

## IN THIS ISSUE

*Survival of a Family - The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron by Marty Guidry*

*Bon Appetit - Recipes from the Guedry-Labine Cook-book*

*Tragedy for the Guedry Family-An Act of Piracy On The High Seas, by Marty Guidry*

*Book Nook*

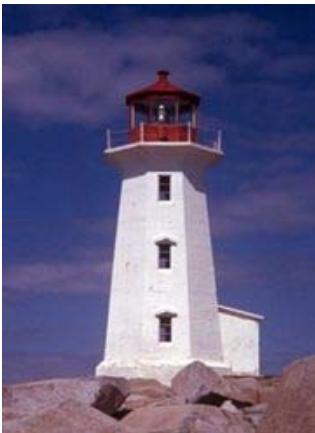
*The Twin Daughters of Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert, by Marty Guidry*

*Genealogy/History: Biography: The Guedry Family of Ver-milion*

*Origins of The Guedry Family in LA-Amended Bv Marty Guidry*

*Guedry, Labine & Petipas Reunion- Oct. 13, 2007*

Peggy's Cove Lighthouse



## Les Guidry d'Asteur

# GENERATIONS

1

4

8

28

30

36

37

45

## Survival of a Family – A Continuing Series of Articles on the Children of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petipas - The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron

**Marie-Josephe Guedry**, born in 1692, was one of only two daughters born to Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petipas.<sup>1</sup> She first appears in the records during the Census of Port Royal in 1698<sup>2,3</sup> as a six year old girl living in the family home near Port Royal with her parents, eight brothers and step-brother Abraham. The family had ten cattle, two sheep, eight hogs, eight arpents of land, no fruit trees and one gun. The Claude Guedry family does not appear in the Acadian censuses of 1693, 1700, 1701, 1703 or 1707. By 1708<sup>4</sup> Claude has moved his family to Merligueche (today Lunenburg) in the La Heve region. Marie –Josephe , now fourteen years old, was still living in the family home with her parents, six brothers and baby sister Francoise.

The extant records provide little about the life of Marie-Josephe Guedry although it appears that she lived most of her life in the Pisiguit area of Acadia (today Falmouth, Nova Scotia) and probably had her children there. About 1715 she married at Port-Toulouse, Ile Royale (today St. Peters, Cape Breton) Philippe Doiron, the 33-year old son of Jean Doiron and Marie-Anne de Canol<sup>5,6</sup>. Philippe and Marie-Josephe had five children: Philippe (born in 1718)<sup>16</sup>, Marie-Josephe (born in 1723), Paul (born in 1724), Jean (born in 1729) and

and Madeleine (born in 1732). Marie-Josephe Guedry died before 2 February 1752 as noted in the marriage record of her youngest son Jean Doiron<sup>7-9</sup>.

**Philippe Doiron**, the eldest son of Philippe Dorion and Marie-Josephe Guedry, married Marie-Ursule Lejeune about 1741<sup>6,16</sup>. Almost certainly Philippe was born near Pisiguit, Acadia in 1718 and married Marie-Ursule Lejeune there. Escaping the harsh treatment of the British in Acadia, by 1750 the couple had settled at Anse au Matelot, Ile Saint-Jean (today near Alexandra, Prince Edward Island). In early summer 1752 they had two cows, three pigs and one horse and had cleared an arpent of land. Living with them at this time were their son *Firmin Joseph* (age 6 years) and four daughters – *Marie Josephe* (10 years old), *Gertrude* (8 years old), *Magdelaine* (4 years old) and *Marguerite* (15 months old)<sup>10</sup>. Their eldest daughter *Ann*, born in 1741, was not censused with her family in 1752<sup>11</sup>. Other children of Philippe and Marie-Ursule were *Pierre Doiron*, born in 1753 and *Marguerite Doiron*, born in 1755<sup>6</sup>.

Philippe and his family lived at Ile Saint-Jean at least until 1755 as he appears in several church records at Port LaJoye, Ile Saint-Jean (today Port La-

Joye, Prince Edward Island) during the 1750's. Having arrived on Ile Saint-Jean just before the birth of their daughter Marguerite in November 1750, Philippe and Marie-Ursule waited until summer before baptizing her. On 26 June 1751 Marguerite was baptized at Port LaJoye with Nicolas de Longrain Escrivain aux Magazin, probably a soldier serving on Ile Saint-Jean, and Margerite Serrie sponsoring her<sup>8,12</sup>. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1753 Philippe Doiron's 3-month old nephew Joseph Doiron, son of Jean Doiron and Anne-Marguerite Cellier, was baptized at Port LaJoye and Philippe served as his godfather<sup>8,13</sup>. Shortly afterwards on 2 June 1753 Pierre Doiron, the second son of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Ursule Lejeune, was baptized at Port LaJoye. Pierre Aucoin and Marguerite Lejeune sponsored young Pierre<sup>8,14</sup>. A month later on 15 July 1753 Philippe again served as the godfather at a baptism at Port LaJoye – this time for Jean Baptiste Vincent, son of Joseph Vincent and Marguerite Hebert<sup>8,15</sup>. The youngest child of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Ursule Lejeune, Marguerite, was born in April 1755 and was baptized at Port LaJoye on 18 May 1755. Francois Landry and Brigitte Foret sponsored the young Marguerite<sup>8,16</sup>

Philippe and Marie-Ursule surely had mixed feelings in the coming months while nurturing their young daughter and raising their family at Ile Saint-Jean. The British were cruelly deporting many friends and relatives from their homes on mainland Acadia, yet they had seemingly escaped this inhumane treatment by fleeing to Ile Saint-Jean a mere five years ago. The British, however, would come to Ile Saint-Jean – shortly at the capture of Fortress Louisbourg on Ile Royale in July 1758.

Sensing the impending crisis, Philippe and Marie-Ursule gathered their family and escaped yet again from the hated British and the harsh famine, fleeing to Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse at Quebec with a few hundred other Acadians between 1756 and 1758 - just ahead of the British forces<sup>6</sup>. They probably arrived in Quebec in 1756 and were sent almost immediately to Ile d'Orleans where, after a brief stay, they resettled at Bellechasse near the Riviere Boyer and the Riviere du Sud on the south shore. The family was at Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse in 1758 when Philippe Doiron died there on 6 January 1758<sup>16</sup>. Later in 1763 Marie-Ursule Lejeune moved the family yet again – this time to Becancour a short distance southwest of Quebec<sup>6</sup>.

The family of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Ursule Lejeune remained in the Quebec area according to the extant records. Their eldest child *Anne Doiron* wed Etienne Roy, son of Michel Roy and Marguerite Emond, at Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse on 2 February 1761. At Beaumont near Quebec on 30 January 1764 *Marie-Josephe Doiron* married Joseph Houde dit Gervais, son of Francois Houde dit Gervais and Marguerite Faucher. Shortly thereafter, *Madeleine Doiron* wed Jean-Baptiste Houle, widower of Ursule Baril, at Becancour on 15 June 1767. The younger son of the family *Pierre Doiron dit Dudevoir* married Genevieve Phaneuf, daughter of Claude Phaneuf and Marguerite Tellier, at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu near Quebec on 9 February 1778<sup>17</sup>.

**Marie-Josephe Doiron**, daughter of Philippe Dorion and Marie-Josephe Guedry, married Francois Vincent dit Clement, born about 1720 and the son of Clement Vincent and Madeleine Levron, about 1747 at Pisiguit, Acadia<sup>18,19</sup>.

*Continued on page 3*

---

***Like branches on a tree, our lives may grow in different directions  
yet our roots remain as one***

---

The young couple moved to Petit Marais, Anse au Matelost on Ile Saint-Jean in 1750. A farmer, Francois Clement had three fowl and a pig and had cleared sufficient land for a garden by the summer of 1752. At this time Francois and Marie-Josephe had a son *Amant-Georges* (age 4 years) and a daughter *Marie-Francoise* (age 18 months)<sup>10</sup>. Other children of Francois and Marie-Josephe included *Anne-Genevieve* in 1752, *Brigitte-Barbe* in 1754, *Marie-Angelique* about 1759 and the twins *Marguerite* and *Joseph* in 1760<sup>18,19</sup>.

Francois Vincent and Marie-Josephe remained with their growing family at Ile Saint-Jean until at least 1754 and probably two or three years longer. On 4 April 1751 their first daughter Marie-Francoise Vincent was baptized at Port LaJoye at the age of two weeks. Her godparents were Francois Gourvale and Marguerite Sonier<sup>8,20</sup>. Sponsored by her uncle Philippe Doiron and Marie-Josephe Gautro, Anne-Genevieve Vincent was baptized at age three weeks at Port LaJoye on 17 November 1752<sup>8,21</sup>. Francois and Marie-Josephe baptized their three-week old daughter Brigitte-Barbe Vincent at Port LaJoye on 2

June 1754 with Baptiste Marquis and Brigitte Forest being her godparents<sup>8,22</sup>.

With the famine on Ile Saint-Jean and the impending deportation by the British following the fall of Fortress Louisbourg in July 1758, Francois Vincent abandoned his home at Anse au Matelost and resettled his family close to Quebec at Beaumont. It is here that we find the family in 1759. Shortly afterwards, Francois Clement died on 1 May 1760 at Beaumont<sup>18,19</sup>. A widow with several young children, Marie-Josephe Doiron wed Claude Nolet (born in 1733) at Beaumont on 22 September 1760<sup>18,19</sup>.

As with the family of her brother Philippe, the family of Marie-Josephe Doiron remained in the Quebec region. Her oldest daughter *Marie-Francoise Vincent* married Anselme Levesque, son of Louis-Charles Levesque and Marie-Josephe Hudon, on 3 October 1774 at Kamouraska northeast of Quebec near the base of the Gaspesie peninsula<sup>19,23</sup>.

*Cont'd. on page 5*



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

### **EASY & DELICIOUS SEAFOOD CASSEROLE**

**Aurore Comeau—Comeauville, Nova Scotia**

1 lb. scallops—boiled & cut in flour  
 2 cans crab meat  
 1 lb. cooked lobster  
 1 lb. shrimp  
 Mix all above together



Sauce:

1/4 cup flour  
 1 lb. mozzarella cheese  
 3 cups milk  
 1 cup juice from above seafood  
 Salt & pepper



Fry: 3 stalks celery  
 1 small onion  
 Add to sauce



Add all to seafood & cook about 20 minutes at 375F.

### **BLUEBERRY CAKE**

**Bernie & Barbara Geddry**

*Originally from New England, now living in Arizona*



#### **Ingredients:**

4 eggs separated  
 2 cups sugar  
 1 cup butter  
 1/2 tsp. salt  
 2 tsp. vanilla  
 3 cups sifted flour  
 2 tsp. baking powder  
 1/3 cup milk

3 cups blueberries coated with 1 tablespoon of flour.

Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold in 1/2 cup sugar and set aside. Cream butter, salt, vanilla and 1 1/2 cups sugar. Add egg yolks, beat until creamy.

Add sifted dry ingredients, alternating with milk. Fold in whites and berries.

Generously sprinkle top of cake with sugar before baking.

Bake in a 9" x 13" pan at 350F for 45-60 minutes until done.

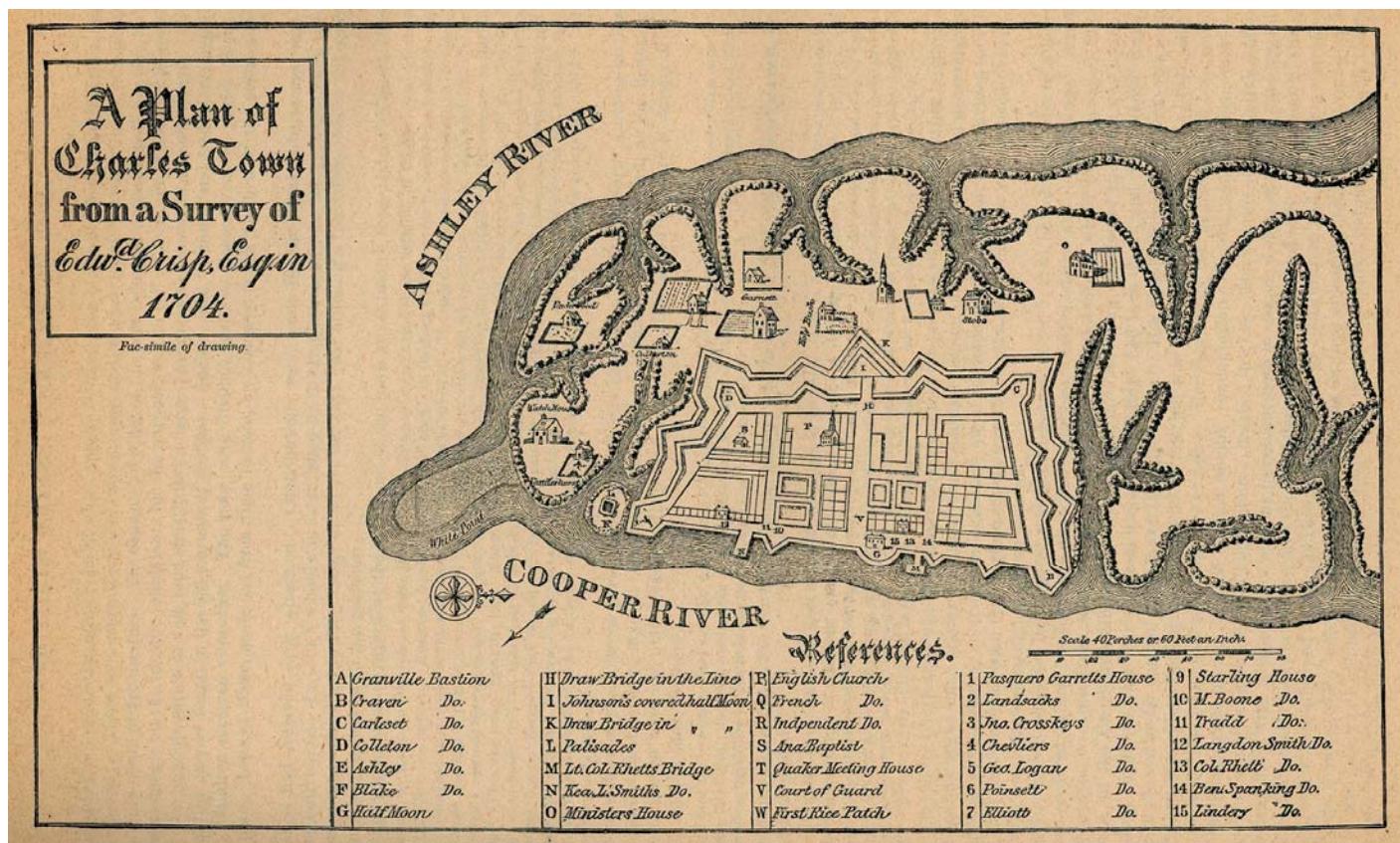
## *The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron - cont'd.*

*Marie-Angelique Vincent* first wed Charles Gentil, son of Jacques Gentil and Barbe Fauvel, on 8 March 1784 at Trois-Pistoles, near Kamouraska also near the base of the Gaspesie peninsula<sup>19,23</sup>. On 11 July 1811 she married a second time at Trois-Pistoles to Paul Landais, widower of Marie Carette<sup>23</sup>.

**Paul Doiron**, born about 1724, wed Rose Bourgeois about 1747 probably at Pisiguit. In late 1755 Paul and Rose along with their seven-year old son Pierre and four-year old daughter Rose were forced aboard a ship and were exiled to South Carolina<sup>44</sup>. They boarded either the Endeavor, Dolphin, Cornwallis or Two Brothers, all of which sailed from Chignecto on 13 October 1755 with Acadian exiles aboard. The small fleet arrived at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina (near Charleston) on 19 November 1755. Here the Acadians disembarked and remained in quarantine for a short while. Later they were able to settle in Charleston a short distance from the waterfront. Some of the Acadians were dispersed to nearby towns.

On 23 August 1763 Paul Doiron, Rose Bourgeois and their children Pierre (age 15), Rose (age 12) and Anne Marie (age four months) were still in South Carolina<sup>44,45</sup>. Further information on Paul Doiron and his family is lacking.

At Port LaJoye, Ile Saint-Jean on 2 February 1752 **Jean Doiron**, son of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Josephe Guedry, married Anne-Marguerite Cellier, daughter of Pierre Cellier and Marie-Josephe Lejeune<sup>7-9,24</sup>. Shortly after their marriage the young couple settled across Hillsborough Bay from Port LaJoye at Anse au Matelost. In the early summer of 1752 they were censused there by Sieur de la Roque. As young newlyweds, they had one pig and one hen. Jean, beginning his life as a farmer, had recently completed a clearing for his garden. Jean and Anne-Marguerite were living next to Philippe Doiron and his wife Marie-Ursule Lejeune and near Francois Clement and his wife Marie-Josephe Doiron – Jean Doiron's brother and sister<sup>10</sup>.



## ***The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron-Cont'd.***

Jean Doiron and Anne-Marguerite Cellier had at least two children. As godparents to their nephew, Philippe Doiron and Marie-Josephe Lejeune, sponsored three-month old *Joseph Doiron*, son of Jean Doiron and Anne-Marguerite Cellier, at his baptism on 14 April 1753 at Port LaJoye<sup>25,26</sup>. Two years later on 18 May 1755 at Port LaJoye Jean and Anne-Marguerite baptized a second son *Paul Olivier Doiron*. His godparents were Jean Benoit and Anne Lejeune<sup>25,27</sup>.

The youngest daughter of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Josephe Guedry, **Madeleine Doiron** married Joseph Landry, son of Jean Landry and Madeleine Melancon, about 1755<sup>28,29,43</sup>. Joseph and Madeleine married in Acadia (probably at Pisiguit) shortly before being deported to Boston, MA. In late 1755 Joseph Landry and Madeleine Doiron were herded aboard one of the ships waiting in the Minas Basin that sailed for an English port along the Eastern seaboard. Three ships in the Minas Basin (Seaflower, Swallow and Race Horse) were bound for Boston; however, five other ships (Dolphin, Neptune, Ranger, Sarah and Molly and Endeavor) destined for Maryland and Virginia stopped temporarily at Boston because of a violent storm they encountered. Massachusetts authorities disembarked several Acadians from each of these ships due to illness and severe overcrowding. Whether Joseph and Madeleine were on a ship bound for Boston or on a ship destined further south is not known; however, they were disembarked at Boston in late 1755 or early 1756.

Exiled with Joseph Landry and Madeleine Doiron were Joseph's parents Jean Landry and Madeleine Melancon as well as his younger brothers Paul, Charles, Simon-Pierre and Anselme. After disembarking in Boston, Jean Landry and his family and Joseph Landry and Madeleine Doiron were assigned to be quartered in Chelmsford, County of Middlesex, Massachusetts. On 24 October 1757 Jean Landry (62 years old), his wife Madeleine Melancon (60 years old, weak with a broken arm) and their sons Paul (22 years old, able to work), Charles (20 years



One of New England's oldest colonial cemeteries—the Forefathers Burying Ground in Chelmsford, Massachusetts: <http://www.chelmhist.org/forefathers.htm>



old, unable to work) and Simon (18 years old, able to work) were at Chelmsford. Also, there were Joseph Landry (26 years old, healthy and able to work), his wife Madeleine Doiron (26 years old, healthy and able to work) and their children Jean (2 years old, sickly and weak) and Marie Madeleine (5 months old)<sup>30,31</sup>

The next year on 4 December 1758 the two families still resided at Chelmsford. Madeleine Melancon was still sickly and suffering from a broken arm. With Jean Landry and Madeleine were their sons Paul, Charles, Simon and Anselme – all four able to work. Joseph Landry was still healthy and able to work; however, Madeleine Doiron was now ailing

## **The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron-Cont'd.**

and unable to work. Their children were Jean (3 years old), Madeleine (one and one-half years old) and the twins Joseph and Paul (6 weeks old and sickly)<sup>32,33</sup>. Within the next eighteen months Joseph Landry and his family moved from Chelmsford to nearby Billerica, still in the County of Middlesex. On 6 June 1760 he and Madeleine along with their children Jean, Madeleine and Joseph were living there. Apparently Joseph's twin brother Paul had died<sup>34-36</sup>. By mid-1764 Joseph Landry and his family had moved to Boston although they were still assigned to Billerica<sup>37,38</sup>.

In 1763 after the Treaty of Paris ended the conflict between Britain and France, Joseph Landry along with many other Acadians in Massachusetts petitioned the government for his family to be sent to Old France; however, they were never allowed to resettle there<sup>39-40</sup>. Later in the summer of 1767 they were able to immigrate to Yamachiche near Quebec – arriving by schooner at Lake Saint-Pierre where the seigneur offered Joseph Landry and the other 42 Acadian families arriving a wooded tract of land. Father Chefdeville was there to welcome them from twelve years of exile.

On 9 August 1767 he baptized their children into the Catholic Church<sup>41,46</sup>. Despite the challenges for survival that they faced during their exile, Joseph Landry and Madeleine Doiron had eight sons and five daughters: Joseph (born in 1755), Jean-Baptiste (born about 1756), Marie-Madeleine (born in 1757), Joseph and Paul (twins born in 1758), Pierre (born about 1759), Marguerite (born about 1760), Marie (born about 1761), Paul (born in 1766), Marie-Josephe (born in 1769), Antoine-Louis-Isaac (born in 1772), Simon-Pierre (born in 1773) and Marguerite (born in 1775). With the family stable after so much turmoil, they remained in the Yamachiche area the rest of their lives. Here on 22 March 1787 Joseph Landry, who had led his growing family through the devastating exile, died<sup>42</sup>.

### **References – The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron**

1. Arsenault, Bona, Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens (Les Editions Lemeac Inc., Ottawa, Canada, 1978), p. 588.
2. “Census of Acadia in 1698 (Recensement des habitans du Port Royal leurs familles terre en valeur Bestiaux Arbres fruitiers et fusils Pour l’annee 1698 [Port Royal, Beaubassin, Rivierre St-Jean]”, (Archives Nationales de France – Le Centre des Archives d’Outre-Mer, Col, G1 466, Nos. 18-20 – 29 Chemin du Moulin-Detesta, Aix-en-Provence, France, 13090; National Archives of Canada (transcribed copy), MG1, Series G1, Vol. 466, Nos. 18-20 [Microfilm No. C-2572], 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3).
3. Casgrain, Abbé H. R. and Rameau de Saint-Père, François-Edme, Collection de Documents Inédits sur le Canada et L’Amérique Publiés par Le Canada-Français (L.-J. Demers et Frére, Québec, Québec, Canada, 1888-1890), v. 3 p. 169.

Continued on page 23

**Whoever said "Seek and Ye Shall Find" was NOT a genealogist!**

## **TRAGEDY FOR THE GUEDRY FAMILY – AN ACT OF PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS (PART 2 of 2)**

By Marty Guidry

Part 1 of this series (see “Generations”, Winter 2007, Volume 5, Issue 1) was the trial transcript of Jean Baptist Guedry pere and his son Jean Baptist Guedry fils. Part 2 is the transcript for the trial of the three “Indians” involved in this act of piracy. They were James Mews (Mius), Philip Mews (Mius) and John Missel. Although not directly the trial of the Guedry family, the transcript discusses the Guedry family throughout the proceedings and provides some interesting insights into their lives.

The persons of interest mentioned in these two trial transcripts are:

### Crew of the Sloop “Tryal”

- \* Captain Samuel Doty – Master
- \* Nathaniel Sprague – Mate
- \* John Roberts
- \* Silas Cooke
- \* Philip Sachimus (an Indian)
- \* Another unnamed Indian

### The Acadians of Merligeche (Malegash)

- \* Jean Baptist Guedry pere (called Jean Baptist Jedre and Laverdure)
- \* Jean Baptist Guedry fils (son of Jean Baptist Guedry pere; called Jean Baptist Junior)
- \* Mrs. Giddery (mother of Jean Baptist Guedry pere; Marguerite Petitpas)
- \* Augustin Guedry (brother of Jean Baptist Guedry pere)
- \* Paul Guedry (brother of Jean Baptist Guedry pere)
- \* Claude Guedry (called Gold; brother of Jean Baptist Guedry pere)
- \* Augustin ? (son-in-law of Jean Baptist Guedry)
- \* Paul Guedry (son of Jean Baptist Guedry pere; detained by the English)

### The Indians of Merligeche (Malegash) (Both the Mi’kmaq and the Metis are called Indians)

- \* James Mews (Mius; brother of Philip Mews and brother-in-law of Jean Baptist Guedry)
- \* Philip Mews (Mius; brother of James Mews and brother-in-law of Jean Baptist Guedry)
- \* John Missel
- \* Salmon (also called Ferman)
- \* Lewis (son of Salmon)
- \* Marsel
- \* Marsel’s wife and two children
- \* Francis Mews (Mius; brother of above Mews brothers; brother-in-law of Jean Baptist Guedry; detained by the English)

### The Appointees of the Court

- \* Robert Auchmuty (His Majesty’s Advocate General; prosecuting attorney)
- \* George Hughes (Prisoner’s Advocate; defense attorney)
- \* Samuel Checkley (Justice of the Peace; took prisoner statements)
- \* Habijab Savage (Justice of the Peace; took prisoner statements)

*Cont’d on page 10*

### CARAQUET-Capitale de l'Acadie



For information on travel accommodations, events and attractions visit: <http://www.ville.caraquet.nb.ca/>

**Caraquet** is situated on the shore of the Chaleur Bay in the Acadian Peninsula, its name is derived from the Micmac term for 'meeting of two rivers'. The Caraquet River and Riviere du Nord flow into the bay west of the town.

Caraquet was first settled in 1757 after Acadians, led by Alexis Landry, moved there after being expelled from southern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Expulsion of the Acadians. The original town site is now called Sainte-Anne-du-Bocage. Land was officially granted for the town in 1774.

The town still calls itself the unofficial capital of Acadia, and as such hosts the annual Acadian Festival in August.



### The National Archives of Quebec

This is the official website for the Quebec National Archives. It provides an excellent overview of the archival collection and some virtual expositions. There are no images of original records at this time.

<http://www.townshipheritage.com/Eng/Articles/Research/archives.html>

### The National Archives

This is the official website for the U. S. National Archives. The site primarily describes the holdings of the U. S. National Archives. Click on the Genealogists/Family Historians button for an overview of genealogical holdings. There are also a publications store and an online ordering service for records. Images of original records are found under the Access to Archival Databases (AAD) button.

<http://www.archives.gov/>

### The Louisiana State Archives

This is the official website for the Louisiana State Archives. It provides a very nice overview of the archival holdings and services. Although there are no images of original documents at this time, there is a very nice index to Confederate Pension Applications with numerous Guidry records. Click on Research Library under Sections of Organization, then Confederate Pension Applications to the left of the top photograph, then Search the Database.

<http://www.sos.louisiana.gov/archives/archives-archives-index.htm>

## **AN ACT OF PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS (PART 2 of 2)-Cont'd.**

- \* Peter Lucy (French-English Interpreter for Acadian prisoners)
- \* Peter Frazier (French-English Interpreter for Acadian prisoners)
- \* Captain John Gyles (Micmac-English Interpreter for Indian prisoners)

### The fate of the Acadians and Indians involved in the seizure of the “Tryal”

- \* Jean Baptist Guedry pere (tried, found guilty and hung)
- \* Jean Baptist Guedry fils (tried, found guilty and hung)
- \* James Mews (tried, found guilty and hung)
- \* Philip Mews (tried, found guilty and hung)
- \* John Missel (tried, found guilty and hung)
- \* Salmon (jumped overboard through cabin window; probably drowned)
- \* Lewis (jumped overboard through cabin window; probably drowned)
- \* Marsel (jumped overboard through cabin window; probably drowned)
- \* Marsel's wife and two children (unknown)

### **Correction**

In Part 1 James Mews (Mius) was incorrectly called Jacques Mews and was said to be the son of Philip Mews (Mius) rather than the brother of Philip Mews (Mius). Furthermore, he was the brother-in-law of Jean Baptist Guedry pere rather than his nephew and the brother of Madeleine Mius, wife of Jean Baptist Guedry, rather than her nephew.

**References** to the trial transcripts as well as the original court records and summaries of this case are:

- (1) “The Trial of Five Persons for Piracy, Felony and Robbery: Who Were Found Guilty and Condemned, at a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies Committed on the High Seas, Held at the Courthouse in Boston, with His Majesty’s Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, on Tuesday the Fourth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1726”, Printed by T. Fleet, for S. Gerrish, at the lower end of Cornhill, 1726. (Early American Imprint Series. First Series: No. 2818; Evans 2818). [Transcript of trial of Jean-Baptist Guedry pere and Jean-Baptist Guedry fils on pages 2-19. Transcript of trial of James Mews (Mius), Philip Mews (Mius) and John Missel on pages 19-34.]
- (2) Archives of the Supreme Court of the County of Suffolk (Suffolk Court Files - 14th floor of new building, Boston, MA), vol. 211, document 26283, nos. 4 & 5; vol. 216, no. 28868.
- (3) Coleman, Benjamin, “Dr. Colman’s Memoirs”, Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, (Boston, MA), vol. 6 (1799), pp. 108-112.
- (4) d’Entrémont, Rev. C. J., “Acadiens et Amerindiens pendus a Boston 13 Novembre 1726”, La Société Historique Acadienne – Les Cahiers (La Societe Historique Acadienne; Moncton, New Brunswick), v. 16, no. 1 (January – March 1985), p. 31.

Killing Shocks Acadians

METEGHAN, N. S., Jan. 25 (P)—A killing, the outcome of a quarrel between two farm hands, has shocked the quiet Acadian village of St. Alphonse de Clare, according to a story brought back to Meteghan today by mounted police. John Jeddry, 25, is dead with a bullet wound above his heart and Herbert Hatfield, 17, is held in Little Brook jail on a charge of murder.

JOHN JEDDRY MURDERED IN ST. ALPHONSE

This interesting article appeared in the Fitchburg Sentinel newspaper (Fitchburg, MA) on 25 January 1933. Notice the Meteghan byline and that the murder occurred in St. Alphonse – both towns where we had our Reunion on 5 August 2004.

(5) d'Entrémont, Rev. C. J., Histoire du Cap-Sable de l'An Mil au Traité de Paris, 1763, (Eunice, LA) pp. 1042, 1601-1604, 1617-1618, 1623, 1625.

(6) Wicken, Bill, "26 August 1726: A Case Study in Mi'kmaq-New England Relations in the Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century", Acadiensis (University of New Brunswick; Fredericton, New Brunswick), v. 23, no. 1 (Autumn 1993), pp. 5-22.

(7) Guidry, Velton P., "Criminal Case --- Piracy of Jean-Baptiste Guedry & Son Jean-Baptiste fils", Les Memoires du Bayou Lafourche (La Societe des Cajuns; Golden Meadow, LA), v. 25, no. 2 (June 2004), pp. 41-50.

(8) d'Entremont, Rev. C. J., "Acadians and Amerindians Hung at Boston 13 November 1726", Le Reveil Acadien (Acadian Cultural Society; Fitchburg, MA), v. 3 no. 1 (February 1987), p. 17.

(9) Cantin, Roger, "Des pirates en Acadie?", La Societe Historique Acadienne – Les Cahiers (La Societe Historique Acadienne; Moncton, New Brunswick), v. 33 nos. 1-2 (March – June 2002), pp. 4-32.

(10) Plank, Geoffrey, "Angl-Mi'kmaq Relations, the French, and the Acadians, 1718-1743", An Unsettled Conquest – The British Campaign Against the Peoples of Acadia (University of Pennsylvania Press; Philadelphia, PA; 2001), pp. 81-84.

(11) d'Entremont, Rev. C. J., "Hanging of Two Acadians and Three Indians in Boston", The Vanguard Newspaper (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia), January 31, 1989,

(12) d'Entremont, Rev. C. J., "Hanging of Two Acadians and Three Indians in Boston", Le Reveil Acadien (Acadian Cultural Society; Fitchburg, MA), v. 8 no. 1 (February 1992), pp. 15-16.

## THE TRIALS OF FIVE PERSONS

*Follows:*

THE  
TRIALS  
OF  
FIVE PERSONS  
for Piracy, Felony and Robbery,

Who were found Guilty and Condemned, at a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies, committed on the High Seas, Held at the Court-House in *Boston*, within His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, on *Tuesday the Fourth Day of October*, Anno Domini, 1726. Pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Commission, founded on a Act of Parliament made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King *William the Third*, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy*; And Made Perpetual by an Act of the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *GEORGE*.

---

BOSTON: Printed by *T. Fleet*, for *S. Gerrish*, at the lower End of *Cornbid*, 1726.

---

**NOTE: Below is the second of the two trials in this case – the first being that of Jean Baptist Guedry pere and his son Jean Baptist Guedry fils. This is the trial of the three “Indians” – James Mews, Philip Mews and John Missel.**

---

(19)

Then the Court was Adjourned to *Wednesday*, the fifth of *October* Current, at ten a Clock in the Forenoon.

Wednesday *October* the fifth 1726. Ten a Clock *Ante Meridiem*.

P R E S E N T,  
All the Commissioners before-named.

The Court being opened by Proclamation, the King's Advocate moved, That *James Mews, Philip Mews and John Missel*, three *Indians*, who were imprisoned for Acts of Piracy, Felony and Robbery, might be brought to the Bar, to Answer to Articles exhibited against them for those Crimes. And accordingly the Marshal of the Admiralty in Obedience to a Warrant to him directed, brought them into Court, and they were Arraigned at the Bar, upon the said Articles, which were read, and are as followeth, *viz.*

Province

Province of the  
*Massachusetts Bay*,  
*Suffolk*, ss.

At a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, Held at *Boston*, within the County of *Suffolk*, on the fourth Day of *October*, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord **GEORGE**, of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Domini, 1726.

ARTICLES of Piracy, Felony and Robbery, exhibited by *Robert Auchmuthy* Esq; His said Majesty's Advocate General, against *Philip Mews, James Mews* and *John Missel, Indians*.

*First*, For that the said *Philip Mews, James Mews*, and *John Missel*, not having the Fear of GOD before their Eyes, but being Instigated by the Devil, on the Twenty Fifth Day of *August*, last, about the Hour of Two in the Afternoon of the said Day, together with *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, *John Baptist Junior*, and others, in or near *Malegash Harbour*, about Thirty Leagues Eastward to the Head of *Cape Sables*, on the High Seas, and within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty-Court of *Great-Britain*; with Force and Arms, Piratically and Feloniously, did Surprize, Seize, Take and possess themselves of a Sloop named the *Tryal*, *Samuel Doty* Master, Burthen about Twenty Five Tons, and of the Value of *Five Hundred Pounds*, being the Property of His said Majesty's good Subjects; and then and there, with Force as aforesaid, the said Master, *Nathaniel Sprague, John Roberts* and *Philip Sachimus*, Mariners on Board the said Vessel, and all His said Majesty's good Subjects, and in the Peace of our said Lord the KING being; did Piratically, and Feloniously, Make, Hold and Detain as their Prisoners on board the said Vessel, for the space of Twenty Hours, or thereabouts.

*Secondly*, For that the said *Philip Mews, James Mews*, and *John Missel*, with others as aforesaid, and with the like Force as aforesaid, then and there, within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, Feloniously and Piratically did Rob, Plunder and Consume all, or the greatest part of the Stores and Provisions belonging to said Vessel, and of the Value of *One Hundred Pounds*; and did Rob, Seize, Take and possess themselves of Clothes,

Gold

(21)

Gold Rings, and Silver Buckles, all of the Value of *Fifty Pounds*, and the Property of His Majesty's said Subjects.

*Thirdly*, For that the said *Philip Mews, James Mews, and John Missel*, with others as aforesaid, on board the said Vessel as aforesaid, and within the said Jurisdiction, with Force and Arms as aforesaid, and immediately after the taking the said Vessel as aforesaid, Piratically and Feloniously sail'd in quest of other Vessels, in order them Piratically and Feloniously to Seize, Take and Plunder.

All which said Acts of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies, were by the said *Philip Mews, James Mews, and John Missel*, Done and Committed in Manner as aforesaid, contrary to the Laws and Statutes in such Cases Made and Provided, and to the Peace of our said Lord the KING, His Crown and Dignity.

*R. Auchmuty, Advoc. Gen.*

Then Captain *John Gyles* was Sworn Interpreter, between the Court and the Prisoners at the Bar, and Interpreted the said Articles to them in the *Indian* Language, Paragraph by Paragraph, to which they pleaded severally, not Guilty.

And Mr. *George Hughes*, who was appointed by the Court to be Advocate for the Prisoners, prayed that he might have a Copy of the Articles Exhibited against them, and time allowed to prepare for the Defence, and that the said Captain *Gyles* the Interpreter might be with them. To which the Court consented, and Ordered that their Tryal should come on in the Afternoon at three a Clock, to which time the Court was Adjourned.

October the fifth, three a Clock *Post Meridien*

The Court met according to the said Adjournment

The Prisoners, *viz. James Mews, Philip Mews, and John Missel*, were brought to the Bar, and the Articles exhibited against them (which their Advocate was served with a Copy of) were read again.

F

Then

Then the Witnesses for our Sovereign Lord the King, Namely, *Samuel Doty, Nathaniel Sprague, John Roberts, Silas Cooke and Philip Sachimus* were called and Sworn, and severally Deposed as follows, *viz.*

*Samuel Doty* saith, That on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of *August* last, two of the Prisoners, *viz. Philip Mews and James Mews*, together with *John Baptist* Junior, went on board the Deponent's Sloop in *Baptist's* Canno Armed, and about a Gun Shot from Shoar, one of them held up his Gun and fired, and said to the said Deponent and his Company, then standing on the Bank, Now you *English* Men call for Quarter: And soon after they got on board the Sloop, they took down her Ensign, and fired a volley with their small Arms. That about a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, *John Missel* with three more Indians went aboard.

That sometime afterwards, when the Deponent went on board, *James Mews*, one of the Prisoners took the Deponents Hat from him, and spake to him in *English* saying, Now I am Captain of the Vessel, do you call your Men a board, or I'll send ashore presently and kill them all.

That *James Mews* told the Deponent there was Peace Proclaimed between the *English* and *Indians*; but the said *Mews* said he never would make Peace with the *English* for the Governour of *Boston* kept his Brother, and he would Burn the Sloop and keep the Goods till his Brother was sent home.

That afterwards when the Deponent's Mate came on board, two of the Prisoners, *viz. James Mews and Philip Mews*, took hold of him and dragg'd him upon the Deck, threatening to kill him; and also told the Deponent that he would go on Shoar, and kill the rest of his Men that were there, unless he called them on board; and soon after they got on board, the Vessel came to sail by *Baptist's* Order, and the said *Philip* and *James Mews* hoisted up the Anchor. ----- That the said *Philip Mews* searched the Deponent's Pockets afterwards, and took seventeen Shillings from him. ----- That *John Baptist* for the most part Ordered the Deponent what Course to Steer; Captain *James Mews*, as he called himself, having got Drunk.

That all the Prisoners in their turns, draw'd the Rum which belonged to the *English* Men; Drank plentifully, and eat of the Sloop's Cheese, Butter and other Provisions. ----- And lighted a great Number of Candles, which were burning all Night ----- That the next Morning they saw a Scooner which was supposed to be an *English* Vessel, and all the Prisoners (except *James Mews* who was then in Drink) divided the *English* Mens Arms, Powder and Shot, put new Flints into their Guns, and made ready to fight the *English* on board the said Vessel; *John Missel* in particular charged his Gun, but when they came up with her, they discovered she was a *French* Scooner belonging to *Cape Breton*, that had lately been at *Malegash* for Cattle, as the Deponent understood. Then *John Baptist* Ordered the Deponent to Steer for *Mahon-Bay*, near his Plantation ----- But soon after the *English* perceiving that *Baptist*, and three *Indian* Men were in the Cabbin, that *James Mews* and *John Baptist* Junior were asleep upon Deck, and that *John Mis-*

*sel* was a Fishing, and *Philip Mews* only was walking on the Deck, who with the said *Baptist* were Ordered to stand as a Guard over the *English*, they took this Opportunity to rise, and made themselves Masters of the Vessel, three of the *Indians* having jumpt over board out of the Cabbin Windows, and others being thrown from the Deck into the Hold.

That *John Missel* helpt to seize the Mate when he first went on board, and was as Active afterwards as the rest of the *Indians* upon all Occasions. ----- That the *Indians* struck the Mate several blows, hauled him by the Head and Shoulders, and threatned to kill him with their Hatchets and Knives which they held in their Hands.

*Nathaniel Sprague* Deposeth and saith, That on the 25<sup>th</sup> of August last, when he got on Shoar at *Malegash*, he saw the three Prisoners now at the Bar, with other *Indians* on Shoar, and asked them what News, the said *James* and *Philip Mews* answered there was a very good Peace. The Deponent ask'd the *Indians* how they knew 'twas Peace? *Philip Mews* answered that the *Penobscut* and *Cape Sable Indians* had lately been at *Annapolis* with the Governour, who informed them he had made Peace with the *Indians*. -----

That the Deponent heard *John Baptist* on board the Sloop call to his Son on Shoar, who soon after with *James* and *Philip Mews* went Armed in a Canno towards the Sloop. That one of them fired a Gun, and said to the *English* on Shoar: You *English* Men call for Quarter, and then went on board the Sloop, and he saw one them take up an Ax and break open the Cabbin Door; then two of them went into the Cabbin' afterwards they struck the Colours, and discharged their small Arms. ----- That afterwards the Deponents saw two Cannos with *Indians* in them go on board the Sloop. ----- And some time after they send on Shoar an *Indian* belonging to the Sloop, namely *Philip Sachimus*, to tell the *English* to come on board and they would give 'em good Quarter; but if they would not come on board, to inform them they should all be killed. Whereupon the said Mr. *Doty* went on board. ----- And afterwards the said *Doty* called to the Deponent and *Silas Cooke*, and told them there were two *Indians* on Shoar would kill 'em, if they did not come on board; so they went on board and some of the *Indians* stamp't on the Deponent, others hauled him about, and held their Hatchets over His Head, threatning to kill him; but others came to his help ----- And particularly *James Mews* (one of the Prisoners at the Bar) threatned to kill him, and would have taken away his Life, (as this Deponent believes) had not another *Indian* Interposed. Afterwards the Deponent got into the Hold, where he had not been long, before some of the Company bid him come upon Deck, and threatned if he did not they would cut him all to pieces, so he went upon Deck, when *James Mews* and other *Indians* kickt him, and struck him several blows. ----- That *Philip Mews* stood by when *Baptist* bound him. And *James Mews* held a Knife to his Throat, and told him he would be the Death of him; And once Swore at him, saying God Dam your Blood, you shall not live a Minute longer, and struck at him

With

with his Knife, but another *Indian* Interposed, and while they were striving together the Deponent got from them.

The Deponent further saith, That he saw the said *James Mews* have a Gold Ring, a pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles, and a Neckcloth belonging to *John Roberts*, and *Philip Mews* had a pair of Trowzers belonging to another of Mr. *Doty*'s Men.

That when the *English* rose upon the *French* and *Indians*, *James Mews* was on the Windless, *Philip* was near him, and *John Baptist* Junior was lying upon or near his Gun. ----- *Missel* was on the Deck with a Gun in one Hand, and a Fishing line in the other, a Fishing.

That the Deponent saw Mr. *Doty* leave the Helm, and put to the Cabbin Door, and he took hold of *Philip Mews* Gun, but he flung Mr. *Doty* on the Floor, then *Roberts* and *Cooke* went to the said *Doty*'s Assistance; *John Missel* in the Interim went to the Cabbin Door, and endeavoured to open it, but was hindred by an *Indian* belonging to Mr. *Doty*, viz. *Philip Sachimus*, who stood by the Door; But *Baptist* got out at the Cabbin Door, and was soon thrown over board ----- The Deponent further saith, That *John Missel*, with a Gauft struck the Deponent, and tried to haul him into the Hold with it, but the Deponent having Fisherman's Pew in his Hand, struck at the said *Missel*, who fell backward, and so escaped the blow.

*John Roberts* Deposeth and saith, That when he went ashore at *Malegash*, he saw the three Prisoners, with three other *Indians* and two *French* Men, and the Deponent shook Hands with *Philip Mews*, and ask'd him whether there was Peace? He answered (in the hearing of other *Indians*) there was a good Peace, and that now the *English* and *Indians* were all one Brothers. That afterwards the said *James* and *Philip Mews* and *Young Baptist* put off from the Shoar in a Canno, and some distance from the Shoar one of them fired a Gun, and bid the English call for Quarter. That the Deponent afterwards saw them go aboard the Sloop, and *James Mews* with an Ax cut open the Cabbin Door, and *Philip Mews* and *John Baptist* struck the Colours. ----- That the Deponent with *Philip Sachimus*, and another *Indian* belonging to the Sloop, returned on board the Sloop when she was under Sail going out of the Harbour, about eight a Clock at Night. ----- That when he got on board, *Philip Mews* and *John Missel*, two of the Prisoners, took hold of him, and thrust him into the Fore-castle.

That afterwards *James Mews* called him Son of a Bitch, struck him several blows, and threatned to kill him. ----- That *Philip Mews* stood Century with the Deponent's Gun. ----- That *James Mews* had the Deponent's Ring, a pair of Buckles and a Handkerchief. ----- That *John Missel*, in his turn, stood Century with his Gun. ----- That *Philip Mews* took a Plush pair of Breeches, and a pair of Trowzers from him.

That *Baptist* order'd the Deponent to go to *James Mews* for Bread, who took up a Bag with the Bisket in it, and beat him round the Cabbin, calling him Son of a Bitch, &c.

That

That *Philip Mews* told the Deponent, when they saw the Scooner which they took for an *English* Vessel, that they would kill the *English* and give Mr. *Doty* and his Men their Sloop again.

*Silas Cooke* Deposeth and saith, That the Shot and Powder belonging to the *English* was divided by *Missel* and others; And afterwards when they went in quest of another Vessel, he shew'd his Satisfaction at it.

*Philip Sachimus* Deposeth and saith, That *Philip* and *James Mews* came by him with a Knife when they first came on board the Sloop, and tyed him, and threw him before the Windless. And broke open the Sloop's Cabbin Door, and afterwards assisted in carrying the said Sloop away. ----- And that *John Missel* stood Century upon Deck with a Gun.

Then the Examination of the Prisoners taken upon their first Arrival at *Boston*, before *Samuel Checkley* and *Habijab Savage* Esqrs. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, were read to the Prisoners in the words following, *viz.*

### The Examination of *James Mews*.

*James Mews, Indian*, Examined saith, That he lived at *Malegash*, that about twelve or thirteen days agone, he with five more *Indians* bought of the *French* there a Bottle of rum, and were going over a carrying place when *John Baptist* and others called to them, and told them there was an *English* Vessel coming into the Harbour of *Malegash*, and the said *Baptist* and his Son *John*, his Brothers *Paul* and *Gold*, and his Son in Law *Augustine*, all living at *Malegash*, gave the Examinant and the other five *Indians* a Bottle of Rum, and over perswaded them to turn back and go on board the Sloop, and told them, now was their time to get Provisions. ----- The Examinant further saith, That the said *John Baptist* and his Son went first aboard the Sloop, which had *English* Colours, and struck the Colour on Ensign, and tied it round his middle: That afterwards the Examinant with *Salmon* and *Lewis* went aboard in one Canno; and three more *Indians*, *viz.* *Missel*, *Philip* and *Marsel*, went aboard in another Canno; and sometime after *Marsel* went on Shoar again, and brought his Squaw and two Children on board the Sloop; and after them a *French* Woman with the English Master of the Sloop, and a *French* Man went aboard the Sloop: That the *Indians* told the *English* that no Harm should come to them after they got on board. ----- The Examinant saith, that when he first went on board the Sloop, there was an *Indian* belonging to the Sloop, tied, but he was soon set at liberty; that two of the three *Indians* that got out at the Cabbin Windows help'd to weight the Anchor, and gave Orders to carry the Sloop round the Point to the *Indian* Wigwams. ----- That the next Morning after the Sloop

was taken, he went to Breakfast, and Drank so much that he knows not how the *English* overcame the *French* and *Indians* on board; but when he came to be sober, he found himself bound in the Hold of the Sloop, and he was kept tied till he came to *Boston* in the Sloop. The Examinant further saith, That about a Month ago he was at *Menis*, where there were near two hundred *Indians* with the *French* Fryar, who came together to say Prayers, and then they scattered themselves about the Country; the *French* told the *Indians* that there was no Peace then, and bid the *Indians*, if they met any *English* Men, to take them. Since which time he hath been at *Menis* twice from *Malegash*, where he had been, at times, about thirteen days, and most of the *French* at *Menis*, when he was there last, told him there was no Peace, and the the *Indians* might take the *English* Vessels as they did formerly. ----- But at the same time some few of the *French* there, told him that there was Peace. ----- He heard the Fryar say there was no Peace, and the *Indians* said he must be gone, if there be a Peace, because he has been very much for War. ----- He knows of no Feast or Consultation at *Malegash*, between the *French* and *Indians*, to take any *English* Vessels there by way of Reprizals.

His  
James    X    Mews,  
Mark.

Suffolk, ss. *Boston, Septemb. 5<sup>th</sup> 1726*

Taken and Signed before us,		Samuel Checkley Habijab Savage,		Just. Pacis.
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	--	--------------

*John Gyles*, Interpreter

Attest *Samuel Tyley*, Not. Pub.

### The Examination of *Philip Mews*.

*Philip Mews* being Examined, saith, That he lived at *Malegash*, and came from thence about fourteen Days agone. ----- That he was at *Malegash* when Captain *Doty*'s Sloop arrived there. That he went on board in a Canno with two Persons, viz. his Brother *James Mews*, and *Baptist*'s Son, *John Baptist* Junior, and found *Baptist* (the Father) on board, and one *Indian* Man, belonging to the Sloop. ----- He says the *Indians* were perswaded by the *French* to go on board the first Vessel they saw, and take one half the Company of *English* and keep them Prisoners, and send 'tother half with the Vessel to *Boston*; for otherwise if they did not, the *French* at *Menis*, and also *Indians* that came from

*Cape*

*Cape Breton*, told the Examinant, that the *English* would not deliver up the *Indian* Prisoners. That two of the *Indians* who jump't over board, Advis'd the Examinant when they saw the Sloop to go on board, and *Baptist* call'd to him and the other *Indians*, to make haste and come on board. ----- The *Indians* before they went aboard, had Rum of Mr. *Gold*, and drank it near his House, and three of them got Drunk; and as they were going to their Wigwams, they saw Mr. *Doty*'s Sloop coming into the Harbour of *Malegash*, and then the *French* at *Malegash*, viz. *Baptist*, and two of the *Indians* that jump't over board, perswaded the *Indians* to go on board the Sloop, which then had Red Colours, such as *English* Men wear.----- That *Salmon* when he come on board, said he wou'd cut the Colours to pieces, but *Baptist* and the Examinant took 'em down, and *Baptist* tyed 'em round his middle. That *James Mews* was present, and bid 'em take care that the *Indians* did not cut 'em to peices.----- Old *Salmon*'s Son tyed *Philip* the *Indian* belonging to the Sloop. That the Drunken *Indians* fired several Guns up into the Air, tho' the Examinant desired them not to fire ----- That he went down the Hold and loosed the Mate in the Hold, and also loosed the *Indian* that belonged to the Sloop who was bound, which made the Drunken *Indians* angry with him, and they struck him for doing so.----- That he assisted in hauling up the Anchor with another *Indian* now in Prison, called *John*, alias *Anewm* (and one *English* Man) and Sailed round a great Neck in order to go to their Wigwams, where they intended to keep three of the *English* Men, and send the rest away to *Boston* in the Sloop. The next Morning they saw a Scooner, which proved to be the *French* Vessel they had been on board some days before. The *Indians* prepared to meet 'em, and loaded their Arms; and the Drunken *Indians* said, if she had been an *English* Vessel, they would have taken her, but the sober *Indians* said one Vessel was eno' to take.----- That the Examinant had none of the Ammunition, and was careful that so the *English* might loose nothing.----- That *James* had a Gold Ring, and afterwards returned it to the *English*. That *Lewis* had the Silver Buckles, and they were returned to the *English* after they took their Vessel again; the Examinant saw *Baptist* have a pair of the *English* Mens Stockings; *Salmon* had a Wastcoat, and *Marsel* had a pair of Breeches ----- That when the *English* rose up against the *Indians*, the Examinant was on Deck, and *Baptist*'s Son and the Examinant's Brother were asleep. That there were three *Indian* Men, a Woman and two Children in the Cabbin, besides *Baptist*, who was coming out, and an *English* Man knockt him down and threw him over board. That the Examinant had several blows. That three *Indians* went out of the Cabbin Window about a Mile from the Shoar, and the French Scooner was near, and two Cannos astern were a drift, so he believes they were not Drowned.----- That *Baptist* said one Vessel was enough to take.

Signum  
*Philip X Mews*

*Suffolk*

*Suffolk, ss. Boston Septemb. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1726.*

Taken and Signed	Samuel Checkle,	Just. Pacis
before us	Habijab Savage,	

*John Gyles, Interpreter*

Attest. *Samuel Tyley. Not. Pub.*

---

### *The Examination of John Missel.*

*John Missel* Examined saith, That he formerly lived at *Sechenetto*, that two Years agone he lived at *Menis* and this Summer, *viz.* about a Month ago he came from *Menis* to *Malegash*, where he was when Mr. *Doty*'s Sloop arrived in that Harbour. As the *Indians* sat on the Bank, they saw the Sloop come in. Mr. *Baptist* and his Son first went on board the Sloop. ----- *Baptist*'s Son came on Shoar, and talk'd with the *Indians* as they were going over a carrying place, but he was at some distance, so don't know what was said. ----- Then *James Mews* and his Brother *Philip* went on board with *Baptist*'s Son; before which time the *English* were come on Shoar in their Canno. ----- That he and *Salmon*, with a Squaw and two Children went on board in a Canno, being first called upon by *Baptist* to come on board. ----- That *James Mews* or *Baptist* hail'd the *Indians* on Shoar, and told 'em they had taken the Vessel, and bid 'em come on board; When they called, *Baptist* and *Philip* took the Colours down; and when he came on board, *Baptist* tyed 'em round his middle. He knows not who tied the *Indian* belonging to the Sloop. ----- That when it was Evening, the *English* came on board. ----- That the *French* made a Prisoner of the Master *Doty*, at an Old Woman's House, and she with her Son and the Master went on board together. That *James Mews* said, lets come to Sail, and gave orders to hoist the Anchor, and *Marsel* and *Lewis* help'd to weight it with *Salmon*. They were to go to *Baptist*'s Plantation round the Point. The next day in the Morning early they saw a Vessel, which proved to be a Vessel which the *French* said they saw some days before. ----- Some of the *Indians* fitted their Arms, saying, that if it was an *English* Vessel they believ'd she would fight 'em, seeing the *Indians* had taken the Sloop. ----- That *Baptist* perswaded them to carry the Sloop round towards his Plantation, but soon after Breakfast was over, some of them were Drunk, and he and *Philip* were Fishing, and three *Indian* Men and the Squaw and two Children, with *John Baptist*, were in the Cabbin, and the Skipper shut the Cabbin Door upon 'em; that the *English* were all upon the Deck, and struck him down, that *James* and *Baptist*'s Son were asleep forward. -----

That

That the said *Baptist* came out of the Cabbin, and was knockt down and thrown over board, the *English* fired into the Cabbin, and three *Indians*, thereupon got out of the Cabbin Windows; there was one Canno adrift, which the *Indians* tried to get into, but the Canno oversat; 'twas not far from the *French* Vessel, but he believes the People on board did not see the *Indians*; 'twas about a Mile for the Shoar, and he believes they were Drowned ----- He had his share of the *English*'s Powder and Shot, but he had no Gun. ----- He heard the *Indians* had been at *Port-Royal*, and heard some of them say that there was Peace with the *English* and *Indians*. But he heard some of the *Indians* say they wondred that if there was Peace, they did not bring the *Indian* Prisoners from *Boston*.

Signum

*John Missel*

*Suffolk ss. Boston Septemb. 5<sup>th</sup> 1726.*

Taken and Signed before us	<i>Samuel Checkley</i>		Just. Pacis.
	<i>Habijab Savage</i>		

*John Gyles*, Interpreter

Attest. *Samuel Tyley*, Not. Pub.

After Reading the above Examinations, the Prisoners were severally Askt whether the same were true? And altho' their Advocate advised them, that they were not obliged to own in Court, what they owned before the Justices aforesaid; Yet they severally acknowledged that their Examinations were true.

Then was Read the Ratification made the fourth day of *June* last, at His Majesty's Fort of *Annapolis-Royal*, of the Articles of Peace stipulated by the Delegates at *Boston*, the fifteenth day of *December* foregoing, (which Articles were also Read) in behalf of the *Penobscot, Narridgwalk, Saint John's, Cape Sables*, and other *Indian* Tribes belonging to, and Inhabiting within His Majesty's Territories of *Nova-Scotia*, &c. And by Major *Paul Mascarene*, Commissioner for the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, in behalf of His Majesty.

Afterwards the Prisoners being ask'd whether they had seen any of the *Indians* that were at the Ratification of the Peace at *Annapolis*? They answered, they had been in Company with several of the *Indians*, whose Names were subscribed to the said Ratification; and particularly *James Mews* owned, that about twenty days before the said *Doty*'s Sloop was taken, he was in Company with *Antoin*, one of the Chiefs of the *Indians* at *Menis*, and about eight or ten days afterwards, he saw *Indian Simon*, who used to carry Letters from *Menis*, &c. to *Annapolis-Royal*, and was present, as he understood, at the Negotiation of the Peace; and the said *James* and *Philip Mews*, both signified to the Court their belief that *Antoin* was at *Annapolis* meeting of the Peace; and they also owned, that they lately saw Captain *Walker*, alias *Pierre*, one of the Chiefs of the *Indians* at or near *Malegash* and *Sabuckatook*, who was at *Annapolis* at the Treaty; and his (illegible) *Catouse* was returned from thence, since the Ratification of the Peace.

Then the Prisoners Advocate made his Pleas in their Defence, in the following manner, *viz.*

I now a second Time appear before your Honour, Mr. President, and the rest of the Honourable Commissioners of this Court, in behalf of some Persons accused of Piracy: Who tho' they be *Indians*, have and will experience so much Candor and Indulgence from this Court, as must convince even the barbarous and Salvage Tribes to which they belong, of Your great Justice and Impartiality. Your Honours, I doubt not, are sensible I am not rent of this Office: But my Duty to Your Honour, and the Honourable Court, and desire that nothing may be neglected, which in Justice to the Prisoners ought to be declared, engage me in this Affair.

I humbly submit it to Your Honours, Whether at the Time the Facts they are accused of, are laid to be committed, they were not Enemies, or in a State of War with us: 'Tis true it appears, that the Ratification of the peace between His Majesty's Government of *Annapolis-Royal*, and the Cape *Sable Indians*, was made at *Annapolis* on the fourth of June last; but that regards that Government only; and the Covenance on the part of the *Indians*, that they should not commit Hostilities, &c. extends to the Inhabitants of that Province only. The Vessel seized at *Malegash*, in which the Evidences for the King were, belongs to His Majesty's Subjects of this Province: And the Prisoners declare, that at the Time of the taking Capt. *Doty* and his Vessel, they neither knew or heard of the Ratification of the Peace between this Province and the *Indians* at *Cape*; but on the contrary, were informed even by *Eng-*

*lish men*

lish men, as well as *French*, among the latter of which, were (as they inform me) Monsieur St. Andre of *Menis*, and His Son *John Baptist*, and by two eminent Cape *Sable Indians*, *Sewrage* and *Ancoumage*, that there was no Peace made, but only talked of; and that but a Day or two before the Facts are charged in the Articles to be committed.

The Ratification indeed at *Casco*, was on the fifth of *August*, but that does not argue the Prisoners were acquainted with it, they living in a far, remote and distant Place of another Government; And being but an inconsiderable Number of People, the Law will not, with Submission, presume a Person to be knowing of a thing, unless there appear some Circumstances by which it may be reasonably concluded, he cannot but know it. If therefore the Prisoners were in a State of War with us, what they have done, they may well justify, by the Laws of GOD, Nature, Nations and Arms; And their declaring to *Doty* and his Men, that it was Peace, may be reasonably accounted a Stratagem of War, to draw and ensnare them in their Clutches; which sort of Stratagems are very frequently made use of in war.

Your Honours may well remember what I urged yesterday in favour of the two *French-men*, which therefore I shall not spend Your Time in insisting on, since the Sentence You have passed upon them, manifests it to be over-ruled; I mean, that the Fact charged being committed within the Body of a County, amounts only to a Notorious Robbery, which is triable at the Common-Law by a Jury, and not to Piracy; And herewith agrees the Definition of Piracy; given by Mr. Advocate General. I shall only beg leave to add to what I then said, That as the Fact was certainly begun when the Vessel was at Anchor in the Harbour; so it being but one continued Act, ought to be tried where it was begun, *i. e.* with the Body of the County.

The Carriage of the Prisoners to the Men, was very Unjustifiable in their beating of them, &c. But this I attribute partly to their barbarous Natures and Customs, and partly to their Drink. *John Missel* seems to have had the least share in the Affair, he not coming on board till after the Colours were struck; But I shall leave their Cases to Your Honour's wise Consideration and doubt not of a Judgement equal to the Merit and Justice thereof.

Afterwards the Prisoners being ask'd, if they had any thing to say for themselves, more than their Advocate had observed on their behalf ----- *James Mews* said, he was in Liquor; and they all excused themselves by alledging, that it was the first Offence of that Nature they had been Guilty of, &c.

Afterwards the King's Advocate Reply'd upon the Prisoners Advocate, as follows, *viz.*

*May*

*May it please Your Honour, Mr. President, and the Honourable Commissioners,*

I Shall not now Trespass upon Your Patience, in reiterating the several Matters of Fact proved upon the Prisoners; And more especially when I consider they turn out as strong, if not stronger against them, than against those two that justly received their Sentence Yesterday. ----- And of this their Advocate is perfectly convinced, and therefore industriously waves any Advantage that otherwise may be taken to the weakness of the Evidence; and rests their Defence on an Allegation, That at the Time of Committing these Facts, they were in a State of Enmity with us, ignorant of the Ratification of the Peace, and therefore not guilty of Piracy, by the Law of Arms, &c.

To which I Answer; ----- That the Gentleman is the second Time mistaken in Fact. For on the Fifteen Day of *December*, 1725, the several Tribes of the Eastern *Indians*, St. *John's* and *Cape Sables*, &c. by their Delegates, did enter into Articles of Pacification at *Boston*, with the Governments of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire* and *Nova-Scotia*, whereby among other things, they promised in behalf of their respective Tribes, 'That they will cease all Acts of Hostility, Injuries and Discords, towards all the Subjects 'of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and not offer the least Hurt, Violence or Molestation to 'them, or any of them, in their Persons or Estates; but will henceforward Hold and 'Maintain a firm, constant Amity and Friendship with all the *English*, and will never 'Confederate or Combine with any other Nation to the Prejudice. And further, there are also inferred in the said Articles of Pacification these Words, *viz.* 'We (meaning the said 'Delegates, in behalf of themselves and their respective Tribes) Submitting our selves to 'be Ruled and Governed by His Majesty's Laws, and desiring to have the Benefit of the 'same. And on the fourth Day of *June* following, at *Annapolis-Royal*, the Chiefs and Representatives of the said *Indians*, in Compliance with the said Articles, stipulated as aforesaid, by their Delegates, and in Obedience thereunto, Solemnly Confirmed and Ratified the same. By all which it most evidently appears, that the *Indians* were not, as pretended, at the Time of executing the several Acts of Piracy charged upon them, in a State of War with the Crown of *Great Britain*, but in firm Amity with His Sacred Majesty, and to be Governed by His Majesty's Laws, and Entituled to the Benefits of them.

And

‘And if any Foreigner, Subject to any Prince or State in Amity with the Crown of *England*, commit Piracies on the Ships or Goods of the *English*, the same is Piracy, ‘within the Stat. 28. H. 8. *Sea-Laws*, p. 478 *q.* Having thus unanswerably acquitted this Prosecution from the Exception, I beg leave to give a short Answer to what further was offered by the Advocate for the Prisoners, under this Head, namely, that they were ignorant of these Negotiations, and therefore the Crime of Piracy ought not to be imputed to them.

I must observe to Your Honours, It’s a settled Maxim in respect to the Breaches of Penal-Laws, *Ignorantia non excusat Legem*. And was the Fact truly so, who is chargeable with the Omission? The Chiefs and Delegates in Duty ought to apprise (as doubtless they did) their respective Tribes, of the said Articles of Pacification and Confirmation, and not the Government that stipulated with them. But from their own Words, and Words spoke in their hearing, as appeared in the Evidence, and also from the Circumstances in the Case, it must be collected they were fully sensible of all these Solemn Treaties and Proceedings; for ashooar one of them saluted the *English* as the *French* did aboard, by saying, *It’s Peace; the English are now all one as Brothers;* And by their own Acknowledgement, they had seen and conversed with some of their Chiefs, that had at *Annapolis* Confirmed the said Articles of Pacification since such Confirmation, and once in particular, but a very inconsiderable Time before their perpetuating this their wicked Act; so that there is neither Colour or Shadow to suppose them Ignorant; or according to Law would such Ignorance exempt them for the Punishment justly due to their Demerits.

Therefore I doubt not but Your Honours will in like manner declare them Guilty, as You lately have the other Accomplices in these their wicked Actions.

The Advocate General having Concluded, the Court was cleared; Then the Commissioners fully and deliberately weighed and considered the Evidences against the Prisoners, and also the Defence made by them and their Advocate, together with Mr. Advocate General’s Replication &c. And Voted Unanimously, That the said *James Mews, Philip Mews, and John Missel*, were severally Guilty.

I

Then

Then the Prisoners were brought to the Bar again, when the President Pronounced them severally Guilty of Piracy, Felony and Robbery, according to the Articles Exhibited against them.

Whereupon the Advocate General on His Majesty's behalf, demanded Sentence against them.

And the Prisoners when ask'd what they had further to say, why Sentence of Death should not be Pronounced against them, alledging, they had nothing to say more than had been offered upon their Trial; The President of the Court accordingly Pronounced Sentence against them severally, in the Words following, *viz.* "You ----- are to go "from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of "Execution, and there to be hanged up by the Neck, until you are Dead; and the Lord "have Mercy upon your Soul.

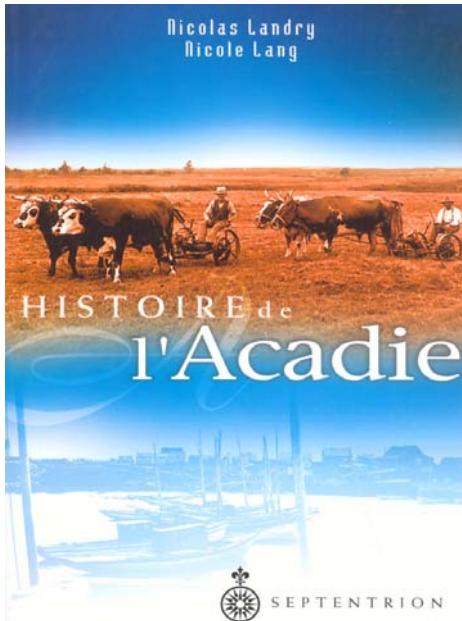
---

# FINIS

---

## Book Nook

### **HISTOIRE de l'ACADIE-** **by Nicholas Landry & Nicole Lange**



At the dawn of the 400th birthday of Acadie, this work proposes to throw a new glance on the history of this French-speaking community of the Maritimes, from the first attempt at colonization to today. It clarifies the challenges posed in l'Acadie during these four centuries of history by integrating new and traditional studies of interest in Acadie.

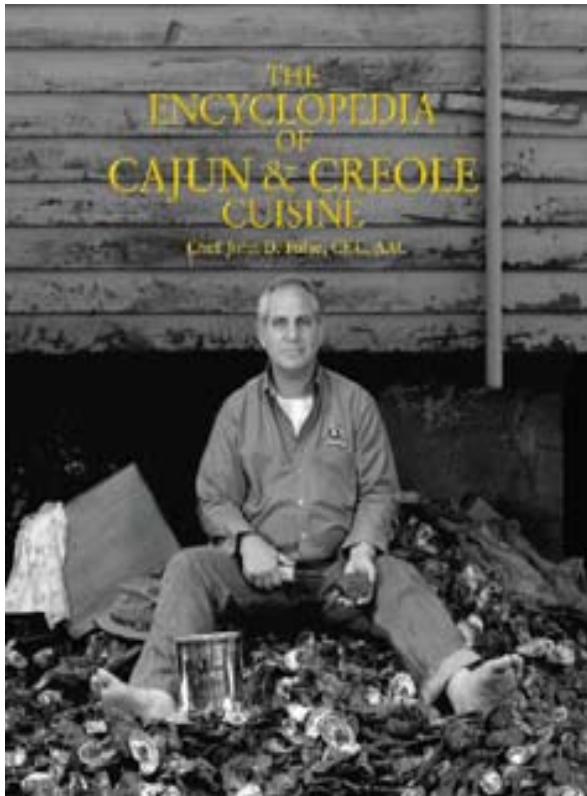


**Nicholas Landry**  
Professeur Titulaire

University of Moncton  
Campus de Shippagan

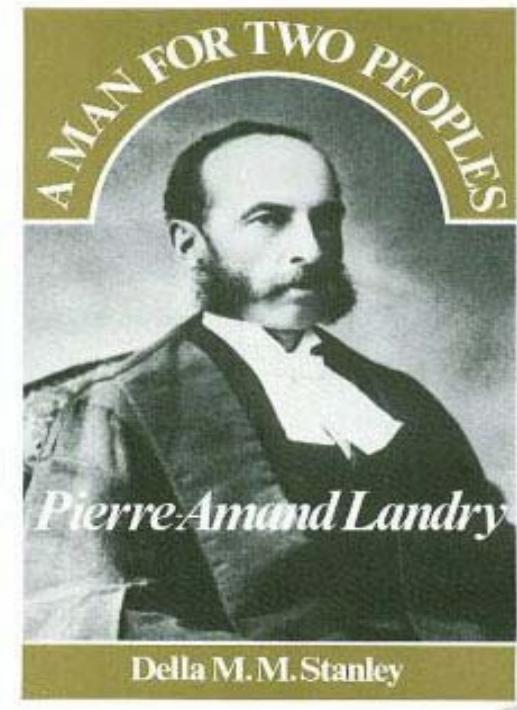
<http://www.umcs.ca>

### **THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CAJUN & CREOLE CUISINE**-by John D.Folse



Chef Folse's seventh cookbook is the authoritative collection on Louisiana's culture and cuisine. The book features more than 850 full-color pages, dynamic historical Louisiana photographs and more than 700 recipes. You will not only find step-by-step directions to preparing everything from a roux to a cochon de lait, but you will also learn about the history behind these recipes. Cajun and Creole cuisine was influenced by seven nations that settled Louisiana, from the Native Americans to the Italian immigrants of the 1800s. Learn about the significant contributions each culture made-okra seeds carried here by African slaves, classic French recipes recalled by the Creoles, the sausage-making skills of the Germans and more. Relive the adventure and romance that shaped Louisiana, and recreate the recipes enjoyed in Cajun cabins, plantation kitchens and New Orleans restaurants. Chef Folse has hand picked the recipes for each chapter to ensure the very best of seafood, game, meat, poultry, vegetables, salads, appetizers, drinks and desserts are represented. From the traditional to the truly unique, you will develop a new understanding and love of Cajun and Creole cuisine.

## Book Nook – continued



### A MAN FOR TWO PEOPLES-PIERRE-AMAND LANDRY by Della M. M. Stanley

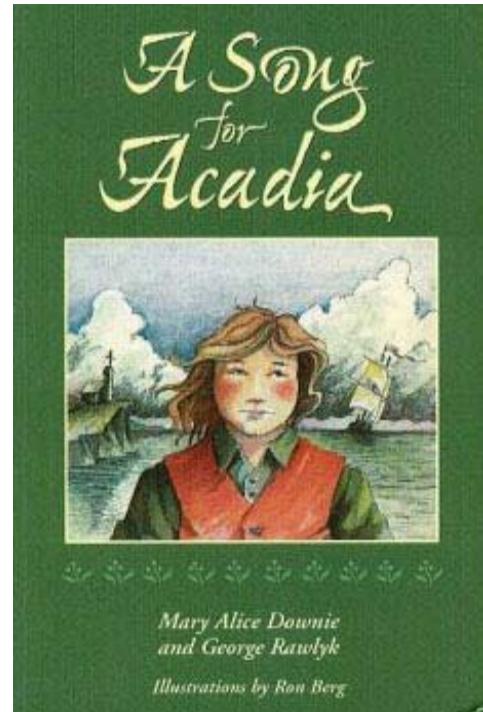
Sir Pierre-Amand Landry (1846-1916), born in Memramcook, was the first Acadian to become a lawyer, provincial cabinet minister and superior court judge, as well as the first to be knighted. Landry was among the organizers of the first National Convention of Acadians in 1881 and played a key role in the appointment of the first Acadian senator and first Acadian bishop. *A Man for Two Peoples* tells the story of a man fired by his devotion to L'Acadie and by his dedication to harmonious relations between Acadians and English-speaking New Brunswickers.

To read about other folks who left their mark on New Brunswick, visit New-Brunswick.net's Hall of Fame page at: <http://www.new-brunswick.net/new-brunswick/fame.html>

### A SONG FOR ACADIA by Mary Alice Downie & George Rawlyk

When his aging father falls ill, Timothy Parsons of Boston is sent to live with his Acadian relatives in Nova Scotia. The language is new and the farm work hard, but the kind ways of the merry-hearted Acadians, put him at ease, and soon Timothy is singing songs in French and building aboiteaus alongside his cousins. But trouble is on the horizon: the French and the English are at war, and Acadia is caught in the middle. When the governor signs the deportation orders, Timothy must decide whether to stay with his Acadian family and face an uncertain future, or return to the safety and comfort of his life in Boston.

*This looks like a fun book for our younger readers.*



## AN EXCITING FIND ABOUT HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY, TWIN DAUGHTERS OF AUGUSTIN GUEDRY AND JEANNE HEBERT

By Marty Guidry

---

Helene Guedry, daughter of Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert, was the twin sister of Marie-Josephe Guedry. Although some details of the adult life of Marie-Josephe Guedry, wife of Charles Boutin, are documented in the records, very little about the life of Helene Guedry has come to light. Recently Paul LeBlanc, a Les Guidry d'Asteur member from Gonzales, LA, located exciting new information about the probable marriage of Helene Guedry.

In a strange twist of events Helene Guedry and Marie-Josephe Guedry were born at Boston, MA on 9 January 1723 and there baptized conditionally (ondoye) by their grandfather Claude Guedry<sup>1-5</sup>.

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 Merliqueche where he recovered English vessels and imprisoned Indians and Acadians. Among those captured by the English were four sons of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas - Claude, Philippe, Augustin and Paul. Perhaps the Acadians were imprisoned because of their strong ties to the Micmacs - both through intermarriage and through friendships. The Guedry families first were taken to New Hampshire and then to Boston where they remained in captivity until the summer or fall of 1723<sup>3,5</sup>. By 26 September 1726 the Guedry family had returned to Acadia . On this date Father Felix Pain baptized with church ceremonies Helene Guedry and Marie-Josephe Guedry and registered their baptisms in the records at St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Church in Grand-Pre, Acadia. Charles Hebert and Anne Hebert sponsored little Helene while Jean Mouton and Jeanne Douaron served as Marie-Josephe's godparents<sup>1,2,5</sup>.

The young twins must have been at Merliguesh (today Lunenburg, Nova Scotia) with their parents on 25 August 1726 when their uncle Jean-Baptist Guedry and cousin Jean-Baptist Guedry fils along with six Mi'kmaq Amerindians and Metis captured the schooner Tryal in Merliguesh Harbor. Their father Augustin Guedry along with their grandmother Marguerite Peptipas attempted unsuccessfully to dissuade Jean-Baptist from taking the schooner<sup>6</sup>.

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 Ile Royale (today Cape Breton Island) and Ile Saint-Jean (today Prince Edward Island) – both French territories. In early April, 1752 Marie-Josephe Guedry (age 28 years) and her husband Charles Boutin (age 29 years) were living at Baie des Espagnols on Ile 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 Francoise (age 3 months). Living with the young family was Marie-Josephe's twin sister Eleine (Helene) Guedry, age of 29 years. Charles Boutin, the son of Jean-Joseph Boutin and Marie-Marguerite Lejeune, was a ploughman (farmer) and married Marie-Josephe about 1746<sup>7</sup>.

---

## HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY-Continued

Living adjacent to Marie-Josephe and Charles were Paul Boutin and his wife Eustache (Ursule) Guedry with her brother Pierre Guedry. 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 Guedry and Pierre Guedry were siblings of Charles' wife Marie-Josephe Guedry<sup>7</sup>.

During their stay on Ile 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 Baie 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 Guedry, Joseph Guedry, Francois 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 Merligueche) stating that several of the party were closely related to Old Labrador (very likely Paul Guedry, the youngest son of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas) and were former inhabitants of Merligueche. He informed the Colonel to treat them kindly, feed them and provide land and tools to them<sup>8,9</sup>. Their stay at Lunenburg was short as some, if not all, of these displaced Guedry families returned to other areas of Acadie including Pisiquid and Ile Royale – some as early as mid-1755.

Interestingly, almost of all of these families are related to Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert. Charles Boutin married Marie-Josephe Guedry, Paul Boutin married Ursule Guedry and Julien Bourneuf married Jeanne Guedry. Pierre Guedry and Joseph Guedry were brothers and also the siblings of Marie-Josephe Guedry, Ursule Guedry and Jeanne Guedry. Sebastien Bourneuf was the brother of Julien Bourneuf. Helene Guedry, sister to the other returning Guedrys, also appears to have made the journey from Louisbourg.

A unique document "The 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg" compiled on 29 June 1755 provides the names of the persons in each family that returned to Lunenburg<sup>10</sup>. In the family of Paul Boutin were his wife Ursula (Guedry) and children Cathrina, Joseph and Joseph as well as Ursula's brother Pierre (Guedry). Charles Boutin had his wife Maria (Guedry) and his children Jean Charles, Pierre Oliver, Maria Francoise and Magdalene Perpeta. With Julien Bourneuf were his wife Jeane (Guedry), his children Francois, Jean, Sophia and Francois as well as his brother Sebastien (Bourneuf) and Leon Deran. Joseph Gendry (Guedry) was listed by himself. Francois Lucas was with his wife Helene and daughter Maria. 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.

Who was this Helene, the wife of Francois Lucas? With little doubt she is Helene Guedry, daughter of Augustin Guedry and Jeanne Hebert and sibling of Marie-Josephe Guedry, Ursule Guedry, Jeanne Guedry, Joseph Guedry and Pierre Guedry. In April 1752 she was 29, unmarried and living with the family of Charles Boutin and Marie-Jeanne Guedry, her twin sister.

During the summer of 1753 a census of Ile Royale was taken<sup>11</sup>. 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.

## HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY-Continued

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 Francois Lucas and his wife. He owned one hog and one sow and had 162 fathoms in garden.

It appears that Francois Lucas and Helene Guedry 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 Francois Lucas.

On 7 July 1763 at Snow Hill, Maryland were Francois Lucas, his wife Anne and their children Rose Lucas, Marie Lucas and Marguerite Lucas<sup>12-15</sup>. Could this be Francois Lucas and Helene Guedry and Helene is called by the name Anne? Francois and Helene did have a daughter Marie born about 1754. This Francois Lucas family remained 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 was Francis Lucas<sup>16</sup>. Westminster Hundred occupied the area of Baltimore that is today downtown Baltimore. In 1778 he was on the Spear list as taking the Oath of Fidelity. That same year he leased a lot on French Lane in Baltimore. 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 & Chase<sup>17</sup>.

Margaret Lucas on 12 April 1777 submitted an account and receipt for making clothing for Captain George Cook of the state ship Defence<sup>18</sup>. 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 1790<sup>18</sup>.

Also in 1790 Francis Lucas appeared on the U. S. Census with one free male over 16 and four free females in his household<sup>18</sup>. 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 Baltimore<sup>19</sup>. He was assessed additional taxes each year from 1799-1808<sup>20</sup>. The Lucas family continued to live in the Baltimore area well into the 1800's as attested by local records<sup>21</sup>.

On 12 January 1811 Francis Lucas died at the age of 103 years at the poor house in Baltimore<sup>22</sup>.

We know that Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry died between June 1755 and 1763. On 20 June 1763 Paul Boutin, his wife Ursule and six children appeared on the list of Acadians in Pennsylvania. These six children included Paul and Ursule's three children and three orphaned children of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry (Jean-Charles Boutin, Marie-Francoise Boutin and probably Pierre-Olivier Boutin)<sup>12,23-25</sup>. Between June 1763 and May 1767 Paul Boutin and his family immigrated to the Baltimore, Maryland area from Pennsylvania. Marie-Francoise Boutin, orphaned daughter of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry, came with them to Maryland. Her brother Jean-Charles Boutin remained in Pennsylvania. Pierre-Olivier Boutin also came to Maryland with either Paul Boutin and Ursule Guedry or his young uncle Pierre Guedry.

In May 1767 Paul Boutin's family and 42 other Acadian families left Baltimore and sailed to New Orleans, Louisiana – arriving on 27 July 1767 – a journey of 78 days that included a 17-day stay at Guarico, Venezuela. Arriving with Paul were his wife Ursule Guedry, his daughters Margarita and Susana, his sons Joseph and Paul and an orphan Marie Boutin, daughter of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry<sup>26-27</sup>. Along with the other newly-arriving families, Paul Boutin and his family initially settled along the Mississippi River at St. Gabriel, LA on farm no. 49<sup>27-28</sup>. By May 1777 Paul Boutin and his family moved to the Opelousas area near Grand Coteau where they remained for the rest of their lives<sup>29,30</sup>. It is uncertain when Marie-Francoise Boutin, daughter of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry, left the home of Paul Boutin and began life on her own.

## HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY-Continued

Ursule Guedry's brother Pierre immigrated from Pennsylvania to Port Tobacco, Maryland between 1763 and 1767. On 11 February 1768 Pierre Guedry and his wife Marguerite Dupuis arrived in New Orleans from Port Tobacco with their daughter Marie and an orphan Olivier Boutin, son of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry. They initially settled at St. Louis de Natchez on the Mississippi River<sup>31-32</sup>. In 1770 Pierre had left the deadly swamps of St. Louis de Natchez which claimed the lives of his wife Marguerite and two children and had resettled downstream in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. By 1770 Pierre had remarried to Clara Babin and had a new son Pierre Guedry fils. Living next to him in Ascension Parish was Olivier Boutin<sup>33,34</sup>.

Jean-Charles Boutin, the orphaned son of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guedry, did not go with his uncle Paul Boutin to Maryland and Louisiana. He remained in Pennsylvania. There he married first a German woman and in 1782 he remarried an American woman Pelagie<sup>35</sup>.

Further study in the Maryland, Pennsylvania and Louisiana records may reveal additional details about the lives of Helene Guedry and Marie-Josephe Guedry and their families.

Thanks to Paul LeBlanc for locating the critical document "The 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg" and noting the probable marriage of Helene Guedry to Francois Lucas. This permitted a study of available records – revealing new information about her life. A more thorough study of the Maryland records may reveal both certitude of her marriage to Francois Lucas and more details of her adult life.

### References

1. Pollard, Nora Lee; Diocese of Baton Rouge Church Records (Diocese of Baton Rouge-Department of Archives; Baton Rouge, LA, 1978, 1999), v. 1 p. 59; v. 1A p. 88.
2. Register of St. Charles aux Mines Catholic Parish, Grand-Pre, Acadia, 1707-1748, v. 2 #42. (Located at the Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge Archives in Baton Rouge, LA).
3. d'Entremont, Rev. Clarence-Joseph; Historic du Cap-Sable de l'An Mil au Traite de Paris, 1763 (Hebert Publications; Eunice, LA, 1981), pp. 1595-1597, 1615-1616, 1622-1623, 1625.
4. White, Stephen A.; Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes – Premiere Partie 1636 a 1714 en Deux Volumes (Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes – Universite de Moncton; Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada; 1999), pp. 773, Supplement p. 158.
5. d'Entremont, Rev. Clarence-Joseph; Ibid., pp. 1139-1141, 1150-1151.
6. The Trial of Five Persons for Piracy, Felony and Robbery: Who Were Found Guilty and Condemned, at a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies Committed on the High Seas, Held at the Courthouse in Boston, with His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, on Tuesday the Fourth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1726", Printed by T. Fleet, for S. Gerrish, at the lower end of Cornhill, 1726. (Early American Imprint Series. First Series: No. 2818; Evans 2818). Transcript of trial of Jean-Baptist Guedry pere and Jean-Baptist Guedry fils on pages 2-19. Transcript of trial of Philippe Mius, James Mius and John Missel on pages 19-34. (See page 8.)

## ***References: HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY***

7. 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. 47.
8. d'Entremont, Rev. Clarence-Joseph; Ibid. pp. 1854, 1864.
9. Roth, D. Luther, Acadie and the Acadians, (Press of L. C. Childs & Son; Utica, NY; 1891). pp. 204-205.
10. “1755 Victual List for Lunenburg”, National Archives of Canada (Ottawa, Canada); Depot des Papiers Publics des Colonies; Etat civil et Recensements: Serie MG1, Volume 113 (Winthrop Bell's work sheet notes) [Also available on the Internet at: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ked1/1755vict.html> ]
11. “Recensement General des habitans des Ports et havres de l’Isle Royale, de la quantite de Bestiaux, Batiments, Chaloupes et Chafaux pour la peche, des terrains defranches, auquel est joins un memoire des observations qui ont etes prises de la situation des dits Ports et havres, de la qualite des terres, prairies et bois qui les avoisinent; fait en Juillet et Aoust 1753”, National Archives of Canada (Ottawa, Canada); Depot des Papiers Publics des Colonies; Etat civil et Recensements: Serie MG1, Volume 466 part 3a. (See page 559.)
12. “List of Acadians in Pennsylvania and census returns of Acadians in Maryland 1763”, National Archives of Canada (Ottawa, Canada); Depot des Papiers Publics des Colonies; Etat civil et Recensements: Serie MG5, Volume 450, ff. 416-417, 440-446.
13. Juhn, Janet; Acadian Exiles in the Colonies (Janet Juhn; Covington, KY; 1977), pp. 132, 151.
14. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. & Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Acadian Exiles in the American Colonies 1755-1768 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. & Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA; 1977), p. 30.
15. Wood, Gregory A.; A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (Gateway Press, Inc.; Baltimore, MD; 1995), p. 165.
16. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., pp. 38, 215-216.
17. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., pp. 199-200, 216.
18. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., p. 216.
19. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., p. 225.
20. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., p. 231.
21. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., pp. 234, 283, 311, 320, 335-336, 357, Supplement pp. 2-3, 35.
22. Wood, Gregory A.; Ibid., pp. 57, 59, 357.
23. Juhn, Janet; Ibid., pp. 216, 218.
24. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. & Rieder, Norma Gaudet; Ibid., p. 5.

## **References: HELENE & MARIE-JOSEPHE GUEDRY**

25. Vincens, Simone; Les Indomptes (Hebert Publications; Rayne, LA; 1990), pp. 162, 228.
26. Voorhies, Jacqueline K.; Some Late Eighteenth-Century Louisianians – Census Records of the Colony, 1758-1796 (The USL History Series, University of Southwestern Louisiana; Lafayette, LA; 1973), p. 433.
27. Archivo General de Indias “Papeles Procedentes de Cuba” (Seville, Spain), Legajo 114. (Microfilm available at the Center for Louisiana Studies; University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Lafayette, LA).
28. Voorhies, Jacqueline K.; Ibid., p. 429.
29. Voorhies, Jacqueline K.; Ibid., pp. 308, 337, 357, 414.
30. Archivo General de Indias “Papeles Procedentes de Cuba” (Seville, Spain), Legajos 2358, 2361, 2364, 187-A-2. (Microfilm available at the Center for Louisiana Studies; University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Lafayette, LA).
31. Voorhies, Jacqueline K.; Ibid., pp. 436, 438.
32. Archivo General de Indias “Audencia de Santa Domingo” (Seville, Spain), Legajo 2585. (Microfilm available at the Center for Louisiana Studies; University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Lafayette, LA).
33. Voorhies, Jacqueline K.; Ibid., p. 277.
34. Archivo General de Indias “Papeles Procedentes de Cuba” (Seville, Spain), Legajos 188-1-1. (Microfilm available at the Center for Louisiana Studies; University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Lafayette, LA).
35. Vincens, Simone; Ibid., pp. 189, 201, 232, 234.

## **2009 GUEDRY/LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION**

Yes, it's already upon us – it's time to begin planning for the 2009 Guedry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion to be held in conjunction with the Congres Mondial. In 2009 the Congres Mondial will be held in New Brunswick on the Acadian Peninsula. Most activities will occur at Caraquet and vicinity.

Although tentative at this time, we are planning our Guedry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion to be on Saturday, August 15, 2009 in the Bathurst area. Bathurst is about 45 miles from Caraquet at the base of the Acadian Peninsula.

As the agenda becomes developed, we will let everyone know.

Now is the time to reserve dates on your calendar to attend the Congres Mondial and particularly the Guedry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion.

If you would like to help in planning the Reunion, please send me an e-mail at [guidryrm@cox.net](mailto:guidryrm@cox.net) . With the internet and e-mail today members of the Reunion planning team reside throughout the United States and Canada. Your talents will be very much appreciated.

Thanks,

Marty Guidry  
President, Les Guidry d'Asteur

## THE GUIDRY (GUEDRY) FAMILY OF VERMILION

### THE GUIDRY (GUEDRY) FAMILY OF VERMILION

The French ancestor of Velma Marie Guidry (Mrs. Alvin R. Beauxis) of Abbeville was Claude Guidry dit Gravois who was born in France in 1648. He arrived in Port Royal, Acadia (Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia) about 1677. Later, about 1700, he lived at Merligueche in the region of Cap-de-Sable, Acadia. He married about 1677 Marguerite Petitpas of Port Royal. She was the daughter of Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret.

Augustin Guidry, son of Claude was born in 1690 in Port Royal, Acadia. He settled in Cobequid, Acadia (Truro, Nova Scotia). He married Jeanne Hebert in Acadia. He was at Cap-Breton, Acadia in 1752 and in Louisiana with his family about 1765.

Pierre Guidry, Sr., was born in Acadia in 1741. He was the son of Augustin Guidry and Jeanne Hebert. He and his first wife, Maruigerte Dupuy, were deported to Maryland. It is believed that they were married there. From there, after her death, he went to Louisiana where he married Claire Babin, daughter of Antoine Babin and Catherine Landry, 29 January 1769, at "Poste St. Louis de Natchez" (present Vidalia, Louisiana.) They moved to Cabanano in St. James Parish then to the Opelousas District. He and Claire had six children. Claire died at Bayou Carencro 19 June 1780 at the age of 28. He moved to La Grande Pointe (Cecilia) and married Marguerite Miller, daughter of Guillaume Miller and Anne Kiven of Mobile. They had ten children. At the time of his death in 1825 his estate was appraised at over \$200,000. His succession #543 was filed in St. Martin Courthouse 19 November 1825.

Olivier Guidry, Sr. Pierre's son by Claire Babin, was born about 1770 in St. James Parish on the Mississippi River. He married Victoria (Victoire) Semer, daughter of Jean Baptiste Semer and Marie Thibodeaux, on June 26, 1791 in St. Martinville. He died February 12, 1838.

Olivier Guidry, Jr., was born on September 19, 1801. On April 29, 1822, he married Elizabeth (Isabelle) Belzire Thibodeaux, daughter of Cyril Thibodeaux and Scholastique Breaux as recorded in the St. Martinville Church.

Trasimond Cyrille Guidry, their son, was born July 18, 1828. He married Azelia (Azelie) Nunez, daughter of Sebastien Nunez and Clementine Lapointe on May 23, 1854. He was a brother of Oliva Guidry, the first Mrs. Adrien Nunez. He moved to Vermilion Parish from St. Martin Parish where he was born.

Gilbert Numa Guidry, Sr., son of Trasimond Cyrille Guidry was born in Vermilion Parish on June 29, 1861. On November 27, 1882 he married Idolie Lemaire, the daughter of Avenele Lemaire and Victoire Mirza Guidry, who was born January 16, 1864. His succession was filed August 10, 1891 in the Vermilion Parish Courthouse.

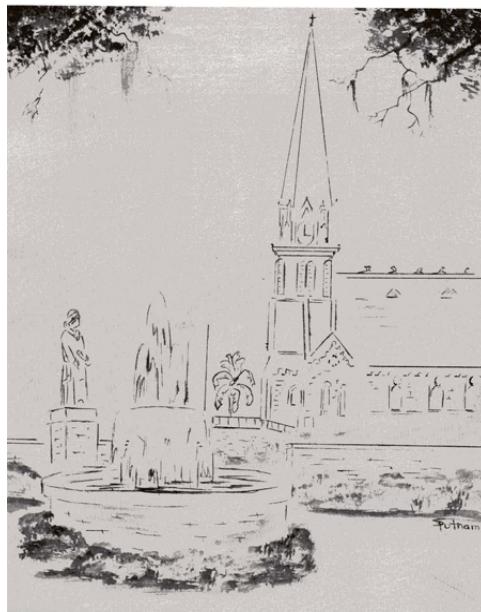
Gilbert Numa Guidry, Jr., was born August 23, 1883. He married Marie Eula Segura, daughter of Joseph Rene Segura

and Eliza Marie Nunez who was the daughter of Senator Joseph Adrien Nunez and his first wife, Oliva Guidry. Gilbert and Marie Eula had five children: Verna Marie, born December 8, 1905 (married 1. Charles M. Moore, 2. J. Rodney Quebedaux); Dewey Joseph (1907-1965) (married Catherine Ackley); Jesse Joseph (1908-1978) (married Marguerite Klotz); Velma Marie born September 11, 1909 (married Alvin Roy Beauxis, Sr.); and Sidney J. (1911-1982).

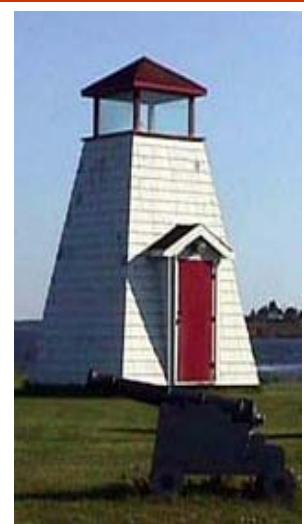
On September 16, 1933, in Abbeville, Velma Marie Guidry married Alvin Roy Beauxis, son of Fernand Beauxis and Lydia LeBlanc, whose family history appears elsewhere in this book. Their children are Gaynell, born August 28, 1938, married Floyd Fleming of Abbeville, son of Lloyd Fleming and Gertrude Moulis; Adrienne, born September 9, 1940, married Simon LeBlanc, Jr. of Abbeville son of Simon LeBlanc and Lucille Domingue; Virginia, born January 26, 1945, married Francis R. Johnson, Jr. son of Francis Johnson, Sr. and Lillian Ackal of New Iberia; Alvin Roy, Jr.; born January 1, 1949, married Susan Viator, daughter of Lolly Viator and Nedia Boutte of Abbeville; and Susan Lydia, born December 8, 1952, married Henry Petry, son of Elrod Petry and Elta Mae Monteaux of Intracoastal City, Louisiana. Velma Guidry Beauxis

From: The History of Vermilion Parish Louisiana, published by the Vermilion Historical Society, 1983

### *History of Vermilion Parish Louisiana*



Published by the Vermilion Historical Society  
Copyright 1983



La Have Lighthouse



Port Medway Lighthouse



Annapolis Lighthouse



## ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 – 1800 (AMENDED)

In the last issue of “Generations” (Winter 2007, Volume 5, Issue 1) we developed a table identifying the first Guedry families to settle in Louisiana. Since publication, Paul LeBlanc, a Les Guidry d’Asteur member from Gonzales, LA, and I have located four additional Guedry immigrants to Louisiana prior to 1800. These were Marie-Francoise Boutin, Antoine Guedry and Olivier Guedry dit Canada. The amended table below provides a chronological listing of all known Guedry immigrants to Louisiana prior to 1800.

In addition, we have also updated the opening comments to the table.

### **ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 – 1800**

The Acadian Deportations in 1755-1756 and 1758 as well as the imprisonment of Acadians at Halifax, Fort Edward (Pisiquid) and Fort Cumberland (formerly Fort Beausejour near Beaubassin) scattered the Guedry family from western France to the English colonies along the Atlantic as well as the prisons of Nova Scotia. After the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years War in 1763, the Acadians began searching for a New Acadie. Louisiana with a large French population (although governed by Spain from 1762 to 1800) seemed destined to be their promised land – their New Acadie.

The 1764 arrival of a small group of Acadians from New York began a series of migrations of Acadians to Louisiana during the period 1764 to 1770 and in 1785. Arriving in February 1765 with the second wave of Acadians to reach Louisiana, Joseph Guedry and Augustin Guedry were the first Guedry's to settle in Louisiana. Other Guedry families reached Louisiana in July 1767, February 1768, July 1785, August 1785, September 1785 and December 1785.

A total of 16 families, 4 single men and 2 orphans comprising 68 persons who had either a Guedry parent or grandparent settled in Louisiana during the period 1765 to 1800. In ten families the father of the family was a Guedry although one (Jean-Baptiste Guedry, husband of Anne DuPuis) died prior to his family arriving in Louisiana. In addition, three single Guedry men arrived in Louisiana - later marrying and having families in Louisiana. Five of these Guedry fathers (Joseph Guedry pere, Pierre-Janvier Guedry, Pierre-Jean Guedry, Antoine Guedry and Jean-Baptiste Guedry, husband of Marguerite Lebert) also had their father (Claude Guedry or Charles Guedry) immigrate to Louisiana separately. Thus, the Guedry surname in Louisiana derives from six Guedry men who immigrated to Louisiana and one Guedry whose widow (Anne DuPuis) arrived in Louisiana with her family – six grandsons and one great-grandson (Olivier Guedry dit Canada) of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas. (Note: Augustin Guedry, husband of Theotiste Broussard, is not known to have had any children.)

## ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 – 1800-Cont'd.

A total of 16 families, 3 single men and 2 orphans comprising 67 persons who had either a Guedry parent or grandparent settled in Louisiana during the period 1765 to 1800. In ten families the father of the family was a Guedry although one (Jean-Baptiste Guedry, husband of Anne DuPuis) died prior to his family arriving in Louisiana. In addition, three single Guedry men arrived in Louisiana - later marrying and having families in Louisiana. Five of these Guedry fathers (Joseph Guedry pere, Pierre-Janvier Guedry, Pierre-Jean Guedry, Antoine Guedry and Jean-Baptiste Guedry, husband of Marguerite Lebert) also had their father (Claude Guedry or Charles Guedry) immigrate to Louisiana separately. Thus, the Guedry surname in Louisiana derives from six Guedry men who immigrated to Louisiana and one Guedry whose widow (Anne DuPuis) arrived in Louisiana with her family – six grandsons and one great-grandson (Olivier Guedry dit Canada) of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas. (Note: Augustin Guedry, husband of Theotiste Broussard, is not known to have had any children.)

### AN ASIDE

The Labine family of the Quebec region in Canada descends from one Guedry – Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine dit Labrador, the son of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. During his life Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine had three wives – Claire Helene Benoit, Marie-Marguerite Picot and Marie Angelique Marois. Olivier Guedry, son of Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine and Marie-Marguerite Picot, emigrated from the Quebec area to St. Martin Parish, Louisiana before 1793. Although his route to Louisiana is not known at present, he was a voyageur in Canada and may have paddled down the Mississippi River in a canoe or small boat. On 8 January 1793 he married Marie Felicite Aucoin in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. They raised a family of six boys and two girls.

Jean-Baptiste Guildry dit Labine, husband of Edwidge Senever dit Lemarbre, son of Jean-Baptiste Guildry dit Labine and Angelique Rivet and great-grandson of Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Picot, moved from the Quebec area to Michigan in the 1840 and founded the LaBean family of Michigan.

The Jeddry and Geddry families of the St. Mary's Bay region of Nova Scotia and of New England descend from Augustin Guedry dit Grivois, husband of Marie-Francoise Jeanson and the son of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. Augustin Guedry dit Grivois was the only Guedry not deported from Acadia.

The Guedry/Guidry families of southeast Texas descend from two sources. In the mid-1840's Ursin Guedry and his wife Matilda Foreman moved their family from St. Martin Parish, LA to the west bank of the Sabine River in today's Orange County, TX. In 1856 Ursin relocated his family near Sour Lake in Hardin County, TX. Most Guedry's of Hardin County and Jefferson County descend from Ursin Guedry who was the son of Augustin Guedry and Scholastique Robichaud and the grandson of Pierre Guedry and Claire Babin. In the early 1900's Joseph Villere Guidry, the great-great-grandson of Olivier Guedry dit Canada and Marie Felicite Aucoin, immigrated to Orange County, TX from Lafayette Parish, LA.. He married Rosa Hollier in Orange, TX on 4 May 1905. Most Guidry's of Orange County, TX descend from Joseph Villere Guidry.

## ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 - 1800

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Joseph Guedry	1733	Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'Azy	Halifax via St-Domingue	Feb 1765	(Unknown ship)	Attakapas (1765) Ascension (1767)
Augustin Guedry Theotiste Broussard (wife)	--	Unknown	Halifax via St-Domingue	Feb 1765	(Unknown ship)	Attakapas (1765)
Pierre-Paul Boutin Ursule Guedry (wife) Marguerite Boutin (dau.) Joseph Boutin (son) Susanne Boutin (dau.) Paul Boutin (son)	1727 1730 1752 1753 1761 1764	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert (Ursule's parents)	Baltimore, MD via Guarico, Venezuela	12 Jul 1767	(Almost certainly an English merchant vessel)	St. Gabriel (1767) Opelousas (1774)
Marie-Francoise Boutin  (Arrived as an orphan with her uncle and aunt Pierre-Paul Boutin and Ursule Guedry)	1752	Charles Boutin & Marie-Josephe Guedry	Baltimore, MD via Guarico, Venezuela	12 Jul 1767	(Almost certainly an English merchant vessel)	St. Gabriel (1767)
Pierre Guedry Marguerite Dupuy (wife) Marie Guedry (dau.)	1741 1742 1765	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert	Port Tobacco, MD	11 Feb 1768	<u>Jane</u>	St. Luis de Natchez (1768) Ascension (1770) Opelousas (1774) Attakapas
Pierre-Olivier Boutin  (Arrived as an orphan with his uncle and aunt Pierre Guedry and Marguerite Dupuy)	1749	Charles Boutin & Marie-Josephe Guedry	Port Tobacco, MD	11 Feb 1768	<u>Jane</u>	St. Luis de Natchez (1768) Ascension (1770)

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Anne DuPuis, (widow of Jean-Baptiste Guedry) Firmin Guedry (son) Madeleine Guedry (dau.) Jean-Baptiste Guedry (son) Monique Guedry (dau.) Elisabeth Guedry (dau.)	1733 1752 1754 1761 1762 1765	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert	Port Tobacco, MD	11 Feb 1768	<u>Jane</u>	St. Luis de Natchez (1768) Ascension (1770)
Antoine Guedry	1754	Charles Guedry & Adelaide-Madeleine Hebert	France (possibly St. Servan)	between 1772 - 1780	(Unknown ship)	New Orleans (1780)
Jean-Baptiste Guedry Marguerite Lebert (wife) Pierre-Jean-Marie Guedry (son) Francois Guedry (son) Marguerite Felicite Guedry (dau.)	1750 1753 1776 1781 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Marguerite Guedry	1771	Orphan arriving with Jean-Baptiste Guedry & Marguerite Lebert	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Eustache LeJeune Jeanne-Perinne Gicquel (wife) Marie-Magdelaine LeJeune (dau.) Servant-Mathurin LeJeune (son) Francois-Marie LeJeune (son) Marie-Rose LeJeune (dau.)	1732 1740 1762 1769 1771 1783	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785) Baton Rouge (1788)
Jean-Baptiste LeJeune (son) Marie-Helene Doiron (his wife)	1760 1766					

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Gregoire LeJeune Helene Dumont (wife) Marie-Josephe LeJeune (dau.) Gregoire LeJeune (son) Julien LeJeune (son)	1737 1747 1770 1781 1783	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785) Baton Rouge (1788)
Olivier Trahan (widow of Elizabeth LeJeune) Anne-Marie Trahan (dau.) Gregoire-Olivier Trahan (son)	1731 1763 1765	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry (Elizabeth's parents)	Nantes, France	15 Aug 1785	<u>La Bergere</u>	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1795) Lafourche (1798)
Joseph Guedry, pere Magdelaine Comeaux (wife) Marie-Jeanne Guedry (dau.) Marguerite Guedry (dau.) Joseph Guedry (son) Reine-Elizabeth Guedry (dau.)	1751 1776 1778 1783 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le Beaumont</u>	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1795)
Pierre-Janvier Guedry Marie Josephe Lebert (wife) Pierre-Joseph Guedry (son) Marie-Rose Guedry (dau.) Jean-Pierre Guedry (son) Joseph-Firmin Guedry (son)	1754 1756 1775 1779 1781 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le Beaumont</u>	St. Gabriel (1785) Assumption (1795)
Charles Guedry (widower of Adelaide-Madeleine Hebert & of Agnes Bourg) Anne-Laurence Guedry (dau.) Joseph Guedry (son) Jean-Pierre Guedry (son) Jacques-Servais Guedry (son)	1728 1759 1766 1768 1770	Pierre Guedry dit Labine & Marguerite Brasseau	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785		Baton Rouge (1785) St. Gabriel (1788)
Pierre-Jean Guedry Louise-Julienne Blandin (wife)	1762 1758	Charles Guedry & Agnes Bourg	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le Beaumont</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Jean Guedry, pere Marie LeBlanc (wife) Jean Guedry (son) Jacques Guedry (son)	1730 1735 1758 1768	Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'Azy	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le Beaumont</u>	St. Jacques (1785) Ascension (1791) Assumption (1795) Lafourche (1798)
Jean-Charles Boudrot Marguerite-Victoire Guedry (wife) Henriette-Charlotte Boudrot (dau.) Marguerite-Renee Boudrot (dau.) Pierre-David Boudrot (son) Felix-Marie Boudrot (son)	1733 1751 1772 1781 1783 1785	Charles Guedry & Adelaide-Madeleine Guedry (parents of Marguerite-Victoire Guedry)	Nantes, France	10 Sep 1785	<u>Le Saint Remi</u>	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1797) Lafourche (1798)
Claude Guedry Anne Moise (wife) Marie-Cecile Guedry (dau.) Francois-Xavier Guedry (son) Suliac-Charles Guedry (son) Malo-Benoni Guedry (son) Pierre-Claude Guedry (son) Olivier Guedry (son)	1726 1733 1763 1764 1765 1767 1771 1777	Unknown: Probably either Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert or Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'Azy	Paimboeuf, France	3 Dec 1785	<u>La Ville d'Archangel</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Ambroise Hebert Felecite LeJeune (wife) Gertrude-Anne Hebert (dau.)	1730 1739 1769	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry (Felecite's parents)	Nantes, France	12 Dec 1785	<u>La Caroline</u>	Assumption (1785)
Olivier Guedry dit Canada	1764	Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine & Marie- Marguerite Picot	Quebec, Canada	before 1793	Uncertain: May have arrived via Mississippi River in small boat	St. Martin (1793)

## **References – The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron - cont'd.**

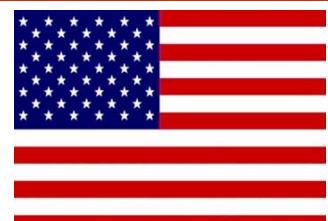
4. “Census of Acadia in 1708 (Recensement general fait au mois de Novembre mile Sept cent huit de tous les Sauvages de l'Acadie qui resident dans la Coste de L'Est, Et de ceux de Pentagouet et de Canibeky; famille par famille, Leurs Ages Celiuy de Lerus Femmes et Engants avec une Recapitulation a la fin de la quantite d'hommes et de garcons capables d'aler a La guerre Comme aussy Le recensement des francois Establis a La ditte Coste de L'Es)” (Newberry Library (E. E. Ayer Collection), 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL, 60610-7324; National Archives of Canada (395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3) (transcribed copy), MG18, F18; Unpublished transcription at Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes (Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada E1A 3E9), p. 42 (La Hève).
5. White, Stephen A., Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes - Première Partie 1636 à 1714 en Deux Volumes (Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes - Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, 1999), pp. 513, 772.
6. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 588, 1375, 1377-1378.
7. Hebert, Tim, Acadian Church Records – Port LaJoye, Ile St. Jean 1749-1758 – St. Jean l'Evangeliste Parish (Privately published; 2000) p. 29.
8. “Records of St. Jean the Evangeliste Parish, Port LaJoye, Ile St. Jean 1721- 1744, 1749-1751, 1752-1758”, National Archives of Canada (395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N3 (Microfilm F-595)
9. d'Entremont, Father Clarence-Joseph, Histoire du Cap-Sable de L'An Mil au Traité de Paris, 1763 (Hebert Publications, Eunice, LA, 1981), p. 1127
10. 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. 109.
11. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., p. 588.
12. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 21.
13. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 43.
14. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 44.
15. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 45.
16. Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes (Montreal, Canada; Eusebe Senecal & Fils, Imprimeurs-Editeurs, 1887), v. 3 p. 426.
17. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 1380-1381.
18. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 1378, 1458.
19. Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Ibid., v. 3 p. 425, v. 6 p. 156, v. 7 p. 474.
20. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 19.
21. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 40.
22. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 50.
23. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., p. 1460.

---

**References – The Family of Marie-Josephe Guedry & Philippe Doiron - cont'd.**

---

24. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 1135, 1378.
25. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., p. 1378.
26. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 43.
27. Hebert, Tim, Ibid., p. 58.
28. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 1206, 1378.
29. Juhn, Janet, Acadian Exiles in the Colonies (Janet Juhn; Covington, KY, 1977) pp. 99, 184.
30. Massachusetts Archives (Boston, MA), “The French Neutrals”, v. 23 p. 486.
31. Cyr, Paul Albert, Documents Concerning Acadian Deportees in Massachusetts Towns, 1755-1766 (Acadian Cultural Society; Fitchburg, MA; 2005) p. 204.
32. Massachusetts Archives, Ibid., v. 24 p. 91.
33. Cyr, Paul Albert, Ibid., pp. 205-206.
34. Massachusetts Archives, Ibid., v. 14 pp. 410-422.
35. Cyr, Paul Albert, Ibid., p. 166.
36. Juhn, Janet, Ibid., p. 94.
37. Massachusetts Archives, Ibid., v. 24 p. 526A.
38. Cyr, Paul Albert, Ibid., p. 409.
39. Massachusetts Archives, Ibid., v. 24 p. 486.
40. Cyr, Paul Albert, Ibid., p. 584.
41. Hebert, Pierre-Maurice, The Acadians of Quebec (Quintin Publications; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; 2002) p. 144.
42. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., pp. 1206.
43. Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, Ibid., v. 5 p. 130.
44. Arsenault, Bona, Ibid., p. 1378.
45. Juhn, Janet, Ibid., p. 233.
46. Tanguay, L'Abbe Cyprien, A Travers les Registres (Librairie Saint-Joseph Cadieux & Derome; Montreal, Canada; 1886) p. 204.



**GUEDRY-LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION**  
**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2007**  
**LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA**



Don't forget to mark off October 13, 2007 on your calendars for the Guedry-Labine & Petitpas Mini-Reunion at Acadian Village in Lafayette, LA. We'll begin at 10:00 am and continue until 4:00 pm. Come for all day or for an hour or two. You'll enjoy it and get to meet many of your cousins. Those attending the Reunion have free access to tour all of Acadian Village during the day. We'll meet in the historic Stutes Store, which provides us an excellent facility under any weather conditions.

There will be **NO charge** to attend the Mini-Reunion.

See the Winter 2007 (Vol. 5 Issue 1) of "Generations" for additional information and visit these websites to learn about Acadian Village.

<http://www.acadianvillage.org/>

<http://www.acadian-cajun.com/acadianvillage.htm>

We plan to have a noon meal for everyone as well as exhibits on our family history and folks available to discuss our family's genealogy. They'll also help you with your genealogy if you need it.

We will provide more information on activities and exhibits later in the year after our reunion committee finalizes the agenda and meal.

**DIRECTIONS**

Acadiana Village is located immediately south of Lafayette, LA. To reach it, take Johnston Street (US 167, commonly called the Abbeville Highway) south from any point in Lafayette and head south toward Abbeville.

**Directions**

	<b>Distance</b>
<b>1:</b> Depart on US-167 [Johnston St] (South)	
<b>2:</b> Bear RIGHT (West) onto SR-93 [Ridge Rd]	1.2 miles
<b>3:</b> Keep LEFT onto SR-342 [SR-93]	0.0 miles
<b>4:</b> Keep STRAIGHT onto SR-342 [Ridge Rd]	0.4 miles
<b>5:</b> Turn LEFT (South) onto W Broussard Rd	0.4 miles
<b>6:</b> Turn LEFT (East) onto New Hope Rd	0.2 miles
<b>7:</b> Turn LEFT (North) onto Greenleaf Dr	0.1 miles
<b>8:</b> Arrive	0.0 miles

## Les Guidry d'Asteur

### Share your ideas for the Newsletter

#### *Contact:*

**Marty Guidry  
6139 North Shore Drive  
Baton Rouge, LA 70817**

**225-755-1915  
guidryrm@cox.net**

'GENERATIONS' newsletter is now in its fifth 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.

The Guedry-Labine Family Newsletter, GENERATIONS, serves as a focal point for family members to share and learn about us. To submit your ideas, articles or comments, please contact:

Allie Guidry  
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry  
guidryrm@cox.net

## *Les Guidry d'Asteur Officers and Committees*

### **OFFICERS:**

President - Martin Guidry (LA)  
Vice-President - Warren Guidry (TX)  
Secretary - Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)  
Treasurer - Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)

### **COMMITTEES:**

Website - Becky Boggess (IA) - Chairperson  
Annie Grignon-Labine (QU) - Translator  
Elaine Clement (LA) - Translator  
Martin Guidry (LA)\*  
Genealogy - Daryl LaBine (FL/ON) - Chairperson  
Bernard Geddry (AZ)  
Mark Labine (MN)  
Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)  
Martin Guidry (LA)\*  
Finance - Cheryl Guidry Tyiska (MD) - Chairperson  
Paul Labine (IL)  
Marshall Woolner (OR)  
Gloria Parrent (TX)  
Chuck Guidry (LA)\*

Membership - Charlene Guidry Lacombe (LA) - Chairperson

Gayle Guidry (LA) - Special Projects  
Warren Guidry (TX)\*

Sales - Cindy Guidry Herdt (WA) - Chairperson  
Wayne Simoneaux (LA)  
Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)\*

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

Newsletter - Allie Guidry Hardee (VA)  
Rachel Hardee (VA)  
Lindsey Hardee (VA)

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

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

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

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

Children (Enfants) \_\_\_\_\_

Address (Adresse) \_\_\_\_\_  
Street (Rue) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Telephone (Téléphone) \_\_\_\_\_

Fax (Numéro de télécopieur) \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address (Courriel) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Type of Membership (Type de cotisation):

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

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

Benefactor Levels (Niveaux de bienfaiteur):

dit Jovial Level \$50.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

dit Labine Level \$100.00 U. S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

dit Grivois Level \$500.00 U. S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

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

Les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc.  
Charlene Guidry Lacombe  
Membership Chair  
141 Lesim Lane  
Jennings, LA 70546