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Our Spring 2018 issue of *Generations* is now available. Included in this issue is information on our upcoming Congrès Mondial 2019 Reunion in Summerside, Prince Edward Island. You can now register for the Reunion if you desire. Also, we have been working on several challenging issues in the Guédry family. We present updated information on four of these challenges here.

In addition, be sure and visit the Book Nook, Bon Appetit and the always-interesting Historical Tidbits sections of *Generations*. We hope you enjoy this issue.

On 10 March 2018 the Guédry, Breaux and Hébert family associations hosted a combined "greet and learn" for our family members at the library in Thibodaux, Louisiana from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm. Approximately 60 folks attended this free event. Many brought their family genealogies and photo albums to share. The tables were full all day as people got to know their cousins and exchanged family information. Each host family had displays as well as a genealogist at a computer to help those needing genealogical information. Next spring we plan to hold a similar event in the Breaux Bridge, LA area.

For folks wanting to access original, surviving Acadian ecclesiastical records from mainland Nova Scotia for the pre-1755 period, four surviving sets of records are known. Three sets of the original records are available online. The four sets of records are:

- 1) St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Church (Grand-Pré; 1707-1748) – These records are conserved at the Diocese of Baton Rouge in Louisiana and not available online. An excellent printed "translation" in book form is available for \$22 from the Diocesan Archives.
- 2) Notre-Dame du Bon Secours Catholic Church (Beaubassin, 1712-1748) – Available at: http://www.archinoe.fr/console/ir_ead_visu.php?PHPSID=1ald14b54cea0d32a90a987cf39bf123&ir=23107#.Wp4BLma-JHQ
- 3) St-Jean Baptiste Catholic Church (Port-Royal; 1702-1755) – Available at: <https://novascotia.ca/archives/acadian/>
- 4) Missions Acadie and Gaspésie (Beaubassin, Chipoudy, Petticoudiac; 1680-1756) – Available on Ancestry.com at: http://interactive.ancestry.com/1110/d13p_31400787?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return#?imageId=d13p_31400789

In 2016 Greg Wood, Marie Rundquist and I (Martin Guidry) developed a website to assist folks in learning about Maryland's Acadian history and to identify sites to visit in Maryland associated with the Acadians. On 1 February 2018 the Maryland Heritage Trust awarded our AcadiansWereHere.org website their "Excellence in Media and Publications" Preservation Award at the Maryland Senate Office Building in Annapolis, MD. View the presentation video and see the award photos at: https://mht.maryland.gov/awards_2018.shtml
Our AcadiansWereHere.org website is at: <http://acadianswerehere.org/index.html>

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION
Saturday, August 17, 2019
Slemon Park Hotel & Conference Center
Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada

In approximately 14 months we will gather again for another Guédry & Petitpas Reunion at Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019. It should be a great time for all of our family and friends to gather again, re-new old acquaintances, meet new cousins and enjoy a great day together.

The Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019 will occur between 10-24 August and encompass Prince Edward Island (PEI) and southeastern New Brunswick (NB). This will be the first CMA at Prince Edward Island. The CMA 2019 planning committee anticipates having formal activities at PEI from 10–14 August and the remainder of the formal activities in the Moncton, NB area.

The formal CMA ceremonies include:

- * 10 August – Opening Ceremony (Abram-Village, PEI)*
- * 14 August – Commemoration Day (Miscouche, PEI)*
- * 15 August – National Acadian Day (Dieppe, NB)*
- * 16-23 August – Community Space (Moncton, NB)*
- * 24 August – Closing Ceremony (Shediac, NB)*

To keep up with the latest information on the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019, visit their website at <https://www.cma2019.ca/en/>. We have registered the Guédry & Petitpas Reunion with the CMA 2019.

You can see our family as well as other families that will be having reunions at:

<https://www.cma2019.ca/en/program/families>.

TRAVEL TO PEI

If you are travelling to PEI via automobile, you must enter PEI either via auto ferry (Caribou, Nova Scotia to Woods Island, PEI) or the Confederation Bridge (8 miles; Cape Jourimain, NB to Borden-Carleton, PEI). Both routes cross the Northumberland Strait. There is no cost to take either means to enter PEI. Returning from PEI to the mainland, however, does have a toll. The 2017 toll for an automobile on the Confederation Bridge is \$46.50; the 2017 toll rate for an auto leaving PEI via the auto ferry is \$72.00. The Confederation Bridge is open 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The ferry schedule is at <https://www.ferries.ca/ns-pe-i-ferry/schedule/>.

On 12 November several senior members of the CMA 2019 executive committee visited south Louisiana and held several informational meetings. Several of our family members have mentioned the high tolls each time they would leave PEI. I asked the executive committee if there were any provisions for reducing or eliminating the tolls during the CMA 2019. They responded they plan to hold the major activities at PEI from 10 – 14 August 2019 and the remainder of the activities from 15 – 24 August in New Brunswick so only one crossing from PEI would be needed. I have since written and talked by phone to committee members suggesting that many attendees likely will visit PEI throughout the Congrès Mondial to see other Acadian sites on the Island as well as other attractions. During this time they would be renting hotel rooms, paying admissions, buying food, obtaining gas and spending money in other ways. I suggested they sell CMA 2019 attendees a Three-time or Five-time Pass for \$46.50 and folks could visit PEI a limited number of times during the CMA and only have to pay one toll. The cost to the PEI government would be minimal (if anything) and the local merchants would see greater sales. I understand that the executive committee is working with the PEI government to address this issue.

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When I have visited PEI in the past, I have enjoyed taking the auto ferry from Caribou, Nova Scotia to Woods Island, PEI) and return from PEI via the Confederation Bridge. The distance from Woods Island, PEI to Summerside, PEI is 70 miles (113 kilometers) and takes approximately 90 minutes by auto. The distance from Borden-Carleton, PEI to Summerside, PEI is 19 miles (30 kilometers) and takes approximately 26 minutes.

TRAVEL TO THE CMA 2019

If travelling by airplane to the CMA 2019, you have several airports serving the CMA vicinity.

Halifax Stanfield International Airport (located about 20 miles northeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia) is served by Air Canada, WestJet, Porter, United Airlines, Jazz and Air Saint-Pierre. The airport is 88 miles (141 kilometers) from Caribou, NS (an 80-minute drive) and 142 miles (228 km) from the Confederation Bridge (a 2 hour 10 minute drive). Rental car services are available at the airport.

Greater Moncton Roméo LeBlanc International Airport (located about 6 miles east of Moncton, NB) is served by Air Canada, Air Canada Express, WestJet and Porter. The airport is 55 miles (88 km) from the Confederation Bridge (a 55-minute drive). Rental car services are available at the airport.

Bathurst, NB Regional Airport is served by Air Canada. The airport is 173 miles (279 km) from the Confederation Bridge (a 3-hour drive). Rental car services are available at the airport.

Charlottetown, PEI Airport is served by Air Canada and WestJet. The airport is 36 miles (58 km) from Summerside, PEI (a 50-minute drive). Rental car services are available at the airport.

LODGING

There should be adequate lodging near Summerside for our Reunion; however, last minute reservations may be difficult to find. Besides the hotels/motels listed below, there are bed & breakfasts and also cottages in the area.

Summerside, PEI

<i>Slemon Park Hotel & Conference Center</i>	<i>877-782-9734</i>
<i>Quality Inn & Suites</i>	<i>800-265-5551</i>
<i>Loyalist Lakeview Resort & Conference Center</i>	<i>877-355-3500</i>
<i>Canada's Best Value Inn & Suites</i>	<i>866-494-5233</i>
<i>Traveler's Inn</i>	<i>800-268-7829</i>
<i>Clark's Sunny Isle Motel</i>	<i>877-682-6824</i>
<i>Cairns Motel</i>	<i>877-224-7676</i>

Central Bedeque, PEI

<i>Anchor Motel & Suites</i>	<i>902-887-2255</i>
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Fernwood, PEI

<i>Briarcliff Inn</i>	<i>866-887-3238</i>
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Borden-Carleton, PEI

<i>Carleton Motel</i>	<i>902-437-3030</i>
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Borden-Carleton, PEI

Carleton Motel

902-437-3030

Kensington, PEI

Victoria Inn

902-836-3010

Charlottetown, PEI (38 miles from Summerside, PEI)

There are over 20 motels and hotels in Charlottetown.

VISITOR GUIDEBOOKS

Be sure and order free visitor guides for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. You can get them at:

<https://www.tourismpei.com/pei-visitors-guide> (Prince Edward Island)

<https://www.tourismnewbrunswick.ca/TravelInfo/OrderAGuide.aspx> (New Brunswick)

<http://www.novascotia.com/about-nova-scotia/order-travel-guide> (Nova Scotia)

ACADIAN SITES ON PEI

We will provide more information on Acadian and non-Acadian sites to visit on Prince Edward Island and southeast New Brunswick in future issues of "Generations". We'll also include a few Guédry sites of the 1750s. Here are a few highlights for Prince Edward Island.

North Cape Coastal Region (Evangeline Region)

The northwestern third of Prince Edward Island is where most of today's PEI Acadians live. A drive along Highway 11 will pass several interesting Acadian sites including Mont-Carmel (Mont-Carmel Catholic Church), Cap-Egmont and, Abram-Village (Village Musical Acadien). Also visit Tignish (founded in 1790s by 9 Acadian families; St. Simone & St. Jude Catholic Church; the Green archeological site) on Highway 2 at the north end of the cape. The two most common Acadian names that you will encounter on PEI are Arsenault and Gallant (Haché-Gallant).

Miscouche, PEI

Acadian Museum (Excellent museum of Acadian history and artifacts; A Must-See)

Rustico, PEI

The Farmer's Bank of Rustico and Doucet House Museum (a superb museum of Acadian history and artifacts AND the original 1768 Acadian Doucet House to tour; A Must-See)

St. Augustine Catholic Church & Cemetery (1838 church replaced 1792 and 1807 churches used by Acadians). Oldest Catholic Church in Diocese of Charlottetown.

Pioneer Cemetery

Charlottetown, PEI

Port-la-Joye-Fort Amherst National Historic Site of Canada

- French fort from 1748 to 1758

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- *Acadians had farms in the area between 1720-1758*
- *Site of Michel Haché-Gallant homestead and farm at fort is well marked*

Lennox Island, PEI

Lennox Island Mi'kmaq Culture Centre (history, culture, language and artifacts of PEI's Mi'kmaq)

GUÉDRY & PETITPAS REUNION

At this time we are just beginning the planning of the Guédry & Petitpas Reunion. To help folks plan their trip to the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019, we have set the date and place of our Reunion. As traditional for our CMA Reunions, it will be the middle weekend of the CMA 2019 so that folks that only attend one week of the CMA can attend the Guédry & Petitpas Reunion either at the end of their visit or the beginning of their visit.



*Above: Slemon Park Hotel and Conference Centre
 Below: Air Force Heritage Park*



The Guédry & Petitpas Reunion will be Saturday, August 17, 2019 at the Slemon Park Hotel and Conference Centre located at 12 Redwood Avenue in Slemon Park. Slemon Park is approximately 5 miles (12 minutes) northwest of Summerside, PEI. We have reserved the spacious Lancaster Room, which can seat 100-200 folks depending on table arrangement. We will have a buffet lunch at noon. We anticipate the Reunion will be from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm.

The Slemon Park Hotel and Conference Centre is a full service hotel for those wishing to stay there during all or part of the CMA 2019. <http://slemonparkhotel.com/hotel/>

As the Reunion nears, we will have more information about our plans for the day. We anticipate inducting several folks into the Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astéur Circle of Distinction, having a Cajun/Acadian band, providing lots of time for folks to meet each other and share information, having several historical exhibits and perhaps presenting a short talk.

For history buffs, Slemon Park Hotel and Conference Centre is on the site of the old Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) Station Summerside that was built in 1940. Originally it was an RCAF training base for pilots and navigators. Gradually the base grew in size and significance and in 1968 was renamed Canadian Forces Base Summerside and its mission changed to search and rescue. Other mission changes occurred during the next twenty years until 1989 when CFB Summerside closed. In 1992 Slemon Park Corporation purchased the closed base and built the Slemon Park Hotel and Conference Centre as well as other businesses on the property. They also operate a private airport on the site. In addition, visitors can tour the Airport Heritage Park with several vintage aircraft. This link briefly discusses the history: <http://www.slemonpark.com/about/history.php>

You can register for the Guédry & Petitpas Reunion using the Reunion Registration form attached to this issue of "GENERATIONS". It is not too early to begin making initial plans to attend the Guédry & Petitpas Reunion and the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019. Don't forget that all non-Canadian citizens will need valid passports to enter Canada. Be sure that your passport will be valid in August 2019.

**CLAUDE GUÉDRY – GRANDSON OF
CLAUDE GUÉDRY AND MARGUERITE PETITPAS**
by Martin Guidry

Uncertainty looms as to the parents of Claude Guédry, grandson of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas and husband first of Anne Lejeune and second of Anne Moise. In the Summer Issue of *Generations* (Vol. 4 #2) we provided information on the potential parents of Claude Guédry. Two documents were recently located that shed additional light on Claude Guédry's parents. For continuity we are repeating much of the previous information and then discussing the recently-located documents.

The *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* lists Claude's age as 38 years (born about 1714)^{1,2} while all later records indicate that he was born about 1726. If he were born about 1726, any of the nine sons of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas were old enough to be his father. They include Claude Guédry, born about 1682; Jean-Baptiste Guédry, born about 1684; Charles Guédry, born about 1686; Alexis Guédry, born about 1688; Augustin Guédry, born about 1690; Claude Guédry, born in 1694; Joseph Guédry, born in 1695; Pierre Guédry, born in 1698 and Paul Guédry, born in 1701.³

Of these only Jean-Baptiste Guédry, Augustin Guédry, Pierre Guédry and Paul Guédry are known to have married. Some researchers believe that Charles Guédry married an Amerindienne; however, no record of their marriage has been found. Jean-Baptiste married Madeleine Mius d'Azy about 1708. Augustin married Jeanne Hébert about 1722. Pierre married Marguerite Brasseau about 1721 and Paul married Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy about 1720.

Mr. Stephen A. White, genealogist at the Centre d'Études Acadiennes at the University of Moncton in Moncton, New Brunswick and one of the foremost authorities on early Acadian genealogy, cites Jean-Baptiste Guédry as the probable father of Claude Guédry. In making this determination, he assumes Claude was born about 1714.⁴ Other Acadian researchers believe that Charles Guédry was likely the father of Claude and they often cite Claude's birth year as about 1726.

The first record that we have of Claude Guédry is the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* when Claude Guédry and his family were enumerated at Anse au Matelost, Île St-Jean between May and July 1752.^{1,2} In this census Claude was listed as 38 years of age (i.e., born about 1714) and his wife Anne Terriaud (actually should be Anne Lejeune) was also 38 years of age (i.e., born about 1714). Their children were: Jean Baptiste, age 5 years (born about 1747), Joseph Marie, age 2 years (born about 1750) and Pierre Janvier, age 2 months (born in 1752).

In November 1758 Claude Guédry and his family were deported to France from Île St-Jean. On 23 January 1759 they arrived at St. Malo, France on one of the *Five Ships*. At this time a *Roll of the Inhabitants of Île Royale, Île St-Jean, Gaspee and other places near the English whom the King granted the subsistence calculated to the day of disembarking* was taken as the Acadians disembarked from their ship onto French soil.^{5,6} Claude Guédry was listed as 33 years of age (i.e., born about 1725), his wife Anne Lejeune is 34 years of age (i.e., born about 1724) and their children were: Jean Baptiste, age 9 years (born about 1749), Joseph, age 7 years (born about 1751), Pierre, age 5 years (born about 1753), Charles, age 3 years (born about 1755) and Augustin, age 10 months (born in 1758).

In 1762 the French took a *General Roll of the Inhabitants of Île Royale and Île St-Jean Distributed by Parish for the Year 1762*.^{7,8} At Chateaufort, France were Claude Guédry, age 36 years (i.e., born about 1726), his wife Anne Moise and their children: Jean Baptiste, age 12 years (born about 1750), Joseph, age 10 years (born about 1752) and Pierre, age 8 years (born about 1754). Over the next two decades a number of censuses for various reasons were taken of the Acadians by the French. In September 1772 the *Role of the Truly Acadian Families* was taken.^{9,10} In the St. Malo area were Claude Guédry, age 43 years (i.e., born about 1729), his

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wife Anne Moise, age 39 years (i.e., born about 1733) and their children of which the oldest were: Jean Baptiste, age 22 years (born about 1750), Joseph, age 20 years (born about 1752) and Pierre, age 19 years (born about 1753).

Claude Guédry and his family decided in 1784 to leave France for a new life in Louisiana. On 12 August 1785 Claude, his wife Anne Moise and their children boarded *La Ville d'Archangel* for their long voyage to a new land. On the passenger manifest Claude Guédry is 60 years of age (i.e., born about 1725) and his wife Anne Moise is 54 years old (i.e., born about 1731). Claude's three oldest sons by this time had married and traveled separately to Louisiana. Jean-Baptiste Guedry, boarding *Le Bon Papa* on 10 May 1785, was 36 years of age (born about 1749). Joseph Guedry and Pierre Guedry, boarding *Le Beaumont* on 11 June 1785, were 36 years of age (i.e., born about 1749) and 31 years of age (i.e., born about 1754) respectively.^{11,12,13}

With the exception of the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* all of the various enumeration records provide a birth year for Claude Guédry in the timeframe of 1725-1729 - most often 1725-1726. In the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* Claude Guédry was listed as being born about 1714. Furthermore, his first three children Jean-Baptiste, Joseph Marie and Pierre Janvier are listed in all of the enumerations (including that of 1752) as having been born in the timeframes 1747-1750, 1749-1752 and 1752-1754 respectively.

Converting a person's age to his/her year of birth in a census record has a potential error of one year due to the timing of the enumeration within the year compared to the actual birth date of the person. Also, people in the 1700's were less concerned about age than we are today and thus often unknowingly may have provided an incorrect age to the enumerators for themselves and their family. The above timeframes for Claude's and his sons' birth years, therefore, have a quite narrow range. It thus seems that the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* assigned an age for Claude and his wife that was approximately twelve years too old. This potential error may have occurred because Claude provided incorrect ages to the enumerator, the enumerator may have erred in recording the ages provided or a transcriber may have misread the ages as written.

There are instances in the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752* where the ages of persons are incorrect by several years and occasionally by as much as ten years or more. Furthermore, other errors are found in this census. For example, the spouses of Joseph Trahan and Claude Guédry are both given as Anne Terriaud. Interestingly, in the *Census* the family of Joseph Trahan¹⁴ immediately precedes that of Claude Guédry. We know that the spouse of Claude Guédry was Anne Lejeune - not Anne Terriaud.

Other, less direct evidence that supports Claude Guédry being born about 1726 is that, according to the *Census of Île Royale and Île St-Jean in 1752*, Claude Guédry and Anne Lejeune would each have been about 33 years old when their first child Jean Baptiste was born. The other enumerations place their ages in 1752 at approximately 21 years. Most Acadian women were in their teen years or early twenties when their first child was born. The men were about the same age or a few years older at most. It would have been very unusual for an Acadian woman of the 1700's to have her first child when she was more than thirty years old.

The available evidence as discussed above supports that Claude Guédry was born about 1725-1726. Who then fathered Claude Guédry?

Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Madeleine Mius d'Azy married about 1708 and had children from about 1710 (the approximate year that Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils was born) until 1716 when Joseph Guédry was born. If Claude Guédry were their son, they would have gone childless almost a decade before having Claude about 1726. For an Acadian couple in the 1700's this would have been quite rare.

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by Martin Guidry

Charles Guédry does not appear in the records after 1708 when he was unmarried and 21 years of age. Some researchers, however, believe he had an Amerindienne wife. Bona Arsenault¹⁵ states that he had a son Jacques in 1724; however, it appears that this may be an error and that the parents of Jacques Guédry were Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy.

Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert married about 1722 and had children from 1723 with the twin girls Hélène and Marie-Joséphé until Pierre was born about 1741. Although they had Jeanne about 1725, there was a gap from 1726 through 1730 when they had no children. It is, therefore, possible that Claude Guédry could be the child of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau married about 1721 and had children from 1722 when Marie-Joséphé was born until about 1742 when Agnès was born. During the timeframe in question Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Brasseau had Pierre about 1723, Jean-Baptiste Augustin about 1725, Charles about 1726 and Marguerite about 1727. Thus it appears very unlikely that Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Brasseau were the parents of Claude Guédry.

Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy married about 1720. Their first child Judith was born in 1722 and their last child François was born about 1749. About 1724 they had Jacques and around 1730 Jean Anselme was born. They appear not to have had any children between these two sons. Thus it is possible that Claude Guédry, born about 1726, could have been the son of Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy.

The records at this time are mute as to whether the other sons of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas had any children during their lives. These sons are: Claude born in 1682, Alexis, Claude born in 1694 and Joseph.

Either Augustin Guédry, husband of Jeanne Hébert, or Paul Guédry, husband of Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy, seem most probable to have fathered Claude Guédry, born about 1726. It appears unlikely that either Jean-Baptiste Guédry, Charles Guédry or Pierre Guédry fathered Claude Guédry. We cannot eliminate one of the other sons of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas (Claude born in 1682, Alexis, Claude born in 1694 or Joseph) as being Claude Guédry's father although it seems unlikely that any of them were his father as we have found no children in the records for any of them.

In the Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba" (commonly called the Cuban Papers) which encompasses the various military and governmental papers when Spain ruled Louisiana from 1763-1803 are found two short documents (a letter and a license) that shed light on the parents of Claude Guédry. On 13 November 1785 Alexandre DeClouet, commandant of the Attakapas and Opelousas Posts, wrote the Governor that two Acadian brothers from Manchac – Jean and Pierre Guédry – appeared before him with a passport to visit their uncle.^{16a} On 22 November 1785 Commandant DeClouet issued a license to Jean and Pierre Guédry to visit their uncle.^{16b}

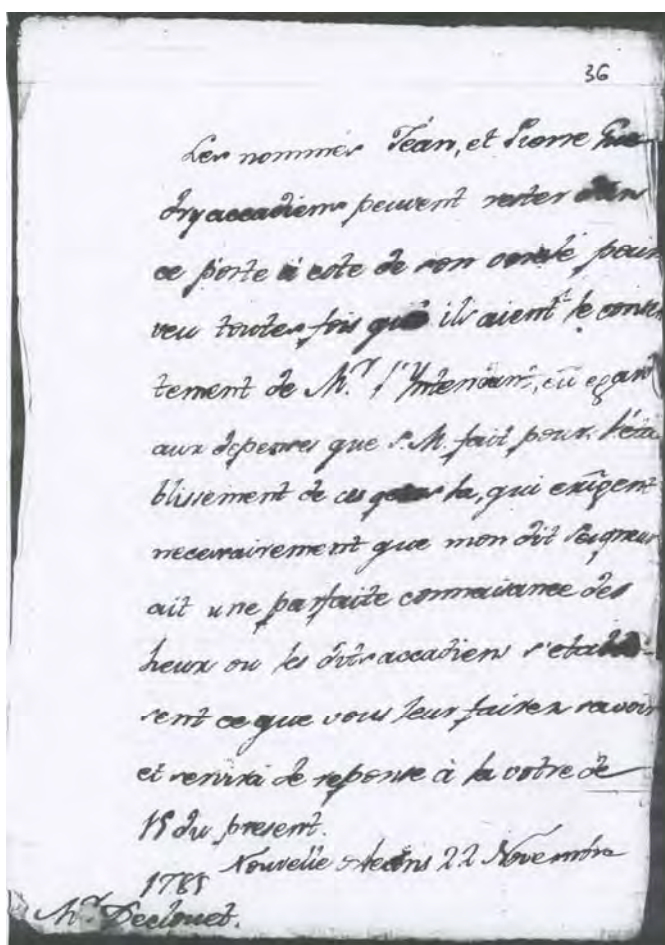
These two documents written in late 1785 allowing the two brothers from Manchac to visit their uncle in the Attakapas/Opelousas area strongly imply that the brothers had recently arrived with the 1785 Expedition of Acadians from France to Louisiana. There were only two sets of brothers with the names Jean and Pierre Guédry above the age of twelve on these ships. Jean-Baptiste Guédry, ca. 36 years old in 1785 and the husband of Marguerite Lebert, and Pierre-Janvier Guédry, ca. 31 years old in 1785 and the husband of Marie-Joséphé Lebert, were the sons of Claude Guédry and Anne Lejeune. They initially settled in the St. Gabriel (Manchac) area.

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Pierre Guédry, ca. 23 years old in 1785 and the husband of Louise Blandin, and Jean Guédry, ca. 17 years old in 1785 and single, were the sons of Charles Guédry and Anne Bourg. On reaching Louisiana, they initially settled near present-day Baton Rouge.

Since the two brothers Jean and Pierre Guédry mentioned in the passport were from Manchac, they certainly were Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Pierre-Janvier Guédry, sons of Claude Guédry and Anne Lejeune dit Briard.

Both brothers Jean-Baptiste and Pierre-Janvier along with their parents and another brother Joseph-Marie Guédry were deported in late 1758 to France - arriving at St. Malo, France on 23 January 1759 on one of the *Five Ships*. They remained in France until 1785 during which time the two brothers married sisters - Jean-Baptiste married Marguerite Lebert and Pierre-Janvier married Marie-Joséphé Lebert. The two wives were the daughters of Paul Lebert and Marie-Madeleine LaPierre.



License Given to Jean and Pierre Guédry

36

Les nommes Jean et Pierre Guedry accadiens peuvent rester _____ ce poste à cote de son oncle pourveu toutes fois que ils aient le consentement de M^r l'Yntendant, eu egard aux depenses que S. M. fait pou l'establisement de ces gens la, qui exigent necessairement que mon dit Seigneur ait une parfaite connaissance des heur on les dits accadiens s'establisent ce que vous leur faites savoir et servira de reponse à sa votre de 15 du present.

Nouvelle Orleans 22 Novembre
1785
M^r Declouet

36

The named Jean and Pierre Guedry acadians can remain _____ this post near their uncle provided that every time they have the consent of Mr. Intendant, considering the expenses that S. M. made for the settling of these men there, that requires necessarily that my said Seigneur has a complete knowledge of the success they the said Acadians settled that which you made known to them and provided in reply to them yours on the 15th of the present.

New Orleans 22 November
1785
Mr. Declouet

[Note: "S. M." may refer to "Sa Majesté" or "His Majesty"]

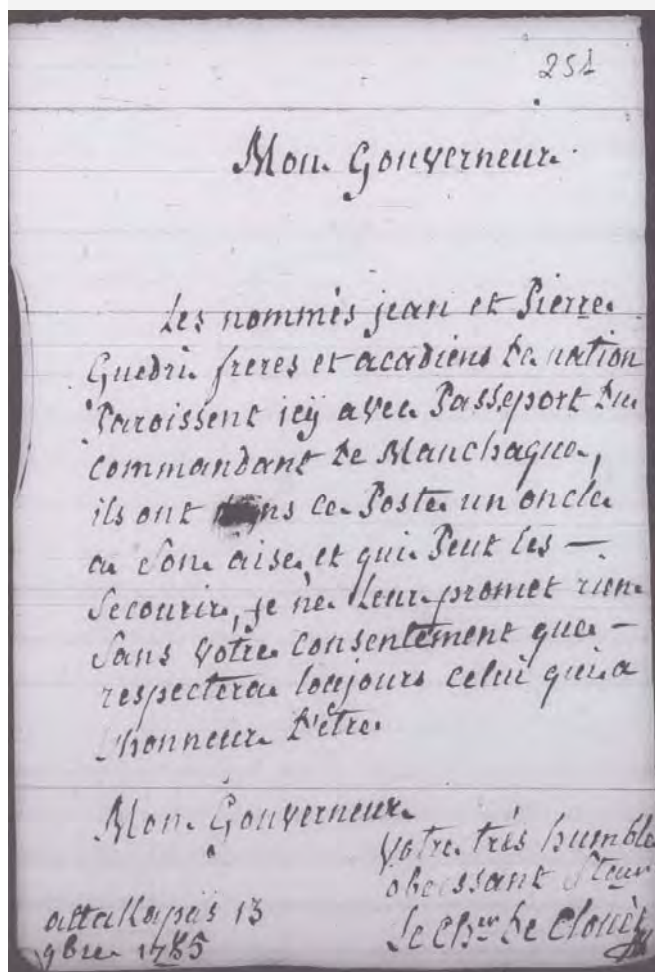
[Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba" (P.P.C.) (Seville, Spain); Legajo 191, Folio 36]

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CLAUDE GUÉDRY AND MARGUERITE PETITPAS**
by Martin Guidry

In 1785 the entire family of Claude Guédry left France with the Acadian Expedition for Louisiana; however, they boarded separate ships. Jean-Baptiste Guédry with his wife and four children embarked from Nantes on the *Le Bon Papa* on 10 May 1785 and arrived in New Orleans on 29 July 1785. Pierre-Janvier Guédry with his wife, four children and a nephew embarked from Nantes on *Le Beaumont* on 11 June 1785 and disembarked at New Orleans on 19 August 1785. Their brother Joseph-Marie Guédry also came to New Orleans on *Le Beaumont* with his family. Claude Guédry, their widowed father embarked from Nantes on *La Ville d'Archangel* on 12 August 1785 with his second wife Anne Moise and his remaining six children. They arrived at New Orleans on 3 December 1785.

After arriving at New Orleans, the Acadians typically remained about a month there recuperating from the voyage and selecting where they would establish their new homes. All of Claude Guédry's family initially decided to settle at Manchac (near today's St. Gabriel, LA). The two brothers Jean-Baptiste and Pierre-Janvier would have arrived at Manchac in the Fall of 1785. Later in the 1790s they would both move their families to the Bayou Lafourche area

*Letter from DeClouet to the Governor about
Jean and Pierre Guédry's Passport
(translation on right)*



251

Mon Gouverneur

Les nommés Jean et Pierre Guedri, frères et acadiens de nation paroissent icy avec passeport du commandant de Manchague. ils ont dans ce Poste un oncle a son aise, et qui peut les secourir, je ne leur promet rien sans votre consentement que respectera toujours celui qui a l'honneur d'être.

Mon Gouverneur,

Votre très humble
Obeissant S^{eur}
Le Chev de Clouët

attakapas 13
9bre 1785

251

My Governor

The named Jean and Pierre Guedri, brothers and acadians of nationality Appeared here with Passport from the commandant of Manchague. they have at this Post an uncle comfortably situated, and who can care for them. I promise them nothing without your consent, which is always respected by he who has the honor to be, My Governor

Yours very truly
obedient servant
Le Chev de Clouët

Attakapas 13
November 1785

[Note: Chev = Chevalier]

[Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles
Procedentes de Cuba" (P.P.C.) (Seville, Spain);
Legajo 198, Folio 251]

**CLAUDE GUÉDRY – GRANDSON OF
CLAUDE GUÉDRY AND MARGUERITE PETITPAS**
by Martin Guidry

The passport allowed the brothers Jean and Pierre Guédry to travel from Manchac to the Attakapas and Opelousas area.

The license allowed Jean and Pierre Guédry to visit their unnamed uncle. Who was this uncle? A clue may lie in who signed the license - Mr. DeClouet. Alexandre Declouet was the Commandant of the Attakapas and Opelousas Posts in 1785 - the area near present-day St. Martinsville, Louisiana and Opelousas, Louisiana. Note that in the license he stated "this post near their uncle" - likely referring to his Posts of the Attakapas and Opelousas.

Living in the Opelousas area in 1785 was Pierre Guédry, son of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, with his third wife Marguerite Miller and their children. This was the only Guédry family near the Attakapas and Opelousas Posts in 1785. All other Guédry families were living east of the Atchafalaya Swamp along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Jean-Baptiste and Pierre-Janvier never would have met Pierre Guédry previously as they were young boys living on Île Saint-Jean when they were deported to France in 1758 and Pierre Guédry was deported in late 1755 from Georges Island in the harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia to North Carolina. They were certainly aware of Pierre Guédry from the correspondence that the Acadians in Louisiana maintained with the Acadians in France and from conversations with their parents and relatives in France.

Another uncle of Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Pierre-Janvier Guédry living in the Opelousas area in 1785 was Paul Boutin, husband Ursule Guédry. Ursule Guédry was the sister of Pierre Guédry above and thus the daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry also were deported from Georges Island in Nova Scotia to North Carolina in late 1755.

These documents provide a significant clue as to the identity of the parents of Claude Guédry. If Pierre Guédry or Paul Boutin was the uncle of Jean-Baptiste and Pierre-Janvier mentioned in the documents, then the parents of Claude Guédry would have been Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. There were no other paternal uncles of Jean-Baptiste and Pierre-Janvier in the Attakapas and Opelousas areas.

There were no Lejeune siblings or in-laws of Anne Lejeune, first wife of Claude Guédry living in the area of the Attakapas and Opelousas in 1785. Anne Lejeune was the daughter of Germain Lejeune and Marie Anne Trahan. All of the Lejeune's living in the Attakapas and Opelousas areas in 1785 were children of Jean-Baptiste Lejeune and Marguerite Trahan. Jean-Baptiste Lejeune was a nephew of Germain Lejeune and cousin of Anne Lejeune. Marguerite Trahan and Marie Anne Trahan also were cousins. There were no Moise (Moyse) families in the Attakapas and Opelousas areas in 1785. All of the siblings of Anne Moise died prior to 1785 in France or during the deportation to France.

The only two uncles of Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Pierre-Janvier Guédry in the Attakapas and Opelousas areas, therefore, were Pierre Guédry and Paul Boutin, husband of Ursule Guédry. The parents of Pierre and Ursule were Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

The letter and license, coupled with earlier censuses and lists thus confirm that the parents of Claude Guédry, husband first of Anne Lejeune and second of Anne Moise, was the son of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

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CENTENARY COLLEGE'S GOLD DOME
2 P.M. SUNDAY DEC. 17, 1978

Guidry reaches for stardom

By JOHN ANDREW PRIME
Of The Times Staff

Alvin Guidry might be a star some day.

If that doesn't grab you, think of him as "Blackie" Guidry, and call him the Singing Crawfish Man.

Guidry is a product of much the same environment that spawned a host of Cajun entertainers — from Justin Wilson to Doug Kershaw.

Born in Loreauville, south of St. Martinville, Guidry developed his talent by singing for friends in local clubs and gathering spots, never dreaming that a professional career awaited him.

Then one day, a talent agent, looking for Cajun entertainment for the Holiday In Dixie, visited St. Martinville. He visited Guidry's mother for a purpose quite unrelated to his trip — to buy a crawfish trap — and was promptly sent to the neighborhood pool hall where Blackie was singing.

Thus began the public life of Alvin Guidry.

The 1977 Holiday In Dixie was Guidry's first public performance. Since that time he has appeared on several



Blackie Guidry

Focus

Hayrides, the Louisiana Hayride included, and has performed at the Tarrant County Convention Center in Fort Worth, Texas.

Guidry has a Shreveport fan club with

over 100 members, and a business manager to handle his bookings, which have begun to multiply since his first gig.

Success hasn't exactly gone to Guidry's head. Performing is only half of his life, literally. He works seven days on/seven days off as boat captain of a self-propelled oil rig.

The seven days between shifts is spent on the road or at home with his mother and father, who he says have been his greatest supporters.

Guidry, now 30, is not holding his breath waiting for success to bloom. He hasn't lost hope, however.

"The last time I sang at the Louisiana Hayride," Guidry said recently, "a Nashville talent agent heard me and asked for a demo tape." Guidry didn't have one ready then, but during his next engagement in Shreveport he recorded one at a local studio.

"RCA has also asked me to send a demo," Guidry said in his unmistakably Cajun accent.

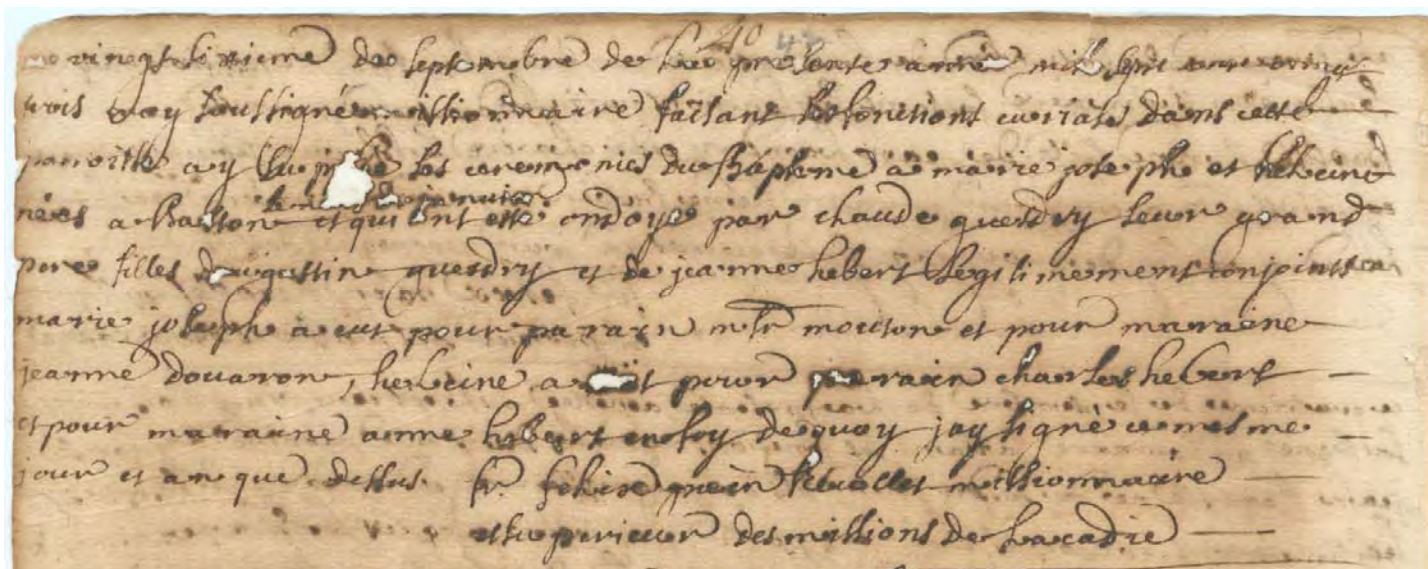
For Alvin Guidry, skipping the oil rigs may be the way of life. But if providence takes over, Blackie Guidry, with his crawfish-design-sequined stage suits, may be the next star from south Louisiana.

WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF MARIE-JOSEPHE GUÉDRY, WIFE OF CHARLES BOUTIN?

by Martin Guidry

Two sons of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas had daughters with the names of Marie-Josephe and Hélène. This has caused confusion in determining who the parents of these women are when they married.

Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert had twin daughters Marie-Josephe and Hélène born on 9 January 1723 when the family was being held captive in Boston, Massachusetts. They were baptized formally by Father Félix Pain on 26 September 1723 which was registered in Grand-Pré, Acadia. The baptismal register states that they were the daughters of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert¹⁻².



Above: Baptism of Hélène and Marie-Josephe Guédry, daughters of Augustin Guédry, in 1723
Below: Baptism of Hélène Guédry, daughter of Pierre Guédry dit Labine, in 1729



Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau had a daughter Marie-Josephe about 1722³. No birth or baptismal record has been found for her thus her approximate birth year is based on ages given in later records during her life. Another daughter Hélène was born to Pierre and Marguerite on 28 September 1729 and baptized by Father Noel-Alexandre de Noinville 8 December 1729 at St-Jean Baptiste de Port-Royal Catholic Church in Annapolis-Royal, Acadia. Her baptismal record states that she was the daughter of Pierre Guaidri and Marguerite Brosso⁴⁻⁵

WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF MARIE-JOSEPHE GUÉDRY, WIFE OF CHARLES BOUTIN?

by Martin Guidry

Both sets of sisters are absent by name and age from any censuses and other records until 1752. With ever-increasing tension between the English authorities and the Acadians over the Oath of Allegiance and other issues, many Acadian families sought refuge in the late 1740's and very early 1750's on Île Royale (today Cape Breton Island) and Île Saint-Jean (today Prince Edward Island) – both French territories.

In early April, 1752 at Baye des Espagnols (today North Sydney) on Île Royale were:

Charles Boutin, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 29 years.

Married to Joseph Guedry, native of la Cadie, aged 28 years.

They have three children, two sons and one daughter.

Jean Charles, aged 5 years.

Olive, aged 3 years;

Marie Françoise, aged 3 months;

Eleine Guédry, her sister, native of l'Acadie, aged 29 years.⁶⁻⁷

Settled at Baye des Espagnols adjacent to them was Paul Boutin (aged 25 years), the brother of Charles Boutin, his wife Eustache (aged 21 years; also called Ursule) Guédry and Ursule's brother Pierre Guédry, aged 11 years. Nearby in the same village were several Guédry relatives: Jean Cousin and Judith Guédry, Germain Lejeune and Marie Guédry, Paul Guédry and Anne Mius, Joseph Guédry and Josette Benoit and Jean Lejeune and Françoise Guédry⁶⁻⁷. Although no record of their marriage has been located, Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry likely married about 1746 based on the age of their eldest child.

Note that Joseph Guédry (i.e., Marie-Josephe Guédry) and her sister Eleine (i.e., Hélène) Guédry are almost the same age (28 years and 29 years) and thus born about 1723. They almost certainly are the twin daughters of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert born at Boston on 9 January 1723. Also, living with or adjacent to Marie-Josephe are three children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert – Hélène, Pierre and Ursule Guédry.

A second document that provides additional evidence that Marie-Josephe Guédry, husband of Charles Boutin, was the daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert is *A List of Foreign & Other Settlers Victualled at Lunenburg Between 16 & 29 June 1755, Both Days Included*⁸. In August 1754 a group of twenty-five Acadians appeared at Halifax and requested that they be allowed to return to their former home at Merliguèche (near Lunenburg, Nova Scotia founded in 1753). They had come by boat from Louisbourg, Île Royale because they were starving due to the poor soil quality and the drought. Twenty-two of the group either were a Guédry or a spouse or child in one of the Guédry families. All of the Guédry's represented are children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. They actually had come from Baye des Espagnols (about 35 miles above Louisbourg) and nearby Rivière de Miré, but probably departed by boat from Louisbourg. The British granted them permission to settle at Merliguèche and in June 1755 victualled them along with the many foreign Protestants at Lunenburg⁹.

Represented on the Victual List of over 1500 persons were Paul Boutin, his wife Ursula (Guédry), their three children and her brother Pierre (Guédry) (called Pierre Boutin in the list as he was still living with his sister) [Person Nos. 1419-1424], Joseph Guedry [Person No. 1425], Julian Bournevue (Bourneuf), his wife Jeanne (Guédry) and their five children [Person Nos. 1411-1417], Francois Loucas (Lucas), his wife Helena (Guédry) and their daughter [Person Nos. 1402-1404] and Charles Boutin, his wife Maria (Guédry) and their three children [Person Nos. 1405-1409]⁸. . . Knowing that all the other Guédry's on this list were children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, it would seem reasonable that Maria, wife of Charles Boutin was also the daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert and that all of Augustin Guédry's family at Île Royale had left together to come to Merliguèche.

WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF MARIE-JOSEPHE GUÉDRY, WIFE OF CHARLES BOUTIN?

by Martin Guidry

Several villages distant from Baye des Espagnols - at Pointe à la Jeunesse on Île Royale in 1752 were:

*Benjamin Mieux, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 24 years.
Married to Josephe Guedry, native of la Cadie, aged 30 years.
They have two daughters: -
Marie Joseph, aged 2 years;
Nastay, aged 1 year;
Marguerite Pelagie Brau, aged 6 years;
And one ox.^{6,10}*

At Port Toulouse (today St. Peter's) on Île Royale were:

*Charles Pinet, Jr. coaster, native of the place, aged 25 years.
Married to H  l  ne Guedry, native of la Cadie, aged 22 years.
They have neither live stock nor dwelling place.^{6,11}*

Marie-Josephe Gu  dry, spouse of Benjamin Mieux (Mius) would have been born about 1722 and thus appears to be the daughter of Pierre Gu  dry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. H  l  ne Gu  dry would have been born about 1730 and also appears to be the daughter of Pierre Gu  dry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. Again no marriage records have been located for either the marriage of Benjamin Mieux (Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy) and Marie-Josephe Gu  dry nor Charles Pinet, Jr. and H  l  ne Gu  dry. From the age of their older child it appears that Benjamin and Marie-Josephe married about 1749. Since Charles and H  l  ne have no children, it seems that they were married recently.

Based on an analysis of the 1752 Census and the 1755 Victual List, the parents of Marie-Josephe Gu  dry, wife of Charles Boutin, almost certainly were Augustin Gu  dry and Jeanne H  bert while the parents of Marie-Josephe Gu  dry, wife of Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy, were Pierre Gu  dry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau.

Marie-Josephe Gu  dry, daughter of Pierre Gu  dry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau was married three times: (1) Amand Breau¹², son of Antoine Breau and Marguerite Dugas, about 1745; (2) Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy^{6,10}, son of Joseph Mius d'Azy and Marie Amireau, about 1749 and (3) Claude LeBlanc¹³⁻¹⁴, son of Jean LeBlanc and Jeanne Bourgeois, on 31 August 1767.

Over the years researchers have attributed the parents of Marie-Josephe Gu  dry, wife of Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy, to other couples including Augustin Gu  dry and Jeanne H  bert^{12,15} as well as Augustin Gu  dry and Anne Lejeune^{13-14, 16-18}. Most of these sources seem to derive the parents from the marriage record of Marie-Josephe Gu  dry with her third husband Claude LeBlanc¹³⁻¹⁴.



*Map and view of
St-Servan, France*



WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF MARIE-JOSEPHE GUÉDRY, WIFE OF CHARLES BOUTIN?

by Martin Guidry



In that record the parents of Marie-Josephe Guédry are listed as Augustin Guedry and Anne Lejeune and Marie-Josephe Guédry is cited as the widow of Benjamin Mius. We know of no Augustin Guédry who married an Anne Lejeune prior to 1767.

Anne Lejeune did marry Claude Guédry in Acadia about 1746. She later died on 18 April 1759 in Châteauneuf, France. Anne Lejeune was born about 1725 and she and Claude Guédry had five children between about 1747 and 1758. Since Marie-Josephe Guédry was born about 1722, Anne Lejeune could not have been her mother. Another error on this marriage document is that one witness to the marriage was Marie-Josephe's brother Charles Guédry; however, he is listed as a cousin of hers. The only person that signed the document was the priest – strongly indicating that the other parties at the marriage could not write. It is not known who provided the information on the family of Marie-Josephe Guédry to the scribe recording this marriage¹³⁻¹⁴, but the information on the family of Marie-Josephe Guédry was not correct.

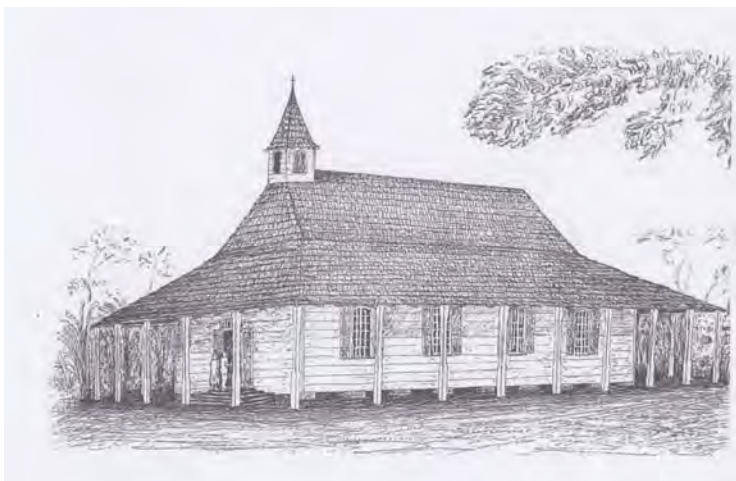
The parents of Marie-Josephe Guédry, wife of Charles Boutin, were Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

The parents of Marie-Josephe Guédry, wife of Amand Breau, Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy and Claude LeBlanc, were Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau.

Above: Marriage of Marie-Joseph Guédry and Claude LeBlanc in 1767

Below left: St. Gabriel Catholic Church at St. Gabriel, LA in 1776

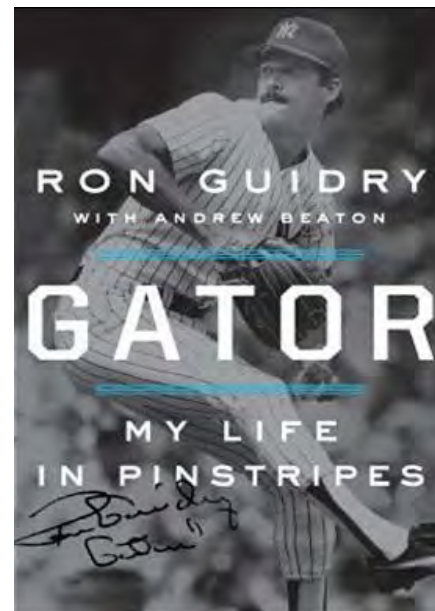
Below right: St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville, LA in the late 1700's



BOOK NOOK

Gator: My Life in Pinstripes
by Ron Guidry with Andrew Beaton

Ron Guidry, known as Gator and Louisiana Lightning to his teammates, quickly rose in 1977 to become the ace of the Yankees' stellar pitching staff, helping the team regarded as the most famous and notorious in Yankee history win the World Series. In 1978, he went 25-3 with a 1.74 ERA and won the Cy Young Award as the best pitcher in baseball, helping to bring home the Yankees' second straight World Series championship. A four-time All Star and five-time Golden Glove winner, he played from 1976 to 1988, served as the Yankees' captain in the 1980s, and remains one of the greatest pitchers in Yankee history. In *Gator*, Guidry takes us inside the clubhouse to tell us what it was like to play amidst the chaos and almost daily confrontations between Billy Martin and George Steinbrenner, Martin's altercations with star slugger Reggie "the straw that stirs the drink" Jackson. He talks poignantly about the death of Thurman Munson in 1979, and the impact that had on Ron and on the club. He tells stories about players like Lou Pinella, Willie Randolph, Bucky Dent, Catfish Hunter, Chris Chambliss, and Mickey Rivers, and coach Yogi Berra (who in 1984 became the Yankees' manager) and Elston Howard.

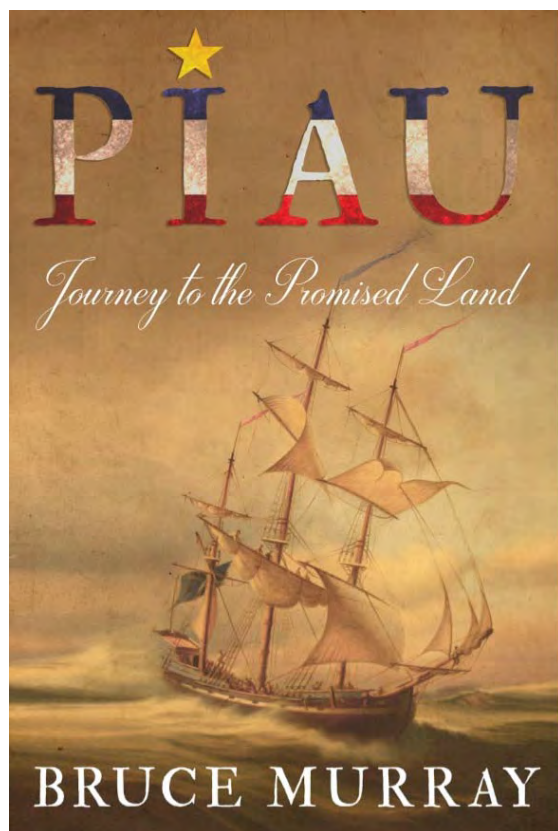


Piau: Journey to the Promised Land
by Bruce Murray

A glimpse into the life of Acadian folk hero Pierre Belliveau, known as Piau, who led his people into exile during the 1755 expulsion of the Acadians.

Acadian leader Pierre Belliveau, known as Piau, led hundreds of Acadians into the wilderness to escape the Acadian Expulsion. He vowed to lead them to the Promised Land, where they could live without fear of deportation. Over the years he became a prisoner of war, was deported to Boston, and built a castle before finally leading his people to Memramcook, New Brunswick, the Promised Land.

This historical novel, based on a true story, explores the armed and quiet resistance of the Acadian people and the Acadian figure who dedicated his life to securing the safety and well-being of his people. Told by a direct descendant of Pierre Belliveau, Bruce Murray, it is a story of suffering, courage, and hope.



**SOME GUÉDRY'S HELD CAPTIVE
IN BOSTON IN 1722-1723**
by Martin Guidry

Under the date of 16 October 1722 in *A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, Containing the Records of Boston Selectmen, 1716 to 1736* appears an interesting entry. It states:

Octo^r 16th
Sundry French people warned to warned to (sic) depart the Town as
The Law directs brought from New Hampsh^r by Jacob Parker viz^t.
Gload Gedery & his wife
Phillip Gold his wife & family
Augustin Gedery his wife & family
Paul Gedery & his wife
The foregoing List Returned to the Clark of the Peace, Octo^r the
29th, 1722.¹

Who were these people and why were they brought to New Hampshire and then to Boston, Massachusetts? The names are discernible with some ease.

“Jacob Parker” evidently was the master and pilot of the sloop *Endeavour* during the last half of 1722. He sailed out of Boston.²

“Gload Gedery and his wife” are Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas.

“Phillip Gold his wife & family” are Philippe Doiron, Marie-Joseph Guédry and their son Philippe Doiron (b. ca. 1722)

“Augustin Gedery his wife & family” are Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

“Paul Gedery & his wife” are Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius d’Azy

Note that the writer in Boston has translated the French “Doiron” to the English “Gold”.

Although the entry mentions “Augustin Gedery his wife & family” we are not aware of any children that Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert had prior to October 1722. It is possible that they had a child who may have died at an early age or possibly has not been “discovered” yet.

[215.] Anno 1722. Sept^r 2nd.
Sundry Persons warned to depart as the Law direct viz^t.
Margaret Price from New York

29th.
Richard James from Portsmouth.
Lewis Lattrail His wif & Two Children Sister

Octo^r 16th.
Sundry french people warned to warned to depart the Town as
the Law directs brought from New Hampsh^r. by Jacob Parker viz^t.
Gload Gedery & his wife
Phillip Gold his wife & family.
Augustin Gedery his wife & family
Paul Gedery & his wife.
The foregoing List Returned to the Clark of the Peace, Octo^r the
29th. 1722.

SOME GUÉDRY'S HELD CAPTIVE IN BOSTON IN 1722-1723

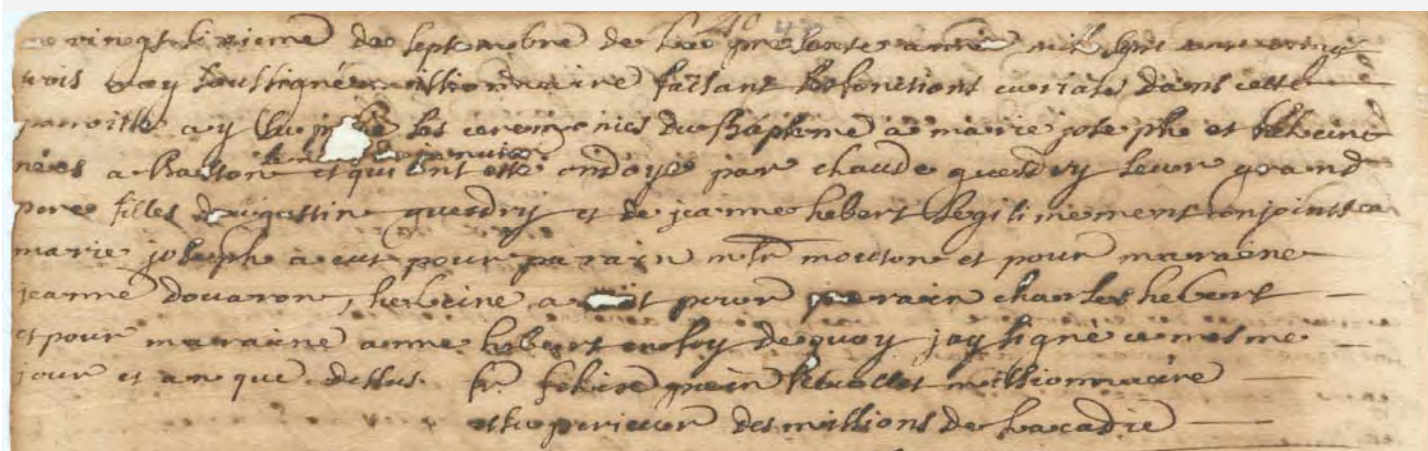
by Martin Guidry

How they arrived in Boston is an interesting story.

In the early summer of 1722 the Indians of Maine waged a war against the English in New England. This was to retaliate against the English seizing their highest chief Joseph d'Abbadie de Saint Castin and destroying their village Nanrantsouak - even burning the church and rectory. Governor Shute of Massachusetts issued a declaration of war on 25 July 1722 - a war known by several names including The Three Years War, Rale's War, Lovewell's War and Governor Dummer's Indian War. The English Governor of Acadia Richard Phillips was at Canso when Governor Shute declared war. He immediately sent troops along the East Coast of Acadia including Merliguèche where he recovered English vessels and imprisoned Indians and Acadians. Among those captured by the English were Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas and three of their children - Marie-Josephe Guédry, Augustin Guédry and Paul Guédry - along with their families. Perhaps the Acadians were imprisoned because of their strong ties to the Mi'kmaq - both through intermarriage and through friendships.³

The Guédry families first were taken to New Hampshire and then to Boston where they remained in captivity until the summer or fall of 1723³⁻⁴. Apparently they did not heed the warning to depart Boston immediately or, more likely, were not allowed to leave. By 26 September 1723 they had returned to Acadia. On this date Père Félix Pain baptized with church ceremonies Hélène Guédry and Marie-Josephe Guédry and registered their baptisms in the records at St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Church in Grand-Pré, Acadia.⁴⁻⁷ Charles Hébert and Anne Hébert were the parrain and marraine of little Hélène while Mr. Mouton and Jeanne Douaron served as Marie-Josephe's godparents⁴⁻⁶.

Baptism in 1723 of Hélène and Marie-Josephe Guédry, daughters of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert



Transcription:

ce vingt Sixieme du Septembre de La presente année mil sept cent vingt trios
 moy soussigné missionnaire faisant Les fonctions curiales dans cette
 paroisse ay supplée Les ceremonies du Baptême à marie josephe et heleine
 le neuf du janvier
 nées a Boston et qui ont este ondoyé par claude guedry leur grand
 pere filles d'augustin guedry et de jeanne hebert legitiment conjoints
 marie joseph a eut pour parain m^r mouton et pour maraine
 jeanne douaron, heleine a eut pour parain charles hebert
 et pour maraine anne hebert en foy de quoy jay Signé ce mesme
 jour et an que dessus. pr. felix pain Recollet missionnaire
 et superieur des missions de Lacadie

SOME GUÉDRY'S HELD CAPTIVE IN BOSTON IN 1722-1723 by Martin Guidry

Translation:

This twenty-sixth of September of the present year one thousand seven hundred twenty-three I undersigned missionary having the vicarial functions in this parish have supplied the ceremonies of Baptism to Marie Josephe and Heleine

the ninth of January

born at Boston and who have been baptized privately by Claude Guedry their grandfather, daughters of Augustin Guedry and of Jeanne Hebert legitimately married. Marie Josephe had for Godfather M^{sr} Mouton and for Godmother Jeanne Douaron. Heleine had for Godfather Charles Hebert and for Godmother Anne Hebert. In testimony whereof I have signed this same day and year as above.

*Father Felix Pain Recollet Missionary
and Superior of the Missions of Acadie*

While they were at Boston, the Guédry family saw the birth of three children. On 9 January 1723 Augustin Guédry and his wife had twin daughters Hélène and Marie-Josephe. They were *ondoyé* by their grandfather Claude Guédry. An enfant was *ondoyé* when there was some urgency at a birth and no priest was in the vicinity. It was done without the formal rites of baptism. Usually at the first opportunity the parents took the child to a priest who provided the formal rites of baptism and recorded the baptism in the church register. Such was the case of Hélène and Marie-Josephe when Père Félix Pain provided the formal rites of baptism for both girls on 26 September 1723 and recorded their baptisms in the *Register of St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Parish* at Grand-Pré, Acadia.⁴⁻⁷

In late 1722 Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy had their first child – a daughter named Judith. Although her birth was not recorded in the church register, her marriage was and from it we learn the approximate time of her birth. Since in *A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, Containing the Records of Boston Selectmen, 1716 to 1736* they are not mentioned as having a family, Paul and Anne-Marie must have had Judith shortly after arriving at Boston. On 13 November 1737 Judith Guédry (age ca. 16) married Jean Cousin (age ca. 21) and the priest recorded the marriage in the *Register of St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Parish* at Grand-Pré, Acadia.⁴⁻⁶

References on page 32



Southeast view of Boston in 1723

BON APPETIT

Pain Perdu, Lost Bread or French Toast...all names apply!

This is a great breakfast treat for all. The kids love it because it's a little sweet. This was the one of the common uses for stale bread as was bread pudding. French bread is also used.

Recipe from Jack Guidry's *Cooking Louisiana*

4 slices of stale white bread, or you can use regular fresh bread toasted for 30 seconds.

2 eggs

1/4 cup milk

1 tsp. vanilla extract

1 tsp sugar

2 pinches of salt

Pinch of Nutmeg (Optional)

Sugar or Powdered Sugar

Margarine or Butter



In a shallow bowl large enough to fit a slice of bread, add the eggs, milk, vanilla extract, sugar, nutmeg and salt. Heat a skillet on medium fire and add 1 tbs. margarine or butter. Lower fire to med-low. Mix well as you would scrambled eggs.

Take bread a slice at a time and lay it in the egg mixture. Wait about 15 seconds and flip it over, soak another 15 seconds. Take slice out and put it in the skillet. Let it cook about 30 seconds and check to see if it's lightly browned (be careful not to burn it). Flip it over and brown then remove. Note: Timing depends on how hot the skillet is while cooking.

Sprinkle a little sugar over it. Add a little butter to the skillet before cooking each slice. Lost bread can be served as it, with syrup and any preserves. Breakfast sausage or bacon also fits the dish well.

**Cheesy Ham & Grits
Breakfast Casserole**

3 cups milk

3/4 tsp. salt

3/4 cup corn grits

1/4 cup (1/2 stick) unsalted butter

8 large eggs

2 cups (8 oz.) shredded cheddar cheese

2 cups diced ham

Preheat oven to 350°F.

Generously grease a 9 inch by 13 inch baking dish with butter.

In a medium pot, mix milk and salt and bring to a boil. Stirring constantly, pour in grits, bring to a boil and turn down heat. Continue stirring until grits begin to thicken. Remove from heat And stir in butter until melted.

In a large bowl, scramble eggs. Mix in cheese, ham, and grits. Pour into prepared baking dish and bake in preheated oven for 45 minutes or until puffy and golden brown. Serve warm.

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

*St. Landry Democrat, 18 Mar 1871
Opelousas, Louisiana*

Attention, Battalion !

FIRING will commence at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of March, near Washington, and continue until the "Lucky Ones" repair to the extensive store of Mr. O. Gaidry, where they will make their own choice of merchandise to the amount of their several prizes. Hasten forward and take your chance in this **GRAND PAPEGAUT** to come off on that day. Chances only \$2 50

Mh18-2t] OCTAVE GAIDRY.

MARRIED :

AYRAUD—GUEDRY—At Paincourtville, La., on the 24th day of February, 1876, by the Rev. J. B. Le Saicherre, Mr. John H. Ayraud to Miss Elodi Guedry, daughter of Narcisse and Virginia Guedry.

*The New Orleans Bulletin, 02 Mar 1876
New Orleans, Louisiana*



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Myself!**

**I Like
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*Lancaster Eagle-Gazette, 31 Jul 1948
Lancaster, Ohio*

Communicated

Orange Blossoms.

It is with pleasure that the writer chronicles the union in matrimonial bonds of Mr. Allain Guedry, son of Mr. Joseph Guedry, to Miss Angeline Rodrigue, daughter of Mr. Telesphore Rodrigue, by the Rev. Father Guedry of the Diocese of Chicago, brother of our kind and popular friends Messrs. Joseph and Bienvenue Guedry.

The ceremony took place Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., in the St. Elizabeth Church of Paincourtville. The fathers, Messrs. Rodrigue and Guedry, are highly connected, and are among our most worthy and generous fellow citizens. Mr. Allain Guedry, the bridegroom, has been acting in the capacity of overseer on his father's plantation for several years, and is a much esteemed, intelligent and promising young man. The bride is one of the first belles of Lafourche society, and possesses many charming qualities. The writer is personally acquainted with both, and feels proud to own such worthy ones as friends.

The following gentlemen and ladies served as groomsmen and bridesmaids, in the order named: Mr. Albert Guedry and Miss Claire Rodrigue, sister of the bride; Mr. Anatole E. Herbert, and Miss Alphonsine Guedry, sister of the bridegroom; Mr. Armand Guedry and Miss Irma Thiac of New Orleans; Mr. Leo, Guillot and Miss Marie Guedry. The bridesmaids were richly attired in white satin. The bride wore a white satin de Lyons costume, profusely trimmed with costly lace.

About two hundred people had gathered at church to await the arrival of the happy couple and their escorts, and a large number of carriages followed the bridal party.

After the ceremonies were over invited guests and relatives to the number of nearly four hundred assembled at the bride's residence to partake of a superb dessert, consisting of choice fruits, all kinds of delicacies, champagne, wines, etc., after which all, young and old, enjoyed dancing to the lovely strains of music until the early hours of the following day. All returned home well pleased, and no doubt will ever remember the grand reception tendered them by "Allain and Angeline."

May the path of the happy couple in life be strewn with choicest flowers, is the sincere wish of the writer.

S. O. G.

*The Donaldsonville Chief, 15 May 1886
Donaldsville, Louisiana*

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

*Hartford Courant, 07 Sep 1954
Hartford, Connecticut*

Tomato Race Gets Down to Girth

Mrs. Eva Petitpas of 109 Babcock St. said Monday night she believes her small backyard garden has produced the largest red tomato reported so far in the city this year.

Off one plant she had picked several tomatoes, each weighing a pound or more. One big one she watched until it was fully ripe and on Monday she picked, then weighed it. It scaled at 2½ pounds. That was the same weight as the one reported a week ago by Louis Cersosimo of 12 Pine St., East Hartford.

Then Mrs. Petitpas measured the girth of the tomato that matched Cersosimo's in weight. The measurement was 18½ inches, she reported. This was half an inch more than the girth Cersosimo had reported for his prized tomato.

*Hartford Courant, 01 Jul 1965
Hartford, Connecticut*

LEND HELPING HAND: A \$300 grant is announced by the Hartford Heart Assn. for the newly-created Valley Homemaker Service which began operations Tuesday in Farmington, Simsbury and Avon. In the above photo, Mrs. Robert B. Wardrop of Simsbury, president of the Valley Homemaker Service, explains the service to Dr. Robert J. Huszar of Newington, left, and Dudley R. Douglas of West Hartford, president of the Hartford

Heart Assn. Below, from left, Mrs. James O'Meara of Winsted, Mrs. Louis Beck of Canton, and Mrs. Alfred Petitpas of Farmington, attend a training session in Simsbury. The Service provides skilled women in the home where the regular homemaker is incapacitated or where there are elderly, chronically ill or disabled persons in need of care.



GRADUATE OF U. OF M.

Alfred Labine, brother of Oscar Labine of Mohawk, and a graduate of the Calumet high school, will be graduated on June 30 from the University of Michigan where he just completed the medical course. He will come to Calumet immediately after the exercises and take a position on the Calumet & Hecla medical staff as interne at the hospital. Eva Labine, a sister of the graduate, left yesterday to attend the commencement exercises, and will return home with him.

*The Calumet News, 17 Jun 1910
Calumet, Michigan*

*Hartford Courant, 09 May 1936
Hartford, Connecticut*

Louis Labine, proprietor of the Labine Soda Shoppe in Wethersfield, Friday sent to President Roosevelt an astrological forecast of next year's events. "I sent it to Roosevelt with the compliments of Wethersfield," he said. The forecast was not drawn up by Labine himself; it was one of an assortment on sale in the soda shop.

WHO WAS THE HUSBAND OF HÉLÈNE GUÉDRY, DAUGHTER OF AUGUSTIN GUÉDRY AND JEANNE HÉBERT

by R. Martin Guidry

Hélène Guédry, daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, was the twin sister of Marie-Josephe Guédry. Very little about the life of Hélène Guédry has been located in the records.

In a strange twist of events Hélène Guédry and Marie-Josephe Guédry were born at Boston, Massachusetts on 9 January 1723 and there *ondoyé* by their grandfather Claude Guédry¹⁻⁵. An enfant was *ondoyé* when there was some urgency at a birth and no priest was in the vicinity. It was done without the formal rites of baptism. Usually at the first opportunity the parents took the child to a priest who provided the formal rites of baptism and recorded the baptism in the church register. Such was the case of Hélène and Marie-Josephe when Père Félix Pain provided the formal rites of baptism for both girls on 26 September 1723 and recorded their baptisms in the *Register of St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Parish* at Grand-Pré, Acadia.⁴⁻⁷

In the early summer of 1722 the Indians of Maine waged a war against the English in New England to retaliate against the English seizing their highest chief Joseph d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin and destroying their village Nanrantsouak - even burning the church and rectory. Governor Shute of Massachusetts issued a declaration of war on 25 July 1722 - a war known by several names including The Three Years War, Rale's War, Lovewell's War and Governor Dummer's Indian War. The English Governor of Acadia Richard Phillips was at Canso when Governor Shute declared war. He immediately sent troops along the East Coast of Acadia including Merliguèche where he recovered English vessels and imprisoned Indians and Acadians. Among those captured by the English were Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas and three of their children with families - Augustin Guédry and his wife Jeanne Hébert, Marie-Josephe Guédry and her husband Philippe Doiron (called Gold by the English) with their son and Paul Guédry and his wife Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy.

Perhaps the Acadians were imprisoned because of their strong ties to the M'ikmaq - both through inter-marriage and through friendships. The Guédry families first were taken to New Hampshire and then to Boston where they remained in captivity until the summer or fall of 1723^{3,5}. By 26 September 1723 the Guédry families had returned to Acadia. On this date Père Felix Pain baptized with church ceremonies Hélène Guédry and Marie-Josephe Guédry and registered their baptisms in the records at St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Church in Grand-Pré, Acadia. Charles Hébert and Anne Hébert sponsored little Hélène while Jean Mouton and Jeanne Douaron served as Marie-Josephe's godparents^{1,2,5}.



Blockhouse at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

The young twins must have been at Merliguèche (near today's Lunenburg, Nova Scotia) with their parents on 25 August 1726 when their uncle Jean-Baptiste Guédry and cousin Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils along with six Mi'kmaq Amerindians and Métis captured the schooner *Tryal* in Merliguèche Harbor. Their father Augustin Guédry along with their grandmother Marguerite Peptitpas attempted unsuccessfully to dissuade Jean-Baptiste from taking the schooner⁶.

With ever-increasing tension between the English authorities and the Acadians over the Oath of Allegiance and other issues, many Acadian families sought refuge in the late 1740's and very early 1750's on Île Royale (today Cape Breton Island) and Île Saint-Jean (today Prince Edward Island) - both French territories. In early April, 1752 Marie-Josephe Guédry (age 28 years) and her husband Charles Boutin (age 29 years) were living at Baye des Espagnols on Île Royale (today North Sydney, Cape Breton Island). With the young couple were their three children: Jean Charles (age 5 years), Olive (age 3 years) and Marie Françoise (age 3 months).

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by R. Martin Guidry

Living with the young family was Marie-Josephe's twin sister Eleine (Hélène) Guédry, age of 29 years. Charles Boutin, the son of Jean-Joseph Boutin and Marie-Marguerite Lejeune, was a ploughman (farmer) and married Marie-Josephe Guédry about 1746⁷ based on the age of their eldest child.

Living adjacent to Marie-Josephe and Charles were Paul Boutin and his wife Eustache (Ursule) Guédry with her brother Pierre Guédry. They had two sheep and one hen and had made a clearing on which they sowed a peck of oats and a bushel of peas. Paul Boutin was the brother of Charles Boutin while Ursule Guédry and Pierre Guédry were siblings of Charles' wife Marie-Josephe Guédry and her twin sister Hélène Guédry⁷.

During their stay on Île Royale Charles and Paul Boutin with their families almost certainly visited the Fortress of Louisbourg only a short distance to the south of them. There they could receive needed supplies and religious services. A severe drought and poor soil at Baye des Espagnols and surrounding areas did not provide enough food resources in the early 1750's; therefore, in August 1754 a group of 25 Acadians including Charles Boutin, Paul Boutin, Julien Bourneuf, Sebastien Bourneuf, Pierre Guédry, Joseph Guédry, François Lucas, Pierre Erio and Claude Erot with their families left Louisbourg to escape starvation and arrived at Halifax. On 24 August 1754 William Cotterell, the Governor's Secretary in Halifax, wrote to Colonel Sutherland, Commander at Lunenburg (formerly Merliguèche) stating that several of the party were closely related to Old Labrador (almost certainly Paul Guédry, the youngest son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas) and were former inhabitants of Merliguèche. He informed the Colonel to treat them kindly, feed them and provide land and tools to them^{8,9}.

Interestingly, almost of all of these families were related to Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. Charles Boutin married Marie-Josephe Guédry, Paul Boutin married Ursule Guédry and Julien Bourneuf married Jeanne Guédry. Pierre Guédry and Joseph Guédry were brothers and also the siblings of Marie-Josephe Guédry, Ursule Guédry and Jeanne Guédry – all children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. Sebastien Bourneuf was the brother of Julien Bourneuf. Hélène Guédry, sister to the other returning Guédrys, also appears to have made the journey from Louisbourg.

1753 Census of Ile Royale

Noms des Lieux	Noms des Chefs de familles.	Hommes	Femmes	Enfants	Filles	Jeunes	Malades	Malades	Malades	Malades	Malades	Malades	Malades	Malades
Bras du sud.	La Houille St. Jacques	6	6	11	9	7	7	8	10	8	3	140		
	Charles Guédry	1	1	5	1	2	1		2	1		685		
	Martin Henry	1	1	1	1				1	1		18		
	François Lucas	1	1						1	1		16		
	Charles Boutin	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		1		162		
	Paul Boutin	1	1	1	2							225		
	Eustache Boutin	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1			

An interesting document *The 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg* compiled on 29 June 1755 provides the names of the persons in each Acadian family that returned to Lunenburg¹⁰. In the family of Paul Boutin were his wife Ursula (Guédry) and children Cathrina, Joseph and Joseph as well as Ursula's brother Pierre (Guédry, but called Boutin in the List). Charles Boutin had his wife Maria (Guédry) and their children Jean Charles, Pierre Oliver, Maria Françoise and Magdalene Perpeta. With Julien Bourneuf were his wife Jeane (Guédry), their

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children François, Jean, Sophia and François as well as his brother Sebastien (Bourneuf) and Leon Deran (Bourneuf). Joseph Gendry (Guédry) was listed by himself. François Loucas was with his wife Hélène and daughter Maria and listed immediately above Charles Boutin, his wife Maria and their children.

None of these people appear on later (1756 or 1757) Victual Lists for Lunenburg indicating that they have left the Lunenburg area by early 1756. We know that a few left Lunenburg to return to Île Royale (Jean Bourneuf with his wife Jeanne Guédry and children as well as two men not related to the Guédry family). The rest of the Acadians at Lunenburg were captured by the English in September 1755 and imprisoned on Georges Island in Halifax Harbor. In December 1755 they were exiled to North Carolina. Here they remained until about 1760 when some found their way to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and others to Maryland. (See "New Research Reveals Guédry's Exiled to North Carolina" by R. Martin Guidry in *Generations*; Vol. 7, Issue 1; Winter 2009; pages 12 and following for a detailed discussion of this event.)

1755 Victual List for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

1400...	L. Penalia Lockman...	14
	Elizabeth Boston...	14
	Francois Loucas...	14
	Helena Loucas...	14
	Maria Loucas...	14
5...	Charles Boutin...	14
	Maria Boutin...	14
	Jean Charles Boutin...	14
	Bourneuf Boutin...	14
	Maria Jean Boutin...	14
1410...	Marguerite Boutin...	14

Who was this Hélène, the wife of François Loucas? With little doubt she is Hélène Guédry, daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert and sibling of Marie-Josephe Guédry, Ursule Guédry, Jeanne Guédry, Joseph Guédry and Pierre Guédry. In April 1752 she was 29, unmarried and living with the family of Charles Boutin and Marie-Jeanne Guédry, her twin sister.

During the summer of 1753 a census of Île Royale was taken¹¹. At Bras du Sud on Baye des Espagnols were Charles Boutin with his wife, two sons and one daughter. He had one ox, one cow, two calves, no hogs, one sow, no cleared land and 225 fathoms in garden. Settled just below Charles were his brother Paul Boutin with his wife, one son and two daughters. He had only one sow and one arpent of cleared land with no garden. Immediately above

Charles Boutin was François Lucas and his wife. He owned one hog and one sow and had 162 fathoms in garden. From the above Victual List we know that the wife of François Lucas was Hélène. Based on the proximity of François Lucas' home to that of Charles Boutin and Paul Boutin, the wife of François almost certainly was Hélène Guédry, the twin sister of Marie-Josephe Guédry.

It appears that François Lucas and Hélène Guédry married between April 1752 and the summer of 1753. By June 1755 they had a daughter Marie. At this time little is known about the origins of François Lucas. He probably was a worker at the Fortress Louisbourg.

On 7 July 1763 at Snow Hill, Maryland were François Lucas, his wife Anne and their children Rose Lucas, Marie Lucas and Marguerite Lucas¹²⁻¹⁵. Could this be François Lucas and Hélène Guédry and Hélène is called by the name Anne? Or could Hélène have died and François remarried to an Anne and had a second family? We do not know.

François and Hélène had a daughter Marie born about 1754. The François Lucas family of Snow Hill stayed in Maryland long after the exile and their descendants may still live there today. In 1773 and 1774 on the list of taxables for Westminster Hundred in Baltimore was Francis Lucas¹⁶. Westminster Hundred occupied the area of Baltimore that is today downtown Baltimore. In 1778 Francis Lucas was on the Spear List as taking

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Oath of Fidelity. That same year he leased a lot on French Lane in Baltimore – an area inhabited by Acadian families. In 1779 a Francis Lucas leased a lot on Charles Street in Baltimore from John Woodward and in 1786 he leased lot 38 from Dorseys & Chase¹⁷. All of these locations are within French Town – the Acadian section of Baltimore.

Margaret Lucas on 12 April 1777 submitted an account and receipt for making clothing for Captain George Cook of the state ship *Defence*¹⁸. Could this be the daughter of Francois Lucas mentioned in 1763? Amelia Lucas received a land assignment from Francis Lucas on French Street in Baltimore during 1790¹⁸. Also in 1790 Francis Lucas appeared on the U. S. Census with one free male over 16 and four free females in his household¹⁸. Page 105 of the Baltimore 1798 Tax Book indicates that Francis Lucas paid 30 pounds of taxes on his house, lot and improvements on French Alley in Baltimore¹⁹. He was assessed additional taxes each year from 1799-1808²⁰. The Lucas family continued to live in the Baltimore area well into the 1800's as attested by local records²¹.



On 12 January 1811 Francis Lucas died at the age of 103 years at the poor house in Baltimore²².

Although we have no definitive record providing conclusive proof concerning the spouse of H  l  ne Gu  dry, daughter of Augustin Gu  dry and Jeanne H  bert, it certainly appears that she married Fran  ois Lucas about 1753 on   le Royale.

References on page 33

*Left: French Town Quarter of Baltimore (1801)
drawn by Greg Wood of Olney, MD*

GENEAOLOGY - LIFE IN THE PAST LANE

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Grandson of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas**

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Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur

What's in a name?

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

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

Guédry	Guiddry	Geddrie	Jeddrie	Labeen
Guedry	Guiddery	Geddry	Jeddry	Labene
Guedrie	Guiedri	Gedree	Jederie	Labine
Guedris	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 et Petitpas d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2018.

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



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

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**To share your ideas for the newsletter,
contact:**

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

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

"*GENERATIONS*" newsletter is now in its 16th 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

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