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by Martin Guidry

August 16, 2014 - two years distant – seems far in the future, but soon it will be upon us. That's the date of our next Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion. We'll be in Van Buren, Maine as part of the Congrès Mondial 2014. Dates for the Congrès Mondial 2014 are 8-24 August 2014 and for the first time it will occur in two Canadian provinces (northwest New Brunswick and the Témiscouata region of Québec) and one U. S. state (northern Aroostook County, Maine). It'll be different certainly, but still a great chance to visit with Acadian cousins and see another area where the Acadians settled after the 1755-1765 deportations.

These St. John area Acadians actually escaped deportation by slowly and arduously trekking to the New Brunswick – Maine border and beginning anew their lives. Shortly after their arrival on the upper St. John River in June, 1785 – a journey of continuous relocation spanning over 30 years – they began settling lands on both sides of the St. John River. In 1787 French Canadian immigrants from the upper St. Lawrence River came to Madawaska and settled near the Acadians. Today the two cultures are totally integrated in the St. John area.

In mid-July the Organizing Committee of the Congrès Mondial 2014 formally recognized our Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion. We are now selecting a location within Van Buren to have our Reunion and have begun developing an agenda. As plans progress, we will keep everyone informed by email, in our newsletter "GENERATIONS", on our website "The Guédry-Labine Family Website" and on our Facebook Page (search *Guédry-Labine* from your Facebook homepage).

We hope you find this issue of "GENER-

ATIONS" both interesting and entertaining. We continue our series on Extant Acadian Church Records focusing on Acadian records at churches in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. In the Winter 2008 issue of "Generations" we discussed an early Petitpas document from 1684. Ever wonder what is the earliest known document of the Guédry family in North America. It's in this edition of "GENERATIONS".

We all know that the Guédry and Petitpas families have mastered the art of cooking. Our Bon Appetit corner has two excellent family recipes. For breakfast try some Pain Perdu (Lost Bread) – an old favorite from long ago. Our ancestors were quite thrifty and seldom threw anything out. Pain Perdu starts with old bread that has dried and hardened, but this recipe gives it new life and is very tasty. For a change of pace at lunch have some Eggplant Casserole. The Book Nook contains two excellent books by Joan Dawson of the Lunenburg area – *Nova Scotia's Lost Highways* and *The Mapmaker's Legacy*. Many of you may remember Joan speaking at our 2004 Lunenburg Reunion where she discussed the history of Guédry and Petitpas families in the Merligueche area. And don't forget to glance at the Historical Tidbits from newspapers of yore.

When searching old cemeteries for that long-lost relative, have you ever come across the grave of an original Acadian deportee? In "Gravestones of Original Acadian Deportees" we bring life to the seven surviving gravestones of original Acadian deportees found after a 40-year search across North America.

The First Known Record of the Guédry Family in North America

by Martin Guidry

There is very little evidence to help us discern the origins of Claude Guédry, husband of Marguerite Petitpas and the ancestral father of the Guédry family in North America. Some evidence points to an origin in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. Other possibilities include the Normandy region of France as well as England and Scotland.

Another question challenging genealogists today is when did Claude Guédry arrive in Acadia. Some suggest that he was born in Acadia – his father having arrived in the 1630s or 1640s as a contract laborer and had at least one child with either a European or Mi'kmaq wife. No record of his father or mother has been discovered to date. We do know from census records that Claude was born about 1648-1651. Other researchers suggest that Claude arrived in Acadia between 1671 and 1686 since he does not appear on the 1671 Acadian Census, but is found on the 1686 Acadian Census. Of course, being missing from a census is not definitive evidence of one's absence from the area.

The first documented evidence of Claude Guédry found to date is the baptismal record of his daughter Jeanne Guédry. Father Claude Moireau, a Recollect priest, baptized Jeanne, daughter of Claude Guédry and Kesk8a (a Mi'kmaq), at Menagoneck on 2 June 1681. Jeanne's parrain (godfather) was Claude Petitpas, very likely the son of Claude Petitpas and

Catherine Bugaret and the brother of Claude Guédry's future wife Marguerite Petitpas. Her marraine (godmother) was Jeanne de la Tour, wife of Martin d'Aprendestiguy de Martignon, Sieur de Jemseg and daughter of Charles de Saint-Etienne de la Tour and his first wife - a Mi'kmaq.

Menagoneck was on the mouth of the St. John River (north coast of the Bay of Fundy) very near to Martin d'Aprendestiguy's fur trading seigneurie and Fort Martignon – the home of Martin d'Aprendestiguy and his wife Jeanne de la Tour. Later called Parr Town, Menagoneck today is part of St. John, New Brunswick.

Apparently Claude Guédry and Kesk8a were not married – at least in the Catholic Church - as Father Moireau does not use the term “en légitime mariage de” (from the legitimate marriage of) to describe their relationship. Where parents were both Acadians and apparently married in the Catholic Church, Father Moireau consistently described their relationship as “en légitime mariage de”.

This baptismal certificate captures the beginnings of a lifelong relationship between the Guédry and Petitpas families. Claude also seems to have had close ties either with Martin d'Aprendestiguy or with the de la Tour family. Could Claude have been a fur trapper for Martin d'Aprendestiguy? Perhaps Jeanne de la Tour knew Kesk8a since both had Mi'kmaq origins.

Below are a transcription and a translation of Jeanne Guédry's baptismal record.

Transcription:

A Menagoned

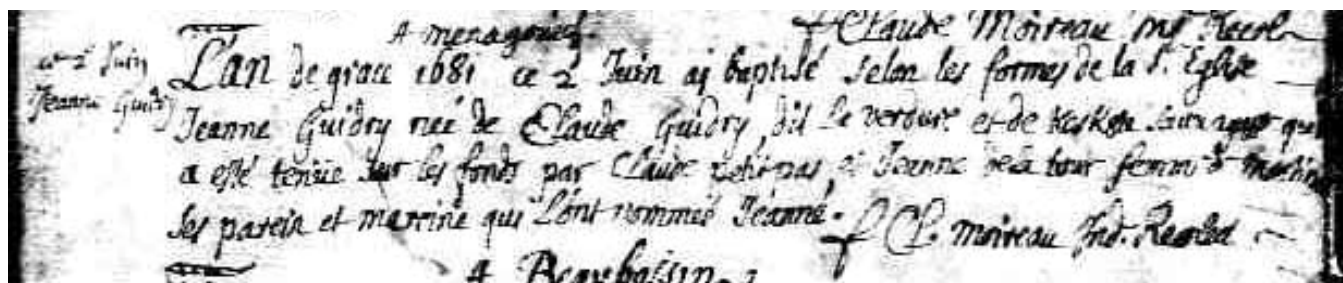
L'an de grace 1681 ce 2^d Juin ai baptisé selon les formes de la S^{te} Eglise -- Jeanne Guédry née de Claude Guédry dit La verdure et de Kesk8a sauvage et a esté tenue sur les fonds par Claude petitpas et Jeanne de la tour femme de Martin Ses parein et mareine qui L'ont nommé Jeanne.

fr. CL. Moireau, Ind. Re colet

(Registre A, Cahier No. 1, Acadie, 1679-1686, p. 3 (Actes du P. Claude Moireau, récollet. Archives de Archdiocese de Québec)

The First Known Record of the Guédry Family in North America

by Martin Guidry



Translation:

At Menagoned

The year of Grace 1681 this 2nd of June I have baptized according to the rituals of the Holy Church – Jeanne Guédry born of Claude Guédry dit La verdure and of Keska Indian and has been bound in the obligations through Claude petitpas and Jeanne de la tour wife of Martin Her godfather and godmother whom they have named Jeanne.

Fr. CL. Moireau, Ind. Recollect

[Note: The figure “8” was used by French priests to indicate a sound in the Indian language, sometimes translated as “ou.”]



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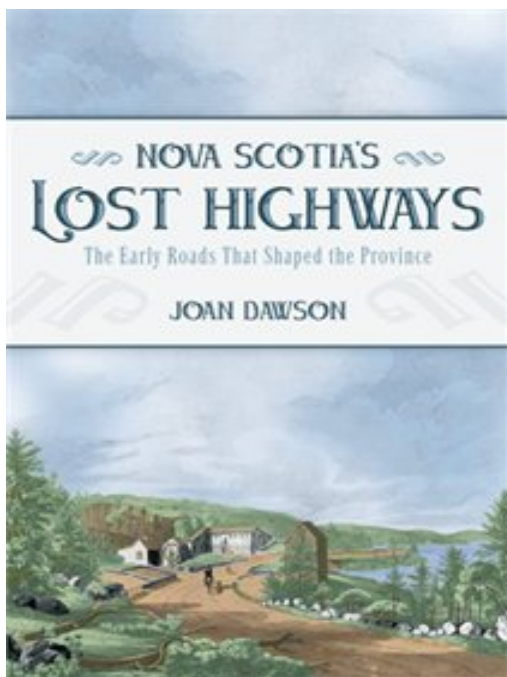
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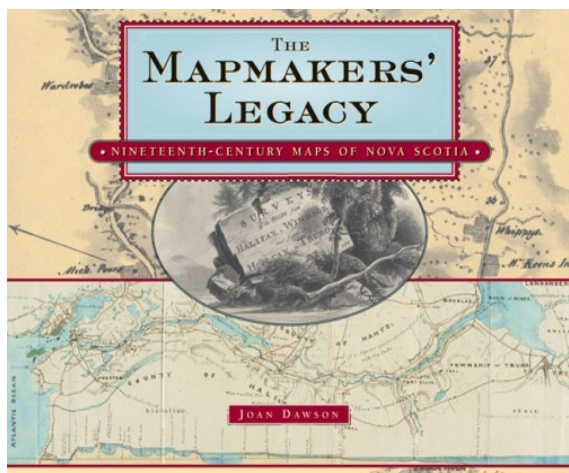
NOVA SCOTIA'S LOST HIGHWAYS The Early Roads That Shaped The Province *By Joan Dawson*



At the turn of the nineteenth century, road travel in Nova Scotia was still in its infancy. Many Nova Scotians still preferred water routes, and those "roads" that did exist were often little more than blazed trails not fit for wheeled vehicles. But it wasn't long before roads were established around the province to allow for a steady increase in traffic and sophistication of vehicles.

Author Joan Dawson has used nineteenth-century maps and surveys to not only trace the paths of these old roads, but to explore the residents and businesses that sprang up along them. She follows the roads out of Halifax to Windsor and Truro (the "Great Roads") as well as the oldest post roads along the Annapolis Valley, the South Shore, northern and eastern Nova Scotia, and even Cape Breton. These earliest highways, now mostly forgotten or buried in wilderness, remind us of the hard-working crews and surveyors who defied geographical difficulties to make traveling easier for Nova Scotia's residents. Featuring 40 maps and illustrations, Nova Scotia's Lost Highways is a fascinating history of early travel in the province.

THE MAPMAKERS' LEGACY Nineteenth-Century Maps of Nova Scotia *by Joan Dawson*



This book is a follow-up to Joan Dawson's earlier book *The Mapmakers' Eye*, which shows how early maps of Nova Scotia reflect the province's establishment under first French, then English colonial rule. The present book looks at Nova Scotia's continuing development in the nineteenth century, first as a British colony then as a member of Confederation, as reflected in the many different types of maps made for various purposes during the century. Any map or history enthusiast will be fascinated by Nova Scotia's evolution from a colony of military outposts and subsistence farmers to an increasingly industrial society. Early in the nineteenth century, maps reflected the settlement that was still taking place, the roads being built to link the settlements, the increasingly sophisticated defenses that were being constructed, and the attempts to identify the resources on which development would depend. In the second half of the century maps began to change, depicting the development of industries, the establishment of railways and shipping lines, and

the growth of towns where enterprising manufacturers and merchants were setting up businesses. Throughout *The Mapmakers' Legacy*, Dawson examines and explains the many maps that illustrate this evolution. This is a unique and captivating account of Nova Scotia's cartographic history.

BON APPETIT

PAIN PERDU

from Jack Guidry-Lafayette, LA

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

Instructions:

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

Take bread, a slice at a time, and lay it in the egg mixture. Wait about 5 seconds and flip it over, soak another 5 seconds. Take slice out and put it in the skillet. Let it cook about 30 seconds and check to see if it's lightly browned (be careful not to burn it). Flip it over and brown then remove. *Note:* Timing depends on how hot the skillet is while cooking.

Sprinkle a little sugar over each one as they're done. Add a little butter to the skillet before cooking each slice. Lost Bread can be served as is, with syrup or any preserves.

Ingredients:

4 slices of stale white bread, or you can use regular fresh bread toasted for 20 seconds
2 eggs
1/4 cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla extract
1 cup sugar
2 pinches of salt
Pinch of nutmeg (optional)
Sugar or powdered sugar
Margarine or butter



Yesteryears' breakfast was as hearty a meal as was supper. There were several courses for breakfast, which often included foods from the previous days.

EGGPLANT CASSEROLE

from Jeanette Leger, Rayne, LA



2 small or medium eggplants
1 onion chopped
1 can cream of mushroom soup
3 tbs. Oleo
25-30 Ritz Crackers, crumbled

Peel and boil eggplants until tender. Drain well and mash. In a large enough pot to hold everything, sauté onions until wilted. Add eggplant to onions then add soup and cook for a short time (about 15 min.). Add crumbled crackers and fold into eggplant/soup mixture. Pour into buttered casserole dish. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Bake at 250 degrees for 30 minutes.

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES

by Martin Guidry

As the Acadians were being deported during the period 1755 through 1765, they were determined to protect their families, to survive this difficult journey, to continue their Catholic faith and to keep their Acadian identity. They lost everything during the deportations except for the scant few things they could bring onto the overcrowded ships. As they disembarked at ports along the eastern seaboard of the United States, among Atlantic ports in France and in England coastal towns, they had to start their lives anew – having lost essentially all their possessions. Some drowned as their ships sank; and others died of illness on board the ships – both forever sharing the sea as their final resting place. Most that survived the wretched deportation voyages died poor and were buried in pauper graves – with at most a small wooden marker atop their grave.

A few Acadian deportees prospered later in life and could afford a stone marker as their memorial; however, most of these stones suffered from the weather over the years and became so worn that their inscriptions are no longer legible. Vandals destroyed others. The gravestones of a few Acadian deportees have survived the almost 200 years since they died and are still legible today.

For many years I have sought these in cemeteries across North America. These tombstones mark the graves of Acadians who were born in Acadia before being deported or who were born in Acadia prior to 1764 and remained in Acadia successfully avoiding deportation. Here are the few I have found.

BAZILE LANNEAU

**Circular Congregational Church Cemetery
Charleston, South Carolina**

Born in Belleisle, Acadia in 1746 to René Lanoue and Marguerite Richard, Bazile was the sixth of seven children – all boys – in the family. René Lanoue died at Belleisle in 1751. On 8 December 1755 the English crowded Bazile, his mother, four of his brothers and 336 other Acadians onto the 177-ton snow *Hopson* anchored off Goat Island near Annapolis Royal. After a grueling, 38-day voyage through stormy seas with the Acadians herded in crowded, filthy quarters below deck, the *Hopson* entered the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina on 15 January 1756 and anchored just off Sullivan's Island. French, Catholic and unwanted, the Acadians had to remain on-board the *Hopson* until 11 February 1756 when they were herded ashore onto Sullivan's Island and quarantined. At the end of March South Carolinian authorities finally permitted the Acadians to enter the town of Charleston.

Soon after arriving at Charleston, Bazile's mother Marguerite Richard and his younger brother François died of fever – leaving Bazile and his three surviving brothers as orphans. The four brothers became separated with Jean-Baptiste being “adopted” by the owners of Vanderhorst Plantation, Pierre was apprenticed to a physician and



GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES*by Martin Guidry*

Bazile was “adopted” by Colonel Henry Laurens who apprenticed him to a tanner. Shortly after arriving, Pierre and Gregoire, the eldest brother, escaped Charleston in an attempt to return to Acadia. Jean-Baptiste, who had become an Episcopalian, died in Charleston in 1781 at the age of 42.

Bazile Lanoue prospered in the tannery business – progressing from apprentice to owning his business and purchasing numerous local properties. He amassed a considerable fortune through his business dealings and over time his name changed to Bazile Lanneau. He built several homes in Charleston and at least three survive today. About 1766 Bazile Lanneau first married Suzanne Frizelle, French Huguenot, by whom he had five children. All five children died before 1790 and his wife passed away shortly thereafter. All are buried at the French Huguenot Church Cemetery although their graves can no longer be located.

In 1796 at the age of 50 Bazile married Anne (Hannah) Vinyard, a young woman of 28 years. Hannah and Bazile had nine children – five sons and four daughters. Five of their children died young. After their marriage Hannah and Bazile joined the Circular Congregation Church in Charleston. Bazile Lanneau died in 1833 just four days shy of his 87th birthday. Hannah survived her husband and died in 1847. They are buried next to each other behind the Circular Congregational Church. Their slate markers read:

*Sacred
to the Memory of*

BAZILE LANNEAU

*Who was born at Balisle N.S., 1744
In 1755 he became a prisoner of war
And was transported to this city
Where he was left
A Stranger and an Orphan.
Where he filled with honor and integrity
Many important and responsible stations
And sustained the relation
Of Husband, Father and Friend
With distinguished fidelity
Sincere affection and rare benevolence.
And where he died, Nov. 9, 1833
Leaving an afflicted Widow and four children
To hold his name and many virtues
In Affectionate Remembrance.*

*Sacred
to the Memory of*

HANNAH LANNEAU

*Consort of
BAZILE LANNEAU
Who departed this life 29th April 1847
In the Seventy Ninth Year of her Age
In health and in sickness, in life
And in death, she was sustained
By the consolations of the religion
Of Jesus which she long professed;
And which she fully exemplified
In her daily walk and conversation
For her "to live was Christ" - to die gain.
This stone is erected to her Memory
By her Four Children
Who hope they have obtained
"Like precious faith"
And who still live to cherish her
Meek Christian example
And maternal virtues
In sacred and affectionate
Remembrance.*

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES

by Martin Guidry

MARGUERITE COMEAU

Oak Grove Cemetery

St. Mary's, Georgia

Within quaint Oak Grove Cemetery dating from 1788 in historic St. Mary's, Georgia is a small group of Acadian headstones with names unfamiliar to the local populace. They are set apart from the other tombs within a low brick-walled yard.

A small plaque affixed to the brick wall tells of their history: "Tomb of Acadians – Acadians deported from Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, first found refuge in St. Domingo. Later, insurrection of natives drove them to St. Mary's. Evangeline's friend buried here."

Although a bit inaccurate, the plaque sheds a brief glimpse into their lives. One alone of the dozen or so graves is that of an Acadian born in Acadia. The others were born in St-Domingue or in the United States. That one is Marguerite Comeau.

Little is known of Marguerite Comeau's life before or after the deportations. Probably born near Port-Royal, Acadia about 1749, Marguerite Comeau very likely was deported about 1756 to one of the English colonies along the eastern seaboard of the Atlantic. With the 1763 Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War in North America, the deported Acadians had an opportunity to return to French soil and begin life anew. The French needed workers in St-Domingue to build a naval base at Môle Saint-Nicolas – located on the north-western tip of today's Haiti. They recruited Acadians from the English colonies and many Acadian accepted their offer. Marguerite Comeau was one of these Acadians. It is not known if she came alone or with her family.

Arriving initially at Cap-François in late January, 1764, Marguerite and her 400 fellow Acadians were quickly moved to Môle Saint-Nicolas in early February, 1764. Soon they discovered their new paradise was a nightmare. The French worked the Acadians as slaves with very low wages. Supplies were sparse and unpredictable. The French gave the Acadians small parcels of land – land that was arid and poor quality. The nearby river had little water. The heat was almost unbearable for the Acadians – accustomed to the colder climate of Acadia and the English colonies. Devastating diseases were common.

Marguerite Comeau married at St-Domingue Joseph Carbon, a master ship's carpenter from Genoa living at Môle. On 22 October 1776 their daughter Anne was born. They apparently also had a daughter Marguerite born earlier. By February 1778 Joseph Carbon had died. Marguerite Carbon, their daughter, married Joseph Desclaux, a Frenchman, at St-Domingue and the couple eventually had three daughters and a son. The St-Domingue Slave Revolt began in 1791 causing many residents to flee the island in the ensuing years. Many came to the United States.

Joseph Desclaux took his wife, daughter and his mother-in-law Marguerite Comeau (widow Carbon) and escaped to Charleston, South Carolina in 1799. After a brief stay in Charleston, they headed south and settled at St. Mary's, Georgia. Here Marguerite Comeau died on 1 February 1829 at the age of 80 years. She is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery.

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES

by Martin Guidry

Marguerite Comeau's weathered tombstone, inscribed in French, reads as translated:

**IN MEMORY OF
MARGUERITE COMEAU
WIDOW CARBON
BORN IN ACADIA
DIED
THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY 1829
AGE OF 80 YEARS**



JEAN MOUTON

**St. John the Evangelist Catholic Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana**

Born about 1754 in the Chignecto region of Acadia, Jean Mouton was the son of Salvator Mouton and Anne Bastarche. As relations with the English became ever more tense, in the fall of 1755 Salvator moved his family north to Restigouche just north of New Brunswick. With him were his wife Anne Bastarche and his son Jean. In 1760 they were captured by the English and brought south to Acadia. During 1761 and 1762 they were imprisoned in Fort Edward at Pisiguit, Acadia. At Fort Edward were Salvator, his wife Anne Bastarche and their children Jean, Marin and Anne Prexede. In 1763 Salvator Mouton, his wife Anne and their sons Jean and Marin appeared on the Census of Port Royal, Acadia.

In 1765 Salvator Mouton with his wife Anne and sons Jean and Marin departed from Halifax, Acadia, stopped briefly at St-Domingue and disembarked in New Orleans, Louisiana in late 1765. The small family baptized their newest member, daughter Marie-Geneviève on 2 December 1765 at St. Louis Catholic Church in New Orleans. She had been born the previous September. In April 1766 the Spanish settled Salvator Mouton and his family along the banks of the Mississippi River at Cabannocé in today's St. James Parish. In 1777 Jean and his brother Marin crossed the Atchafalaya Swamp with their older cousin Jean Mouton dit Neveu and re-settled in the Attakapas District of Louisiana.

Jean Mouton married Marie-Marthe Bordat, daughter of influential New Orleans surgeon Antoine Bordat and his wife Marguerite Martin dit Barnabé, in June 1783. Over the years Jean acquired considerable land and money while raising cattle and sugar cane. He founded the town of Vermilionville (now Lafayette) - donating land for the church and courthouse. Jean Mouton served in the Attakapas Militia appearing on the Roster of 10 May 1777. He is, therefore, a Patriot of the American Revolution.

Because of the number of Mouton's in the Attakapas District, each branch acquired a distinct 'dit' name. Jean Mouton and his descendants are called the Mouton dit Chapeau because Jean wore a "chapeau" or large hat.

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES

by Martin Guidry

Still today you can hear that moniker used by proud Chapeau Mouton's. On 22 November 1834 Jean Mouton died in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana and is buried behind his beloved St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church. His tombstone, written in French, reads as translated:

***HERE RESTS
JEAN MOUTON
Died 22 November 1834
Age of 80 Years***

***HIS CHILDREN
In Respect for his memory have to him
erected this stone***



MARIN MOUTON

**Private Residence (Lacour Estate)
Mouton Cove, Louisiana**

Born about 1758 near Restigouche just north of New Brunswick, Marin Mouton was the son of Salvator Mouton and Anne Bastarche. As relations with the English became ever more tense, in the Fall of 1755 Salvator Mouton moved his family north to Restigouche. With him were his wife Anne Bastarche and his son Jean. While evading the English at Restigouche, Salvator and Anne had a son Marin born about 1758. In 1760 they were captured by the English and brought south to Acadia. During 1761 and 1762 they were imprisoned in Fort Edward at Pisiguit, Acadia. At Fort Edward were Salvator, his wife Anne Bastarche and their children Jean, Marin and Anne Prexede. In 1763 Salvator Mouton, his wife Anne and their sons Jean and Marin appeared on the Census of Port Royal, Acadia.

In 1765 Salvator Mouton with his wife Anne and sons Jean and Marin departed from Halifax, Acadia, stopped briefly at St-Domingue and disembarked in New Orleans, Louisiana in late 1765. The small family baptized their newest member, daughter Marie-Geneviève, on 2 December 1765 at St. Louis Catholic Church in New Orleans. She had been born the previous September. In April 1766 the Spanish settled Salvator Mouton and his family along the banks of the Mississippi River at Cabannocé in today's St. James Parish. Marin Mouton married Marie Josephe Lambert, daughter of Jean Baptiste Lambert and Catherine Eustache, at Cabannocé on 20 January 1777. Later that year Marin, his new wife and his brother Jean crossed the Atchafalaya Swamp with their older cousin Jean Mouton dit Neveu and resettled in the Attakapas District of Louisiana. After the death of Marie-Josephe Lambert in 1811, Marin married Marguerite Bernard, daughter of André Bernard and Marguerite Edlemer, on 27 February 1815.

Marin Mouton and his family settled eight miles below Abbeville, Louisiana where he founded the small village of Mouton Cove. Marin served in the Attakapas Militia appearing on the Roster of 10 May 1777. He is, therefore, a Patriot of the American Revolution.

Because of the number of Mouton's in the Attakapas District, each branch acquired a distinct 'dit' name. Marin Mouton and his descendants are called the Mouton dit Capuchon because Marin wore a "capuchon" or homespun cap. Still today you can hear that moniker used by proud Capuchon Mouton's. In September 1836 Marin Mouton died in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana and is buried on a hill on the privately-owned Lacour Estate at Mouton Cove. His grave is marked by an old iron cross and a recently-dedicated marker that reads:

***MARIN MOUTON PERE
FATHER OF MOUTON COVE
&
CAPUCHON MOUTONS
1758 – 1836***



JEAN-BAPTISTE BROUSSARD
St. John the Evangelist Catholic Cemetery
Lafayette, Louisiana

The son of Alexandre Broussard dit Beausoleil and Marguerite Thibodeau, Jean-Baptiste Broussard was born about 1731 probably in the Chignecto area of Acadia. After his father was exiled to South Carolina in late 1755, Jean-Baptiste with his mother and siblings hid from the English in New Brunswick. His father escaped from South Carolina in 1756 and rejoined his family in southern New Brunswick. Here he renewed his efforts with his brother Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil to fight and defeat the English. In 1760 Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil and his band of resistance fighters with their families were captured by the English and imprisoned at Georges Island in Halifax harbor and at Fort Edward in Pisiguit. About 1763 Jean-Baptiste Broussard married Anne Brun while imprisoned at Georges Island.

In late November 1764 Joseph and Alexandre Broussard and their families left Acadia in a chartered schooner with over 200 fellow Acadians for St-Domingue. After briefly stopping at Cap-François, St-Domingue, they realized the climate, land and work conditions were intolerable for the Acadians. They changed ships and headed to New Orleans planning to resettle in the Illinois country. Reaching New Orleans in February 1765, the Broussard party decided to remain in Louisiana and settled in the Attakapas District in April 1765. Jean-Baptiste Broussard was one of the seven Acadians to sign the Dauterive Compact on 4 April 1765 that began the Acadian cattle industry in Louisiana. Jean-Baptiste remained in the Attakapas area throughout his life raising cattle and farming. In November 1798 Anne Brun died. Shortly afterwards, on 9 September 1799 he married Elizabeth Landry, daughter of Baptiste Landry and Elizabeth Dugas and the widow of Joseph Dugas.

Jean-Baptiste Broussard served in the Attakapas Militia appearing on the Roster of 10 May 1777. He is, therefore, a Patriot of the American Revolution. On 15 October 1825 Jean-Baptiste Broussard died in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana at the home of his eldest son Jean at 7:00 pm.

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES*by Martin Guidry*

He was buried the next day in St. John the Evangelist Catholic Cemetery. His gravestone, which incorrectly lists his birth year as 1727, reads:

**JEAN
BAPTISTE
BROUSSARD
REV WAR
1727
1825**



PIERRE BROUSSARD

St. Martin de Tours Catholic Cemetery (behind church)

St. Martinville, Louisiana

Pierre Broussard, the youngest son of Alexandre Broussard dit Beausoleil and Marguerite Thibodeau, was born about 1750 probably in the Petitcodiac area of southern New Brunswick. After his father was exiled to South Carolina in late 1755, young Pierre with his mother and siblings hid from the English in New Brunswick. His father escaped from South Carolina in 1756 and rejoined his family in southern New Brunswick.

Here he renewed his efforts with his brother Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil to fight and defeat the English. In 1760 Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil and his band of resistance fighters with their families were captured by the English and imprisoned at Georges Island in Halifax harbor and at Fort Edward in Pisiguit.

In late November 1764 Joseph and Alexandre Broussard and their families left Acadia in a chartered schooner with over 200 fellow Acadians for St-Domingue. After briefly stopping at Cap-François, St-Domingue, they realized the climate, land and work conditions were intolerable for the Acadians. They changed ships and headed to New Orleans planning to resettle in the Illinois country. Reaching New Orleans in February 1765, the Broussard party decided to remain in Louisiana and settled in the Attakapas District in April 1765. On 1 July 1776 in St. James Parish, Pierre Broussard married Marie Melancon, daughter of Honoré Melancon and Marie Breau. Pierre and Marie lived in the Attakapas District where their son Joseph Pierre Broussard was born on 15 June 1777. Marie Melancon, Pierre's wife, died of dropsy in St. Martin Parish in January 1797. Shortly afterwards, on 16 April 1798 Pierre married Marguerite Guédry, daughter of Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Miller. Pierre and Marguerite lived near his father-in-law's home at Grand-Pointe (today's Cecilia) in St. Martin Parish.

On 12 December 1828 Pierre Broussard died at his home at Grand-Pointe and was buried the next day in the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Cemetery. His broken grave marker presently lies in a small memorial cemetery behind the St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church. Pierre Broussard's marker, written in French, reads as translated:

GRAVESTONES OF ORIGINAL ACADIAN DEPORTEES *by Martin Guidry*

HERE LIES
...E BROUSSARD
... en acadie
... 11 Dec 1828



Above: Pierre Broussard's Gravestone R-Jean Mouton Gravestone



MARIE BABIN
St. Joseph's Catholic Church Cemetery
(Her grave is in front of the church)
Surrette's Island, Nova Scotia

Although her gravestone indicates that she was the last survivor of the Acadian deportation and that she was 110 years old at death, Marie Babin never was deported and was actually a young 101 years at death.

Marie was baptized at Restigouche, just north of Campbellton, New Brunswick, on 6 March 1761 and was likely born there a short time earlier. Her father Pierre Babin had fled to the Miramichi region or the Baie des Chaleurs near Restigouche to escape the English turmoil near his Pisiguit, Acadia home. There he met and married Cécile Bois about 1759. Marie was born shortly after their marriage. In 1768 the family was living on the St. John River in New Brunswick and later moved to the Halifax area.

About 1786 Marie Babin married Charles Henri Barromée Surette (called Gee-Gee), son of Joseph Surette and Marguerite Blanche Pellerin. Charles and Marie lived for several years at Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau (today Eel Brook) in Yarmouth County, Acadia. In 1801 they moved to Surette's Island where Marie Babin died on 20 December 1862. Her grave marker, written in French, reads as translated:

HERE LIES
MARIE BABIN
WIFE OF
CHS B. SURETTE
DIED
30 DEC 1862
AGE OF 110 YEARS
LAST
SURVIVING
OF THE
DEPORTED OF
1755



For many of the original Acadian deportees the civil or ecclesiastical records indicate the cemetery of burial; however, no discernable marker remains.

If you know the location of other grave markers of original Acadian deportees or of Acadians born before 1764 that were not deported, please email Martin Guidry at guidrym@cox.net

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

TRAGEDY AT A DANCE.

**Sosthene Guidry's Throat Cut by
Onezie Trahan.**

**The Men Were Brothers-in-Law, and
the Crime Was as Sudden as
Unprovoked.**

Lake Arthur, La., June 5.—Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock Sosthene Guidry was assassinated by his brother-in-law, Onezie Trahan. Both parties are white men and highly respected citizens. There was no cause for Trahan to kill Guidry, as far as is known. They were attending a dance at Duplosie Connard's house. Trahan began getting noisy, and Connard told him that he had to be quiet, and Trahan's brother-in-law (Guidry) started home with him. By the time they reached the roadside Trahan drew his knife, before three witnesses, and cut Guidry once on the arm and then on the neck, cutting an artery, which caused the victim's death in about twenty minutes. Trahan was captured at about 9 o'clock this morning and lodged in the Lake Arthur Jail. He was removed to Lake Charles to-night. Guidry leaves a wife and three small children; also his father, three sisters and five brothers.

Times-Picayune June 6, 1905

Sidney Guidry

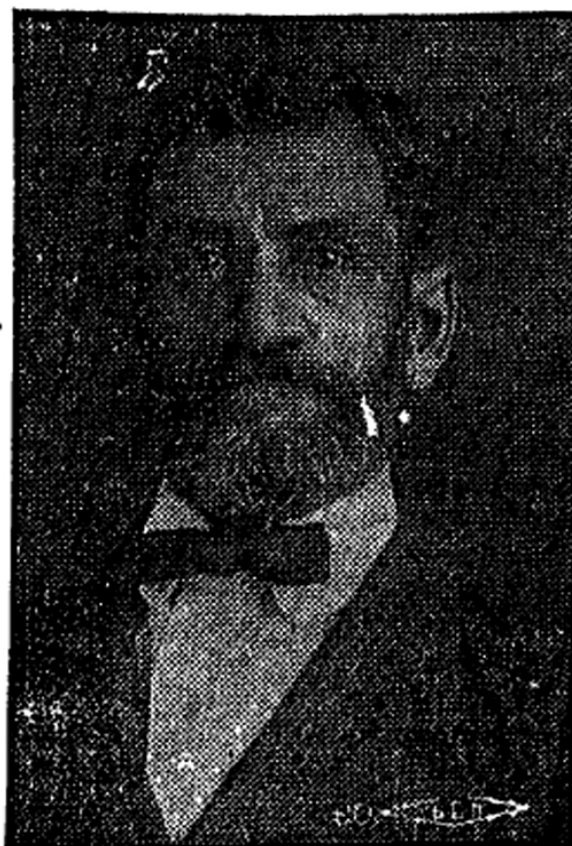
Boerne Tex March 7—Sidney Guidry of Lafayette La., who came here some months ago on account of ill health died this week and his body was shipped home for burial. Mr. Guidry has been running the St James Hotel here for several months. His wife and children have returned to Lafayette.

Left: Death Notice, 1903, Boerne, TX

ERNEST GUIDRY DEAD.

**Well-Known Iberville Planter Passes
Away.**

White Castle, La., Oct. 2.—On last Thursday morning Ernest Guidry, of Belle Grove plantation, passed away, after an extended illness. The funeral



ERNEST GUIDRY.

took place on the afternoon of Sept. 29.

Mr. Guidry was connected with the Belle Grove plantation sixteen years, and was regarded as a most trustworthy employe. His demise is lamented by a host of friends and relatives.

*Times-Picayune October 3, 1911
New Orleans, LA*

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

FOURNET AND GUIDRY REPLY TO THE EASTIN CHARGES IN ST. MARTIN PARISH.

St. Martinville, La., Oct. 18.—Mr. L. P. Fournet, chief deputy sheriff of St. Martin Parish, and Mr. L. C. Guidry, have issued signed statements in reply to charges that have been made in reference to the method of conducting their respective offices.

Mr. Fournet gave out the following: "St. Martinville, La., Oct. 17, 1911.—The insinuations by Mr. George Eastin that my office is so conducted as to be detrimental to an honest election is not founded on any fact. While I claim to be only human and liable to commit errors, I desire to inform the public that my office has been conducted in a business way, and I maintain that no one can show by the records of my office how any one can be deprived of the right to vote, if he has paid his poll tax in time, according to law. We have never refused a poll tax duplicate to any one applying in person for one. The poll lists are in the office of the clerk of court and the office of the superintendent of schools for public inspection.

"My cash book, of which Mr. Eastin has made so much noise, is also open for inspection. My books have been checked by the state auditor and also by the special auditor appointed by the parish, who is a professional auditor from New Orleans.

"A grand jury, composed of the best

citizens of this parish, has looked into Mr. Eastin's charges and were unable to find any fault with the conduct of my office. If Mr. Eastin is willing to name the persons he alludes to in his charges, I will be only too glad to go over the books. If an error has been committed, I will acknowledge it. I deny, however, that anything can be found in my office that will show that I attempted in any way to deprive anyone of his rights to vote. I assure the public that for the coming primary my office is open to all who desire to inspect it.

"L. P. FOURNET,
"Chief Deputy Sheriff."

MR. GUIDRY'S STATEMENT.

"St. Martinville, La., Oct. 17, 1911.—Mr. George Eastin has, on several occasions, rushed into print insinuating that I have illegally assessed citizens of St. Martin Parish for the benefit of certain candidates. And also that I have under-assessed individuals to deprive them of the right to vote under the property clause.

"Mr. Eastin is merely trying to boost up his political fortunes by casting reflections upon my office. He submitted his charges to the grand jury, the only tribunal competent to look into such charges. The grand jury has exculpated me of all his charges. Knowing that my office has been honestly conducted, I have no fear of appearing as a candidate before the people.

"L. C. GUIDRY."



HON. ALPH DUPONT,
Democratic Candidate for the House of
Representatives for the Parish of
Terrebonne.

Above: Times Picayune October 19, 1911, New Orleans, LA

ST. IGNACE—A Michigan Central coach cleaner named W. LaBean, age 25, is held in Mackinaw City on a charge of murder as the result of the death of a fellow coach cleaner, Benjamin Burton, age 60. The two quarreled while at work two weeks ago and LaBean is alleged to have kicked Burton off a ladder and then to have pounded him so severely that his death resulted.

Muskegon Chronicle, June 13, 1916

Muskegon, Michigan

TRAIN KILLS BOY OF 13.

Louis Guidry Dies in Charity Hospital.

Louis Guidry, 13 years old, Laloone Plantation, Louisiana, died in the Charity Hospital late Friday night. While attempting to cross the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company's tracks, which pass the plantation, he was struck by a locomotive Friday afternoon and both his legs were mangled badly.

Times-Picayune Jan. 19, 1911

New Orleans, LA

EXTANT ACADIAN RECORDS
PART IV: ACADIAN CHURCH RECORDS
CANADA (NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
& NEWFOUNDLAND) AND ST-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON
(POST-DEPORTATION: 1755-1900)
by Martin Guidry

NEW BRUNSWICK

In the 1740s and early 1750s many Acadians from present-day Nova Scotia fled to New Brunswick, then French territory, to escape the harshness of English rule. Many of these Acadians settled along the lower St. John River feeling the safety of nearby Fort Menagouèche under French Officer Charles Deschamps de Boishébert. Others took refuge along the Petitcodiac River at the eastern end of the Bay of Fundy. With the advent of the Acadian deportations the English began to hunt down these Acadians and either kill them or imprison them at Fort Cumberland, Fort Edward and Georges Island. Many Acadians evaded capture by hiding in the woods for up to eight years. Some Acadians – especially those along the Petitcodiac River - fought back under the leadership of Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil. Most of these Acadians eventually surrendered to the English soldiers and were imprisoned at Georges Island and Fort Edward.

With the Treaty of Paris ending the Seven Years War in 1763 the Acadians in hiding as well as many Acadian deportees began to return to their former homes along the lower St. John River only to discover that their lands were inhabited by English colonists. They moved up the St. John River and resettled new lands hoping to gain title to their lands shortly. In 1785 English loyalists fleeing the American colonies after the American Revolution came to New Brunswick and forcibly evicted the Acadians from their ‘new’ homes. Again they moved further up the St. John River – above the Grand Falls where ships could not follow them. Here they reestablished their community in the area called Madawaska.

Other Acadians along the St. John River moved eastward after 1763 resettling at Memramcook on the Memramcook River, a tributary of Petitcodiac River, or further to the northeast at Caraquet and other communities on the Acadian Peninsula. Earlier in 1757-1758 many Acadian survivors of the Siege of Fort Beauséjour on the southern border of New Brunswick found refuge near Caraquet. In 1760 some survivors of the Battle of the Restigouche also fled to Caraquet.

In 1758-1759 with the second fall of Fortress Louisbourg about 1250 Acadians residing on Île St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) fled by schooner to the shores of New Brunswick to escape the English and certain deportation. They settled near Miramichi and other areas on the Acadian Peninsula and at Restigouche further north. Although many of these Peninsular Acadians had to evade the English during the intervening years until 1763 most eventually returned to resettle their Acadian Peninsula lands after 1763.

[NOTE: Over time several of Hilaire Augustin Guédry's descendants crossed the Restigouche River from the Carleton, Québec area and settled at Campbellton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Keswick and Fredericton.]

The major regions in New Brunswick settled after 1763 by Acadians are:

- * Acadian Peninsular (Gloucester County)
- * Memramcook (Westmorland County)
- * Campbellton area (Restigouche County)
- * Edmundston (Madawaska County)

Acadian Penninsula (Gloucester County)

St-Pierre-aux-Liens Catholic Church (Founded 1817)

213, Boulevard St-Pierre Ouest
Caraquet, New Brunswick E1W 1A5
(Telephone: 506-727-3212)
[Earlier mission church built in 1768]
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial - 1768-Present]

St-Paul Catholic Church (Founded 1898)

C. P. 206
8251 Rue St-Paul
Bas Caraquet, New Brunswick E1W 6C4
(Telephone: 506-727-3362)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1898-Present]

Immaculée-Conception Catholic Church (Founded 1869)

Rural Route 2, Site 3, Box 1
11310, Route 11
Pokemouche, New Brunswick E8S 1J4
(Telephone: 506-727-4819)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1812-Present]

St-Jérôme Catholic Church (Founded 1856)

C. P. 290
110, Rue de l'Université
Shippagan, New Brunswick E8P 1J8
(Telephone: 506-336-2221)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1795-Present]

St-Jean-Baptiste et St-Joseph Catholic Church (Founded 1842)

C. P. 3238, Succ. Bureau-Chef
3558, Rue Principale
Tracadie-Sheila, New Brunswick E1X 1G5
(Telephone: 506-395-2230)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1798-Present]

Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette Catholic Church (Founded 1946)

C. P. 4010, Succ B

Tracadie-Sheila, New Brunswick E1X 1G4

(Telephone: 506-395-2930)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1946-Present]

St-Simon et St-Jude Catholic Church (Founded 1868)

C. P. 117

348, Rue Acadie

Grande-Anse, New Brunswick E8N 1C7

(Telephone: 506-732-2185)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1890-Present]

St-Michel Catholic Church (Founded 1887)

C. P. 42

105, Rue de l'Église

Inkerman, New Brunswick E8P 1A5

(Telephone: 506-336-2592)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1818-Present]

Saint-Augustin Catholic Church (Founded 1879)

C. P. 30

1195, Rue des Fondateurs

Paquetville, New Brunswick E8R 1A9

(Telephone: 506-764-2861)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1874-Present]

Saint-Isidore Catholic Church (Founded 1876)

C. P. 88

3915 Boulevard des Fondateurs

Saint-Isidore, New Brunswick E8M 1C1

(Telephone: 506-358-2371)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1876-Present]

Saint-Irénée Catholic Church (Founded 1935)

Rural Route 2, Site 11, Box 2

2032, Chemin Saulnier Ouest

Saint-Irénée, New Brunswick E1X 2C8

(Telephone: 506-395-2615)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1935-Present]

Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice Catholic Church (Founded 1952)

Rural Route 2, Site 67, Box 7

3675, Route 340

Notre-Dame-des-Érables, New Brunswick E8R 1W1

(Telephone: 506-764-2957)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1938-Present]

Ste-Bernadette-Soubirou Catholic Church (Founded 1946)

Rural Route 2, Site 5, Box 1

1915, Route 16

Saint-Sauveur, New Brunswick E8L 1N5

(Telephone: 506-725-2055)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1938-Present]

Ste-Famille Catholic Church (Founded 1798)

(Holy Family Catholic Church)

430, Avenue St-Pierre

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 2Y2

(Telephone: 506-546-4352)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1798-Present]

Sacré-Coeur Catholic Cathedral (Founded 1881)

(Sacred Heart Catholic Cathedral)

C. P. 390

123, Rue Saint Andrew

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3Z3

(Telephone: 506-546-2194)

[Now called St-Michel Catholic Basilica]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1881-Present]

Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church (Founded 1922)

(Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church)

1170 Promenade Rough Waters

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 1Z1

(Telephone: 506-546-4676)

[Formerly called Sainte-Marie-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church; Closed at this time]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1922-Present]

Saint Theresa of the Child Jesus Catholic Church (Founded 1948)

P. O. Box 454

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3Z3

(Telephone: 506-546-2194)

[Closed about 2007 due to the Bathurst Pastoral Restructuring]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1948-2007]

Notre-Dame-du-Roasire Catholic Church (Founded 1958)
(Holy Rosary Catholic Church)
1575, Avenue St-Pierre
Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3B2
(Telephone: 506-546-4717)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1958-Present]

Saint-Nazaire d'Alcida Catholic Church (Founded 1936)
1379, Chemin Alcida E8J 2B8
Alcida, New Brunswick
(Telephone: 506-783-2247)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1936-Present]

St-Nom-de-Jesus Catholic Church (Founded 1941)
(Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church)
C. P. 90
825, Rue Principale
Beresford, New Brunswick E8K 1V7
(Telephone: 506-542-9128)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1902-Present]

Saint-Polyxarpe Catholic Church (Founded 1866)
C. P. 120
598, Rue Principale
Petit-Rocher, New Brunswick E8J 1T7
(Telephone: 506-783-2247)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1824-Present]

Ste-Thérèsa-d'Avila Catholic Church (Founded 1884)
C. P. 129
1746, Route 322
Robertville, New Brunswick E8K 2V8
(Telephone: 506-783-3621)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1882-Present]

Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Catholic Church (Founded 1951)
Rural Route 1, Site 3, C. P. 1
Rboertville, New Brunswick
3530, Chemin Nicolas-Denys
Nicolas-Denys, New Brunswick E8K 3G1
(Telephone: 506-783-4717)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1951-Present]

Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Catholic Church (Founded 1944)

422, Rue Principale

Pointe-Verte, New Brunswick E8J 2Y6

(Telephone: 506-783-2855)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1886-Present]

Saint Gabriel the Archangel Catholic Church (Founded 1886)

P. O. Box 1008

4114, Rue Main

Belledune, New Brunswick E8G 2X9

(Telephone: 506-237-2027)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1886-Present]

Saint John the Evangelist Catholic Church (Founded 1886)

P. O. Box 1008

2601, Rue Main

Belledune, New Brunswick E8G 2X9

(Telephone: 506-237-2027)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1886-Present]

Marie Mediatrix Catholic Church (Founded 1961)

C. P. 143

1281, Rue Principale

Le Goulet, New Brunswick E8S 2E9

(Telephone: 506-336-2221)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1960-Present]

Christ-Roi Catholic Church (Founded 1935)

C. P. 110

4580, Route 134

Allardville, New Brunswick E8L 1E4

(Telephone: 506-725-2115)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1932-Present]

Saint-Théophile Catholic Church (Founded 1940)

C. P. 30

1493, Rue Châtillon

Maisonnette, New Brunswick E8N 1R5

(Telephone: 506-727-2707)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1940-Present]

Saint-Joachim Catholic Church (Founded 1938)

Rural Route 1, Site 12, C. P. 12

646, Boulevard des Acadiens

Bertrand, New Brunswick E1W 1G8

(Telephone: 506-727-2739)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1916-Present]

Sainte-Rose-de-Lima Catholic Church (Founded 1941)

1981, Route 55

Sainte-Rose, New Brunswick E1X 2W6

(Telephone: 506-395-2696)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1919-Present]

Notre-Dame-des-Flots Catholic Church (Founded 1887)

C. P. 20399

Lamèque, New Brunswick E8T 3N4

(Telephone: 506-344-5626)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1835-Present]

Sainte-Antoine-de-Padoue Catholic Church (Founded 1903)

C. P. 2039

Lamèque, New Brunswick E8T 3N4

(Telephone: 506-344-5626)

[Church located in Miscou Centre, New Brunswick]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1615-Present]

Saint-Pie X Catholic Church (Founded 1973)

C. P. 99

26, Rue de Église

Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël, New Brunswick E8T 1N8

(Telephone: 506-344-8281)

[Church located in Pigeon Hill, New Brunswick]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1955-Present]

Saint-Raphaël Catholic Church (Founded 1939)

26, Rue l'Église

Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël, New Brunswick E8T 1N8

(Telephone: 506-344-8212)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1910-Present]

SS. Martyrs-Canadiens Catholic Church (Founded 1945)

5239, Route 160

Pont-Landry, New Brunswick E1X 2V7

(Telephone: 506-395-3451)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1945-Present]

Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoy Catholic Church (Founded 1987)

114, Rue de l'Église

Saint-Léolin, New Brunswick E8N 2S9

(Telephone: 506-732-2179)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1984-Present]

Saint-Simon Catholic Church (Founded 1944)

1731, Route 335

Saint-Simon, New Brunswick E8P 2A7

(Telephone: 506-727-2862)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1910-Present]

Campbellton Area (Restigouche County)

[NOTE: The youngest son of Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau was named Augustin Guédry. He escaped being deported and stayed in Nova Scotia during the period of deportation – probably hiding in the woods for this long decade of terror. In the mid-1760's he came out of hiding and settled on Hobb's Hill near Gilbert's Cove along St. Mary's Bay in Digby County. In 1767 he married Marie-Françoise Jeanson. In 1787 Augustin, Marie-Françoise and their children loaded their possessions in a small boat and sailed southwest to Bear Cove – just below Meteghan. Here they received a grant of land and soon after founded the town of Chéticamp – later renamed St-Alphonse. They raised their family of eight boys and five girls along St. Mary's Bay. One of their sons Romain Guédry married Marie Comeau. Among their six children was a son Hilaire Augustin Guédry. Hilaire left the family home and traveled north through New Brunswick to the Gaspé area – settling near Carleton, Québec. Here he married Cécile Bourg and they raised a family. By the early 1900s most of the descendants of Hilaire and Cécile migrated south across the Restigouche River and into New Brunswick. Today they are found in Campbellton, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Keswick and Fredericton.]

Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Catholic Church (Founded 1883)

C. P. 578

4, Rue Centrale

Campbellton, New Brunswick E3N 3G9

(Telephone: 506-753-4232)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1857-Present]

Saint Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church (Founded 1945)

P. O. Box 633

43, Rue Andrew

Campbellton, New Brunswick E3N 3H1

(Telephone: 506-789-1881)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1945-Present]

Marie-Reine Catholic Church (Founded 1948)

500, Rue Vanier

Campbellton, New Brunswick E3N 1V7

(Telephone: 506-753-3673)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1916-Present]

Martyre de Saint-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church (Founded 1866)

C. P. 5187

340, Church Lane

Dalhousie, New Brunswick E8C 1L5

(Telephone: 506-684-3292)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1843-Present]

Saint John Bosco Catholic Church (Founded 1948)

P. O. Box 5157

460, Rue Montgomery

Dalhousie, New Brunswick E8C 2A6

(Telephone: 506-684-3230)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1948-Present]

Saint-François-Xavier Catholic Church (Founded 1881)

C. P. 2057

314, Rue Chaleur

Charlo, New Brunswick E8E 2W8

(Telephone: 506-684-7775)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1853-Present]

Saint-Benoît Catholic Church (Founded 1896)

C. P. 2565

Balmoral, New Brunswick E8E 2W7

(Telephone: 506-826-2778)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1860-Present]

Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Catholic Church (Founded 1913)

260, Rue Notre-Dame

Altholville, New Brunswick E3N 3Z9

(Telephone: 506-789-0018)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1860-Present]

Saint-Jean-Marie-Vianney Catholic Church (Founded 1909)

2, Rue de l'Église

Eel River Crossing, New Brunswick E8E 1P6

(Telephone: 506-826-2816)

[Church located in Dundee, New Brunswick.]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1905-Present]

Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur Catholic Church (Founded 1907)

1260, Chemin Val d'Amours

Val d'Amours, New Brunswick E3N 5N2

(Telephone: 506-753-4282)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1890-Present]

Saint Sacrement Catholic Church (Founded 1910)

188 Rue Canada

Saint-Quentin, New Brunswick E8A 1G9

(Telephone: 506-235-2283)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1910-Present]

Edmundston (Madawaska County)

St-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church (Founded: 1792)

321, rue Principale

Saint-Basile, New Brunswick E7C 1H7

(Telephone: 506-263-5971)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1792-Present]

St-François-Xavier Catholic Church (Founded: Mission – 1846; Parish - 1859)

2016, rue Commerciale

St-François-de-Madawaska, New Brunswick E7A 1B2

(Telephone: 506-992-2200)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial - for period 1846-1858 at
Ste-Luce Catholic Parish in Frenchville, Maine; for period
1859-Present at St-François-Xavier Catholic Parish]

Assomption Catholic Church (Mission: 1854; Founded: 1868)

355, rue Chapel

Grand-Sault, New Brunswick E3Z 2M5

(Telephone: 506-473-3783)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

[Mission of St-Bruno Catholic Church of Van Buren, Maine]

St-Antoine-de-Padoue Catholic Church (Mission: 1854; Founded: 1868)

C. P. 2181 (Saint-Léonard-Parent)

Saint-Léonard, New Brunswick E7E 2M7

(Telephone: 506-423-6403)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

[Mission of St-Bruno Catholic Church of Van Buren, Maine]

St-Hilaire Catholic Church (Founded: 1869)

Rue Centrale at rue Albert

Saint-Hilaire, New Brunswick

(Telephone: 506-739-8875)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1869-Present]

Ste-Anne Catholic Church (Founded: 1872)

99, rue Principale

Sainte-Anne-de Madawaska, New Brunswick E7E 1A8

(Telephone: 506-445-2337)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1872-Present]

Immaculée Conception Catholic Cathedral (Founded: 1880)

145, rue Rice

Edmundston, New Brunswick E3V 1T5

(Telephone: 506-737-8950)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1880-Present]

St-François-d'Assise (Founded: 1889)

678, rue Principale

Clair, New Brunswick E7A 2H4

(Telephone: 506-992-2496)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1889-Present]

St-Michel Catholic Church (Founded: 1890)

1361, rue Tobique

Drummond, New Brunswick E3Y 2P4

(Telephone: 506-473-1452)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1890-Present]

St-Jacques-le-Majeur Catholic Church (Founded: 1892)

6, rue de l'École

Saint-Jacques, New Brunswick E7B 1E7

(Telephone: 506-735-8131)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1892-Present]

Memramcook / Moncton Area (Westmorland & Kent Counties)

St-Thomas-de-Memramcook Catholic Church (Founded: 1780)

576 Centrale Street

Memramcook, New Brunswick E4K 3S7

(Telephone: 506-758-2589)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1806-Present]

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (Founded: 1853)

8 School Street

Rexton, New Brunswick E4W 2E5

(Telephone: 506-523-6817)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1853-Present]

Immaculée-Conception Catholic Church (Founded: 1871)

4049, route 480

Acadieville, New Brunswick E4Y 1Z3

(Telephone: 506-775-2421)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1871-Present]

La Visitation Catholic Church (Founded: 1788)

416, route 530

Grande-Digue, New Brunswick E4R 5K3

(Telephone: 506-532-2381)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1800-Present]

Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Catholic Church (Founded: 1898)

7, ch. Aboujagane

Memramcook, New Brunswick E4K 3P5

(Telephone: 506-758-2589)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1898-Present]

Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church (Founded: 1866)

576, rue Central

Memramcook, New Brunswick E4K 3S7

(Telephone: 506-758-2589)

[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1866-Present]

[NOTE: The church is located in Ste-Marie-de-Kent, Kent Co., NB.]

Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur Catholic Church (Founded: 1861)
3863, route 115
Notre-Dame-de-Kent, New Brunswick E4V 2E8
(Telephone: 506-576-7905)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1861-Present]
[First church called St-Pierre (1866-1888), then new church named
Ste-Agathe (1888-1909) and finally third church called
Notre-Dame-du Sacré-Coeur in 1909.]

Sacré-Coeur-de-Jésus Catholic Church (Founded: 1874)
944, route 933
Haute-Aboujagane, New Brunswick E4P 5S6
(Telephone: 506-577-4464)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1878-Present]

St-Anselme Catholic Church (Founded: 1802)
160, rue Ste-Thérèse
Dieppe, New Brunswick E1A 1T1
(Telephone: 506-857-1094)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1832-Present]

St-Antoine Catholic Church (Founded: 1836)
20 av. De l'Église
St-Antoine, New Brunswick E4V 1M3
(Telephone: 506-576-7905)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1836-Present]

St-Antoine-de-Padoue Catholic Church (Founded: 1791)
3794, route 505
Richibouctou-Village, New Brunswick E4W 1R2
(Telephone: 506-523-6667)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1796-Present]

St-Bernard Catholic Church (Founded: 1766)
43 Botsford Street
Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 4W9
(Telephone: 506-857-0425)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1806-Present]
[NOTE: Acadian records end about 1914 when L'Assomption
Parish formed from St-Bernard's.]

St-Charles-Borromée Catholic Church (Founded: 1861)
1225, ch. St-Charles-Sud
St-Charles, New Brunswick E4W 4W1
(Telephone: 506-876-4512)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1861-Present]

St-Clement Catholic Church (Founded: 1826)
14 Church Street
Port Elgin, New Brunswick E4M 2C9
(Telephone: 506-538-2262)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1839-Present]

St-François-de-Sales Catholic Church (Founded: 1878)
11111, rue Principale
Rogersville, New Brunswick E4Y 2N3
(Telephone: 506-775-2201)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1878-Present]

St-Henri Catholic Church (Founded: 1789)
1357, route 133
Grand-Barachois, New Brunswick E4P 8C8
(Telephone: 506-532-5138)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1812-Present]

St-Ignace-de-Loyola Catholic Church (Founded: 1873)
1909, ch. St-Ignace
St-Ignace, New Brunswick E4X 2H5
(Telephone: 506-876-2109)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1873-Present]

St-Jacques-Le-Majeur Catholic Church (Founded: 1847)
3091, route 132
Scoudouc, New Brunswick E4P 3R7
(Telephone: 506-532-2381)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1850-Present]

St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church (Founded: 1800)
19, boul. Irving
Bouctouche, New Brunswick E4S 3J4
(Telephone: 506-743-2494)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1800-Present]

St-Joseph Catholic Church (Founded: 1821)
3177, route 177
Pointe-Sapin, New Brunswick E9A 1T1
(Telephone: 506-876-3379)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1821-Present]

St-Joseph Catholic Church (Founded: 1859)
415, rue Main
Shédiac, New Brunswick E4P 2B6
(Telephone: 506-532-2381)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1863-Present]

St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church (Founded: 1847)
2340 Route 115
Irishtown, New Brunswick E1H 2L6
(Telephone: 506-857-4223)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1847-Present]

St-Louis-des-Français Catholic Church (Founded: 1810)
10565, rue Principale
St-Louis-de-Kent, New Brunswick E4X 1E9
(Telephone: 506-876-2109)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1810-Present]

St-Louis-de-France Catholic Church (Founded: 1877)
5, rue Pleasant
Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 2T7
(Telephone: 506-858-0009)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1877-Present]

St-Louis-de-Gonzague Catholic Church (Founded: 1864)
9440, rue Main
Richibouctou, New Brunswick E4W 4E3
(Telephone: 506-523-4230)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1864-Present]

St-Norbert Catholic Church (Founded: 1868)
500, ch. del Église
St-Norbert, New Brunswick E4S 2S4
(Telephone: 506-955-3000)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

St-Paul Catholic Church (Founded: 1868)
6476, route 155
St-Paul, New Brunswick E4T 3S5
(Telephone: 506-955-3000)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

St-Pierre Catholic Church (Founded: 1798)
2000, route 535
Cocagne, New Brunswick E4R 3H5
(Telephone: 506-576-7905)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1798-Present]

St-Timothée Catholic Church (Founded: 1883)
7041, route 126
Adamsville, New Brunswick E4T 2C7
(Telephone: 506-955-3000)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1883-Present]

St-Timothée Catholic Church (Founded: 1806)
3119, route 940
Shemogue, New Brunswick E4N 2R2
(Telephone: 506-577-4464)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1806-Present]

St-Vincent Catholic Church (Founded: 1885)
63 Charlotte Street
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6
(Telephone: 506-536-1460)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1885-Present]

Ste-Anne Catholic Church (Founded: 1870)
7615, route 134
Ste-Anne-de-Kent, New Brunswick E4S 1E5
(Telephone: 506-743-2494)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1870-Present]

Ste-Thérèse-d'Avila Catholic Church (Founded: 1800)
2648, rue Acadie
Cap-Pelé, New Brunswick E4N 1E4
(Telephone: 506-577-4464)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1812-Present]

NOVA SCOTIA

Acadians began resettling Nova Scotia shortly after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. These Acadians had escaped deportation by hiding in the woods and avoiding English soldiers trying to capture and deport them. They came out of hiding to begin life anew in their homeland. Additionally, a few Acadians had escaped from the English colonies to which they were deported and after an arduous journey returned to Nova Scotia.

Beginning in 1764 and continuing for almost thirty years, Acadians deported to the English colonies of North America returned to their homeland. They soon discovered their former farmlands were no longer theirs. During the years of deportation the English had resettled their productive farms with English and other European settlers. The Acadians being resettled were given the least productive lands – coastal rocky and forested lands unfit for farming. Unwilling to give up, the Acadians became fishermen, farmers and lumbermen – Acadian professions still found today in Nova Scotia.

The English resettled the Acadians in eight areas of Nova Scotia widely separated from each other:

- * Chéticamp region (Inverness County) in northern Cape Breton Island
- Isle Madame region (Richmond County) on southern Cape Breton Island
- Argyle region (Yarmouth County) in southwestern Nova Scotia
- Clare region (Digby County) along the shores of St. Mary's Bay
- Pomquet region (Antigonish County) on the Northumberland Shore
- Chezzetcook region (Halifax County) southeast of Halifax
- Tor Bay region (Guysborough County) south of Cape Breton Island
- Minudie Region (Cumberland County) west of Amherst

The Pubnico area (within the Argyle region) is the only area in Nova Scotia where Acadians were able to return to their original lands. It is the oldest Acadian settlement in the world. The original eight Acadian regions of resettlement are still vibrant today with Acadians living their unique culture. Over the years some Acadians have resettled in other areas as Halifax for better jobs and other reasons. They, however, represent a very small Acadian minority in their new communities.

Chéticamp Region (Inverness County, Cape Breton)

St. Pierre Catholic Church (Built 1893)

(St-Pierre Catholic Church)

15119 Cabot Trail Drive

C. P. 99

Chéticamp, Nova Scotia B0E 1H0

(Telephone: 902-224-2064)

(Earlier churches built 1800, 1810 (St-Apollinaire) & 1861 near Belle-Marche)

St. Michael Catholic Church (Built 1801; Rebuilt in 1810, 1859 & 1958)
(St-Michel Catholic Church)
1181 East Margaree Road
East Margaree, Nova Scotia B0E 1Y0
(Telephone: 902-248-2305)

St. Patrick Catholic Church (Built 1842; Rebuilt in 1871)
(St-Patrice Catholic Church)
1181 East Margaree Road
East Margaree, Nova Scotia B0E 1Y0
(Telephone: 902-248-2305)
[A satellite church of St. Michael's in North East Margaree, NS]

St. Joseph Catholic Church (Built 1871; Rebuilt in 1970 & 1980)
(St-Joseph Catholic Church)
1181 East Margaree Road
East Margaree, Nova Scotia B0E 1Y0
(Telephone: 902-248-2305)
[A satellite church of St. Michael's in South West Margaree, NS]
(Earlier church called St. Andrew built in 1832)

St-Joseph-du-Moine Catholic Church (Built 1879; Rebuilt in 1990)
P. O. Box 29
St-Joseph-du-Moine, Nova Scotia B0E 3A0
(Telephone: 902-224-3255)

Isle Madame Region (Richmond County, Cape Breton)

[NOTE: The names of many Petitpas descendants are recorded in the sacramental records of Richmond County churches. Nicholas Petitpas settled at D'Escousse, Isle Madame by 1785 and had a large family of nine children including six sons. Petitpas descendants are found in the sacramental records of most Richmond County Catholic churches including those at D-Escousse, Arichat, Petit-de-Gras, West Arichat, Louisdale, L'Ardoise and St. Peter's (Port Toulouse.)

NOTE: All of the Catholic Churches on Isle Madame (first 5 below) are serviced by the Stella Maris Pastoral Unit
2316 Highway 206
Arichat, Nova Scotia B0E 1A0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)

Our Lady of Assumption Catholic Church (Built 1786; Rebuilt 1835; Remodeled 1894)
(Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Catholic Church)
Arichat, Isle Madame, Nova Scotia
2292 Highway 206
Arichat, Nova Scotia B0E 1A0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)
(Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1837-Present)

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (Built 1871; Rebuilt in 1977)
(Immaculée-Conception Catholic Church)
1460 Highway 206
West Arichat, Nova Scotia B0E 3J0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1881-Present; Fire destroyed 1862-1880 records]

St. Joseph Catholic Church (Built 1905; Rebuilt in 1953)
(St-Joseph Catholic Church)
101 West Side Street
Petit-de-Grat, Nova Scotia B0E 2L0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)

St. Hyacinth Catholic Church (Built ca. 1845; Rebuilt in 1870 & 1955)
(St-Hyacinthe Catholic Church)
3242 Highway 320
D'Escousse, Nova Scotia B0E 1K0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1831-Present except Feb 1844-Jun 1856 missing]

St. Louis Catholic Church (Built 1925)
(St-Louis Catholic Church)
156 Grandigue Ferry Road
Louisdale, Nova Scotia B0E 1V0
(Telephone: 902-226-2109)

Holy Guardian Angels Catholic Church (Built 1823; Rebuilt in 1888 & 1976)
(Sts-Angès-Gardiens Catholic Church)
P. O. Box 145
L'Ardoise, Nova Scotia B0E 1S0
(Telephone: 902-587-2416)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1821-Present]
[NOTE: L'Ardoise, NS is just east of Isle Madame and is in Richmond County]

St-Peter Catholic Church

(St-Pierre Catholic Church)

P. O. Box 130

St. Peter's, Nova Scotia B0E 3B0

(Telephone: 902-235-2053)

[NOTE: St. Peter's, NS was formerly Port Toulouse, is just north of Isle Madame and is in Richmond County]

Father Bailly's Caraquet Register

(L'Abbé Charles-François Bailly maintained a register at Caraquet, New Brunswick of his missions throughout Acadia (today's Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from 1768 to 1773. During July–November 1771 he visited Isle Madame and recorded sacraments he administered there in his register. The register currently is kept at:

Diocesan Archives

Diocese of Bathurst

645, Avenue Murray

C. P. 460

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3Z4

(Telephone: 506-546-1420 Poste 107)

Clare Region (Digby County)

[NOTE: Augustin Guédry (youngest son of Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau) and Marie-Françoise Jeanson founded the community of St-Alphonse (originally named Chéticamp) in Digby County, Nova Scotia about 1786. From 1764 until 1786 Augustin Guédry and his family lived at Gilbert's Cove just southwest of Plympton, Digby County, Nova Scotia. The two communities of St. Alphonse and Metegan historically have had a large number of Guédry descendants with the surnames Jeddry, Jedry, Geddry, Gedry, Gidry, Guidry and other variations. The names of Guédry descendants are found in the sacramental registers of St-Croix, Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, Sacré-Coeur, Stella-Maris, St-Alphonse and St-Vincent-de-Paul Catholic Churches. Sacramental records for a few Petitpas descendants can be found in the registers of St-Vincent-de-Paul Catholic Church.]

St-Croix Catholic Church (Built 1838)

(Holy Cross Catholic Church)

P. O. Box 25

Plympton, Nova Scotia B0W 2R0

(Telephone: 902-245-2115)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1838-Present]

St-Bernard Catholic Church (Built 1853; Rebuilt in 1942 over period of 32 years)
(St. Bernard Catholic Church)

C. P. 68

#3623 Route 1

Metegan, Nova Scotia B0W 2J0

(Telephone: 902-837-5687)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

Ste-Marie Catholic Church (Built 1768; Rebuilt in 1808, 1821, 1905)

(St. Mary Catholic Church)

C. P. 28

#1713, Route 1

Pointe-de-l'Église (Church Point), Nova Scotia B0W 1M0

(Telephone: 902-769-2832)

[Earlier church built in 1774 at Grosses Coques, NS]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1743-Present with some gaps]

Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church (Built 1902)

(Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church)

C. P. 132C Rural Route #1

Pointe-de-l'Église, Nova Scotia B0W 1M0

#3614, Chemin Second Divison

Concessions, Nova Scotia

(Telephone: 902-769-4320)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1902-Present]

St-Jean-Baptiste-de-Corberrie Catholic Church (Built 1837)

(St. John the Baptist of Corberrie Catholic Church)

(Mission Church of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church in Concessions, NS;

As of 2007 it no longer has any services)

4151 Patrice Road

Corberrie, Nova Scotia B0W 3T0

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1891-2007]

Sacré-Coeur Catholic Church (Built 1880)

(Sacred Heart Catholic Church)

C. P. 71

#9650, Route 1

Saulnierville, Nova Scotia B0W 2Z0

(Telephone: 902-769-2113)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1883-Present]

Stella-Maris Catholic Church (Built 1885; Rebuilt in 1972; Parish Hall used 1943-1967)
(Star of Mary Catholic Church)

C. P. 159

#8270, Route 1

Meteghan, Nova Scotia B0W 2J0

(Telephone: 902-645-2412)

[Earlier church (St. Mande) built in 1817]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1837-Present]

St-Alphonse Catholic Church (Built 1922)

(St. Alphonse Catholic Church)

C. P. 159

#6553, Route 1

Meteghan, Nova Scotia B0W 2J0

[Telephone: 902-645-2412]

St-Vincent-de-Paul Catholic Church (Built ca. 1847; Rebuilt in 1893)

(St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church)

C. P. 2

#5201, Route 1

Rivière-aux-Saumons (Salmon River), Nova Scotia B0W 2Y0

(Telephone: 902-649-2083)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1849-Present]

Father Bailly's Caraquet Register

(L'Abbé Charles-François Bailly maintained a register at Caraquet, New Brunswick of his missions throughout Acadia (today's Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from 1768 to 1773. During 1768 and 1769 he visited the St. Mary's Bay area and recorded sacraments he administered there in his register. The register currently is kept at:

Diocesan Archives

Diocese of Bathurst

645, Avenue Murray

C. P. 460

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3Z4

(Telephone: 506-546-1420 poste 107)

Register of Reverend Mathurin Bourg

In 1774 Rev. Joseph-Mathurin Bourg visited the St. Mary's Bay area and performed some sacramental ceremonies. Included in this register is the baptism of Augustin Guédry, son of Augustin Guédry and Marie Jeanson, on 14 October 1774. Rev. Bourg's Register is kept at:

St-Joseph-de-Carleton Catholic Church

767 Boul Perro

Carleton, Québec G0C 1J0

Transcription of Registers of Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne for St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia

In 1779 Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne began the parish registers for the Parish of St. Mary's Bay. In 1893 a large fire consumed Ste-Marie Catholic Church at Pointe-de-l'Église (Church Point), Nova Scotia where the sacramental registers were kept. The registers were destroyed in the fire. Fortunately, prior to the fire, Placide Gaudet transcribed a portion of the registers from 1799-1801. The transcriptions do contain some records of the Guédry family, but none of the Petitpas family. The original transcription of the registers is kept at:

Centre d'études acadiennes Anselme-Chiasson

Université de Moncton

Campus de Moncton

Pavillon Léopold-Taillon

18, avenue Antonine-Maillet

Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9

Registers of Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne for St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia

These registers are in two booklets with the first covering the years 1818-1823 and 1823-mid 1829 and the second booklet spanning the years 1840-1844. It appears that two other booklets for the years 1799-1818 and 1829-1840 may have been lost or destroyed. The two surviving registers contain birth, marriage and death information as well as family composition on the Catholic families throughout the St. Mary's Bay region. There are many entries for Guédry families, but no Petitpas families are mentioned. These two registers currently are kept at:

Centre Acadien de l'Université Sainte-Anne

1695 Main Road

Church Point, Nova Scotia B0W 1M0

(Telephone: 902-769-2114 ext. 7204)

Argyle Region (Yarmouth County)

[NOTE: In early sacramental records of the Argyle Region there are no records of the Guédry family or Petitpas family.]

St-Ambrose Catholic Cathedral (Built 1845; Rebuilt in 1889 and enlarged in 1910)

65 Green Street

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia B5A 1Z6

(Telephone: 902-742-7151)

(Earlier church (All Saints Catholic Church) built in 1845 on Barnard Street and rebuilt in 1862)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1845-Present]

St-Michel Catholic Church (Built 1822; Rebuilt in 1867 and remodeled in 1903, 1913)

C. P. 327

#2552, Route 334

Wedgeport, Nova Scotia B0W 3P0

(Telephone: 902-663-2815)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1836-Present]

St-Gabriel Catholic Mission (Built 1885)

2222 Comeau's Hill Road

Comeau's Hill, Nova Scotia B0W 1B0

(Telephone: 902-663-2815)

St-Raphaël Catholic Mission (Built 1887)

2640 Pinkney's Road

Pinkney's Point, Nova Scotia

(Telephone: 902-663-2815)

Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church (Built 1958)

P. O. Box 327

725 Melbourne Road

Wedgeport, Nova Scotia B0W 3P0

(Telephone: 902-663-2815)

Ste-Anne Catholic Church (Built 1808; Rebuilt 1900)

C. P. 700

#7309, Route 3

Ste-Anne-de-Ruisseau, Nova Scotia B0W 2X0

(Telephone: 902-648-2315)

(Earlier church built in 1784 at Rocco Point)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1799-Present]

Ste-Agnès Catholic Mission (Built 1859)

Boîte 7

Rural Route 2, Tusket Site 9

#7258 Route 308 Nord

Tusket, Nova Scotia B0W 3M0

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1859-Present]

St-Joseph Catholic Mission (Built 1859)

1383 Route 308

Île Surette, Nova Scotia B0W 3M0

(St-Joseph Mission was originally called Nôtre-Dame-des-Îles Mission)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1907-Present]

Ste-Famille Catholic Mission (Built 1901)

Boîte 115

#2795, Route 308

Rural Route 2

Tusket, Nova Scotia B0W 3M0

(Telephone: 902-648-2441)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1907-Present]

St-Pierre Catholic Church (Built 1836; Rebuilt in 1840, 1891)

C. P. 59

#1152, Route 335

Pubnico-Ouest-le-Centre, Nova Scotia B0W 2M0

(Telephone: 902-762-2610)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1836-Present]

Immaculée-Conception Catholic Church (Built in 1879; Remodeled in 1919)

C. P. 45

#7513, Route 3

Pubnico-Est, Nova Scotia B0W 2A0

(Telephone: 902-762-2610)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1910-Present]

Father Bailly's Caraquet Register

(L'Abbé Charles-François Bailly maintained a register at Caraquet, New Brunswick of his missions throughout Acadia (today's Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) from 1768 to 1773. During 1769 he visited the Argyle area and recorded sacraments he administered there in his register. The register currently is kept at:

Diocesan Archives

Diocese of Bathurst

645, Avenue Murray

C. P. 460

Bathurst, New Brunswick E2A 3Z4

(Telephone: 506-546-1420 poste 107)

Transcription of Registers of Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne for St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia

In 1779 Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne began the parish registers for the Parish of Ste- Anne – a parish that covered all of Yarmouth County. Father Sigogne was the priest for all of Digby and Yarmouth Counties during the period 1799 – 1828. Father Sigogne resided in the St. Mary's Bay area at Church Point, but made long, annual missions to the Argyle area to minister to his parishioners there. The transcriptions do contain some records of the Guédry family, but none of the Petitpas family. Father Sigogne's sacramental registers for Yarmouth County are kept in a fireproof safe at the rectory of:

Ste-Anne Catholic Church
C. P. 700
#7309, Route 3
Ste-Anne-de-Ruisseau, Nova Scotia B0W 2X0
(Telephone: 902-648-2315)

Chezzetcook Region (Halifax County)

[NOTE: Sacramental records of the Petitpas family abound at both St-Anselm and Ste-Geneviève Catholic Churches. Jean-Baptiste Petitpas and Joseph Petitpas, sons of Claude Petitpas (third child of Claude Petitpas père and Catherine Bugaret) and Françoise Lavergne were the first Petitpas to settle in the Chezzetcook area. They arrived at Chezzetcook about 1765. There are no Guédry family records at the Chezzetcook churches.]

St-Anselm Catholic Church (Built 1894)
7037, Highway 207
Rural Route 2 Site 8 Box 4
West Chezzetcook, Nova Scotia B0J 1N0
(Telephone: 902-827-2234)
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1793-Present]

Ste-Geneviève Catholic Church
723 East Chezzetcook Road
Rural Route 1 Site 13 Box 11
East Chezzetcook, Nova Scotia B0J 1N0
(Telephone: 902-827-2374)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

Tor Bay Region (Guysborough County)

[NOTE: Acadians that settled the Tor Bay Region came from Chezzetcook in the 1790s because they feared the English would refuse to give them land grants at Chezzetcook. The sacramental registers of the Catholic Churches at Larry's River and Port Felix mention the Petitpas name frequently. The Petitpas name is found in the communities of Larry's River, Port Felix and Lundy. The Guédry family is not found in the registers.]

St. Ann Catholic Church (Built 1819; Rebuilt in 1878)
P. O. Box 89
86 Church Street
Guysborough, Nova Scotia B0H 1N0
(Telephone: 902-533-2928)
[Records: Baptismal, Marriage, Burial – 1819-Present]

[NOTE: The first Acadians to settle near Tor Bay used St. Ann Catholic Church in Guysborough until 1845 when St. Joseph Catholic Church at Port Felix was built.]

St. Joseph Catholic Church (Built 1845)

Rural Route 2

Larry's River, Nova Scotia B0H 1T0

(Telephone: 902-366-2336)

[St. Joseph Catholic Church is located in Port Felix.]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1853-Present]

St. Peter Catholic Church (Built 1872; Rebuilt in 1874)

6280 Highway 316

Larry's River, Nova Scotia B0H 1T0

(Telephone: 902-525-2526)

St. Joseph Catholic Church (Built 1876)

53 Charlos Cove Loop

Larry's River, Nova Scotia B0H 1T0

(Telephone: 902-525-2806)

[St. Joseph Catholic Church is located in Charlos Cove.]

Pomquet Region (Antigonish County)

[NOTE: The first Acadians to arrive in the Pomquet region came from St. Malo, France in 1773. A second group from St. Malo arrived between 1785 and 1794. The Petitpas family appears in the sacramental registers of St. Peter Catholic Church in Tracadie. No Guedry names are found in any of the parish registers.]

Holy Cross Catholic Church (Built 1863)

(Ste-Croix Catholic Church)

P. O. Box 138

Rural Route 7

Pomquet, Nova Scotia B2G 2L4

(Telephone: 902-386-2382)

[Earlier church (La Chapelle de l'Exultation de la Sainte-Croix) built in 1834]

St. Peter Catholic Church (Built 1879)

9701 Highway 4

Monastery, Nova Scotia B0H 1W0

(Telephone: 902-232-2272)

[St. Peter Catholic Church is located in Tracadie.]

[Two earlier churches were at Cemetery Point and at the old Chapel Shore.]

St. Paul Catholic Church (Built 1860; Rebuilt in 1916 & 2000)

P. O. Box 142

1470 8 Jack Road

Havre-Boucher, Nova Scotia B0H 1P0

(Telephone: 902-234-2387)

Minudie Region (Cumberland County)

[NOTE: About 1764 Michael Francklin received a large land grant at Minudie and River Hébert and persuaded Acadians to settle his land as his tenants. Some of these Acadians had escaped deportation by hiding in the woods; others came from Fort Edward at Pisiguit (Windsor). Eventually the Acadians settled at Joggins, Minudie, Maccan, Nappan and the Amherst area. No Guédry family settled in the area; however, one 1828 Petitpas burial record was found at St. Charles - Nativity Catholic Cemetery in Amherst, Nova Scotia.]

St. Denis Catholic Church (Built 1848; Restored in 1977)

Sacramental records for St. Denis are at:

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church

107 Main Street

Joggins, Nova Scotia B0L 1A0

(Telephone: 902-251-2193)

[Earlier churches built in 1678 and 1768 (Ste-Anne Catholic Chapel) a short distance from present location. St. Denis Catholic Church no longer used for mass after 1968.]

[St. Denis Catholic Church is located in Minudie, Nova Scotia]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1849-1968]

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church (Built 1894)

107 Main Street

Joggins, Nova Scotia B0L 1A0

(Telephone: 902-251-2193)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1894-Present]

St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church (Built 1890)

(Called Holy Family Catholic Church as of 2006)

P. O. Box 1075

63 Church Street

Amherst, Nova Scotia B4H 4E2

(Telephone: 902-667-2523)

[Earlier church built in 1848 and moved in 1854]

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1889-Present]

[Acadians from the Nappan area attended St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church and its predecessor in Amherst from the late 1840s through the early 1900s.]

St. Brigid Catholic Church (Built ca. 1857)

Box 337

340 Main Street

Parrsboro, Nova Scotia B0M 1S0

(Telephone: 902-254-2228)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1853-Present]

[NOTE: Sacramental records for Acadians from the Minudie area were often kept in the registers of St. Brigid Catholic Church after 1850.]

St-Thomas-de-Memramcook Catholic Church (Built 1806)

576 Centrale Street

Memramcook, New Brunswick E4K 3S7

(Telephone: 506-758-2589)

[Originally called St-Joseph Catholic Church; Named changed to St-Thomas in 1853]

[NOTE: Minudie Acadians went to St-Thomas-de-Memramcook Catholic Church in the early 1800's to receive the sacraments.]

[Records for Minudie Acadians at Memramcook: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1820-1848]

NOTE: Nova Scotia has three Catholic dioceses. These dioceses may have some of the older sacramental records. They are:

Archdiocese of Halifax

Box 1527

1531 Grafton Street

Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2Y3

(Telephone: 902-429-9800)

Diocese of Yarmouth

43 Albert Street

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia B5A 3N1

(Telephone: 902-742-7163)

Diocese of Antigonish

Box 1330

168 Hawthorne Street

Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2L7

(Telephone: 902-863-3335)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In 1758 the Acadian population of Île St-Jean (Prince Edward Island) was approximately 5000. After the expulsions from Île St-Jean in 1758-1759 only about 30 Acadians remained on the island – hiding to avoid deportation. A few Acadians began to return to Île St-Jean after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. A census taken in 1768 found 203 Acadians on Île St-Jean - primarily working in the fishing industry in the towns of Malpeque, Tracadie, Rustico and St. Pierre. In 1769 Prince Edward Island became a British province and land titles were taken from the Acadians forcing them to become tenants. In the early 1800s essentially all Acadians moved to the western quarter of Prince Edward Island (today's Prince County) where they became squatters hoping to secure title to their land in the future. Years later they were successful in this endeavor. The new Acadian region became known as the Evangeline Region and is where almost all Acadians on Prince Edward Island live today. There are small settlements of Acadians scattered in several other areas of Prince Edward Island.

[NOTE: There are no known Guédry or Petitpas baptismal, marriage or burial records in the post-deportation Prince Edward Island Catholic registers.]

Evangeline Region (Prince County)

Sacred Heart Catholic Church (Founded: 1879)

P. O. Box 250

341 Main Street

Alberton, Prince Edward Island C0B 1B0

(Telephone: 902-853-2344)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1879-Present]

St. Bernadette's Catholic Church (Founded: 1929)

P. O. Box 250

Alberton, Prince Edward Island C0B 1B0

(Telephone: 902-853-2344)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1929-Present]

[Located in Brockton, PEI.]

St. Mark's Catholic Church (Founded: 1879)

P. O. Box 29

Bloomfield, Prince Edward Island C0B 1E0

(Telephone: 902-859-2013)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1879-Present]

[Located in Burton, PEI]

St. Philippe & St. Jacques Catholic Church (Founded: 1817)

P. O. Box 80

Egmont Bay RR 4

Wellington, Prince Edward Island C0B 2E0

(Telephone: 902-854-3504)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1821-Present]

[Located in Egmont Bay, PEI.]

St. Bridgid's Catholic Church (Founded: 1868)

37947 Veteran's Memorial Highway, RR#3

O'Leary, Prince Edward Island C0B 1V0

(Telephone: 902-859-2536)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1868-Present]

[Located on Canadian Road in Foxley River, PEI]

St. Patrick's Catholic Church (Founded: 1810)

4284 Route 12

Grand River, Prince Edward Island

P. O. Box 10

Miscouche, Prince Edward Island C0B 1T0

(Telephone: 902-436-3271)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1810-Present]

St. Mary's Holy Family Catholic Church (Founded: 1852)

68 Broadway Street North

P. O. Box 458

Kensington, Prince Edward Island C0B 1M0

(Telephone: 902-836-3609)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1852-Present]

St. Malachy's Catholic Church (Founded: 1847)

42 Anderson Road

P. O. Box 128

Kinkora, Prince Edward Island C0B 1N0

(Telephone: 902-887-2020)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1847-Present]

St. Anne's Catholic Church (Founded: 1810)

15 Eagle Feather Trail

Lennox Island, Prince Edward Island

P. O. Box 80

Wellington, Prince Edward Island C0B 2E0

(Telephone: 902-854-3504)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1833-Present]

Our Lady of Assumption Catholic Church (Founded: 1946)

Harbour Road

Miminegash, Prince Edward Island

986 Palmer Road, RR#1

St. Louis, Prince Edward Island C0B 1Z0

(Telephone: 902-882-2622)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1946-Present]

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (Founded: 1817)

P. O. Box 10

Miscouche, Prince Edward Island C0B 1T0

(Telephone: 902-436-3271)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1817-Present]

Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church (Founded: 1812)

Route 11

Mont-Carmel, Prince Edward Island C0B 2E0

(Telephone: 902-854-2789)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1812-Present]

St. Peter's Catholic Church (Founded: ?)

P. O. Box 128

Kinkora, Prince Edward Island C0B 1N0

(Telephone: 902-887-2020)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – ?]

[Located in North Carleton, PEI]

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (Founded: 1867)

986 Palmer Road, RR #1

St. Louis, Prince Edward Island C0B 1Z0

(Telephone: 902-882-2622)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1867-Present]

[Located in Palmer Road, PEI]

St. Paul's Catholic Church (Founded: 1853)

289 Winter Street

Summerside, Prince Edward Island C1N 1N4

(Telephone: 902-436-5112)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1853-Present]

St. Simon & St. Jude Catholic Church (Founded: 1801)

315 School Street

P. O. Box 58

Tignish, Prince Edward Island C0B 2B0

(Telephone: 902-882-2049)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1801-Present]

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church (Founded: 1875)

Route 2

Wellington, Prince Edward Island

P. O. Box 10

Miscouche, Prince Edward Island C0B 1T0

(Telephone: 902-854-2667)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1875-Present]

[Located in Wellington, PEI]

St. Anthony's Catholic Church (Founded: 1803)

37947 Veteran's Memorial Highway

Bloomfield, Prince Edward Island

RR #3

O'Leary, Prince Edward Island C0B 1V0

(Telephone: 902-859-2536)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1803-Present]

St. Mary's Catholic Church (Founded: 1814)

Indian River, Prince Edward Island

P. O. Box 458

Kensington, Prince Edward Island C0B 1M0

(Telephone: 902-836-3609)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1814-2009]

[Located in Indian River, PEI; Decommissioned in 2009]

Other Acadian Areas on Prince Edward Island

St. Augustine's Catholic Church (Founded: 1795)

2211 Church Road

South Rustico, Prince Edward Island

2190 Church Road

RR #3

Hunter River, Prince Edward Island C0A 1N0

(Telephone: 902-963-2245)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1812-Present]

[Located in South Rustico, PEI]

St. Bonaventure Catholic Church (Founded: 1772)

1289 Donaldston Road

Tracadie Cross, Prince Edward Island

1295 Donaldston Road, RR #1

Mount Stewart, Prince Edward Island C0A 1T0

(Telephone: 902-676-2253)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1845-Present]

[Located in Tracadie Cross, PEI]

St. Peter's Catholic Church (Founded: 1834)

RR #1

St. Peter's Bay, Prince Edward Island C0A 2A0

(Telephone: 902-961-2767)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1834-Present]

Diocese of Charlottetown

350 North River Road

P. O. Box 907

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 7L9

(Telephone: 902-368-8005)

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

After the Treaty of Paris in 1763 Acadians began to immigrate to the west coast of Newfoundland. The first Acadians arrived between 1760 and 1780 with at least two families being present in the Stephenville – St. George's area as early as 1770. By 1830 approximately 1200 Acadians resided in the region. In the 1840s Cape Breton Islanders provided a major influx of Acadians to the area from Cape St. George to Stephenville. Other Acadians from the Magdalen Islands immigrated to the same area of Newfoundland. Although some of these Acadians fished, most eked out a living by farming small plots.

No evidence of Acadians settling in Labrador shortly after the deportations was found.

[NOTE: There were no known Guédry's or Petitpas that immigrated to Newfoundland; however, some members of the Lejeune family did go to Newfoundland. These Lejeune's were related to the Guedry family – being direct descendants of Germain Lejeune and Marie Guedry. At least one Petitpas family (Albert Petitpas and his wife Mercedes) lived on Newfoundland in the early 1900s and direct descendants of Judith Petitpas, daughter of Claude Petitpas and Marie-Thérèse, a Mi'kmaq, reside there today in the Stephenville region. Today Petitpas Cove and Petitpas Point are named for the family.]

St. Stephen's Catholic Church (Founded: 1874)

78 West Street

Stephenville, Newfoundland A2N 1E4

(Telephone: 709-643-2523)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1874-Present]

Our Lady of the Cape Catholic Church (Founded: 1918)

878 Ocean Drive

Cape St. George, Newfoundland A0N 1T0

(Telephone: 709-644-2714)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1918-Present]

St. Ann's Catholic Church (Founded: 1863)

P. O. Box 759, RR #1

Doyles, Newfoundland A0N 1J0

(Telephone: 709-955-2250)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1863-Present]

[Located in Upper Ferry, Codroy Valley, NL]

Sacred Heart Catholic Church (Founded: 1884)

465 Curling Street

Cornerbrook, Newfoundland A2H 3K8

(Telephone: 709-785-5025)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1884-Present]

[Located in Curlin, NL]

Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church (Founded: 1912)

P. O. Box 220

Lourdes, Newfoundland A0N 1R0

(Telephone: 709-642-5367)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1912-Present]

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Founded: 1850)

6 School Road

P. O. Box 100

St. George's, Newfoundland A0N 1Z0

(Telephone: 709-647-3255)

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1850-Present]

Diocese of Corner Brook and Labrador

468 Curling Street

Corner Brook, Newfoundland A2H 3K8

(Telephone: 709-639-7073)

SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON

Since St-Pierre-et-Miquelon remained a French possession after the end of the French and Indian War and since it was so close to the former French areas of Île Royale (Cape Breton Island) and Île St-Jean (Prince Edward Island), Acadians flocked there after the signing of the Treaty of Paris. With limited land and natural resources St-Pierre-et-Miquelon could only support a very small number of people – especially farmers. Between 1763 and 1767 Acadians came from all directions to the small colony – from France, from Nova Scotia, from Cape Breton Island, from Prince Edward Island, from New Brunswick and even from Boston, Massachusetts. By 1767 over 1000 Acadians were crowded onto St-Pierre-et-Miquelon. In late 1767 the population of the islands was drastically reduced when 763 Acadians left to resettle in France and other former Acadian areas. This opened the door for more Acadians to come and in the next two years over 600 Acadians landed on the shores of St-Pierre-et-Miquelon. Rather than farm, most of these Acadians cod fished for a living. By 1776 the population had reached almost 1900 Acadians.

In 1778 France declared war on England. Acadian settlements on St-Pierre-et-Miquelon were destroyed and the Acadians were sent to France to live on welfare. With the treaty ending the war in 1783 Acadians returned to the islands and by the end of 1784 over 1200 Acadians had resettled St-Pierre-et-Miquelon. They began again their cod fishing industry. In May 1793 a British force raided the islands and expelled the French garrison and non-resident fishermen to Halifax. The English attempted to force the resident Acadian fishermen to work for them; however, the Acadians refused and were all deported. Some Acadians escaped to Îles de-la-Madeleine and Île Madame with the remainder sent to Halifax in September 1795 where they were forced to work on English fishing boats. By mid-1797 many were able to go to France. With the end of the conflict and the treaty signed in 1814 hundreds of Acadians returned to St-Pierre-et-Miquelon and by 1820 there were 800 Acadians there.

[NOTE: In the late 1700s several Petitpas including descendents of Guillaume Petitpas and Angelic Sceau were on St-Pierre-et-Miquelon and at least one Petitpas still lived there in 1880. When Jean Anselme Guédry, his wife Marie LeBlanc and their children were released from prison at Fort Cumberland in 1766, they went to St-Pierre-et-Miquelon; however, their stay there was brief and they left in late 1767 for Île-de-Ré near Rochefort, France.]

Cathédrale Saint-Pierre (Catholic) (Founded: 1687)

Rue Borda

Saint-Pierre 97500

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

(Telephone: 011-508-41-02-40)

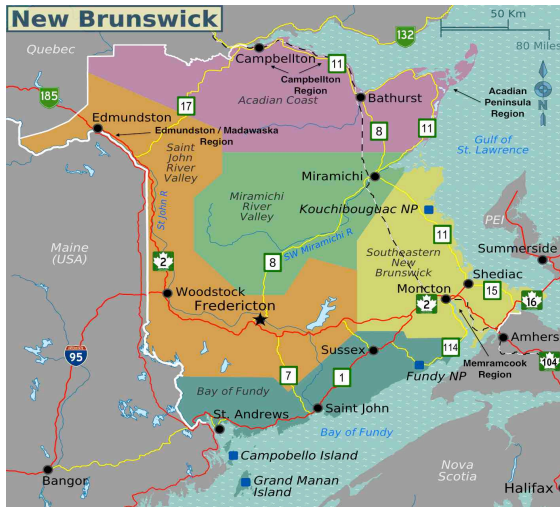
[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1763-Present]

Notre-Dame-des-Ardillires (Founded: 1818)

Miquelon-Langlade

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

[Records: Baptism, Marriage, Burial – 1818-Present]



Replica – First Church at St-Basile, NB



*St-Pierre-aux-Liens Catholic Church (1857)
Caraquet, NB*



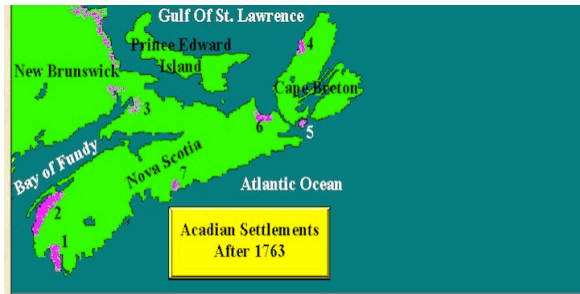
*St-Basile-le-Grand Catholic Church (1934)
Saint-Basile, NB*



*St-Thomas-de-Memramcook Catholic Church
Memramcook, NB (1855)*



*Matyre de St-Jean-Baptiste Catholic Church
Dalhousie, NB (1931)*



1. Argyle (Yarmouth County)
2. Clare (Digby County)
3. Minudie, Nappan and Maccan (Cumberland County)
4. Chéticamp (Inverness County, Cape Breton)
5. Isle Madame (Richmond County, Cape Breton)
6. Pomquet, Tracadie, Havre-Boucher (Antigonish County)
7. Chezzetcook (Halifax County)



***St. Mary's Catholic Church (1905)
Church Point, NS***



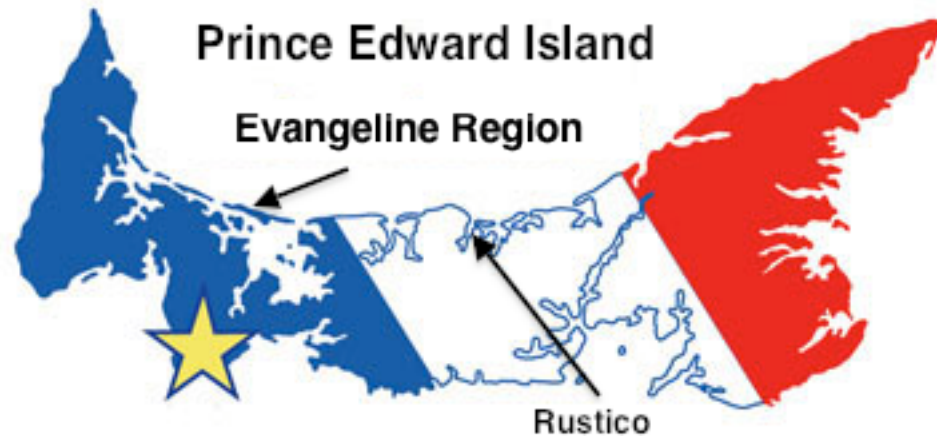
***St. Pierre Catholic Church (1893)
Chéticamp, Cape Breton Island, NS***



***St-Anselm Catholic Church (1894)
West Chezzetcook, NS***



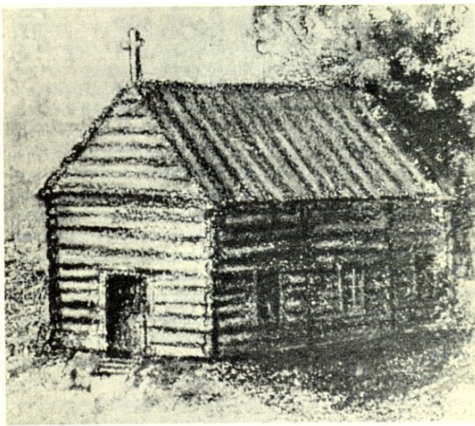
***St. Pierre Catholic Church (1891)
West Pubnico, NS***



*Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel Catholic Church
Mont-Carmel, PEI (1898)*



*St. Mary's Catholic Church (1902)
Indian River, PEI*



*Drawing of first Catholic Church on PEI
after deportations. Located at Rustico.*



*St. Augustine Catholic Church (1838)
South Rustico, PEI*



*Original St. Stephens Catholic Church (1869)
Stephenville, Newfoundland*



*St. Stephen's Catholic Church (1910)
Stephenville, Newfoundland*



*St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1904)
St. George's, Newfoundland*



*Notre-Dame-des-Ardilliers Catholic Church (1865)
Miquelon (Langlade), St-Pierre-et-Miquelon*

Les Guédry d'Asteur

What's in a name?

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

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

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| Guédry | Guiddry | Geddrie | Jeddrie | Labeen |
| Guedry | Guiddery | Geddry | Jeddry | Labene |
| Guedrie | Guiedri | Gedree | Jederie | Labine |
| Guedris | Guiedry | Gedrie | Jedrey | LaBine |
| Guidry | Guildry | Gedry | Jedrie | LaBean |
| Gudiry | Guildrie | Gettry | Jedry | LaBeau |
| Guidery | Guitry | Gidrie | | Labeau |
| Guidrey | Gaidry | Gidry | Lledre | |
| Guidrie | Gaidrie | | Yedri | |

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

DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2012.

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



Les Guédry d'Asteur is now on Facebook. Join us there and connect with other family members from all over the U.S. and CAN. Feel free to post queries, photos, links, events or other items of interest to the family. Just search for 'Les Guédry d'Asteur' on Facebook to find our page.

Les Guédry d'Asteur

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

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

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

"**GENERATIONS**" newsletter is now in its 10th year. We hope to provide our readers with an interesting, informative and entertaining newsletter. Your input is always welcome and we look forward to another year of sharing family history and news with you.

Allie Guidry
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry
guidryrm@cox.net



Les Guédry d'Asteur Officers and Committees

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

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

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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 (Familiiale) \$10.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)

Benefactor Levels (Niveaux de bienfaiteur):

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

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

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

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

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