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Les Guidry d'Asteur

GENERATIONS

Survival of a Family - A continuing series of articles on the children of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas

The Family of Jean-Baptiste Guedry & Madeleine Mius d'Azy

By Marty Guidry

During the first half of the eighteenth century life at Merligueche, Acadie (today Lunenburg) was difficult for the family of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas. They continually struggled to survive as fishermen, coasting pilots and woodsmen with help from their friends the Mi'kmaq. Constantly harassed by the English during this period, they overcame adversity and excelled at their trades. Living through these difficult times prepared their children for the tragedies awaiting them during the 1750's and 1760's when the English forced the Acadians from their homes and deported most to the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard and France.

Born in 1684¹, Jean-Baptiste Guedry, son of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas, was a young man of 14 living with his parents at Port Royal, Acadie in 1698.¹⁻³ In the spring and summer of 1705 Father Felix Pain of Port-Royal conducted a mission in the Cape Sable area. On 8 September 1705 he baptized the two youngest children of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas near

Merligueche. Jean Baptiste Guedry served as parrain at the baptisms of his brother Paul and his sister Francoise.⁴⁻⁶ On 10 September 1705 he sponsored the twins Paul LeJeune and Martin LeJeune, sons of Martin LeJeune and Marie Godet of Port Maltois, at their baptisms.⁴⁻⁶

About 1708 Jean-Baptiste Guedry married Madeleine Mius d'Azy, daughter of Philippe Mius d'Azy and Marie, an Amerindienne.^{7,8,9} Jean-Baptiste was 24 years old and Madeleine Mius was only 14 when the young couple was censused at La Heve (today LaHave, Nova Scotia near Lunenburg) in November 1708.⁷



Indian Map of LaHave, Nova Scotia

They had no children at this time. During the following eight years Madeleine apparently bore three children: Jean-Baptiste fils, Marie and Joseph; however, only for Jean-Baptiste fils and Joseph are we certain of the parentage. Marie Guedry was born about 1712; however, no direct record of her parents has been found.

Marie's grandparents Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas had several sons who were old enough to be her father. They include Claude Guedry, born about 1682; Jean-Baptiste Guedry, born about 1684; Charles Guedry, born about 1686; Alexis Guedry, born about 1688; Augustin Guedry, born about 1690; Claude Guedry, born about 1694 and Joseph Guedry, born about 1695.¹¹ Of these only Jean-Baptiste is known to have married before 1715. Augustin married Jeanne Hebert about 1721 and Pierre married Marguerite Brasseau about 1722. Several researchers believe that Charles married an Amerindienne; however, no record of their marriage has been located. A brief reference in one record indicates that one of the two Claude's married before 1723.¹⁰ Although any of the above sons of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas could be the father of Marie Guedry, Mr. Stephen White, genealogist at the Centre d'Etudes Acadienne at the University of Moncton in Moncton, New Brunswick and one of the foremost authorities on early Acadian genealogy, believes Jean-Baptiste Guedry is the one most likely to be her father.¹¹

In early summer 1722 the Indians of Maine initiated war on New England after the English had double-crossed their highest chief, Joseph d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin, seized the possessions of Father Sébastien Rasle, and burnt the church, rectory and thirty-three wigwams at Nanrantsouak (today Old Point in Somerset County, ME). Governor Shute issued a declaration of war on 25 July 1722 causing a major disruption in the lives of the Guedry family of Merliqueche. The war was variously known as the The Three Year's War, Rale's War, Lovewell's War and Governor Dummer's War. The English blamed not only the Indians, but also the Acadians of the East Coast, especially those of Merliqueche, which was considered an Indian village. The families of Claude Guedry, Philippe Guedry, Augustin



Detail of Champlain's 1607 map showing what is today Boston Harbor.

Guedry and Paul Guedry, sons of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas, were captured and sent first to New Hampshire and then to Boston. Could Philippe Guedry have been Baptiste (i.e., Jean-Baptiste) Guedry as this is the only time we encounter a son of Claude Guedry named Philippe. At the time of their capture only Philippe (Baptiste) and Augustin had children. By September 1723 the Guedry family had returned to Acadia.^{9,12,13}

Shortly after their marriage Jean-Baptiste Guedry and Madeleine had a son **Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils**. Along with his parents, he was captured and sent to New Hampshire and then Boston in 1722 - returning to his native Acadia by September 1723.^{9,12,13} During the fall of 1726 a tragic incident shook the small Acadian community of Merliqueche. On 4 September 1726 Joseph Decoy, an Acadian coasting pilot from Ile Royale, stopped at the Merliqueche harbor and related to the residents that the English at Boston had detained his son and would not release him. He was desperate and convinced the Guedry men and others of Merliqueche that his only hope was to capture one of the New England fishing boats and hold that boat and its crew as ransom until the English returned his son.

The very next day Captain Samuel Daly of Plymouth, MA entered Merliqueche harbor to replenish his water supply. Captain Daly, seeing Jean-Baptiste Guedry

BON APPETIT - *Recipes from The Guedry-Labine Cookbook*

FISH CAKES -

Simone Comeau Geddry
St. Benoni, Nova Scotia

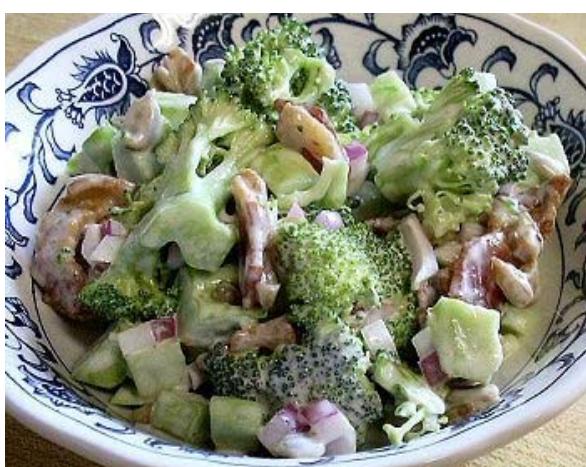
1 ¾ cup cooked, flaked fish, cod or haddock
2 cups seasoned mashed potatoes
1 tbsp. grated onion
2 tsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. summer savory, and/or pinch of ground ginger
and/or a pinch of cayenne pepper
Salt & pepper

Mix together the fish, potatoes, onion, lemon juice and add seasonings to taste. Form into fish cakes about 3 inches in diameter and 1 ½ inches thick. Saute in butter until golden brown.



BROCCOLI SALAD -

Ron and Joanne Pitts – Toronto, Ontario



1 large bunch broccoli
1 medium onion
8 slices cooked crisp bacon
1-1 ½ cup Hellmann's Mayonnaise
¼ cup white sugar
2 tbsp. vinegar
¾ cup salted sunflower seeds
1 cup raisins

Cut the broccoli in small pieces. Also cut up the onion and the cooked crisp bacon. Mix the mayonnaise, sugar and vinegar together and then toss all of the ingredients together.

Refrigerate an hour or so before serving. Enjoy!

LEMONADE -

Marie-Claude Geddry -
New Brunswick

6-9 large lemons
2 cups sugar
2 cups water
Ice cubes and lemon slices

Finely grate rind from 2 lemons. In small saucepan, combine rind, sugar & water. Bring to a boil over high heat, stirring constantly. Boil 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from heat, cool completely. Meanwhile, squeeze juice from lemons to yield 2 cups juice. Stir juice into cooled syrup. This concentrate can be kept for up to 3 weeks in a sealable container in the refrigerator.

To make, combine 1 part concentrate with 3 parts water or soda water. Add ice, garnish with lemon slices.



ashore, invited him aboard. Sensing an opportunity, Jean-Baptiste and his son Jean-Baptiste fils, a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age, launched their canoe and paddled to Daly's vessel. Once aboard, Jean-Baptiste pere joined Captain Daly for a drink in his cabin while the younger Jean-Baptiste returned to shore in the canoe. Shortly, Daly and his crew of four also went to shore to get a supply of water. Jean-Baptiste pere stayed aboard saying he'd call to his son to come and get him. Soon after he called in French to his son and Jean-Baptiste fils returned to the ship with several Acadians and Mi'kmaq. Immediately Jean-Baptiste pere took charge - lowering the English flag and wrapping it around his waist in which he placed a pistol. Daly, seeing what was occurring, sought Marguerite Petitpas, the mother of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere, and asked her help. She tried to convince Jean-Baptiste to abandon his plans, but to no avail.

Jean-Baptiste ordered Captain Daly to sail. He and his crew returned to the vessel and set sail. The next morning Jean-Baptiste pere went down into the cabin with three Mi'kmaq. Captain Daly, sensing an advantage, shut the cabin door, trapping the four men inside. He and his crew then quickly overcame the young Jean-Baptiste fils and the other Acadians and Mi'kmaq on the upper deck. The three Mi'kmaq in the cabin jumped into the water escaping capture; however, Daly did capture Jean-Baptiste pere, Jean-Baptiste fils and three Mi'kmaq.



Mikmaq Territory Map

Sailing westward, Daly brought his five captives to Boston where the Court of Admiralty quickly tried them for piracy on 15 October 1726, found them guilty and sentenced them to die by hanging. The three Mi'kmaq, desperate for their lives, claimed the two Acadians incited them to commit this terrible act - all to no avail. On 13 November 1726 the English hung Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere, Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils and the three Mi'kmaq at Boston. As the tragic news of the hanging reached Merligueche days later, the community must have been devastated to lose five men - one so very young.^{14,15,16}

In April 1752 Germain LeJeune and **Marie Guedry** were residing at Baie des Espagnols, Ile Royale (today near Sydney, Cape Breton) with their five children: Joseph, age 22 years; Marguerite, age 16 years; Chrisostome, age 12 years; Germain, age 11 years and Paul, age 5 years. This census records Germain LeJeune's age as 50 years (born in 1702) and Marie Guedry's age as 40 (born in 1712). They moved from their home in Acadia to Baie des Espagnols about November 1750 to avoid the persecution of the English. Germain had made a small farm where he could grow one-half barrel of wheat and had sown good crops of cabbage, turnips, beans and pumpkins. He had one cow and one pig. The family also owned six to seven arpents of uncultivated land.^{18,19}

Marie Guedry's husband Germain LeJeune dit Briard was the son of Pierre LeJeune dit Briard and Marie Thibodeau. The Census of Ile Royale and St. Jean erred in his age. He was born about 1693 and spent his youth at Port Royal and LaHeve, Acadia. He first married Marie-Anne Trahan, daughter of Alexandre Trahan and Marie Pellerin, about 1717 by whom he had two children: Marie-Josephe, born in 1718, and Jean-Baptiste, born in 1722. After the death of Marie-Anne Trahan, Germain married Marie Guedry.²

Although the Census of Ile Royale and St. Jean in 1752 often has incorrect ages recorded for the persons censused, it is the only record that we have of Marie Guedry where her birth year can be determined. Based on this census, Marie Guedry was born about 1712 and married Germain LeJeune about 1729.^{18,19,20} The only son of Claude and Marguerite

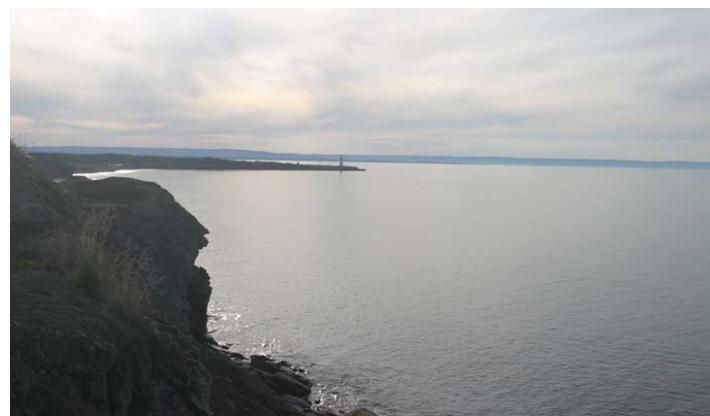
Petitpas that is known to have married before 1715 was Jean-Baptiste Guedry; therefore, it seems highly probably that Marie Guedry was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Guedry and Madeleine Mius d'Azy.

Settled in the immediate vicinity of Germain and Marie at Baie des Espagnols was the family of Paul Guedry and Anne Mius (Marie's uncle and aunt), Jean LeJeune and Francoise Guedry (Marie's uncle and aunt), Jean Cousin and Judith Guedry (Marie's first cousin) and Joseph Guedry and Josette Benoit (Marie's brother and sister-in-law) as well as several children of Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert who were first cousins of Marie Guedry.²¹

Few records about the lives of Germain LeJeune and Marie Guedry exist, however, it appears that they, like their children, remained in the vicinity of Ile Royale during the remainder of their lives. On 27 August 1771 Germain and Marie attended their son Paul LeJeune's marriage rehabilitation to Helene, a Mi'kmaq, at Labrador, just off the coast of Ile Royale.²² Remaining near Ile Royale throughout their lives, the children of Germain LeJeune dit Briard and Marie Guedry had very close ties with the Mi'kmaq.

Joseph LeJeune dit Briard, born about 1730, married Martine Roy, probably the daughter of Charles Roy and Marie-Charlotte Chauvet. On 25 August 1771 their daughter Radegonde LeJeune, born 4 December 1770, was baptized by Abbe Charles-Francois Bailly during a missionary visit to Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale (French Village; today Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton).²³ On that same date Joseph LeJeune dit Briard witnessed the baptism of his nephew Stanislas LeJeune, son of Christophe LeJeune and Louise Galand, at Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale and became the parrain of Stanislas.²⁴ He then attended his brother Paul LeJeune's marriage rehabilitation to Helene, a Mi'kmaq, at Labrador on 27 August 1771.²² In 1811 Francis LeJeune, son of Joseph LeJeune dit Briard and Martine Roy, filed a petition to Nepean stating that he had eleven children as well as his father and mother living with him and that he owned 250 acres of land. He requested further land at French Village, Little Bras

Baie des Espagnols



d'Or, Cape Breton adjoining the land granted to Francis Marche.²⁵

Christophe LeJeune dit Briard (sometimes called Chryostome LeJeune dit Christophe), born about 1740, married Louise Gallant, daughter of Pierre Gallant and Osite Lavergne, about 1767; however, there was no priest in the vicinity so they took their marriage vows in the presence of witnesses only.²⁰ Their marriage was rehabilitated by Abbe Charles-Francois Bailly on 6 August 1771 at Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale during his missionary visit to Ile Royale from Caraquet, New Brunswick. Their names are recorded as Chrytophe Lejeune dit Briard, son of Germain Lejeune dit Briard and Marie Guetri, with Louise Galand, daughter of Pierre Galand and Cecile Laverne.²⁶ On 25 August 1771 at Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale Abbe Bailly baptized two sons of Christophe and Louise: Bernard, born 7 February 1768, and Stanislas, born 22 March 1769. Bernard LeJeune's parrain was Etienne and his marraine was Marie Anne Bouche. Stanislas LeJeune's parrain was his uncle Joseph LeJeune dit Briard and his marraine was Marie Joseph Bouche.²⁴ In 1805 in a Petition to Despard, Christopher LeJeune Sr. asks for a lease of Lot 7 at French Village, Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale on which he had resided for many years.²⁷

Germain LeJeune, born about 1741, married Marie-Anne Lasonde, daughter of Marc Lesonde and Judith Petitpas, about 1766. Again, as with his brother Christophe, Germain found no priest in the area when he wanted to wed Marie-Anne; therefore, they wed in the presence of witnesses only.

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GENEALOGY/HISTORY

Biography from 'The Historical Encyclopedia of Louisiana' Vol. 1

Alcee Guidry, owner of the Nehi Bottling Company at 720 Lafayette Street, and the Guidry Brick Factory, has been a resident of Lafayette for twenty years, having come here in 1919 from his former home in Broussard, Louisiana. Mr. Guidry opened his brick plant in 1919 and has built up his plant and business to where it now has a capacity of 65,000 bricks per day. The plant employs fifteen men and sells practically all of its output locally. In 1930, Mr. Guidry purchased at trustee's sale the bankrupt Nehi Bottling Company which he reorganized and remodeled and built into a large and profitable concern which for several years has manufactured an excellent line of soft drinks which are distributed over seven Parishes of Southwest Louisiana, Lafayette, Iberia, St. Martinville, St. Landry, Evangeline, Acadia and Vermilion. Mr. Guidry is the sole owner of the Nehi plant. The plant is modern in every respect, has ten employees and utilizes five high-speed delivery trucks and has an annual capacity of one hundred thousand cases.

Alcee Guidry was born in Broussard, Louisiana, on the eighth of February 1881, a son of Alexander Guidry, a planter and cotton gin owner, and Eugenie (Landry) Guidry. He attended school in Broussard and after leaving school learned the carpenter and brick mason's trade, worked at both and did some contracting in a small way until 1919 when he came to Lafayette and established the Guidry Brick Factory. On July 15th, 1908, Mr. Guidry was married in Lafayette to Miss Hilda Mary Beadle, member of a pioneer family of



Lafayette Parish. (Laf. Ct. Hse: #8516, Fr. Hebert SWLA, Vol. 40, p. 368)

Mr. Guidry is well known in the civic and fraternal circles of Lafayette and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Masonic Lodge. Religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. He is a thorough, capable businessman and manufacturer and has made an outstanding success of his two business ventures in the city.



New Brunswick Travel Links:

Great information on where to stay, what to do and see can be found on the official tourism website at:

<http://www.tourismnewbrunswick.ca/index.htm>

Access general travel, regional maps, detailed information on: the City of Saint John; the capital city, Fredericton; beautiful Grand Manan Island; St. Andrews; the northern community of Grand Falls; Miramichi and the area of Restigouche, just to name a few:

<http://new-brunswick.net>

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On 6 August 1771 at Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale Abbe Charles-Francois Bailly, while on a missionary visit to Ile Royale from Caraquet, rehabilitated their marriage. In the rehabilitation record their names are recorded as Germain LeJeune dit Briard, son of Germain LeJeune dit Briard and Marie Guetri, with Marie Anne La Sonde, daughter of Marius La Sonde and Judith Petitpas.²² On 25 August 1771 Abbe Bailly baptized Felicite LeJeune, daughter of Germain LeJeune dit Briard and Marie Anne Lasonde, at Petite Bras d'Or, Ile Royale. Her godparents were her uncle Christophe LeJeune and Marie Canada.²⁴ On this same date Germain LeJeune served as godfather at the baptism of Lydutive Benoit, daughter of Boniface Benoit and Marie Joseph Bouche.²⁴ With several other members of his family Germain LeJeune attended the marriage rehabilitation of his brother Paul LeJeune and Helene, a Mi'kmaq, at Labrador on 27 August 1771.²²

Born about 1747, Paul LeJeune married Angelique-Helene, daughter of Joseph and Jeanne who were Mi'kmaq, about 1765. They wed in the presence of witnesses awaiting the arrival of a missionary priest who would rehabilitate their marriage. On 27 August 1771 Abbe Charles-Francois Bailly during a missionary visit to Labrador rehabilitated the marriage of Paul LeJeune dit Briard, son of Germain LeJeune dit Briard and Marie Guitri, and Helene, daughter of Joseph and Jeanne, Mi'kmaq. Present at the ceremony were Germain LeJeune dit Briard, father of Paul LeJeune; Marie Guitry mother of Paul LeJeune; his brothers Germain LeJeune and Joseph LeJeune; his cousin Joseph LeJeune dit Briard; his sister-in-law Louise Galand and several other witnesses.²² Earlier on 10 August 1771 at Neireichak, Ile Madame, Ile Royale (today Arichat, Isle Madame, Cape Breton) Abbe Bailly baptized two children of Paul LeJeune dit Briard and Angelique. They were Pulcherie LeJeune dit Briard, age 5 years, and Pelagie LeJeune dit Briard, age 18 months. At this time Paul LeJeune dit Briard and Angelique promised to take the vows of marriage - which they did 17 days later.²⁸

On 10 November 1716 Madeleine Mius d'Azy gave birth to her third child **Joseph Guedry**. Evidently Joseph was born in the area of Merligueche as he was baptized shortly after his birth by his grandfather

Claude Guedry since no priest was available. Eight months later on 10 July 1717 he was baptized by a priest in the presence of his godparents Jean Babin and Marguerite Landry, wife of Pierre Richard.^{29,30,31} In July 1722 Joseph must have been captured and sent to New Hampshire and then Boston with his parents. He and his family returned to Acadia by September 1723.^{9,12,13}

About 1738 Joseph Guedry married Marie-Josephe (Josette) Benoit and in 1750 they left Acadia with their two daughters Perrine, age 11 years and Jeanne, age 1 year, and fled to Baie des Espagnols, Ile Royale. In early April 1752 Joseph had a small farm of twelve arpents at Baie des Espagnols on which he grew very fine turnips, cabbage and beans. He had one pig. Josette Benoit, his wife, and his three children Perrine, age 13 years, Jeanne, age 3 years, and Servant, 10 days old, were living with him.^{18,32}

The English deported Joseph Guedry and his family to Port Tobacco, MD where on 7 July 1763 he was censused with his wife Marie Benoit and their three children Genevieve, Gabriel and Joseph.^{33,34,35,36} Apparently Joseph and his family left Baie des Espagnols after 1752 and resettled in Pisiquid, Acadia (today Windsor, Nova Scotia). There on 27 October 1755 they were forced aboard the Sloop Dolphin holding 227 Acadian exiles. The Dolphin arrived at Annapolis, MD on 30 November 1755 with 180 Acadians aboard.

While at sea, the sloop encountered a furious gale

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Shoreline at Port Tobacco, MD



and had to seek harbor at Boston along with five other transports on 5 November 1755. At Boston 47 Acadians were disembarked from the Dolphin due to overcrowding and poor health conditions. After finally reaching Annapolis, the exiles were forced to remain aboard the sloop, sail to the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay and up the Patuxent River to Lower Marlboro, MD, which they reached in early December 1755. Joseph Guedry and his family then traveled, probably overland, to Port Tobacco, MD where they settled.

Although most of the Acadians in Port Tobacco left Maryland in December 1767 for the promise of a better life in Louisiana, Joseph Guedry and his family do not appear to have done so. No further record after 1763 could be found of Joseph Guedry and his family. According to Stephen White, Joseph Guedry died before 27 August 1783.²

Jean-Baptiste Guedry, Madeleine Mius and their family suffered tremendously during their lives with the tragic death by hanging of Jean-Baptiste pere and Jean-Baptiste fils, the oldest child in the family. It must have been heart-wrenching for Madeleine, Marie and Joseph to watch as their husband, father, son and brother were captured and taken to Boston. Even greater sorrow certainly followed with the devastating news that both had been hung.

With the cruel treatment that the English imposed on the Acadians and the final act of the deportations, tragedy again struck this small family as Marie and Joseph, one sent to Maryland and the other remaining at Ile Royale, never saw each other again during the remainder of their lives. Only their strong Catholic faith and hardy stock helped these siblings survive the tragic events that they faced.

See page 24 for References

Survival of a Family

Update: The Family of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau

By Marty Guidry

In the Winter 2006 (Volume 4, Issue 1) edition of “GENERATIONS” we discussed the family of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. The eldest child, Marie-Josephe Guedry, married Charles-Benjamin Mius about 1749. In the article his full name is given as Charles-Benjamin Mius d’Entremont dit d’Azit de Pobomcoup. Although other genealogists and historians have referred to him using the d’Entremont and dit d’Azit de Pobomcoup names, this is not his correct name. Les Guidry d’Asteur member Paul LeBlanc¹ of Gonzales, LA correctly reported that his name actually was Charles-Benjamin Mius d’Azy. He was the son of Joseph Mius d’Azy and Marie Amireau dit Tourangeau and grandson of Philippe Mius d’Azy and an unknown Amerindienne.² Other branches of the Mius family did use the d’Entremont and de Pombomcoup names; however, the branch of Philippe Mius consistently used the d’Azy name.³

Furthermore, Paul LeBlanc¹ noted that Marie-Josephe Guedry had a brief marriage prior to marrying Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Azy about 1749 and that she had a daughter Marguerite Pelagie Breau from this marriage. About 1745 she married Amand Breau, the son of Antoine Breau and Marguerite Dugas. In the Census of Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean of 1752 living with Claude-Benjamin Mius and Marie-Josephe Guedry was a young 6-year old girl named Marguerite Pelagie Brau.^{4,5} We indicated that Marguerite Pelagie was probably an orphan adopted by Claude and Marie-Josephe. In fact, Marguerite Pelagie Breau was the daughter of Marie-Josephe Guedry and her first husband Amand Breau.⁶ By using marriage dispensations and the Le Duc Guillaume disembarkation manifest, Stephen White⁶ confirmed the parentage of Amand Breau as Antoine Breau and Marguerite Dugas.

On 1 November 1758 young Marguerite Braud disembarked from the ship Le Duc Guillaume at St. Malo, Ille-et-Vilaine, France with her uncle and aunt Charles Braud and Marguerite LeBlanc.⁷ Interestingly, she was not deported with her mother Marie-Josephe Guedry and her family. On 4 November 1758, shortly after arriving in France, Marguerite Braud entered the hospital at St. Malo and on 19 November 1758 died at the tender age of twelve years.^{7,8} Her uncle Charles Breau died at St. Servan, Ille-et-Vilaine, France on 11 December 1758.^{7,8} His widow Marguerite LeBlanc remarried on 10 September 1759 to Andre Temple at St. Servan.⁸

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3. Ibid., pp. 1201-1207.
4. "Voyage d'Inspection du Sieur de La Roque, Recensement 1752, Ile Royale et Ile Saint-Jean", Archives Nationales de France, Archives des Colonies, G1 466, no. 81, (Original); Microfilm copy at the Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes (Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada E1A 3E9), Microfilm No. F1802.
5. Gaudet, Placide, Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905 in Three Volumes. - Journal and Census of Ile Royale, prepared by le Sieur de la Roque under the Direction of M. le Comte de Raymond, in the Year 1752, with Plan and Index, (S. E. Dawson, Printer; Ottawa, Canada; 1906). Volume II, Appendix A, Part I, p. 40.
6. White, Stephen, Op. cit., pp. 281-282, 1208. English Supplement to the Dictionnaire Genealogique Acadiennes (Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes-Universite de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, 2000), pp. 62-63. (Note: Stephen White incorrectly lists the parents of Marie-Josephe Guedry, wife of Charles-Benjamin Mius as Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert rather than Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. Marie-Josephe Guedry, daughter of Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert, married Charles Boutin, son of Joseph Boutin and Marie-Marguerite LeJeune dit Briard.)
7. Robichaux, Albert Jr., The Acadian Exiles in Saint-Malo 1758-1785 (Hebert Publications, Eunice, LA, 1981), pp. 164-165, 170, 731.
8. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet, The Acadians in France 1762-1776 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder, Metairie, LA, 1967), pp. 5, 13, 18, 59, 67, 77.

COMMEMORATION OF THE GUEDRY-LABINE AND PETITPAS REUNIONS OF AUGUST 2004 by Marty Guidry

Although the Guedry-Labine and Petitpas Reunions of August, 2004 may seem ages ago to some folks, we are still completing some of our goals and ambitions from those Reunions. As many families have done in the past during their reunions, we wanted to commemorate the gatherings of our family in their ancestral home and their Nova Scotia home today with a memorial in each location.

In preparation for their 250th anniversary in 2003, the town of Lunenburg developed a "250th Anniversary Park" adjacent to the old French Cemetery. Part of their plan for the Park was to install permanent plaques describing the history of Lunenburg from its origins until today. As many of us learned at our Reunion in the Lunenburg Fire Hall, the 250th Anniversary Park, the old French Cemetery and the Fire Hall rest on land that once was the farm of Paul Guedry, youngest son of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas, and occasionally referred to as "Old Labrador" in the records.

The Anniversary Committee asked members of Les Guidry d'Asteur to develop the design and wording for the plaque depicting the early Acadian history of Lunenburg. We accepted the challenge and shortly provided the Committee with wording and photos for the plaque. In addition, Les Guidry d'Asteur donated \$500 U.S. toward its purchase.



During the Guedry-Labine and Petitpas Reunion we had the opportunity to visit the park and view the historical plaques. Very attractive and well designed, they provided a concise and informative history of Lunenburg. Of most interest to us, the plaque describing the early Acadian history of the area highlighted the contributions of Claude Guedry, Claude Petitpas and their families to Merliqueche and the early days of the town that was to become Lunenburg. The early Acadian history plaque reads:

The Early Acadian History of Lunenburg

More than a century before the founding of Lunenburg, these lands were inhabited by French-speaking settlers, known as Acadians. Their settlements, including one at Lunenburg, then known by its Mi'kmaq name, Merliqueche, began in the 1630's after the French explorer Isaac de Razilly established a fort in nearby LaHave, as the capital of New France.

At Merliqueche, Acadian families, notably Claude and Marguerite (Petitpas) Guedry and their children, along with Claude Petitpas and his Mi'kmaq wife Marie-Therese, felled the trees and cleared the rocky soil to establish farms. They also fished and traded with the Mi'kmaq for furs. Sadly, mounting pressure to declare allegiance to the British Crown, in addition to tension between the British and Mi'kmaq, began to undermine the community so that by the time the township of Lunenburg was founded in 1753 only one Acadian household remained in Merliqueche. That household belonged to Paul Labrador, or "Old Labrador" as he was called in the journals of British officials, a Guedry descendant.

Determining an appropriate memorial to commemorate our Guedry-Labine and Petitpas Reunion in Meteghan proved difficult in the days leading to the Reunion. Many ideas surfaced, but none met our criteria. During the Reunion, as we learned the history

of the Jeddry/Geddry family along St. Mary's Bay, a concept surfaced to honor Augustin Guedry and his wife Marie Johnson, the founders of Cheticamp (today's Saint Alphonse) and the original Guedry settlers of St. Mary's Bay.

COMMEMORATION OF THE GUEDRY-LABINE AND PETITPAS REUNIONS OF AUGUST 2004 - *Continued*

Today's Jeddry/Geddry families of St. Mary's Bay and the New England area descend directly from Augustin Guedry and Marie Jonson. (And, yes, Bernie, even the Geddry family in Peoria, AZ.)

Over the past 18 months Albert Geddry and Marty Guidry have designed a plaque honoring Augustin Guedry and Marie Jonson that commemorates our Guedry-Labine and Petitpas Reunion of August, 2004. The plaque has been cast and is ready to be installed. We anticipate that it will be placed near St. Alphonse Catholic Church - a location that offers easy access to visitors with adequate parking and is near the original homesite of Augustin Guedry. The plaque will be unveiled in the near future during an appropriate ceremony. Les Guidry d'Asteur donated \$1000 U.S. to the design and casting of the plaque. It reads in French and in English:



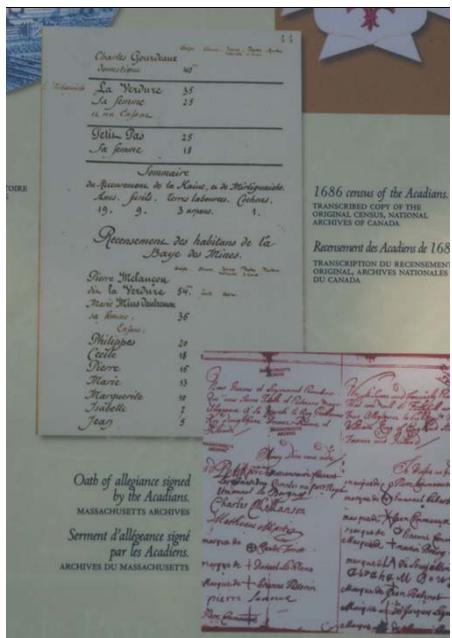
In Remembrance of Augustin Guedry and his wife Marie Jonson

Founded Cheticamp (today Saint-Alphonse) in 1787.

Augustin was the only Guedry to avoid deportation of the Acadians. Between 1755 and 1763 he lived amongst the Mi'kmaq. He emerged from hiding in 1763 and settled at Hobb's Hill near Gilbert's Cove where he fished and farmed until 1787.

Ancestor to Jeddry, Geddry, Jeddrey, Jeddrie, Jedrey, Gedry, Guidry and Guidry families from Nova Scotia and New England.

To commemorate the Guedry, Labine and Petitpas reunion held at Saint Alphonse and Meteghan on 5 August 2004 during the Congrès Mondial Acadien.



provisoire) accès au front de mer et les espaces verts pour le plaisir des prochaines générations de citoyens et de visiteurs. Le parc commémore également les peuples fondateurs de la collectivité – les premiers Mi'kmaq, Acadiens

démonstration de jardin en milieu tout afin d'illustrer le souci de la matière de conservation de l'eau et en tant que collectivité modèle de prévention de la pollution au 21st

The Town of Lunenburg gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the following.
La Ville de Lunenburg remercie sincèrement les organismes suivants de leurs contributions :

NOVA SCOTIA

Aboriginal Affairs

NOVA SCOTIA

Environment and Labour

NOVA SCOTIA

Tourism and Culture

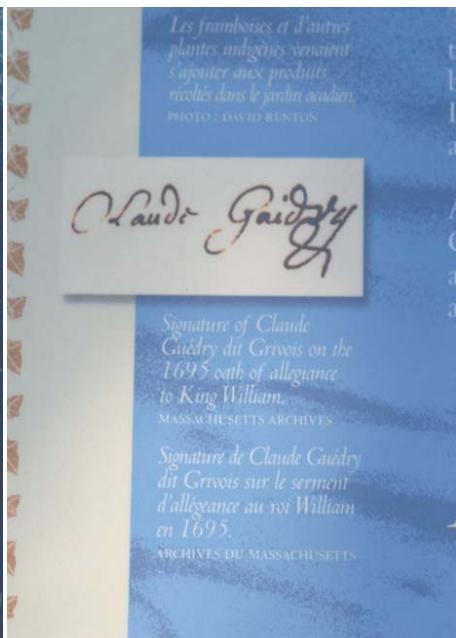


Lunenburg Insurance Agency
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GP McIver Insurance Inc. • L'es Guidry d'Asteur Inc.
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The information on Mi'kmaq medicinal plants was taken from Laurie Lacey's
Mi'kmaq Medicines: Remedies and Recollections, Nimbus Publishing, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1993.

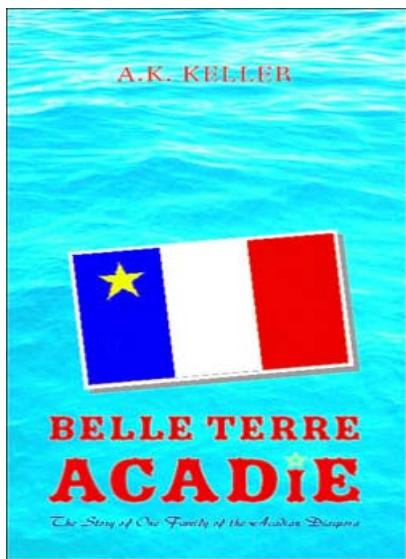
Les renseignements sur les plantes médicinales mi'kmaq sont tirés de Mi'kmaq Medicines: Remedies and Recollections, Laurie Lacey, Nimbus Publishing, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1993.



Book Nook

Bell Terre Acadie

By A. K. Keller



This is a story of how the people known as Cajuns became a living monument to human fortitude and the will for survival. From their ancestors through the centuries echoes the cry, "N'oubliez pas!"....We don't forget! - A.K. Keller

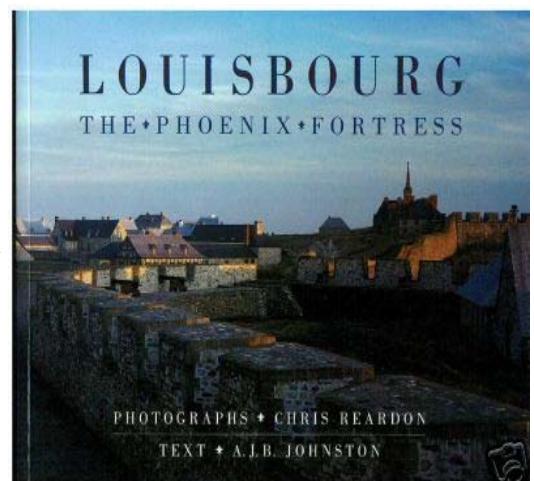
The Acadians had a long and arduous journey from their paradise in Nova Scotia (Nouvelle-Écosse) with their expulsion and diaspora by the British. Tossed to the winds like seeds of grass they finally took root settling and finding peace and prosperity in the rich alluvial lands of South Louisiana.

Étienne Guédry, who was content in Cobequid, Nova Scotia, fled with his wife and two small children to Île Saint-Jean in 1758 and was captured by the British when the last remaining French stronghold Fortresse de Louisbourg fell. Exiled with them to St. Malo, France were his friends from Cobequid, Jean-Baptiste Hébert, Pierre Saulnier and family, and Gabriel Melanson with his wife Ysabelle and his teenage sister, Anne. Étienne's wife and children died shortly after arriving in France. He eventually remarried and in 1785 resettled in Louisiana with his second family after twenty-seven years of living in abject poverty. In Louisiana his line flourished and prospered. They reclaimed paradise in Nouvelle Acadie. (New Acadia). Like many others he settled his family on Bayou Lafourche receiving from Spain the customary land grant of about one acre wide and in depth to the marshlands. He was given provisions: seeds, tools, a few livestock and grain to begin this new life. He was successful in his "strip farm" and his descendants became prosperous as their holdings grew with the planting of sugar cane, rice, cattle ranching and in the twentieth century, the oil industry. They were now called Cadiens. (Cajuns)

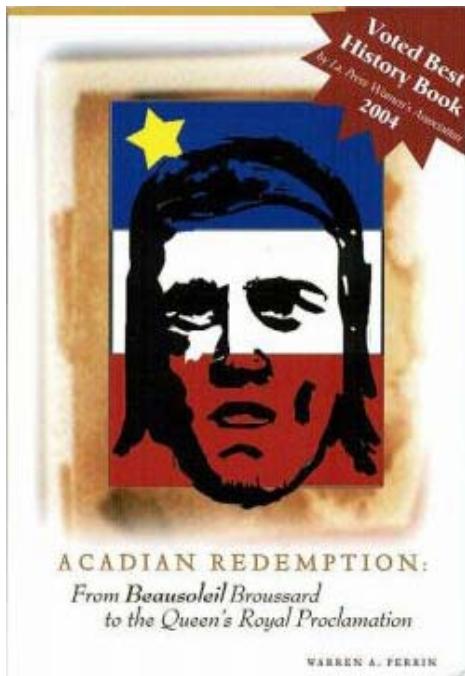
Louisbourg - The Phoenix Fortress

Photographs by Chris Reardon and text by A.J.B. Johnston

"In savoring the texture of the Fortress of Louisbourg, one cannot help but be struck by its overall fell. Louisbourg has an essence that sets it apart, an elemental quality that suggests timelessness. Perhaps it arises from the fortress's solitary setting, perched on the edge of a continent . . . forever facing winds that have blown in off the waters since time began. Or maybe it is the mists and the fogs that never seem far away, or the glow off buildings in the dying light of late afternoon. Or the texture of cobbles underfoot . . . Whatever the source of Louisbourg's distinctive feeling, it leaves a permanent impression, one of exceptional mood and moment."



Book Nook – *continued*



Acadian Redemption
 From Beausoleil Brouillard
 to the Queen's Royal Proclamation.

by Warren A. Perrin

While preparing a presentation on Joseph dit Beausoleil Brouillard . . . Warren Perrin realized that no one had written a book on the life of this heroic Acadian. Perrin has corrected this oversight by compiling an interesting book on an Acadian freedom fighter who resisted British aggression and ultimately led his people from Acadia to a new life in Southwest Louisiana.

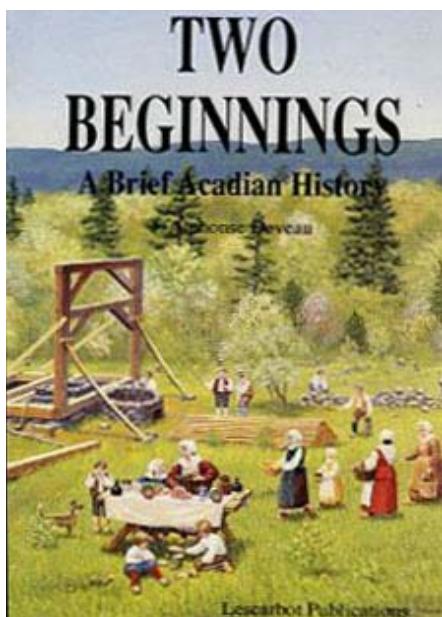
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- Chapter 2 - The Early Years: Colonization
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- Chapter 4 - The Resistance
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- Chapter 6 - Departing for a New Life
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Two Beginnings-A Brief Acadian History by Deveau
 Alphonse Deveau, by Lescarbot Publications, Yarmouth NS
 1992.

An English language summary of a two part volume set published earlier in French titled "Notre Heritage Acadien". First published in 1980, this reprint has additional illustrations and the addition of chapter XIII not found in the 1980 edition. In case you are wondering, front and back cover show how Acadians built their houses circa 1720. The book contains a series 8 full page illustrations of watercolours made by Azor Vienneau for the Nova Scotia Museum.

A Search for the Father of Claude Guedry, Grandson of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Pettipas

By Marty Guidry

Uncertainty looms as to the parents of **Claude Guedry**, grandson of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Pettipas and husband first of Anne LeJeune and second of Anne Moyse.

The “Census of Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean in 1752” lists his 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 Guedry and Marguerite Pettipas were old enough to be his father. They include Claude Guedry, born about 1682; Jean-Baptiste Guedry, born about 1684; Charles Guedry, born about 1686; Alexis Guedry, born about 1688; Augustin Guedry, born about 1690; Claude Guedry, born in 1694, Joseph Guedry, born in 1695, Pierre Guedry, born in 1698 and Paul Guedry, born in 1701.³

Of these only Jean-Baptiste Guedry, Augustin Guedry, Pierre Guedry and Paul Guedry are known to have married. Several researchers believe that Charles Guedry married an Amerindienne; however, no record of their marriage has been found. A brief reference in one source indicates that one of the two Claude Guedry’s married before 1723.⁴ Jean-Baptiste married Madeleine Mius d’Azy about 1708. Augustin married Jeanne Hebert about 1722. Pierre married Marguerite Brasseau about 1721 and Paul married Anne-Marie Mius d’Azy about 1720. At this time documents have not been located that would confirm who the father of Claude Guedry was.

Mr. Stephen A. White, genealogist at the Centre d’Etudes Acadienne at the University of Moncton in Moncton, New Brunswick and one of the foremost authorities on early Acadian genealogy, believes Jean-Baptiste Guedry was probably the father of Claude Guedry. In making this determination, he assumes Claude was born about 1714.⁵ Other Acadian researchers believe that Charles Guedry was likely the father of Claude and they often cite his birth year as about 1726.

The first record that we have of Claude Guedry is the “Census of Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean in 1752” when Claude Guedry and his family were enumerated at Anse au Matelost, Ile St-Jean (today near Alexandra, Prince Edward Island) 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 Guedry and his family were deported to France from Ile 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 Ile Royale, Ile 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.^{6,7} Claude Guedry 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).



Chateauneuf, France



In 1762 the French took a “General Roll of the Inhabitants of Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean Distributed by Parish for the Year 1762”.^{8,9} At Chateauneuf, France were Claude Guedry, 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.^{10,11} In the St. Malo area were Claude Guedry, age 43 years (i.e., born about 1729), his 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).

Converting a person’s age to his/her year of birth in a census record has a minimum uncertainty of one year due to the timing of the enumeration within the year compared to the actual birth date of the person. The above timeframes for Claude’s and his sons’ birth years, therefore, have a quite narrow range. It thus seems that the Census of 1752 assigned an age for Claude and his wife that was approximately twelve years too old. This 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 Ile Royale and Ile 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 Guedry are both given as Anne Terriaud. Interestingly, in the Census the family of Joseph Trahan¹⁵ immediately precedes that of Claude Guedry. We know that the spouse of Claude Guedry was Anne LeJeune - not Anne Terriaud.

Other, less direct evidence, that supports Claude Guedry being born about 1726 is that, according to the Census of 1752, Claude Guedry 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 had her first child when she was more than thirty years old.

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

Jean-Baptiste Guedry and Madeleine Mius d’Azy married about 1708 and had children from about 1710 (the approximate year that Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils was born) until 1716 when Joseph Guedry was born.

Nantes, France in late 1700’s



If Claude Guedry 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.

Charles Guedry does not appear in the records after 1698 although some researchers believe he had an Amerindienne wife. Bona Arsenault¹⁶ states that he had a son Jacques in 1724; however, it appears that this may be an error and that the parents of Jacques Guedry were Paul Guedry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy.

Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert married about 1722 and had children from 1723 with the twin girls Helene and Marie-Josephe 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 Guedry could be the child of Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert.

Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau married about 1721 and had children from 1722 when Marie-Joseph was born until about 1742 when Agnes was born. During the timeframe in question Pierre Guedry 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 Guedry and Marguerite Brasseau were the parents of Claude Guedry.

Paul Guedry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy married about 1720. Their first child Judith was born in 1722 and their last child Francois 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 Guedry, born about 1726, could have been the son of Paul Guedry and Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy.

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



Anse au Matelost, Ile St-Jean (today Alexandra, PE Island)

Claude Guedry's Life of Tragedy and Hope

Born about 1726 in Acadia, Claude Guedry does not appear in the records until early summer 1752 when he and his family were censused by Sieur de la Roque at Anse au Matelost, Ile St-Jean (today Alexandra, Prince Edward Island). Claude had been at Anse au Matelost since 1750 when he brought his family there to avoid the oppression of the English in Acadia. At Anse au Matelost in 1752 he was a farmer living with his wife Anne LeJeune, daughter of Germain LeJeune and Marie-Anne Trahan, and their three sons Jean Baptiste Guedry (5 years old), Joseph Marie Guedry (2 years old) and Pierre Janvier Guedry (2 months old). [Note: In the Census of 1752 Anne LeJeune is incorrectly called Anne Terriaud.] At this time they had one cow, one calf, one bull, one sow and five pigs and they had made a small clearing on their land to sow three bushels of wheat.^{1,2,16,17,18} Claude Guedry and Anne LeJeune married about 1746 and lived at Pisiquid, Acadia (today Windsor, Nova Scotia) until 1750 when they left for Ile St-Jean. Both Jean Baptiste and Joseph Marie were born at Pisiquid.^{19,20}

After the second fall of the Fortress Louisbourg, Ile Royale on 27 July 1758 and the subsequent seizure of Ile St-Jean by the English on 8 August 1758, Claude Guedry and his family no longer could remain under France's protection. Over the next few months the British began deporting the Acadians on Ile St-Jean to France. In late November 1758 Claude Guedry, Anne LeJeune and their five sons Jean-Baptiste, Joseph Marie, Pierre Janvier, Charles Olivier and Claude Augustin boarded one of the Five Ships and began their difficult journey to France. [Note: The Five Ships were the Yarmouth, Patience, Mathias, Restoration and John Samuel. These ships sailed together from Ile St-Jean. The Acadians were not listed separately by ship on the combined passenger manifest.] Suffering through a major storm at sea, Claude Guedry and his family arrived at St. Malo, Ile-et-Vilaine, France on 23 January 1759.^{6,7,21}

Tragedy struck this young family soon after their arrival. On 28 February 1759 their baby of ten months Claude Augustin died at St. Malo.^{6,7,21} Shortly afterwards Claude moved his family to Chateauneuf, Ile-et-Vilaine, France. On 15 April 1759 four-year-old Charles Olivier died at Chateauneuf and then on 18 April 1759 Claude's wife Anne LeJeune passed away at Chateauneuf.^{6,7,21} Claude Guedry and his three sons Jean Baptiste, Joseph Marie and Pierre Janvier continued to live at Chateauneuf until 1762.

Certainly Claude Guedry, as a single parent, struggled during the ensuing years to earn a living and raise his three young boys. On 3 February 1762 he married Anne Moyse, daughter of Francoise Moyse and Marie Brun and the widow of Joseph LeBlanc, at St. Suliac, Ile-et-Vilaine, France.^{8,9,19,21,22,23,24} Prior to her marriage Anne resided in St. Suliac; therefore, Claude and the three boys resettled in St. Suliac. From 30 April to 14 May 1762 Anne Moyse was hospitalized.^{8,9} After their marriage Claude and Anne had seven children - two daughters and five sons: Marie Cecile Guedry, born 5 May 1763; Francois Xavier Guedry, born 17 September 1764; Sulia Charles Guedry, born 16 November 1765; Malo Benonie Guedry, born 28 January 1767, Pierre Olivier

Guedry, born 3 March 1768 and died just ten days later on 13 March 1768; Anne Joseph Guedry, born 20 August 1769 and died 4 October 1769, and Pierre Claude Guedry, born 20 June 1771.²¹

On 15 September 1772 Claude Guedry and his family were still living in the St. Malo area where he and his son Jean Baptiste were laborers and his wife Anne spun and cut cloth.^{10,11,19} Soon, however, his eldest sons began to marry and move away from the family home. On 18 November 1772 Joseph Marie Guedry married at St. Suliac Madeleine Commaux, daughter of Joseph Commaux and Marguerite Hebert.²⁵ Shortly afterwards his brothers Jean Baptiste and Pierre Janvier married sisters, the daughters of Paul LeBert and Madeleine LaPierre, at Plouer, Cotes-du-Nord, France - the home of their brides. On 9 February 1773 Pierre Janvier Guedry and Marie-Josephe LeBert shared their nuptial vows.²⁶ A year later on 25 January 1774 Jean Baptiste Guedry and Marguerite LeBert wed.²⁶

By the end of 1774 the three brothers and their wives resettled in Chatellerault, Vienne, France.²⁷ Here the young men hoped to become successful farmers, own land and escape the struggles of poverty. The Marquis de Perusse des Cars had developed a plan called "La Colonie Acadienne du Poitou" in which 1500 Acadians would clear, settle and farm nearly 5,000 acres of his land in Poitou, Vienne, France. In exchange the Marquis wanted to be freed of taxation of his lands and receive a \$90,000 loan. Initially, until their villages could be completed, most of the Acadians would stay at Chatellerault and Poitiers - towns some distance from the Marquis' lands.

Acadian Home from 1773 in Poitou, France



Unfortunately the Marquis' lands were barren and totally unsuitable for farming. The Acadians tried desperately to achieve success; however, after two devastating years of no harvest in 1774 and 1775 because of the arid climate, the Acadians abandoned the project and returned to the coast in four convoys between October 1775 and March 1776.^{28,29,30} Today this area of Poitou is known as the "La Ligne Acadienne" and several of the original Acadian houses still exist.

The three young Guedry families left Chatellerault in the Third Convoy and arrived at Nantes, Loire-Atlantique, France on 7 December 1775.²⁷ This must have been a difficult time for these young families - their dreams of a better life for themselves and their children shattered once again.

With the promise of their own land and a new start in life, Claude Guedry and his family made the difficult decision to resettle once again - this time across the Atlantic Ocean in Louisiana. In September 1784 Claude's three sons Jean-Baptiste, Joseph Marie and Pierre Janvier along with their families signed a list to come to Louisiana.^{31,32}

Jean-Baptiste Guedry (carpenter), Marguerite Le-Bert and their children Pierre, Francois and Marguerite Felicite boarded La Bon Papa at Nantes on 10 May 1785 for their voyage to Louisiana. Arriving at New Orleans, LA on 29 July 1785 they stepped off the ship to begin their new lives in this strange land. The next month Joseph Guedry (calker), Magdelaine Comeaux and their children Joseph, Marie, Marguerite and Reine Elizabeth as well as Pierre Guedry (workman), Marie Joseph

LeBert and their children Pierre Joseph, Jean Pierre, Joseph Firmin and Marie Rose stepped aboard Le Beaumont at Nantes harbor excited, yet apprehensive about this new adventure.

In only two months on 19 August 1785 they landed at New Orleans and set foot in their new homeland. Just as the Le Beaumont was winding its way up the Mississippi River, Claude Guedry, Anne Moyse and their unmarried children Marie, Francois, Suliac, Malo, Pierre and Olivier (born in 1777) were boarding La Ville d'Archangel in Nantes on 12 August 1785 for the long voyage to their new life. Almost 5 months later on 3 December 1785 they debarked in New Orleans. Shortly after arriving Claude received from the Spanish government two knives, two hatchets, three axes, a shovel and a hoe.^{12,13,14,33,34,35}

After arriving in Louisiana, the Acadians spent approximately a month in New Orleans resting from the voyage and selecting the lands being granted by the Spanish government that they would settle and farm. In 1788 Claude Guedry and his family as well as his son Pierre Guedry with his family settled near Fort Bute at Manchac on the Mississippi River (near today's St. Gabriel, LA). Due to flooding of the Mississippi River during the last growing season, they along with all the Acadians at Fort Bute lost their crops.^{36,37}

After initially settling in the Manchac area, Pierre Janvier Guedry and his brother Jean-Baptiste Guedry along with their families migrated southeast shortly after 1800 and settled along Bayou Lafourche. Both Claude Guedry and his son Joseph with their families and descendants continued to live near Manchac into the 1800's. With the influx of wealthy Anglo planters to the Manchac area in the mid-1800's, many of the Guedry families of this area moved to the Lafourche country, the Teche country or inland into Ascension Parish.³⁸

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FAMILY TALENT - KYLE & TYLER LABINE

KYLE LABINE—Actor (1983 -)

By Marty Guidry

Born 7 April 1983 in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Jonathan Kyle Labine's family moved to Maple Ridge, British Columbia shortly after his birth. There he attended Fairview Elementary School and Maple Ridge Secondary School. The younger brother of Tyler Labine, Kyle began his acting career as a youngster of five which required balancing his school activities with his budding career. His parents directed Kyle to acting because of his outgoing and expressive personality. Playing Davey Keith in the 1989 television series "Road to Avonlea" opened the door for Kyle. The next year he landed a three-year stint as Pepito in the TV series "Madeline". In 1991 he made a guest appearance in the television show "My Secret Identity".

After a brief three-year break from acting, Kyle landed the role of Frederick Muller in the 1995 film "Bach's Fight for Freedom". Since then, he has had steady work acting in both television and films. His appearances in television series include: "Darkstalkers" (1995), "StreetFighter" (1995), "Goosebumps" (1996), "The Outer Limits" (1997), "Dead Man's Gun" (1998), "Da Vinci's Inquest" (2000), "2gether: The Series" (2001), "Night Visions" (2002), "The Twilight Zone" (2003) and "The L Word" (2004). TV movies in which Kyle has acted are: "Dog's Best Friend" (1997), "Ratz" (2000), "I Was A Teenage Faust" (2002), "Crazy Canucks" (2004) and his latest "Falcon Beach" (2005).

After breaking into box office films in 1995, Kyle's career in this area continues to grow. His film credits include: "Big Bully" (1996), "Mr. Rice's Secret" (2000), "Spooky Hoouse" (2000), "Halloween: Resurrection" (2002), the hit "Freddy vs. Jason" (2003) in which Kyle played Bill Freeburg, "The Perfect Score" (2004) and the recently completed "Crossed" (2006).

In 2003 Kyle decided it was time for a directional change in his acting career and planned to take two years off to enter a theater program.



Plans, however, changed when he was offered the opportunity to audition for "Freddy vs. Jason" and subsequently secured the role of pot-head Bill Freeburg. After "Freddy vs. Jason" Kyle has been able both to enter an acting program and to continue his career.

In 1997 Kyle Labine was nominated for a YoungStar Award in the category of Best Performance by a Young Actor in a Saturday Morning TV Program for his role as Evan Ross in "Goosebumps". One of his shortest appearances was in "Halloween: Resurrection" where he had only two lines and appeared for less than thirty seconds.

In their free time brothers Kyle and Tyler Labine enjoy getting together with the hip hop band "Figures of Speech" and visiting with their family at the cottage in Ontario.

FAMILY TALENT - KYLE & TYLER LABINE



TYLER LABINE (1978 -)

By Marty Guidry

Born 29 April 1978 in Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Tyler Labine was the second of three sons born to Douglas and Karen Labine. Early in his childhood Tyler and his family moved from Brampton to Vancouver, British Columbia.

From early childhood he enjoyed acting and the stage. In 1990 at the age of twelve, Tyler acted in a local Vancouver theater production and thus began his career.

Initially, Tyler captured smaller roles in television series and movies of the week including various episodes in the TV series “Street Legal” (1991), “The Odyssey” (1992), “Madison” (1993) “Road to Avonlea” and “The X Files” (1996) and the TV movies “Generation X”, “Robin of Locksley” (1996) and “Sabrina the Teenage Witch” (1996). In 1997 Tyler landed the major role of Jimmy Farrell in the UPN TV series “Breaker High”.

As Jimmy Farrell, his reputation in the theater and movie business became established and he earned roles in major feature films as Robert Altman’s “Trixie” (2000), “Marine Life” (2000) with Cybill Shepherd and “Antitrust” (2001) with Tim Robbins.

Tyler Labine continued to act in television series along with his movie roles and in 2001 he played Scotty Sallback in the extremely popular, but short lived WB television series “Dead Last”. Several television network executives noticed Tyler’s ability on the stage and with the cancellation of “Dead Last”, a bidding war for Tyler’s talent ensued between ABC and WB studios.

Eventually Tyler signed with ABC and the second phase of his acting career began. The first major production of this contract had Tyler starring as Donnie Pinkus in the ABC TV series “That Was Then” (2002). Recent feature TV series and movies in which Tyler has starred include: “My Boss’ Daughter” (2003), “Da Vinci’s Inquest” (2003), “Pursued” (2004), “Behind the Camera: The Untold Story of ‘Mork and Mindy’” (2005), “Invasion” (2006) and his latest role as Briggs Lowry in “Flyboys” (2006). During his career Tyler has acted in 22 television series and 26 movies. In addition, in 2004 Tyler Labine coproduced the film “Everyone”.

Currently based in Los Angeles, CA, Tyler enjoys joining his brother Kyle in the hip hop band “Figures of Speech”. His specialties are turntables and MC. Tyler relaxes at his favorite resort Whistler/Blackcomb and with his family at their cottage in Ontario.

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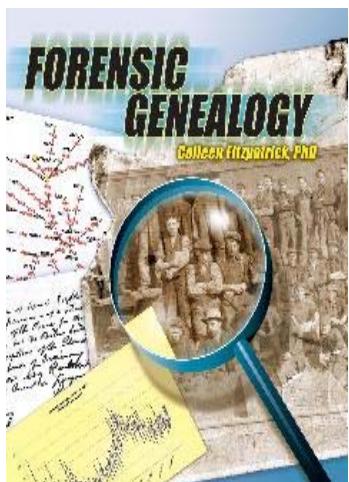
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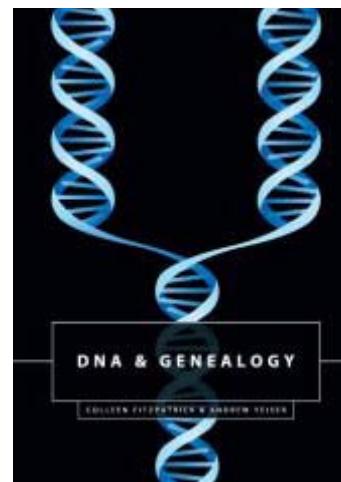
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