

GENERATIONS



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Wow, summer 2016 is half over and it seems we just celebrated the new year of 2016. With July ending and August starting a new issue of "Generations" is now available. We hope you find this issue both interesting and informative.

Many folks have asked how the Acadian deportations actually occurred – why were some Acadians sent to the British colonies of North America and others to France and England, did all of the Acadians get deported at once or was it over a period of time, why were the Acadians deported, how were they captured and sent away and what were the shipboard conditions like. In "The Acadian Deportations" we have tried briefly to answer these questions realizing that the deportations were a very complex operation – both in conception and in execution. Unfortunately, our Acadian ancestors were the pawns in this "grand and noble scheme" - as the British called it.

Mark Labine, one of our Les Guédry et Petitpas members in Minnesota, has done extensive research on the Guédry and Melancon families and noticed many similarities in the lives of Claude Guédry and John Melancon. So similar, in fact, that circumstantial evidence could suggest they were one and the same person. To test this hypothesis, we decided to conduct Y-DNA tests on direct male descendants of Claude Guédry and one of John Melancon's brothers. Read the article "Should the Guédry Surname Really Be Melancon – A DNA Genealogical Study" to see the results.

Why did Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas leave their home in the Port-Royal area and move to that distant outpost of Merliguèche? One paragraph of a much larger document surveying the harbors of Acadia may explain the reason. See "Why Did the Guédry and Petitpas Families Settle at Merliguèche?" and you too may learn one reason why. Hint – lucky for Claude he married a Petitpas.

And three of our family members are in the news recently – Meredith Guidry, Michel Labine and Dr. Charles Guidry. Learn about their accomplishments in this issue.

Finally don't forget to peruse Bon Appetit for a couple of interesting family recipes and the Book Nook for two recently-published books. André Vachon's book is quite interesting on the Acadians leaving Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1766 and resettling in Québec. "They Spoke French" with Mark Labine as a contributing author outlines the broad French heritage of Minnesota – including the Acadian Labine family. And, as always, the Historical News Tidbits has several interesting articles about our family found in old newspapers.

So get out of the heat, grab a cold soft drink and snack and enjoy this issue of "Generations".

GUÉDRY, HÉBERT & BREAUX REUNION

25 JUNE 2016

MAURICE, LOUISIANA

On Saturday, 25 June 2016, over 100 members of the Guédry, Hébert and Breaux families gathered at the WOW Hall in Maurice, Louisiana for a day of meeting new cousins, renewing old friendships and viewing the many family displays. Maurice is a small Cajun community just 8 miles south of Lafayette, Louisiana.

Because the Guédry, Hébert and Breaux families share many common ancestors, Marty Guidry, President of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur; John & Kathy Hébert, Co-Presidents of L'Association des Hébert du Monde, and Gayle Breaux Smith, President of La Famille Breaux du Monde Association, discussed organizing an activity that included all three families. An all-day reunion with no formal program seemed to be the best initial event. This would provide an opportunity for folks to enjoy each other's company and share stories and genealogical research.

As each person registered, they were given a nametag and color-coded, round sticker to show their family roots – green for Guédry, blue for Hébert and red for Breaux. Most folks sported at least two colors and over half showed three colors – demonstrating the deep connections of the three families. To add a bit of excitement to the reunion, during the day drawings were held for over thirty nice door prizes – ranging from books to CDs to coffee mugs and many other items.

At noon folks enjoyed a great Cajun meal. Everyone brought a dish of their favorite vegetable, salad or dessert and the three family associations furnished jambalaya, black-eyed peas and soft drinks. Randy Menard and Gary Williams, chefs extraordinaire, prepared the jambalaya and black-eyed peas. Throughout the morning folks drifted outside to watch them cook and to discuss Cajun cooking.

Each of the family associations prepared several displays showing their family history and interesting information on their family. Most folks attending the Reunion came from Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia and Acadia parishes in Louisiana; however, we did have attendees from Texas, North Carolina and Georgia as well as more distant points in Louisiana. Everyone seemed to have a great time.

Because of the success of the reunion, the three family associations are discussing another activity in six to nine months. Some ideas being considered are having a genealogy day at a local library where folks can gather and research their family history with help from each family's genealogical experts or perhaps an Acadian genealogy/history tour where we would visit some local Acadian research centers and historical properties. Watch your family newsletters for information.

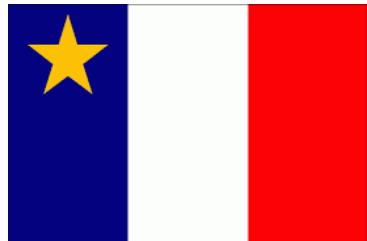
Thanks to everyone that helped with the reunion and to all those that attended.

GUÉDRY, HÉBERT & BREAUX REUNION

25 JUNE 2016, MAURICE, LOUISIANA

PHOTO GALLERY

Gayle Breaux Smith
La Famille Breaux du Monde
Association



Reunion Organizers

Martin Guidry
Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur



John & Kathy Hebert
L'Association des Hébert du Monde



**SHOULD THE GUÉDRY SURNAME
REALLY BE MELANÇON?
A DNA GENEALOGICAL STUDY**
by Mark Labine & R. Martin Guidry

Should the Guédry family surname actually be Melançon? Seems far-fetched at first, but let's delve a little deeper at some strange coincidences and occurrences. You may begin to wonder what the truth really is. Fortunately DNA provides a pathway for us to determine the correct answer to this question.

Origins

Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure, a French Huguenot, was born in France and lived his early life there; however, with the French Catholic government severely persecuting the Protestant Huguenots, Pierre left France for the safety of England in the early 1600s. There he met and married Priscilla by whom he had at least three sons and a daughter.¹⁻⁹

In the Spring of 1657 Pierre Melanson, his wife and at least three sons embarked on the vessel *Satisfaction* under Captain Peter Butler for North America. The Melasons formed part of the 'company' that Sir Thomas Temple was transporting to Acadia – over which he would serve as the English Governor. After the *Satisfaction* first landed at Boston on 16 July 1657 where Sir Thomas Temple presented his papers of appointment, it proceeded to the fort at the mouth of the St. John River on the Bay of Fundy. Here the Melanson family along with several other passengers debarked to begin a new life. With the signing of the Treaty of Breda in 1667 and Acadia being returned to France, Pierre Melanson left Acadia for the Protestant town of Boston to escape the wrath of the Papists. He took with him Priscilla and one son John. Two of his sons, Pierre Jr. and Charles, had converted to Catholicism, married Acadian women and opted to remain in Acadia with their young families. After reaching Boston, Pierre and his son John took their 'dit' name Laverdure and were known as Pierre Laverdure and John Laverdure henceforth. Pierre Jr. and Charles retained their Melanson surname in Acadia.^{1-4,6-10}

Little is known of the origins of Claude Guédry dit Laverdure (also known as Claude Guédry dit Grivois). Evidence indicates that he was born in France and came to Acadia from there. Claude first appeared in the record in 1681 when he and Keskoua, a Mi'kmaq, had their daughter Jeanne baptized near the mouth of the St. John River.¹¹

Births

John Laverdure, son of Pierre Laverdure and Priscilla, likely was born ca. 1645-1650. He is thought to have been the youngest of the three sons of Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure and Priscilla. Pierre Melanson Jr. was born ca. 1632 and Charles Melanson was born ca. 1642. The ages of Pierre Melanson Jr. and Charles Melanson appeared in the Acadian census records of 1671, 1686, 1693, 1698 and 1700.^{4-5,12-17}

Claude Guédry dit Laverdure was born ca. 1648-1651 based on Acadian census records from 1686, 1698 and 1708.^{13,16,18}

The "dit" name Laverdure

We do not know the exact origins of the 'dit' name Laverdure. The term "dit" derives from the French verb "dire" which means "to say". "Dit" is the past participle of "dire" and thus would mean "said" or perhaps "called". Many compare "dit" names to nicknames or aliases. "Dit" names were quite common in France in the 1600s. The 'dit' name could refer to any of several things about the person such as a description of the person, a character trait, a place of origin, an occupation, a first or full name of an ancestor or land inhabited by an ancestor. The French term "laverdure" or "la verdure" means the greenery, the foliage or the forest scenery. One might infer that the "dit" name Laverdure could describe that a person lives in or near the forest or perhaps that a person works in the forest as a woodsman, hunter or trapper.

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Several early settlers in Acadia used the “dit” name Laverdure including Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure and his son John Melanson dit Laverdure as well as Claude Guédry dit Laverdure, François Leclerc dit Laverdure (a soldier), Germain Doucet dit Laverdure (an associate of Charles de Menou d’Aulnay) and his son Pierre Doucet dit Laverdure.^{7(pp. 233-234)}

Occupation

John Laverdure was a seaman or mariner. While living at Boston, he sailed with several captains including Captain Thomas Cole at Naskeag and at Machias and with Henry Lawton, John Glover and William Waldron on the *Endeavor* to trade along the eastern New England coast, the Azores and Barbados.^{1(pp. 35-42),2(p. 22)}

Claude Guédry and his sons were known as excellent coasting-pilots out of Merliguèche Bay where they lived. They often were hired to pilot ships from Merilguèche to Halifax and also through the dangerous waters of Cape Sable to Port-Royal.¹⁹

Education and Signature

John Laverdure apparently received some education in England prior to sailing to Acadia and perhaps further education in Boston. He entered into contracts and signed his name with style and grace.^{1(p. 15),2(pp. 39,41),20}

Claude Guédry also must have received some education. In 1695 he took the Oath of Allegiance to the English King William III and signed his name with a beautiful flourish.²¹

Note the similarities of the two signatures – the beautiful style of writing, the similar slant of letters, the almost identical ‘d’ in Laverdure and Claude and the very similar ‘L’ in Laverdure and Claude.




Languages Spoken

John Laverdure definitely spoke English and the language of the Natives. He lived in Boston and did commerce there. Additionally, he sailed on the *Endeavor* and enticed the Natives in their tongue to board the ketch. He likely also spoke French from his early days living near the mouth of the St. John River.^{1(p. 35,42)}

Claude Guédry spoke French and almost certainly spoke Mi’kmaq from having lived among these Native people at Merliguèche. He also had two daughters-in-law that were Métis – both daughters of Philippe Mius d’Azy and Marie, a Mi’kmaq. Jean-Baptiste Guédry married Madeleine Mius d’Azy and Paul Guédry married Anne-Marie Mius d’Azy.^{28(pp. 1206-1207)} Claude likely also spoke some English since he and his family traded with New England fishermen entering Merliguèche Bay for supplies and fresh water.

John Laverdure Disappears

After moving from the St. John River area of Acadia to Boston about 1667, John Laverdure worked as a mariner. In 1675 he entered into a partnership with Henry Lawton, John Glover and William Waldron. Together they leased the ketch *Endeavor* from Simon Lynd at Boston with the stated intention to transport cargo and to

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trade with the eastern New England coast, the Azores and Barbados. Their real intention, however, was to sail in search of Natives. New England frontier settlements recently had experienced several severe Native raids and Henry Lawson had been issued a commission to capture any Natives involved in these attacks.

The four mariners purchased some trade goods as tobacco, pipes, buttons and textiles as well as bread and flour and then set sail eastward along the Atlantic coast. At Machias, because John Laverdure could speak the Native language, they enticed eight Native men, women and children to board the *Endeavor* where they were secured in the hold. The ketch then headed to Cape Sable where John Laverdure was able to convince nine additional Native men, women and children to come onto the *Endeavor*. They also were captured and included a sagamore and his wife. These Natives had not taken part in the recent attacks and, furthermore, had a peace agreement with New England.

Agreement of John Laverdure and others to lease a Ketch

*This writing witnesseth that John Glouster willian
 Andron John Laverdure & Henry Lawton hath
 Companions & agreed to pay or their to be paid unto
 Simond Lynn of Boston the sum of ten pounds
 per month for the Ketch Endeavor & to pay for
 & to hire & fitting & manning of the Ketch to be long
 as she is in fit persons employ and for
 her former head of fit Henry Lawton and
 John Laverdure both binds them before this
 here Exeutors & Administrators to pay their
 equal proportion as it may be due according to
 Charles party & other wars in y^e present sum of
 twenty pounds a day to be paid if day do fall
 beyond y^e day of last expressed sum to Will Glover
 or John Glouster witness our hands this
 ninth day of November 1676*

John Glouster

John Laverdure

Henry Lawton

John Laverdure

*Signed and delivered
 in presence of
 Job. Tooker
 Samuel Warden*

Henry Lawton and his partners transported the seventeen Natives to Fayal Island in the Azores and sold them as slaves. Word of the capture and sale of these innocent Natives soon spread among the Natives of New England and even the English, who feared the Natives would ignore the peace agreement and join in raids on New England settlements. The four partners and the captain of the *Endeavor*, John Horton, were arrested in August 1676. Lawton and Waldron were sent to prison without bail while Glover, Horton and John Laverdure were granted bail in the form of surety bonds of £100 each to guarantee their appearance in court.

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John Laverdure's mother Priscilla convinced her landlord Samuel Sendall to put up the money for John's bail. On 5 September 1676 when the court convened, John Laverdure did not appear. When John Laverdure could not be produced, Samuel Sendall and, through their guarantee to Sendall, Pierre and Priscilla Laverdure forfeited the surety bond and the £100. This was a significant financial setback for Pierre and Priscilla. Although quite elderly, Pierre Laverdure travelled to Acadia in search of his son – hoping he may be with one of his brothers. He was not found and shortly afterwards Pierre Laverdure died.^{1(pp. 41-46),2(p. 37),20,23,27-28}

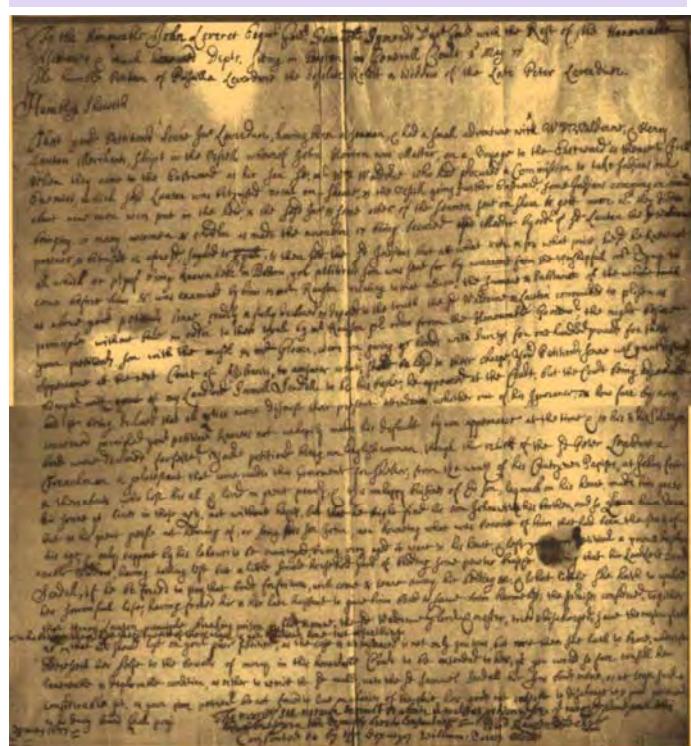
Priscilla petitioned the court to release Mr. Sendall and thus her from the surety bond, but it was to no avail. John Laverdure was still missing in May 1677 and no definitive record of his whereabouts exists after his bail hearing.^{1(pp. 46-49),24,28}

What did happen to John Laverdure? Could he have stayed in Acadia and hid from authorities there? Perhaps he even changed his name to secure his “new” life?

Interestingly, near the beginning of the 1678 Census of Port-Royal there is mentioned “la Verdure 2”.²⁵ Could this be John Laverdure? Or could it have been his older brother Pierre Melancon dit Laverdure Jr.? We do not know.

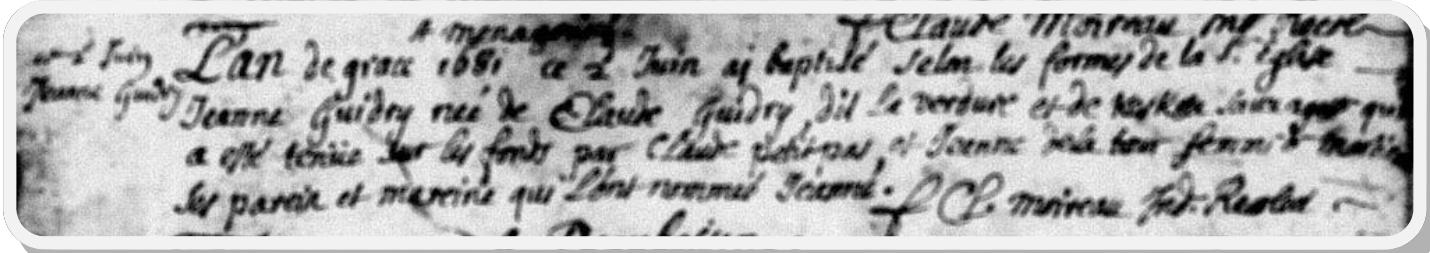
No definitive record of John Laverdure has been found after 1676. Perhaps he stayed in Boston and changed his name to avoid detection. There was a John Melleson who registered the births of five of his children in Boston from 1681 to 1689. We have no reason to believe that this John Melleson was actually John Laverdure. This John Melleson seems to have been born about 1642 in London, England to a John Melleson. The name Melleson and its spelling variations as Mellson were found in several areas of New England at this time period. For example, there was a John Mellson living in Maryland in 1686.^{1(pp. 45-46),26(p. 1425),28}

Petition of Priscilla



Claude Guédry Appears

On 2 June 1681 Claude Guédry dit Laverdure first appeared in the known written record. He and Keskoua, a Mi'kmaq, baptized their young daughter Jeanne Guédry at Menagoué near the mouth of the St. John River.¹¹



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Merliguèche, Acadie (today Lunenburg)

In the 1686 Census of Acadia Jacques Meulles recorded at Merliguèche (near today's Lunenburg) the young family "La Verdure, 35; sa femme, 25; et un Enfant" (La Verdure, 35; his wife, 25; and a Child"). Based on the location and their ages, this family would be Claude Guédry dit Laverdure, his wife Marguerite Petitpas and their son Jean Baptiste Guédry. We know from the 1698 and 1708 censuses that Claude Guédry was born ca. 1648, Marguerite Petitpas was born about 1660 and Jean Baptiste Guédry was born about 1684.^{13,16,18}

Merliguèche was a lightly-settled area of Acadia near present-day Lunenburg and just east of LaHave. In the late 1600s and early 1700s the Guédry, Petitpas and Mius families along with the Mi'kmaq inhabited the area around Merliguèche – likely less than 400 people.

In the 1630s the harbor and surrounding lands of Merliguèche were granted to Bernard du Gueret dit Saint-Martin (Bernard Bugaret) by the King.²⁷ Bugaret was a carpenter who had come to this area at least twice in the 1630s and 1640s to obtain wood for the French. Bernard Bugaret was the maternal grandfather of Marguerite Petitpas, wife of Claude Guédry. Her father and mother were Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret. Thus it is reasonable that Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas would settle on the land of their family, which they likely obtained at no cost.

Marital Connections

Sons in both the Melanson and Guédry families married daughters or granddaughters of Philippe Mius d'Entremont and Madeleine Hélie.

Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure Jr., son of Pierre Melanson and Priscilla, married Marie-Marguerite Mius d'Entremont, daughter of Philippe Mius d'Entremont and Madeleine Hélie, about 1665.^{1(p. 113), 2(p. 39), 28(pp. 1148, 1201)}

Jean-Baptiste Guédry, son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, married Madeleine Mius d'Azy, daughter of Philippe Mius d'Azy and Marie (a Mi'kmaq) and granddaughter of Philippe Mius d'Entremont and Madeleine Hélie.^{28(pp. 772-773, 1201, 1206)}

Paul Guédry, son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, married Anne-Marie Mius d'Azy, daughter of Philippe Mius d'Azy and Marie (a Mi'kmaq) and granddaughter of Philippe Mius d'Entremont and Madeleine Hélie.^{28(pp. 772, 1201, 1207)}

Charles Melanson dit La Ramée, son of Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure and Priscilla, married Marie Dugas, daughter of Abraham Dugas and Marguerite-Louise Doucet and sister of Martin Dugas, who was the first husband of Marguerite Petitpas. After Martin's tragic death by drowning, Marguerite Petitpas married Claude Guédry.^{1(p. 63), 2(p. 41), 28(pp. 562, 568, 771-772, 1146)} In addition, three of the children of the Melanson and Guédry families are named Pierre, Charles and Jean. Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure and Priscilla named their three sons Pierre (b. ca. 1632), Charles (b. ca. 1642) and Jean or John (b. ca. 1645-1650).^{4-5, 12-17, 28(p. 1145)} Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas called three of their nine sons Jean-Baptiste (b. ca. 1684), Charles (b. ca. 1686) and Pierre (b. ca. 1698).^{13, 16, 18, 28(pp. 771-772)}

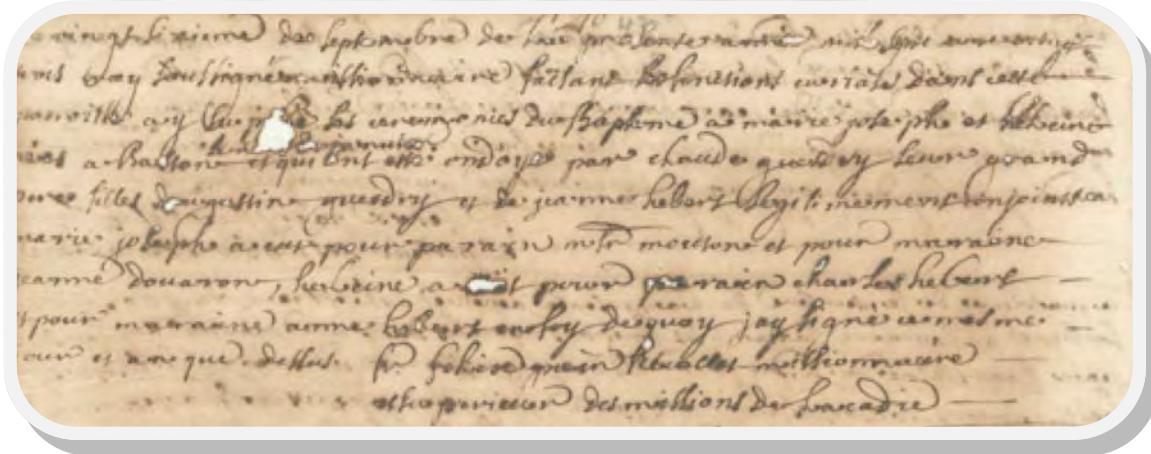
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Boston Connections

We have already mentioned the strong connections of John Laverdure with Boston – his home from about 1667 until his disappearance in 1676 and the home of his parents from ca. 1667 until their deaths.

Claude Guédry dit Laverdure also had strong connections with Boston. Fishermen from Boston often entered Merliguèche Bay to obtain supplies as food and fresh water from the Guédry family. In 1723 Claude Guédry and several of his family were captured by the English, brought to Boston and kept there for approximately a year. There he privately baptized two of his granddaughters, daughters of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. In 1726 one of his sons and a grandson, Jean-Baptiste Guédry and Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils, were hung for piracy in Boston and buried on Bird Island in the Boston Harbor.^{26(pp. 1601-1604, 1617-1618, 1623, 1625), 29,30}

Baptism of twins



DNA

The numerous coincidences and strange occurrences in the lives of John Laverdure and Claude Guédry certainly can lure one to believe that they may be one and the same person. They were born about the same year, they both carried the ‘dit’ name Laverdure, they both knew the sea and the boat, they had strong marital connections, they both could speak French, English and Native languages convincingly, they were both educated and could write, their signatures were remarkably similar and they both had interesting Bostonian and Acadian connections. And, lastly, John Laverdure disappeared from the scene at approximately the same moment that Claude Guédry appeared. But all of this circumstantial evidence does not prove they are one and the same person.

DNA, the building block of life itself, offers us the genealogical tool we need to prove a direct relationship between John Laverdure and Claude Guédry. The Y-DNA analysis of direct descendants of both men should prove the validity of the hypothesis.

Y-DNA from the Y-chromosome is passed from father to son almost unchanged through many generations. All sons of a man inherit the identical Y-DNA from their father. The Y-DNA from a man’s great great paternal grandfather is same as the man’s Y-DNA. Y-DNA traces a direct paternal line.

If a direct paternal descendant of Claude Guédry and a direct paternal descendant of John Laverdure (or one of his brothers Pierre or Charles) had their Y-DNA analyzed and their results matched, then the evidence is very

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great that John Laverdure and Claude Guédry were the same person (i.e. had the same direct paternal ancestor - Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure). If they do not match, then John Laverdure and Claude Guédry were different persons without a direct paternal relationship.

Ideally, one would want to test two or more descendants of John Laverdure (or his brothers) and of Claude Guédry to minimize the potential of an unknown adoption or paternal event in which an individual may think they are a direct descendant by birth, but actually are not a birth descendant.

Y-DNA tests are identified by the number of markers analyzed. Initially, only the Y-DNA12 test was available in which 12 markers are analyzed. As DNA testing laboratories enhanced their laboratory capabilities, the number of markers being tested has grown. Today, Y-DNA67 and Y-DNA111 tests are the standards.

The only genealogical DNA testing firm offering Y-DNA tests today is FamilyTreeDNA.com.³¹ This firm has an excellent reputation and a large database of persons who have had their Y-DNA analyzed.

“To match” in Y-DNA parlance means that the “numbers” assigned to the Y-DNA markers in the two sets of results should be the same or nearly the same for all markers tested. The more markers that are the same, the greater the probability that the two individuals share a direct paternal ancestor with the genealogical timeframe (approximately 12 generations). For Y-DNA67 testing the two individuals should share 60 of 67 markers or greater to be considered a match and thus have a high probability of having the same direct paternal ancestor. For example, if two individuals match 65 of 67 markers, there is a 95% probability that they have a direct paternal ancestor within 14 generations. If they match 66 of 67 markers, they have a 95% probability they have a direct paternal ancestor within 9 generations.

At least four direct paternal descendants of Claude Guédry have had their Y-DNA analyzed at the Y-DNA67 or Y-DNA111 level. Interestingly, they descend from three sons of Claude Guédry. They are Richard Martin Guidry (Y-DNA111, Louisiana, Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert), Daniel Charles Guidry (Y-DNA111, Louisiana, Paul Guédry and Anne-Marie Mius), Mark Labine (Y-DNA67, Minnesota, Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Brasseau) and Michael Guidry (Y-DNA111, California, Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert). For the Y-DNA67 analyses all four persons match each other on at least 63 of 67 markers indicating all four have a very high probability of descending from the same direct paternal ancestor – Claude Guédry. This has been confirmed using standard genealogical techniques.

At least three direct paternal descendants of Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure Jr., brother of John Laverdure, have had their Y-DNA analyzed at the Y-DNA67 or Y-DNA111 level. They are Douglas Melancon (Y-DNA67, Louisiana, Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure Jr. and Marguerite Mius d'Entremont), Paul Edward Melanson (Y-DNA111, Ontario, Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure Jr. and Marguerite Mius d'Entremont) and William D. Manassau (Y-DNA67, Oregon, Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure Jr. and Marguerite Mius d'Entremont). For the Y-DNA67 analysis all three persons match each other on at least 61 of 67 markers indicating all three have a high probability of descending from the same direct paternal ancestor – Pierre Melanson dit Laverdure.

None of the three Melanson Y-DNA67 analytical results match any of the four Guédry Y-DNA67 results. For example, Douglas Melancon and Richard Martin Guidry differ on 21 of 67 markers while Douglas Melancon and Mark Labine differ on 20 of 67 markers. Douglas Melancon and Michael Guidry differ on 18 of 67 markers. All three of the Melanson Y-DNA67 analytical results differ by more than 8 markers from each of the four Guédry Y-DNA67 analytical results.

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One can confidently state that John Laverdure and Claude Guédry were **NOT** the same person and did not share a direct paternal ancestor.

This DNA genealogical study is one real-life example of how DNA can be used to help solve genealogical questions and break “brick walls”.

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- 10) Baxter, James Phinney; “Letter of John Adams to Honorable Paul Dudley, Esquire, 22 September 1720” (*Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Second Series, Documentary History of the State of Maine Containing the Baxter Manuscripts*, Lefavor-Tower Company; Portland, ME; Volume IX; 1907) pp. 460-462
- 11) Archibishopric of Québec; Québec, Canada; *Petit Registre*, Registre A, Cahier No. 1, Acadie, 1679-1686, Actes du P. Claude Moireau, p. 3 (Baptism of Jeanne Guédry)
- 13) 1686 Census of Acadia; Archives Nationales d’Outre-Mer, Archives des Colonies, G1, Volume 466, No. 10, folios 6, 24-25
- 14) 1693 Census of Mines; Archives Nationales d’Outre-Mer, Archives des Colonies, G1, Volume 466, No. 14, folio 6

Guédry-Melanson DNA Study - References

- 15) 1693 Census of Port-Royal; Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer, Archives des Colonies, G1, Volume 466, No. 13, folio 4
- 16) 1698 Census of Port-Royal; Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer, Archives des Colonies, G1, Volume 466, No. 18, folios 1, 13
- 17) 1700 Census of Port-Royal; Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer, Archives des Colonies, G1, Volume 466, No. 22, folio 6
- 18) 1708 Census of the East Coast, Pentagouët and Canibeky; Manuscript 751, E. E. Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago, IL, Volume IV, folio 42
- 19) Letter de Beauharnois et Hocquart au Ministre (Sep – Oct 1745); Centre des Archives d'Outre-Mer (France), Correspondance Générale – Canada, Fonds des Colonies, C11A 83, folios 18-19
- 20) Agreement of John Laverdure and three others to lease the ketch *Endeavor*, 10 November 1675; Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA, Volume 61, folio 116
- 21) Oath of Allegiance in 1695 at Port-Royal; “Liste des Acadiens qui ont prêté le serment d'allégeance au roi d'Angleterre, 1695”, 16 August 1695, Massachusetts Archives, (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Boston, MA, Volume 2 [Colonial, Chapter 8 (Nova Scotia and Canada from 1643 to 1719)], folio 540
- 22) Testimony of Thomas Gardner regarding trial of John Laverdure and others, 12 September 1676; Massachusetts Archives, Boston, MA, Volume 61, folio 116
- 23) Purchase of Supplies for *Endeavor*, 1675; Massachusetts Archives, Suffolk Court Files, Boston, MA, Volume 28, No. 1592, pp. 128-132
- 24) Petition of Priscilla Laverdure for Relief from Loss of Surety Bond, 3 May 1677; Massachusetts Archives, Suffolk Court Files, Boston, MA, Volume 28, No. 1592
- 25) 1678 Census of Port-Royal; Archives Nationales (France), Archives des Colonies, F 774, Series E (dossier personnel Leneuf de La Vallière), carton 277] folio 24
- 26) d'Entremont, Rev. Clarence J.; *Histoire du Cap-Sable de L'An Mil au Traité de Paris, 1763* (Hebert Publications; Eunice, LA; 1981) pp. 1422-1428
- 27) Mémoires généraux sur l'Île Royale (Archives Nationales (France), MG1-DFC, Dépôt des fortifications des colonies) Dec 1716 [Mémoire of Jacque L'Hermitte], folio 28
- 28) White, Stephen A.; *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Acadiennes – Première Partie 1636 à 1714* (Centre d'Études Acadiennes – Université de Moncton; Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada; 1999) pp. 1150-1151; *English Supplement* (Centre d'Études Acadiennes – Université de Moncton; Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada; 2000) p. 248
- 29) Catholic Diocese of Baton Rouge; Baton Rouge, LA; St. Gabriel Catholic Church Records (Registers of St. Charles-aux-Mines Catholic Church, Grand-Pré, Acadia), Volume 2, Page 42
- 30) *A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston containing the Records for Boston Selectmen, 1716 to 1736*, (Boston, 1885), p. 107.
- 31) FamilyTreeDNA.com website - <https://www.familytreedna.com>

WHY DID THE PETITPAS AND GUÉDRY FAMILIES SETTLE AT MERLIGUÈCHE?

by
Martin Guidry

Where persons decide to settle and raise their families is not happenstance. There are specific reasons for their choice of residence – as job suitability, available land, family already established there and other criteria.

Why would Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas move from the relatively secure village of Port-Royal where her father, the clerk of the court, and her mother lived to the distant outpost of Merliguèche, mostly inhabited by Mi'kmaq? At least one of Marguerite's siblings, her brother Claude Petitpas, moved to this area about the same time as Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas. Life had to be more difficult for Claude and Marguerite at Merliguèche – surviving on fish from the seas; animals, plants and nuts from the forests and vegetables from their garden plot; raising a family in the wilderness without help from their parents and withstanding the frigid winters alone and far from family.

One plausible reason for settling at Merliguèche was that this was "family land" and thus likely free land. As the document attached describes, the Petitpas family acquired the Merliguèche region when Catherine Bugaret's father, Bernard du Gueret dit St. Martin, received it as a concession from the King of France about 1636. Catherine Bugaret was the only known child of Bernard du Gueret dit St. Martin and thus would have inherited the Merliguèche concession. Note that the surname du Gueret was altered to Bugaret in later documents referring to Catherine.

The attached document is just one paragraph of a much larger 58-page document entitled *Mémoire de l'Île Royale (Recollections of Île Royale)* located at the Archives Nationales (France), MG1, DFC. Dépôt des fortifications des colonies, folios 1-29v. The attached pages are folios 28 and 28v. Jacques L'Hermitte wrote the document. He was an engineer sent to Acadia to survey potential harbor facilities and natural resources such as timber for the navy. The document is dated December 1716; therefore, the phrase "about 80 years ago" would represent approximately 1636.



WHY DID THE PETITPAS AND GUÉDRY FAMILIES SETTLE AT MERLIGUÈCHE?

by
Martin Guidry

W
que jay d'Infrance, tout deund different, en ce qu'il y a
et l'autre nom pris a l'ouïe et a l'isime, Rabiston
raporte qu'il y a pris de chauve et lez brauoir
disent qu'il y en a un, mesme jay parle a un
accadem qui en auoit entre dedant j'y a quatuor ans
et mandauz en l'ameau d'Angleterre mais qu'il n'y
fut pas longtemps, en ce que l'angleterre auoit
peu d'y etre auformé, comme le Sable est
extremement que le chauve se ferme facilement
j'oy ce que j'en ay seu par lez anciens habitants
et l'acadien par lez eus qui y ont été cette année.

Le nommé Petit pas, petit fils d'un nommé Bernare
du Guere du S. et Martin natif de Bordeaux etable
a Merliguèche en l'ameau, et s'riboutou côte de
L'acadien par lez de la Compagnie, il y a environ
quatre vingt ans, et chauve lui fuy fuy donne en foyers
par le Roi don lez papierz en son Enregistrements au
greffe de Canada, il y a que lez Portugais venant pour
l'able le Cap Preston aux de la Nouveaute chargez de
Birraux de l'ouïe Specie et se perdirent suz l'ile de
Sable et que M. De Launay de Rasilly gouverneur
exposa lors a l'acadien ayant fait qu'il y auoit des
et Nauires qui si errent perdirent j'y envoia faire faire
une Cabane qu'il y armé d'armes, poudres et balles
et autres provisions de bouche, en cas de perdition de
quelque autres Nauire, je a l'abordé ce magazin
pendant 20. années du deupuis j'auoit point été permis
a aucune nation de faire la Turie que pour leur bâtimen-

glri que depuis cette derniere paix que les anglors
qui sont l'aperte y veni lorsqu'ils voyent un tems
proper, l'Infrance on son desmeure, jay parle a des
qui y ont fait des bouches auer auine, mesme le fils
dudit Petit pas y en a tue quatre, et un Sauvage
qui en auoit blessé un, le Roi fuy l'ouïe
Cassé l'épaule.

Le nommé S. Martin domjay parle ay destut
quav ordre de M. de Rasilly gouverneur y fuy
quelque annies apres la mort de l'Batiment
domjay parle ay destut, il y a de l'ouïe
le Sable ouj' pris de l'ouïe domluy est le Sable
peuplure de l'acadien, du deupuis les
france my om point été j'ay a que quelques
anglors qui y ont fait plusieurs Turie sous preté
d'aller voir s'ils n'auoient point de connoissances
dequelque l'acadien qui lez mangioient.

Lez Roi dommiedis lieux de Long al l'ile de Sable
et l'autre domme et d'autres nomme, Rabiston
par son plan lui donne une lieue de large dans cel
bouit et plusieurs frances disent qu'elle est pointue
Il n'y a l'accordem que suo la figure, les frances
disent que l'ile qui parois dedans par lez plan est
de leau de mer qui entre par le chauve, mesme j'ay
disent qu'il y a proche plus du coté de l'ouïe, ce que
j'ay seu par lez eus qui om été encore cette année destut
quel'ile est formée d'le Sable fuy en quelles

WHY DID THE PETITPAS AND GUÉDRY FAMILIES SETTLE AT MERLIGUÈCHE?

by
Martin Guidry

Translation

The named Petitpas¹, grandson of one Bernard du Gueret dit Saint-Martin, a native of Bordeaux established at Mirliguèche, between La Hève and Chebucto² coast of Acadia, through the gentlemen of the Company³ about 80 years ago, was given this harbour in a concession by the King, as recorded in papers registered with the Registrar's Office of Canada. He¹ says that the Portuguese, coming to settle Cape Breton with ships laden with livestock of all sorts, were shipwrecked on Sable Island and that M. De-Launay de Razilly⁴, governor then of Acadia, having known of ships that had been wrecked, sent him⁵ to establish a post which he armed with guns, powder and shot and other provisions for sustenance, in case of other ships being wrecked. He⁵ maintained this post for the following 20 years. He was not given permission to slaughter⁶ except for their subsistence. It has only been since this last peace⁷ that the English who run the fishery go there when they see a clear entrance. The French do the same. I spoke with two who killed cattle there this year, even the son⁸ of the above-mentioned Petitpas who killed four of them, and an Aboriginal who wounded one; the steer ran into him and broke his shoulder.

1. This would have been Claude Petitpas, son of Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret, and husband of Marie-Thérèse, a Mi'kmaq.
2. La Hève is today LaHave and Chebucto is today Halifax. Mirliguèche was located at today's Lunenburg.
3. The Company refers to the Compagnie de Razilly-Condonnier.
4. Claude Delauney de Razilly, brother of Isaac de Razilly, had been granted Sable Island, La Hève and Port-Royal by the King and in 1636, with the death of his brother Isaac de Razilly, had inherited Isaac's share of Compagnie de Razilly-Condonnier.
5. Bernard du Gueret dit Saint-Martin (His daughter Catherine spelled the surname Bugaret.)
6. He could not slaughter any of the livestock.
7. Established by the Treaty of Utrecht signed in March and April 1713
8. A son of Claude Petitpas and grandson of Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret

FAMILY TALENT



Right - Olivia Guidry

MEREDITH GUIDRY COMPETES AGAIN AT INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE FAIR

The Fall 2015 (Vol. 13 No. 3) issue of *Generations* presented an article on Olivia and Meredith Guidry, daughters of Barry and Jeanne Sehring Guidry of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. At that time Olivia had just competed in her fifth international science fair competition during high school and Meredith had competed in her first. Olivia has graduated from high school and is now attending Louisiana State University on an academic scholarship. Her sister Meredith has assumed the international Science fair “reins” in the family and this spring competed in her second international science fair competition. That’s seven international science fair competitions between these two sisters – certainly this must be a national record.

Click on the link below to read briefly about Meredith’s project “Glow in the Dark Concrete” and her experience at the international science fair.

<https://sjabr.org/joomla-pages-iii/category-list/1540-students-present-at-science-olympiad>

MICHEL LABINE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES CREATES BEAUTIFUL STAINED-GLASS IN NORTHERN THEMES

Michel Labine of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, Canada began making stained-glass artwork in 1993 using themes related to northern Canada. His snowshoe-framed pieces are a sought-after speciality. Michel’s work now graces homes throughout Canada and the continental United States as well as faraway places like Hawaii and New Zealand. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has one of his beautiful stained-glass art pieces. Michel is the son of Raymond and Madeleine Labine. His brother Jacques is a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman in Saskatchewan and sister Louise lives at Red Lake in northwest Ontario. He is a cousin of Les Guédry et Petitpas d’Asteur member Carmen Labine.

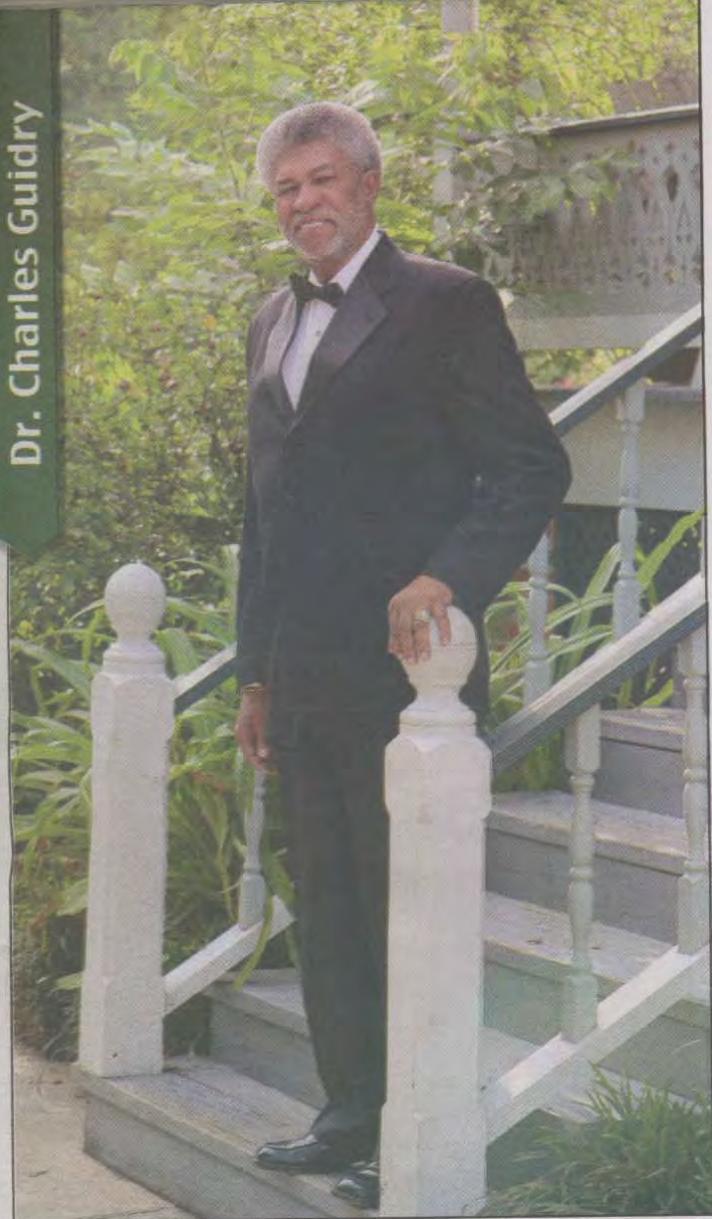
The link below discusses Michel Labine’s stained-glass artwork and how he started this hobby.

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/michel-labine-stained-glass-1.3372884>



Fort Smith artist Michel Labine presents Justin Trudeau with one of his stained glass artworks. (submitted by Michel Labine)

FAMILY TALENT-DR. CHARLES GUIDRY



Dr. Charles Guidry

Dr. Charles Guidry is the President, Owner and Operator of the Charles Guidry Farm. He was born in Abbeville and graduated from Paul Breaux High School. After graduating from Grambling State University with a degree in elementary education, he continued on to Texas Southern University, where he earned his Master's in education. Charles taught elementary education for six years in the Houston Independent School District and in Vermilion Parish for an additional six years.

Charles has received several awards and recognitions, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal for Exceptionally Meritorious Achievement and United States Air Medal Award, Lafayette City-Parish President's Distinguished Citizens Award and was the King for the Lafayette Mardi Gras Association.

He has also been heavily involved in local boards and organizations, like the American Sugar Cane League. He's a former board member of St. Mary Sugar Cooperative, a stockholder at Cajun Sugar Cooperative, St. Mary Sugar Cooperative, Louisiana Sugar Cane Cooperative, Inc., Sugar Growers and Refiners. Charles has been married to Wanda F. Guidry for 31 years. His son Jerome C. Guidry, nephew Brian Guidry and brother Clarence Guidry are employed by the Charles Guidry Farm.

*"2016 Stars of Style Best Dressed Gala"
supporting Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival
("Acadiana LifeStyle", July 2016, p. 27)*

BON APPETIT

CRAWFISH CORNBREAD

*from Jack Guidry's recipe page-
Cookinglouisiana.com*

This is a great twist on cornbread you're sure to enjoy!

1 cup cornmeal
1/2 tsp salt
1/2 tsp baking soda
3 eggs
1 med. onion chopped fine
1/4 cup Jalapenos chopped
1/3 cup oil
1/2 lb. shredded cheese (your choice)
1 can creamed corn
1 lb. crawfish tails drained

If you choose you can sauté the vegetables until tender. Mix all dry ingredients (first 3) followed by the others. Bake at 375°F for 40 minutes or until golden brown.



FRUIT SALAD DRESSING

*from Jean Guidry
Naperville, IL*



Combine:

1 cup plain low-fat yogurt
1/3 cup honey
4 tsp. fresh lemon juice
1 tsp. poppy seeds

Chill

Serve over your favorite fruit salad -
Peaches, Blueberries, Strawberries, Bananas,
Blackberries, etc.

**BOOKS & WEBSITES ON THE HISTORY AND
GENEALOGY OF OUR FAMILY****BOOKS ON THE GENEALOGY OF THE
GUÉDRY (GUIDRY, LABINE, LABEAN) & PETITPAS FAMILIES**

- * Barber, Eunice Helen; The Guidry's (Guedry's) (Privately Published, Livingston, LA, ca. 1980's)
- * Geddry, Bernard L.; The Story of An Acadian Family – The Geddry's, Guedry's, Guidry's, Guidreys, Jeddry's, and Jedreys of Clare, Nova Scotia and New England (Bernard L. Geddry, Peoria, AZ, 2004)
- * Guidry, Roland; Guidry – Ancestors of John Guidry and Descendants of John Guidry & Rosa LeJeune (Roland Guidry, Carencro, LA, 1999)
- * LaBine, Daryl; The Guédry, Guidry, Geddry, Jeddry, Guildry dit LaBine, LaBine and LaBean Family – Descendants of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas (Skyway Digital Printshop, St. Catharine's, Ontario, Canada, 1999)
- * Labine, Mark; La Verdure De Mirligueche – The Story of the Guidry dit Labine Family in North America (Mark Labine, St. Paul, MN, 1988, latest edition – 2012)
[Available for \$25.00 on <http://www.ancestry.com>]
- * Martin, Catherine; The Guidry Book: From France to Acadia to Louisiana (Catherine Martin; Lafayette, LA; 2014)
- * Newhouse-Guidry, Holly; The Ancestors and Family History of Brady W. Guidry and Siblings (Privately Published, Havelock, IA, 2002)
- * Perro, Sandra; Getting To The Roots of My Family Tree (Minuteman Press; Chilliwack/Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 5th Printing 2005) [Petitpas & Guidry families]
- * Perry, Susan Guidry; Les Guédry – I Know Who I Am by Virtue of My Ancestors (Susan Guidry Perry; Lafayette, LA; 2015)
- * Pletos, Myrtle H. (LaBean); The Descendants of Jean Baptiste Guildry dit Labine & Edwidge Senevere dit Lemarbre (Privately Published, Sterling Heights, MI, 2002)
- * Seymour, Geneva; The Guidry Family (Geneva Seymour, Lubbock, TX, ca. 1983)
- * Woolner, Marshall Villeré; Ancestors of the Guidry Family of Orange, Texas (Marshall Villeré Woolner, Gresham, OR, 2000)

HISTORICAL FICTION BOOKS ABOUT GUÉDRY FAMILY

- * Keller, A. K.; Belle Terre Acadie – The Story of One Family of the Acadian Diaspora (Xlibris Corporation, 2005)
- * Labine, Mark; Oak Island, An Acadian Tale (Mark Labine, St. Paul, MN, 2013)
- * Pardy, Laurel; A Lady of Lunenburg – Nova Scotia 1752 (Trafford Publishing, Victoria, BC, 2010)

**BOOKS & WEBSITES ON THE HISTORY AND
GENEALOGY OF OUR FAMILY****WEBSITES ON THE HISTORY & GENEALOGY
OF THE GUÉDRY-LABINE FAMILY**

Guédry-Labine Family Website
(Web Manager – Becky Clay Boggess)

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~guedrylabinefamily/>

Guédry-Labine Genealogical Database
(Web Manager – R. Martin Guidry)

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~guidryrm/Guedry-Labine/>

Guédry-Labine Facebook Page (Facebook Name: Les Guédry d'Asteur)

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Les-Guédry-dAsteur-Guidry-Labine-Labean-Jeddry-Geddry-Petitpas/387769648496>

Mark Labine Genealogy (Ancestral Pathways)
<http://fahfminn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Ancestral-Pathways-031215.pdf>

**NEWSLETTER ON THE
GUÉDRY, LABINE & PETITPAS FAMILIES**

“GENERATIONS”
(Editor – Allison Guidry)

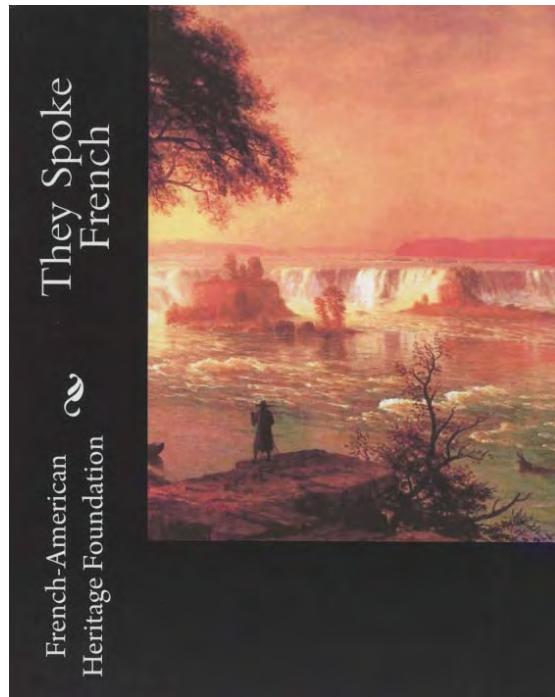
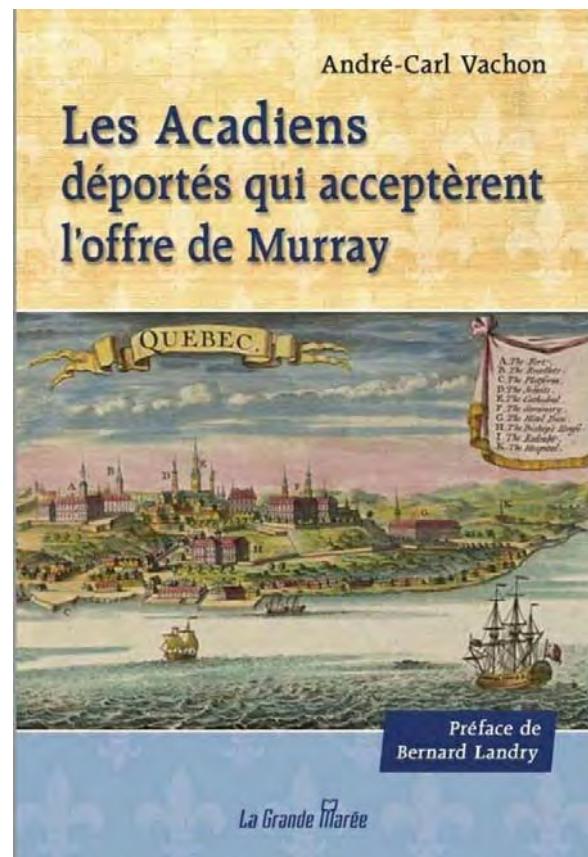
Available online at:
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~guedrylabinefamily/newsletters.html>

GENEAOLOGY - LIFE IN THE PAST LANE

BOOK NOOK

Les Acadiens déportés qui acceptèrent l'offre de Murray by André-Carl Vachon

The year 2016 is the 250th anniversary of the arrival in Québec of Acadians deported to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York. After hearing of Québec Governor James Murray's proclamation on 1 March 1765 offering free land to new immigrants, the Acadians deported to New England requested permission to immigrate to Québec. Governor Murray agreed to accept these Acadians. The first boat arrived at Québec on 31 August 1766. Today there are the 4.8 million Québécois who have Acadian origins. Mr. Vachon reveals new facts concerning our Acadian history including complete lists of all boats and all Acadians reaching Québec between 1765 and 1775. Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine is discussed several times in the book.



THEY SPOKE FRENCH with Mark Labine-Contributor

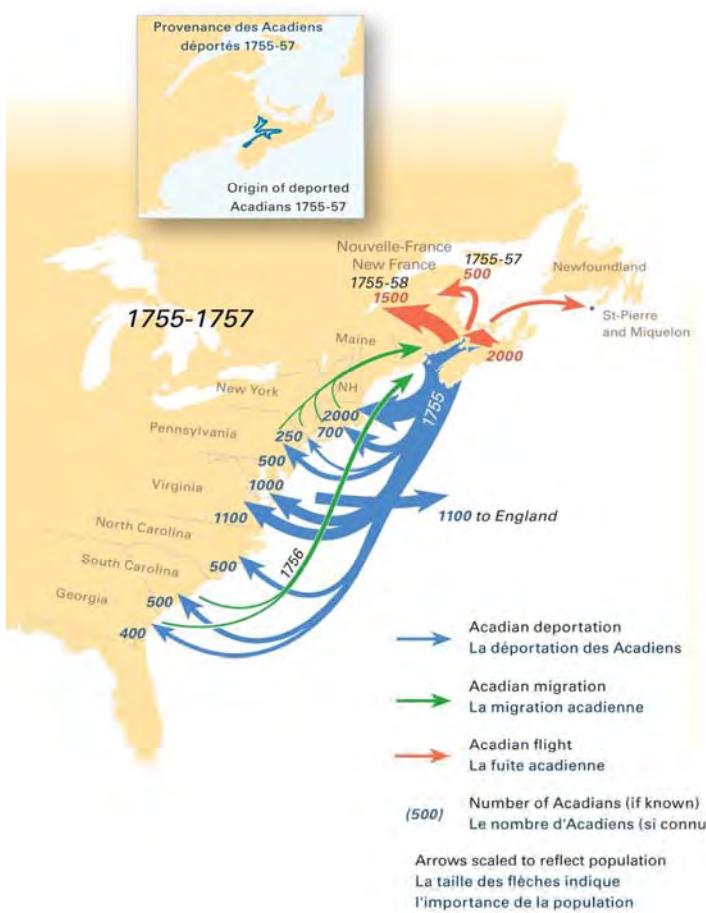
They Spoke French is a book about the French heritage of Minnesota. Heritage helps explain our culture and the intangible attributes of our society. Minnesota has a French accent, and the influences of our French-speaking past lurk in the background of our state. For two hundred years the main European language spoken here was French. Our State motto, the names of our rivers and streams and lakes, the educational influence of the French-speaking religious orders and over fifty French settlements all helped make Minnesota into the wonderful place it is today. *They Spoke French* has a chapter on the Acadians of Minnesota. Mark Labine, a member of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, is a principal author of the book.

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

by R. Martin Guidry

The Beginnings

Although the deportation of the Acadians is often considered a singular event spanning eight years, in reality it was two major upheavals with several smaller expulsions and disturbances occurring throughout the eight-year period. On 28 July 1755 Lieutenant Governor Charles Lawrence signed the order passed by his Nova Scotia Colonial Council to deport the Acadians from Nova Scotia. Members of the Council included Charles Morris, John Collier, Mr. Cotterall, Benjamin Green, John Rous, Jonathan Belcher and Richard Bulkeley. In 1754 Jonathan Belcher became the first Chief Justice of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court and in mid-1755 he wrote the official opinion that deporting the Acadians was both authorized and required under the law – a biased and flawed judicial opinion based on the Acadians' refusal to take an unqualified Oath of Allegiance. The maps of the Acadian villages done earlier by Charles Morris, a surveyor, and Morris' plan to surround the Acadian churches were used by Lawrence to initiate the Acadian expulsion.



Lawrence's deportation order was done without the knowledge or authority of the British government including the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Furthermore, Lawrence and his Council did not notify the American colonies along the Atlantic seaboard prior to passing the deportation order – despite the fact that the deportation order specifically stated that the Acadians would be sent to these colonies. Only Governor William Shirley

of Massachusetts knew of the Acadian deportations in July 1755 because he had worked with Lawrence to ensure that they became a reality. Later, on 11 August 1755 Lawrence sent a circular letter to the governors of the colonies although they did not receive the circular letter prior to the Acadians reaching their colonial shores.

Lawrence lost little time implementing his deportation order. On 31 July 1755 he announced his order to arrest Acadians and expel them from Nova Scotia. He then ordered Colonel Robert Monckton to Chignecto and Chepody, Lieutenant Colonel John Winslow to Minas and Cobequid, Captain Alexander Murray to Pigiguit

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

by R. Martin Guidry

and Major John Hanfield to Annapolis-Royal. They were to capture the Acadians immediately and prepare to send them to the American colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. In addition, to prevent the Acadians from attempting escape or returning to Nova Scotia, these military leaders were to burn churches, houses and other buildings to the ground, destroy crops and confiscate belongings of the Acadians.

Although Justice Jonathan Belcher justified the deportations based on the Acadians refusing to take an unqualified Oath of Allegiance, Lawrence and his Council almost certainly considered other reasons also. Without examining how significant each was in their decision, these factors certainly included:

- * Acadians refusing to take an unqualified Oath of Allegiance
- * A few Acadians taking up arms against the British despite the Acadian claim of neutrality
- * The approaching French and Indian War (also called the Seven Years' War; 1756-1763) and the fear that the Acadians would assist the French
- * Providing the fertile Acadian farmlands to immigrants from the American colonies
- * Fear of the Acadians influencing the Mi'kmaq against the British
- * Fear of the large French Catholic population in Nova Scotia in 1755 compared to the small British population (mostly soldiers) at that time
- * The strong political organization within the Acadian communities that resisted outside influence
- * Frustration of the Nova Scotia leaders with the smart, conniving Acadians
- * The Catholicism practiced by the Acadians rather than the Anglican religion of the British

Charles Lawrence



Jonathan Belcher



William Shirley



Why were some Acadians deported to the British colonies in America and others deported to France? In the period 1755-1763 Britain owned Nova Scotia. They defeated France in Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) and with the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht received from France the part of Acadia now known as Nova Scotia except for Île Royale (today Cape Breton Island). France retained Île Royale, Île Saint-Jean (today Prince Edward Island) and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. New Brunswick also remained French although its boundaries were

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

R. Martin Guidry

contested for many years. Thus Acadians living in Nova Scotia during 1755-1763 were British citizens and only could be deported to British territory (Britain or its possessions). Acadians living on Île Royale, Île Saint-Jean and New Brunswick during this period were French citizens and had to be exiled to France or its territories.

The Acadians experienced horrible conditions on the deportation ships. They were treated the same on each ship. The crew of the ship feared the Acadians overpowering the crew and overtaking the ship. The Acadians, therefore, were placed in the hole of the ship. The hatch was opened and the Acadians were forced into the bowels of the ship – using a ladder to descend. There was no lighting and no air circulation. Only when the hatch was opened did any light penetrate into the depths of ship. Otherwise, the Acadians lived in almost total darkness. No air circulated in the bowels. Again only when the hatch was opened did even a small stream of fresh air enter the area housing the Acadians. The air quickly became stale and shortly afterwards foul-smelling – the stench almost unbearable. There were no “beds” to sleep on or any place to relax. The Acadians had to sleep on the floor or on any elevated position they could find. All of the ships were overloaded – exceeding the two persons per ton limit. Acadians often had to take turns resting due to lack of space. Occasionally, the crew opened the hatch and allowed a few Acadians at a time topside briefly for fresh air. There were no sanitary facilities in the bowels of the ship. The floor became the “toilet”. The stench became horrific after a brief time. Dysentery affected many. Likewise, the rolling seas caused much seasickness. Vomit mixed with the other wastes on the floor. These conditions were perfect for disease and it spread quickly among the Acadians – causing great distress and even death. These were the conditions in which the Acadians had to survive in the hole of the ship – often for two months or more at sea and several weeks after reaching port. How any Acadians survived is truly amazing.



Expulsion Order
(Print by Claude T. Picard)

The Bay of Fundy Campaign - First Major Upheaval

By 8 August 1755 the ships to deport the Acadians had been secured – most were contracted from the Boston mercantile firm of Apthorp and Hancock. They were outfitted to hold two persons per ton although nearly every vessel was significantly overloaded during the deportations. By the end of August the ships began arriving in Nova Scotia although only a few at a time. During August and September the British began capturing and imprisoning Acadians throughout Nova Scotia. The British commanders held the captured Acadians at Fort Cumberland (formerly Fort Beauséjour), Fort Lawrence, Annapolis Royal, Fort Edward, the Catholic Church at Grand-Pré as well as Georges Island at Halifax.

By mid-October 1755 the British believed enough ships had arrived in Nova Scotia waters to begin the

deportations. Because the British believed Acadians of the Chignecto peninsula (Beaubassin and area) were the most ruthless, the British began exiling them first - sending them to South Carolina and Georgia, the most distant British colonies from Nova Scotia. About 400 of the Acadians were in Fort Beauséjour when the British captured it and many of these held arms. Their claim, backed by the French military, was that they had been forced by the French to take up arms. Still Colonel Monckton used this incident as an excuse to claim the Acadians were not neutral and thus must be deported. Many of these Acadians originally had resided at Beaubassin (which the Mi'kmaq had torched in 1750 under the orders of Abbé LeLoutre) and they had been forced to move north to lands near Fort Beauséjour. Others came from Tintamarre, Wescock, Aulac, Baie-Verte and

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

R. Martin Guidry

nearby areas – having escaped Nova Scotia shortly before and resettled in New Brunswick. Many Acadians in New Brunswick escaped the grasp of the British and had fled to more distant outposts in New Brunswick.

On 13 October 1755 eight ships with approximately 1200 Acadians set sail from the Chignecto area for South Carolina (ca. 800 Acadians) and Georgia (ca. 400 Acadians) – over 200 Acadians perished during the voyage of one to two months.

On 27 October 1755 Lt. Colonel Winslow and Capt. Murray loaded the Acadians from Grand-Pré, Pigiguit, Rivière-aux-Canards, Rivière des Habitants, Rivière Gaspareau and nearby areas onto the transports. Fourteen ships set sail that day with approximately 2550 Acadians bound for Maryland (4 ships, ca. 900 Acadians), Pennsylvania (3 ships, ca. 450 Acadians), Virginia (6 ships, ca. 1000 Acadians) and Massachusetts (1 ship, ca. 200 Acadians). Acadians being deported from the Grand-Pré area by Lt. Colonel Winslow embarked at Pointe-aux Boudrot (today's Starrs Point) on the Rivière des Habitants (today's Cornwallis River). The Acadians from the Pigiguit area deported by Capt. Murray embarked at the junction of the Avon River and St-Croix River (near today's Windsor). All transports reached their final ports within two to four weeks except one ship going to Virginia that took two months. A furious gale arose in the western Atlantic on November 5th and six of the transports sought safety in the Boston harbor for several days. The Boston authorities inspected the ships and removed several Acadians due to overcrowding.

On 30 November 1755 a sloop departed from Pointe-des-Boudrot with approximately 170 Acadians bound for Connecticut where it arrived on 22 January 1756.

On 13 December 1755 two ships departed from Pointe-des-Boudrot for Massachusetts (ca. 230 Acadians) and Connecticut (ca. 110 Acadians). They both arrived at their assigned ports on 30 January 1756.

On 20 December 1755 two schooners sailed from Pointe-des Boudrot for Massachusetts (ca. 120 Acadians) and Virginia (ca. 110 Acadians). Massachusetts was reached in only six days while the other schooner reached Virginia on 20 January 1756.

The Virginia authorities refused to accept the exiled Acadians sent there. After five months on ships and ashore in Virginia, the Acadians were loaded onto new ships and sent to England. Here they were kept in squalid conditions at Bristol, Falmouth (Penryn), Liverpool and Southampton until the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. The surviving Acadians were taken to France.

Acadians in Liverpool
(Painting by
Robert Dafford)



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Acadians detained near Annapolis Royal were taken to Goat Island in the Annapolis River (near the old habitation at Port-Royal) for embarkation. On 27 October 1755 a snow with approximately 320 Acadians left Goat Island for Boston, Massachusetts and arrived there in three weeks. Then on 8 December 1755 five ships loaded with Acadians sailed from Goat Island: two for Connecticut with approximately 600 Acadians, one for New York with about 250 Acadians, one for South Carolina carrying approximately 350 Acadians and one bound for North Carolina with about 230 Acadians. One ship bound for Connecticut arrived in six weeks; however, the second transport for that port was blown off course and took refuge at Antigua before eventually reaching Connecticut in five and one-half months. Over one-third of the Acadians on this ship died from malaria. The ship to New York also was blown off course to Antigua and finally reached New York in about five months. Acadians on the ship to South Carolina reached port there in about five weeks. The snow to North Carolina never reached its destination. Angry Acadians seized the snow off the coast of New York and sailed it back to Rivière St-Jean in the Bay of Fundy. They evaded the British moving deep into New Brunswick with a number of them attempting to walk to Québec – a walk along which many died. One snow with about 250 Acadians in the hole left Goat Island on 13 October 1755 for Connecticut; however, it never reached its destination – likely sinking in the Atlantic with its cargo of Acadians.

Approximately fifty Acadians, almost all closely related to the Guédry family, were captured at Merliguèche (near today's Lunenburg) in September 1755 and imprisoned on Georges Island in Halifax harbor. On 15 November 1755 they were loaded onto a sloop and sent to North Carolina where they arrived on 13 January 1756 - almost certainly at Edenton, North Carolina, a thriving port city on the Albemarle Sound.

From 13 October to 8 December 1755 the British had exiled over 6300 Acadians from Nova Scotia – ridding themselves of a “problem”, but creating even greater troubles for the British colonies along the Atlantic and an almost unbelievable upheaval in the lives of so many Acadians. Thus drew to a close on 8 December 1755 the Bay of Fundy Campaign to deport the entire Acadian population from Nova Scotia.

As the tensions between the Acadians and the British grew deeper during the late 1740s and early 1750s, many Acadians fled Nova Scotia for nearby French territories – Île Royale, Île Saint-Jean and New Brunswick primarily. Beginning in 1756 those fleeing to New Brunswick were hunted by the British continuously. Many deaths resulted – both Acadian and British – from the fighting and from the severe winters. Some Acadians evaded the British for several years and moved far north above the falls of the St. John River and settled in Maine and northern New Brunswick. Today they remain a strong, vibrant Acadian community in Aroostook County, Maine and across the St. John River in Madawaska County, New Brunswick. Other Acadians were not so fortunate and, when captured, were imprisoned at Fort Cumberland, Fort Edward and Georges Island. Most were kept in these prisons for the remainder of the French and Indian War.

The Forgotten Acadians – A Smaller Exile

On the 1st of April 1756 a sloop departed from Georges Island with approximately four members of the Le-Blanc family and took them to Boston which it reached in two months.

For some unexplained reason the British initially made no attempt to capture or deport the Acadians in the Cape Sable area. In early 1756, however, plans changed and two ships left Cape Sable with approximately 175 Acadians from Pobomcoup and other nearby areas. Approximately 100 Acadians disembarked on 28 April 1756 at Manhattan, New York and about 75 Acadians were put ashore on 10 May 1756 at Boston.

These three ships transporting approximately 180 Acadians comprised the small exile of Acadians initially “forgotten” from the Bay of Fundy Campaign.

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

R. Martin Guidry

The Islands Campaign - Second Major Upheaval

By the 12th of June 1758 the British under Admiral Boscawen had begun the second siege of the Fortress of Louisbourg on Île Royale. The British earlier had captured the Fortress of Louisbourg from France in 1745 using siege tactics; however, Britain returned the Fortress to French control in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. On 26 July 1758 the French in the Fortress capitulated and the British regained control of Louisbourg and Île Royale. Thus began the second major phase of the British scheme to rid the region of Acadians – deporting Acadians from Île Royale and Île Saint-Jean. These exiles were more brutal and devastating than the earlier Bay of Fundy Campaign with many more Acadians perishing from ships sinking and diseases.

Acadians captured on Île Royale and Île Saint-Jean had to be sent to France since these Acadians were living in French territory and thus were French citizens.

The 17th of August 1758 a British force of 500 troops under Lt. Colonel Andrew Rollo landed at Port-la-Joye on Île Saint-Jean and took control of the island. The French surrendered the island with no resistance after learning of the fall of Louisbourg. Immediately the British built Fort Amherst at the site of Port-la-Joye. At the time of surrender there were almost 5000 Acadians on Île Saint-Jean.

Many Acadians on Île Saint-Jean fled across the Northumberland Strait in small boats and French schooners to Miramichi, to other coastal areas of New Brunswick and to Québec. A few went to St. Pierre and Miquelon while others hid in the woods at Malpeque and the Northeast River of Île Saint-Jean. The British captured many others during the latter part of August 1758 and held them at Fort Amherst. At the same time soldiers on Île Royale were rounding up Acadians on that island and bringing them to Louisbourg for exile. Hundreds of Acadians escaped this phase of the deportations by fleeing to the shores of New Brunswick south of the Baie des Chaleurs where Charles Deschamps de Boishebert had refugee camps.

On 31 August 1758 five ships carrying almost 700 Acadians sailed from Fort Amherst to Louisbourg where they arrived on 4 September of that year.

The Islands Campaign of the deportations began on 4 September 1758 when the *Duke of Cumberland* sailed from Louisbourg with approximately 350 Acadians aboard headed for La Rochelle, France. The next week on the 10th of September two additional ships left Louisbourg with about 600 Acadians bound for La Rochelle. On 27 September 1758 a fourth ship *Mary* sailed from the Louisbourg harbor with almost 600 Île Saint-Jean Acadians heading to St. Malo, France. It arrived at Spithead, England on 31 October – almost half of the Acadians having died at sea. The survivors were transferred to two other ships and sent to Cherbourg, France where they arrived near the end of November 1758.

Also, in September 1758 four ships sailed from Louisbourg with over 600 Acadians. Three ships (ca. 540 Acadians) were bound for St. Malo, France and one ship (ca. 90 Acadians) was heading to Brest, France. The three ships reached St. Malo on the 1st of November – having lost over 200 Acadians on the voyage and over 40 shortly after arrival. The other ship reached Brest on 26 October 1758 with fifteen Acadians dying at sea and one shortly after arrival.

On 28 October 1758 the approximately 360 inhabitants of the village of Pointe-Prime, Île Saint-Jean were herded onto the *Duke William*, which sailed first to Chédabouctou Bay near Canso. From there it convoyed with six other ships including the *Violet* (ca. 400 Acadians) toward St. Malo, France. In late November a violent storm occurred, scattering the convoy of ships. The *Duke William* and *Violet* rejoined each other on 10 December. The *Violet* was in danger of sinking, having taken on a great deal of water. The next morning the *Duke William* was pounded by the sea and sprung a leak, causing it to take on much water.

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

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The Acadians worked frantically to plug the leak and rid the *Duke William* of water, but to no avail. A squall appeared and when it cleared, the *Violet* was seen no more – it had sunk with all 400 Acadians on board. Two days later the *Duke William* was on the verge of sinking. The Captain threw overboard two lifeboats for himself and the crew. In addition, Father Girard, the Acadian priest, climbed into one of the lifeboats – a total of 37 souls in the two lifeboats. Four Acadians found a small jolly-boat, threw it overboard and climbed into it. Moments afterward, the *Duke William* disappeared under the Atlantic waters bringing over 350 Acadians to their watery graves. Miraculously, all forty-one of the men in the two lifeboats and jolly-boat survived and reached England. The other five ships reached St. Malo on 23 January 1759 with their combined “cargo” of almost 1000 Acadians from Île Saint-Jean – many of whom were very ill and had to be hospitalized.

On 25 November 1758 two other ships sailed from Louisbourg harbor for St. Malo. One carrying over 160 Acadians made initial landfall at Bideford, England on 20 December 1758 and then went to St. Malo – arriving on 9 March 1759. Twenty-five of the Acadians died at sea. The other ship with almost 60 Acadians reached St. Malo on 16 January 1759 after 6 Acadians perished at sea.

Five other ships left from Louisbourg in late 1758 for France – four for Cherbourg and one for Boulogne-sur-Mer. The four heading to Cherbourg had well over 300 Acadians packed in their holes while the one going to Boulogne-sur-Mer was transporting almost 180 Acadians from Île Saint-Jean. This ship first reached Portsmouth, England about 23 December in great distress, but did continue to Boulogne-sur-Mer, which it reached on 26 December. Three of the ships destined for Cherbourg with Acadians from Île Saint-Jean and Île Royale disembarked its passengers at Cherbourg on 30 November 1758. The fourth Cherbourg-bound ship *Ruby* with over 300 Acadians from Île Saint-Jean encountered gale-force winds and sank off the Island of Pico in the Portuguese Azores. Over 200 Acadian lives were lost. The survivors were taken first to England - finally reaching Cherbourg on 15 February 1759.

Between 4 September 1758 and 25 November 1758 the British deported over 3600 Acadians to France from Île Saint-Jean and Île Royale. Many of these perished on the voyage through the treacherous Atlantic waters. Three ships sank en route to France – taking with them over 950 Acadian souls to their watery graves. The surviving Acadians, stripped of their worldly goods by the British, languished in the port cities of western France for almost thirty years – many trying desperately to re-establish their lives in various agricultural experiments from the interior lands of France as far as the Falkland Islands and even to French Guyana. In all cases the “deck was stacked against them” with arid conditions, poor soils and tropical heat and diseases and thus never did they achieve success. Thus ends the Islands Campaign to extinguish the Acadian nation.

Rounding Up the Stragglers – A Smaller Exile Lasting Several Years

Having deported over 10,000 Acadians from Nova Scotia, Île Saint-Jean and Île Royale, the British now began in earnest to capture and deport or imprison all remaining Acadians in Nova Scotia, Île Saint-Jean, Île Royale and New Brunswick. They were ferocious in their efforts to track down and capture all Acadians remaining. Villages were burnt and livestock destroyed to prevent the Acadians from having shelter in the harsh winters. Acadians occasionally were killed by the British soldiers at their homes or as they fled.

In November 1759 British soldiers captured 151 Acadians at Cap-Sable and sent them to England. Shortly after arriving in England in late December 1759, these Acadians were sent to Cherbourg, France where they arrived in mid-January 1760. It seems the British occasionally forgot international law and exiled Acadians to wrong shores – as here sending British citizens to France.

In November 1759 after a very severe winter in New Brunswick, over 900 Acadians who initially had escaped

THE ACADIAN DEPORTATIONS

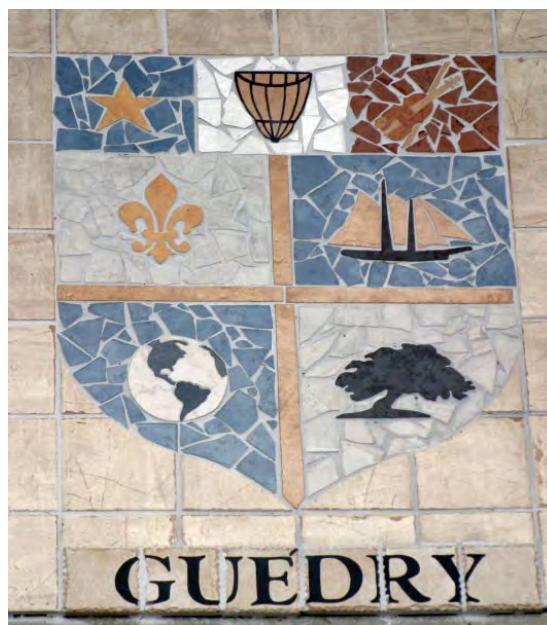
R. Martin Guidry

the deportations by hiding in New Brunswick began to surrender to British authorities at Fort Cumberland. They were imprisoned at Fort Cumberland, Fort Edward and Georges Island. In July 1760 at the conclusion of The Battle of Ristigouche on the New Brunswick-Québec border, 300 Acadian refugees were captured near Ristigouche and brought to Georges Island and Fort Cumberland.

In August 1762 over 600 Acadians detained at Georges Island, Fort Edward and Annapolis-Royal were loaded onto five ships and sent to Boston. The Governor of Massachusetts refused to accept them and sent them back to Halifax where they arrived in mid-October 1762. They were again imprisoned until the end of the French and Indian War.

On 10 February 1763 France and Britain signed the Treaty of Paris ending the Seven Years' War and the deportations. Acadians were now free to move wherever they wanted; however, being penniless, they often remained "imprisoned by their poverty" – petitioning and begging the local governments to send them to Louisiana, Québec, France or Nova Scotia. Alternatively, many accepted free transportation to Saint-Domingue (today Haiti) where most died from the heat, poor living conditions, unbearably hard work and tropical diseases. The hundreds of Acadians in British prisons at Fort Cumberland, Fort Edward and Georges Island scattered to Louisiana, Miquelon, Québec, France and specific regions of Nova Scotia. The British and French governments negotiated an agreement to transfer to France the Acadians imprisoned in England. A few Acadians remained in the colonies to which they were deported.

Thus ended the tragic deportations suffered by the Acadian people. Never again would many Acadians see their wives and husbands, their children, their aunts and uncles, their cousins. Families remained separated for the rest of their lives despite the untiring efforts of the Acadians to reunite their immediate and extended families. Hundreds of Acadians died during the immediate deportations and many hundreds more died during their "imprisonment" in foreign lands. The Acadians, however, remained a strong people, determined to never lose their culture and their identity. This they accomplished in their new homes in Louisiana, Nova Scotia, Maine and Québec.



IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

COUPLE OBSERVES 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARRIAGE HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Pierre Guidry Congratulated on Jubilee

Eight children and 15 grandchildren from five states gathered Sunday at 4219 Perrier street to be present at the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Pierre Guidry, who reared their family on sugar plantations in Southern Louisiana.

The anniversary proper is today, but was marked Sunday with a renewal of their marriage vows by the couple before the Rev. E. C. Berkowski of St. Stephen's church, and later with a reception for scores of kinfolk and friends. Mr. Guidry, 81 years old, and his wife, 74 smiling and alert, greeted everyone who came in.

They were married 50 years ago today at Thibodaux, and for 40 years Mr. Guidry managed various large sugar plantations, chiefly in St. Martin parish. Nearly always, he recalled proudly, he was able to double sugar production. And always he planted fruit trees about the grounds and sought to beautify them.

Both he and Mrs. Guidry are descended from sugar planters. Her grandfather had owned a large plantation, as had Mr. Guidry's father, who was killed in the War Between the States.

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA
31 August 1936

Celebrate Golden Wedding Day



Mr. & Mrs. J.P. Guidry, above, married 50 years ago today, had a golden wedding celebration Sunday at 4219 Perrier Street with eight children and 15 grandchildren from five states present. He is 81 years old. Mrs. Guidry is 74.

He isn't really retired now, Mr. Guidry affirmed Sunday night. He supervises things on the farm of one of his daughters and a son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Randolph, at Grand Bay, Ala.

The anniversary party was held at the home of another daughter, Mrs. W. A. LaGarde, at the Perrier street address. The other children, all present at the affair, are Jules P., Jr., and Arthur Guidry of St. Louis, Mo., Frank P. Guidry of Houston, Tex., Mrs. H. J. French of Bisbee, Ariz., and Mrs. Ridgely Moise and Dr. Edwin R. Guidry of New Orleans. Each except Arthur, who is not married, was accompanied by husband or wife, and 15 grandchildren were there.

In addition, the couple were visited during the day by Mr. Guidry's only sister, Miss Julia, and only brother, A. A. Guidry, who on September 20 with his wife will celebrate their own golden wedding anniversary. Both sister and brother reside here.

Asked the secret of success in married life, Mr. Guidry looked at his wife and said, "married life is the secret of success. Just look at us and our fine family. Don't you believe it?"

The couple will spend several days here before returning to Grand Bay.



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and THE
OTHER
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Delaware Co. Daily Times
Chester, PA, 3 Mar 1972

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EVERY NIGHT T-BONE OR DELMONICO STEAK \$2.50—CLAMS 75c A DOZ.

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TONIGHT — GO-GO MICKIE — 8 P.M. to 2 A.M.

HOURS: Bar and Kitchen Open 5 P.M. to 2 A.M. Monday thru Friday
3 P.M. to 2 A.M. Saturday

Lebanon Daily News, Lebanon, PA
18 Dec 1971

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

A Wholesale Raid.

Last Saturday night Sheriff Hebert made a raid on the negro gambling dens on Rose Hill and near Caliste Guidry's old store and bagged about two dozen. Monday twenty-three negroes were arraigned on motion of District Attorney Greene and twelve pleaded not guilty to the charges against them, and their trial was fixed for Wednesday when they also entered a plea of guilty. Nine pleaded guilty of playing craps and were fined \$10 or 30 days in jail each. Two pleaded guilty of carrying concealed weapons and were fined \$50 each. Judge Gordy informed those on whom he passed sentence that they not only violated the state laws by playing dice, but the person on whose premises they played was also liable, and asked the district attorney to take cognizance of that fact, remarking that the Abbeville Canal Company and the Rose Hill Sugar Company could be prosecuted also.

The officers are to be congratulated for their prompt action in the matter and it is believed that it will put a stop to gambling at craps and the money thus lost will be spent for food and clothing.

The Meridional, 1 Jun 1901, Sat, First Edition

CARNIVAL AND ENTERTAINMENT

Auspices K. of C. at St. Mary's School Building
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS, THIS WEEK

RADIOLA 16 TO BE GIVEN AWAY

ALSO OTHER PRIZES

Comic sketch by Clifford Brothers, Home and Todhunter
Songs by Joseph Guidry (Frenchy).

Games
NO DOOR CHARGE

Refreshments
EVERYBODY WELCOME

*"Songs by Joseph Guidry (Frenchy)"
Lancaster Eagle-Gazette, Lancaster, OH
15 Feb 1928*

F. E. GUIDRY,

General Merchandise
... and ...
Plantation Supplies.

Terrebonne Parish. Post Office, Houma.

The Houma Courier, Houma, LA 13 Sept 1906

Orange Blossoms.

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

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

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

*The Donaldsonville Chief, 15 May 1886
Donaldsonville, LA*

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 | Guiedyry | Gedrie | Jedrey | LaBine |
| Guidry | Guildry | Gedry | Jedrie | LaBean |
| Gudiry | Guildrie | Gettry | Jedry | LaBeau |
| Guidery | Guityr | Gidrie | | Labeau |
| Guidrey | Gaidry | Gidry | Lledre | |
| Guidrie | Gaidrie | Grivois | Yedri | |

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

DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2016.

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



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

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur

To share your ideas for the newsletter,
contact:

Marty Guidry
6139 North Shore Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70817
225-571-9726
guidrymartin@gmail.com

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

'GENERATIONS' newsletter is now in its 14th year.
We hope to provide our readers with an interesting, in-
formative 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
guidrymartin@gmail.com



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Vice-President - Elaine Clement (LA)
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Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur

Membership Application

(Formulaire d'adhésion)

Name (Nom)

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Last (Nom de famille) | First (Prénom) | Middle (Deuxième prénom) |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|

Spouse (Épouse)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Maiden (Nom de jeune fille) | First (Prénom) | Middle (Deuxième prénom) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|

Children (Enfants)

Address (Adresse)

| |
|--------------|
| Street (Rue) |
|--------------|

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

Telephone (Téléphone)

Fax (Numéro de télécopieur)

E-mail Address (Courriel)

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

Type of Membership (Type de cotisation):

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

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

Benefactor Levels (Niveaux de bienfaiteur):

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

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

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

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

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.
Charlene Guidry Lacombe
Membership Chair
226 Bulldog Drive
Iota, LA 70543