daily Tribune August 24, 1911*

**HARVESTING
500 ACRES**

MINNESOTA FARMER HANDLING
BIG ACREAGE WITH ONE
MACHINE.

Eugene Labine Working Day and
Night Shift in His Marshall County
Wheat Field.

ARGYLE, Minn., Aug. 24.—Eugene
Labine, a Marshall county farmer is
harvesting 500 acres of wheat with
one machine working day and night.
The binder is run with eight horses
four to a shift, and a headlight is used
at night, throwing a light over the
wheat ahead.

The night shift of horses stand the
work much better than those used for
the day shift and Labine predicts
night binding will become the vogue
in the Northwest

*G.W. BAYLOR & GUEDRY
Dallas Daily Journal, Dallas, TX-June 17, 1874*

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Loeb & Co, 143d4f

*Loyola University Football Men
Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA-November 3, 2012*

ONE OF NEW ORLEANS' BEST-DRILLED GRIDIRON SQUADS WHOSE WORK IMPROVES WITH
EACH GAME.



LOYOLA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL MEN.

Top (left to right)—Coach Ball, Ledoux, Beatrous, Stouse, Williams, Guedry, Burgoyne, Dalgarn.
Second Row—Blackmar, Choppin, Frederichs, Captain Killeen, Ziegler, Massich, Dayries.
Bottom—Roussel, O'Brien, Whitehead, Gately, Harrison.

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

WORK COMPLETED AT BOURG HIGH SCHOOL



Graduates of Bourg high school, seated, from left to right, Gertie J. Guidry, secretary-treasurer of the class; Athalie J. Lecompte, president and valedictorian; Heloise C. Steifel, vice-president. Standing, Willard A. Ellender, Beulah M. Jarreau, salutatorian; Professor M. L. Funderburk, principal; Beatrice A. Guidry and Earl J. Guidry.

*Graduates of Bourg High School (Standing back right:
Beatrice A. Guidry and Earl J. Guidry)
Times-Picayune-New Orleans, LA, June 4, 1922*



STATE OFFICERS OF THE CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

Left to Right, Standing—L. J. Guidry, Second Vice-President; M. J. Bablin, Treasurer; E. J. Escudo, First Vice-President; J. F. A. Williams, P. G. Seated—F. L. Mann, Secretary; G. J. Knobloch, S. P.; Rev. Father Anselmo, S. B. D.; Thos. G. Badesau, G. F. G.; John Roth, M. F. G.

*STATE OFFICERS OF THE CATHOLIC
KNIGHTS OF AMERICA
(Standing on left: L. J. Guidry)
Times-Picayune New Orleans, LA, July 9, 1911*

MARIES A MONTREAL

Montréal, 7.—Dans l'église Notre Dame de Lourdes, mardi matin, M. Alfred A. Labine, un pharmacien bien connu de Nashua, N. H., a épousé Mlle Marie Catudal.

*Alfred A. Labine
Justice de Biddeford (Biddeford, ME), March 8, 1906*

AFTER MANY YEARS.—Six years ago the body of Gen. Harrington, a prominent citizen of Abbeville, was found floating in Bayou Vermillion, La. An autopsy showed that he had been murdered, but no evidence whatever could be found showing who the murderer was. Yesterday Mrs. Horace Guidry testified that her husband had murdered Harrington and produced evidence to support her assertion. She had concealed the guilt of her husband until he had abandoned her for the widow of the man he had murdered, when jealousy brought the truth to light. Guidry was arrested, and is now in jail charged with the murder.

*Mrs. Horace Guidry-Alexandria Gazette
Alexandria, VA 1879*

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	Guitry	Gidrie		Labeau
Guidrey	Gaidry	Gidry	Lledre	
Guidrie	Gaidrie	Grivois	Yedri	

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

DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2014.

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 12th 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

Marty Guidry
guidryrm@cox.net



Les Guédry d'Asteur Officers and Committees

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

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Chairperson
Gayle Guidry (LA) - Special Projects
Warren Guidry (TX)

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Les Guidry d'Asteur
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(Formulaire d'adhésion)

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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 (Familiiale) \$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

Les Guédry d'Asteur
REGISTRATION for 2014 REUNION
(L'enregistrement pour 2014 Réunion)
16 August 2014 – Van Buren, Maine

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) _____
First Names of Children (Prénoms de enfants)

Address (Adresse) _____
Street (Rue)

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

Telephone (Téléphone) _____

E-mail Address (Courriel) _____

Number of People Attending (Le numéro de Gens qui assistent) _____

No. of Buffet Meals at Reunion (A l'intention de Manger des Repas à la Réunion) _____
(Buffet meal will cost \$10-\$12 per person / Le repas de buffet coûtera \$10-\$12 par la personne)
[This is not a commitment to purchase meals; we just need an estimate of potential meals needed]

Family - Parents and Children under 17 (Famille - Les parents et les Enfants sous 17):

_____ \$40.00 Dollars (Canadian dollars for Canadian payments; U. S. dollars for U. S. payments)
(Dollars canadiens pour les paiements Canadiens; Dollars américains pour les paiements américains)

Individual (Individuelle):

_____ \$20.00 Dollars (Canadian dollars for Canadian payments; U. S. dollars for U. S. payments)
(Dollars canadiens pour les paiements Canadiens; Dollars américains pour les paiements américains)

Please return form and payment to:
(Retournez le formulaire et le paiement à:)

Make check payable to: **Les Guédry d'Asteur, Inc.**
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Les Guédry d'Asteur, Inc.
Martin Guidry, President
6139 North Shore Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70817 USA