

IN THIS ISSUE

*Survival of a Family-
The Family of Francoise Guedry and Jean LeJeune by Marty Guidry*

1

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

3

Malvina Menard Labine by Claudette Mancini

5

*Genealogy/History:
Biography: Ozair Guidry*

6

*Tragedy for the Guedry Family-An Act Of Piracy On The High Seas
By Marty Guidry*

7

Book Nook

12

Origins of the Guedry Family in Louisiana, 1765-1785 by Marty Guidry

14

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

16



Les Guidry d'Asteur



Survival of a Family – A continuing series of articles on the children of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petipas

The Family of Francoise Guedry & Jean LeJeune

By Marty Guidry

Of the eleven children born to Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petipas only two were daughters. Marie-Josephe Guedry was born about 1692 and Francoise Guedry was born on 14 January 1703 at Merligueche (today's Lunenburg), Acadia.¹

As was customary on the frontiers of Acadia, Francoise was baptized by a family member immediately after birth ('ondoye'). Because priests were often unavailable and the death

rate of infants so high, the family wanted to ensure that the new-born was baptized as quickly as possible. Francoise's brother Jean-Baptiste Guedry baptized her on 14 January 1703. Later, when a priest was available, the child would be 'formally' baptized by the priest. On 8 September 1705 Father Felix Pain formally baptized Francoise and her brother Paul during his missionary journey from Annapolis Royal to the Cable Sable area which included Merligueche^{1,2}. In the Census of La Heve for 1708, Francoise was a four-year old girl living with her family in Merligueche^{3,4}.

About 1725 Francoise Guedry married Jean LeJeune, son of Pierre LeJeune and Marie Thibodeau.



Church at La Chaussee

The young couple settled in the Pisiquid area and began raising their family. The constant pressure and harsh treatment imposed on the Acadians in the 1740's by the British to force them to take the oath of allegiance caused many Acadians to abandon their lush farms and move to French territory on Ile Royale, Ile St-Jean or today's New Brunswick. It proved to be a short-lived respite from the British tyranny.

In early April 1752 Francoise Guedry (age 48) and her husband Jean LeJeune (age 52) were living at Baie des Espagnols on Ile Royale (today North Sydney, Cape Breton Island).^{5,6}



Living with them were their five sons, four daughters and a son-in-law: Eustache LeJeune (age 20), Jerome LeJeune (age 17), Gregoire LeJeune (age 15), Barnabe LeJeune (age 11), Jean Charles LeJeune (age 3), Felicite LeJeune (age 13), Eleine LeJeune (age 9), Anne LeJeune (age 7) and the married couple Olivier Trahan (age 35) and Isabelle LeJeune (age 26). They had been on Ile Royale since October 1750 and were granted provisions for two years. Jean and Francoise had two oxen, one sow and two sheep and had cleared two arpents of land. Living nearby were numerous relatives including their son Jean-Baptiste LeJeune (age 26), his wife Judith Vigne and two children, their daughter Marguerite LeJeune (age 22), her husband Augustin Benoit (age 24) and a daughter, Francoise's brother Paul Guedry with his wife Anne Mius and their family as well as many nieces and nephews with their families.

In the summer of 1753 Jean LeJeune and his family were at Bras de Sud, Ile Royale on Baie des Espagnols.⁷ Eustache LeJeune had left the family home at this time, married and built his own home next to his parents, but the younger children of Jean and Francoise still remained at home with them. The family had two oxen, five pigs and two sows and no cleared land.

With the second fall of Fortress Louisbourg on 26 July 1758 the English began systematically capturing and deporting the Acadians on Ile Royale and Ile St-Jean. In early 1759 Jean LeJeune and his family boarded the ship "du Supply" and began their difficult journey to France. Disembark-

ing from the "du Supply" on 9 March 1759 at St. Malo, Ille-et-Vilaine, France were Jean LeJeune, **Francoise Guedry** and their children Gregoire, Barnabe, Jean, Helene and Anne. Jean LeJeune quickly settled his family a short distance away at Chateauneuf, Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Shortly after resettling at Chateauneuf their son **Barnabe LeJeune**, born about 1742, died on 14 May 1759 at the age of seventeen. On the 27th of May 1759 Jean LeJeune died at Chateauneuf and was buried there the same day. The next day on 28 May 1759 Francoise's daughter **Helene LeJeune**, only sixteen years of age, died. Distraught and widowed, Francoise Guedry continued to live with her remaining children at Chateauneuf until 1762 when she moved to St. Servan, Ille-et-Vilaine, France where she remained until 1772. From 26 September until 26 October 1761, 21 April to 8 May 1762, 12 August to 26 August 1762 and 16 September until 21 September 1762, Francoise was ill and confined to the hospital. In 1772 Francoise Guedry went with her children Chatellerault, Vienne, France as they attempted the agricultural experiment of the Marquis de Perusse. With the failure of that experiment in the mid-1770's, she left Chatellerault with her family for Nantes in the Third Convoy on 7 December 1775. She remained at Nantes until her death in March 1780 – an elderly lady who had experienced so much heartbreak during her life. Francoise Guedry was buried on 10 March 1780 at St. Martin of Chantenay in Nantes.⁸⁻¹¹

Several of the older children of Jean LeJeune and Francoise Guedry also arrived in France in 1759. **Marguerite LeJeune**, born 27 September 1730 at Grand-Pre, Acadia and her husband Augustin Benoit, born about 1728 and the son of Pierre Benoit and Elizabeth LeJuge, disembarked from the "du Supply" on 9 March 1759 with her parents. Unfortunately all three of their children, Marguerite, Simon and Elizabeth, died at sea during the crossing. Marguerite and Augustin went with her parents to Chateauneuf and began life anew. Amid almost certain excitement on 15 May 1759 she gave birth to a new daughter Perinne-Jeanne Benoit.

BON APPETIT - Recipes from The Guedry-Labine Cookbook

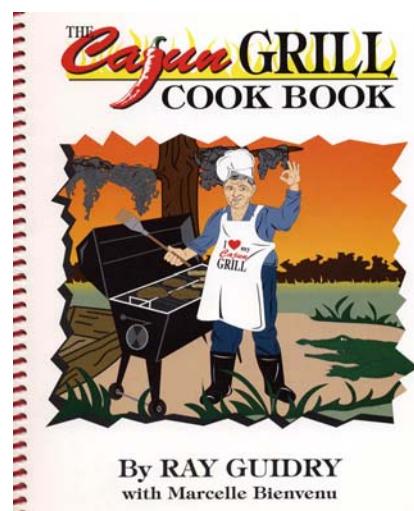
RAY'S CAJUN HOT BRISKET

1 beef brisket
1 cup of jalapeno peppers, chopped
2 large onions, chopped
Salt, cayenne pepper and celery salt to taste
2 sweet green peppers, chopped
Vinegar or Zesty Italian salad dressing
5 large cloves of garlic, minced

METHOD:

Combine all seasonings in a large bowl. Trim excess fat off brisket. Lay the brisket flat on a table. Cut a slice in the meat on one of the long ends of the brisket to create a pocket. Put all of the seasonings in the pocket. Reserve the seasoning juices. Sew the pocket closed with a string. Create a rub of dry salt, cayenne pepper and celery salt. Spread this evenly on the outside of the brisket. Place the brisket on the Cajun Grill with a full hot bed of coals with the coal tray at the highest position and with the cover of the Cajun Grill left open. Cook in the position for 30-40 minutes on each side or until the brisket becomes blackened. When this is done take the brisket off and lay it in an aluminum baking pan. Pour the reserved seasoning liquid over the brisket and cover with aluminum foil. Place it back on the Cajun Grill with the coal tray in the very lowest position, air controls completely closed, and cover closed for an additional 4 hours. Take the brisket off the grill at about the 3 1/2 hour mark and cut into thin strips with electric knife. Make sure to cut against the grain of the meat. Place the strips of brisket back into the pan which is full of juices and put it back on the Cajun Grill for the additional 30 minutes.

This recipe comes from the Cajun Grill Master, Ray Guidry of Percy Guidry Manufacturing in Lafayette, LA. Their Cajun Grill is one of the hottest pieces of outdoor cooking equipment on the market. Additionally, Ray has written a great cookbook, The Cajun Grill Cookbook. www.Cajungrill.com



The Family of Francoise Guedry & Jean LeJeune - continued from page 2

And then tragedy struck a second time for the young family. Two days after giving birth, Marguerite LeJeune died and four days later young Perrinne died. Married to Marguerite on 9 February 1750 at St. Pierre-du-Nord, Ile St-Jean, in just nine years Augustin Benoit had not only lost all of his children, but also his wife. He continued to live at Chateauneuf until 20 April 1760 when he embarked on the corsair “L’Hercules” and was taken prisoner by the English a second time. Brought to England, he remained in confinement until the Treaty of Paris when on 25 May 1763 he was released and returned to St. Malo, France. Settling at St. Servan, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, he met Marie-Madeleine Gautrot, whom he married 19 July 1763. Between 1765 and 1772 the couple had five children: Francois-Jean-Baptiste, Jean-Marie-Augustin, Marie-Jeanne, Francoise-Apollonie and Victoire-Marie. During his stay in France Augustin Benoit was a farmhand and seaman. Augustin Benoit died in September 1783 and was buried in St.-Similien of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique, France on 8 September 1783.¹²⁻¹⁵

Also arriving at St. Malo the 9th of March 1759 on the “du Supply” were **Isabelle LeJeune**, born about 1733, and her husband Olivier Trahan, born about 1731 and the son of Jean Trahan and Marie Giroire. As with her sister Marguerite’s family, all of the children of Isabelle and Olivier died during the crossing from Ile Royale to St. Malo: Jerome, Cecile and Therese. Restarting their shattered lives, Olivier and Isabelle moved with her parents to Chateauneuf where they remained until 1762. They then resettled in St. Servan until 1772. A daughter Marie-Madeleine Trahan was born at Chateauneuf on 21 October 1760; however, a short eight years later she died on 22 March 1768 at St. Servan. Isabelle and Olivier had two additional children at St. Servan: Anne-Marie, born 21 February 1763, and Gregoire-Olivier, born 28 March 1766. In 1772 Olivier Trahan and his small family moved to Chatellerault, Vienne, France to engage in the agricultural experiment of the Marquis de Perusse. Olivier Trahan, his wife and two children left Chatellerault for Nantes in the Third Convoy on 7



Memorial to the Acadians at Nantes, France

December 1775. In early September 1783 Isabelle LeJeune died at age 50 and was buried at Saint-Jacques of Nantes, France on 7 September 1783. While in France Olivier Trahan earned a meager living as a farmhand, laborer, carpenter and sailor while his wife Isabelle sewed and knitted. Two years later on 14 May 1785 Olivier Trahan and his two children Gregoire and Anne boarded the “La Bergere” for their new home in Louisiana. They stepped ashore in New Orleans, LA after a three-month sail on 15 August 1785. There the Spanish government provided Olivier with a shovel, meat cleaver, two axes, two hatchets and three hoes to begin his new life.¹⁶⁻²¹

On 7 May 1753 **Eustache LeJeune** married Marie Carret, daughter of Igance Carret and Cecile Henry, at Louisbourg, Ile Royale. In late 1758 they were herded aboard one of the “Five Ships” and set sail for France – arriving at St. Malo, France on 23 January 1759 – about six weeks before the rest of Eustache’s family. Traveling with Eustache and Marie were their two daughters Marie-Madeleine and Marguerite. Tragedy struck the young family as both girls died during the voyage to France. Settling first at St. Suliac, Ille-et-Vilaine, France from 1759 until 1764 and then at St. Servan from 1764 until 1772, Eustache and Marie began a new family. Jean-Baptiste was born to the couple on

Malvina Menard Labine (1893-1967) – Reeve Of Azilda, Ontario

by Claudette Mancini (her granddaughter)

Gramma Labine gave birth to 20 children. Four months after the last one was born, in 1940, Grampa Labine suddenly dropped dead one Saturday morning in the marketplace where he managed a food stall. Gramma and Grampa were dirt poor, but Grampa had a life insurance policy so she now had the means to tear down the old log house, which was falling apart, build herself a "proper" home and buy a truck and food freezer. Because she knew the pangs of an empty stomach, she took to going to the local grocery store every evening and purchasing their day-old bread, which she then popped into her food freezer. Her neighbours consisted of people much like herself where the women managed farms and the men worked either in the local mines or in the lumber camps further north all winter. If Gramma heard of someone who had lost their job or became ill, she would quietly stock the truck with frozen bread, perhaps adding some fresh eggs or butter or cheese, and drop these off after dark to the unfortunate family. She did this well into the fifties.

Eventually, she built a small bungalow in town. The local township was supposed to put a culvert in place once the building permit was issued, but they procrastinated and every time it rained, Gramma had water problems at the house site. She got fed up. She gathered a group of her lady friends and asked them to appear early the next morning in front of her house and to bring picks and shovels. She then notified the local newspaper that it might be a good idea for them to send out a reporter with a camera the next morning. The following morning the women went to work and the reporter had a field day. The story hit the local paper and the next morning the township bulldozers appeared. The culvert was put in place immediately.

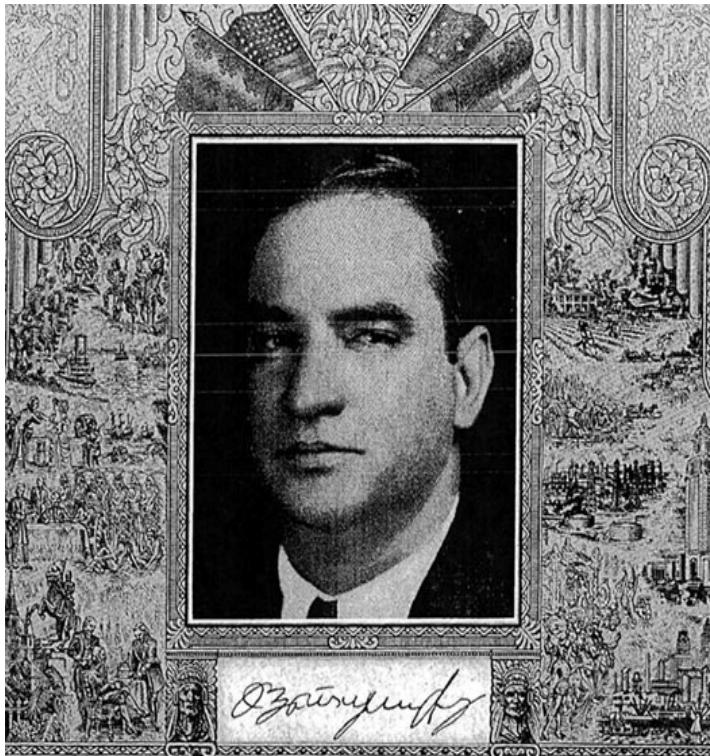
Gramma was not educated in the formal sense of the word, but she exhibited a highly-developed emotional intelligence that didn't go unnoticed by her neighbours. There was a municipal election coming up and the only candidate was the local school principal, an educated man who expected to be re-acclaimed. Someone approached Gramma and asked her to run. She thought the man was out of his mind stating that her qualifications certainly did not equate to running a township. Her neighbour disagreed and began to rhyme off the names of the people who would back her. Most of these were the former recipients of the day-old bread and they formed a majority of the townspeople. Needless to say, Gramma won by a landslide and held that office for years until she unfortunately came down with an Alzheimer-like condition and was unable to continue.

Once, when I was fourteen, during her tenure as reeve (equivalent to a city council president) I was sent to visit her for a few weeks. It was summer and I traipsed about in a sleeveless shirt and "decent" shorts. One of the town councilors approached her and more or less accused her of moral leniency in allowing her charge to "go about dressed like that." Gramma retorted that, although she would not be comfortable in shorts (she weighed 300 pounds), she thought they looked cool and comfortable and did not impose her own preferences upon others. And that was the end of that discussion. I wore the shorts all summer.

This woman remains the shining beacon who has influenced most of my major decisions in life. Grampa was fortunate to have married this go-getter, who didn't cave in when life threw a curved ball. She died in 1967, at the age of 72 and is buried in Chelmsford, Ontario. Soon she will be joined once again to her daughter, my mother, who died in 2005.

Gramma Malvina was a "Memere Extraordinaire."

GENEALOGY/HISTORY-
Biography from 'The Historical Encyclopedia of Louisiana' Vol. 11



Ozair Guidry, for several years a successful and well-known figure in the retail merchandising circles of Crowley, is the owner of the Guidry Grocery store at 903 West Fifth Street, a business established here by Mr. Guidry in 1932. The Guidry store is operated under a policy of service and courtesy to its customers and has prospered from the day of its opening. Mr. Guidry is careful to maintain his stock at a high standard and has well-trained personnel to assist in operation of the store.

Ozair Guidry was born in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, on the twenty-fourth of September, 1908, a son of A. Guidry, now retired and living in Crowley, and Corinne (Bernard) Guidry, a native of Duson. The elder Guidry was a successful planter and also served as chief of police at Duson for a little more than ten years. Mr. Guidry obtained his education in the schools of Lafayette and also

attended night school at Duson, and after leaving school was employed from 1923 until 1930 during the ginning season in the J. P. Barnett gin at Duson. He also worked on his father's farm from 1924 until 1932 when he came to Crowley and entered the retail grocery business in which he has been an outstanding success.

On the tenth of May, 1924, Mr. Guidry was married in Rayne, Louisiana, to Miss Oraline Sonnier, a daughter of Jules Sonnier, a widely-known planter of Acadia Parish. Mr. And Mrs. Guidry are the parents of three children, Virginia, Ivy and Roosevelt Guidry. The eldest daughter, Virginia, is an accomplished musician and member of the Crowley High School Band and the only girl member of the band who plays an alto clarinet. Virginia received two medals in the District No. Two Festival under auspices of the L.M.E.A. in 1939; playing with the Alexandria band.

Mr. Guidry has served several years as a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Commerce and Trust Co. at Crowley. He takes an active part in civic affairs and is a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church.

A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots

TRAGEDY FOR THE GUEDRY FAMILY - AN ACT OF PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS

By Marty Guidry

The life of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere, son of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas and husband of Madeleine-Marguerite Mius dit d'Azy, tragically ended on 13 November 1726 when he was hung in Boston, MA along with his son Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils and three others – James Mius, Philippe Mius and Jean Missel.

On 24 August 1726 Joseph Decoy, an Acadian from Cape Breton, sailed into Merligueche Harbor and told Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere that, while he was in Boston trading his goods, the English had captured his son Paul and would not return him. Captain Decoy convinced Jean-Baptiste that the best way to entice the English to return the boy was to capture an English vessel and trade it as ransom for the boy.

As luck would have it, on Wednesday, 25 August 1726 Captain Samuel Doty of Plymouth, MA sailed his ship Tryal into Merligueche Harbor to obtain much-needed water before beginning their fishing voyage near Cape Sable. Seeing Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere on shore, Captain Doty invited him aboard. Jean-Baptiste accepted and with his son Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils canoed out to the Tryal. The two older men enjoyed conversation and drank some “punch”. As the day progressed, Jean-Baptiste pere put into action his plan to rescue Mr. Decoy’s son. Before evening several Acadians and “Indians” boarded the Tryal and captured it from Captain Doty and his crew of four. Those seizing the vessel included Jean-Baptiste pere, Jean-Baptiste fils, Philippe Mius (brother-in-law of Jean-Baptiste pere), Jacques Mius (son of Philippe), John Missel, Salmon, and his son Lewis (“Indians”) as well as two other “Indian” men, an “Indian” woman and two children. Captain Doty solicited Marguerite Petitpas (mother of Jean-Baptiste pere) and her son Augustin Guedry to persuade Jean-Baptiste to abandon his attempt, but this failed. That evening the Tryal sailed out of Merligueche Harbor under the command of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere. On the morning of 26 August 1726 Captain Doty and his crew attacked the intruders and re-took the Tryal – capturing Jean-Baptiste pere, Jean-Baptiste fils, Philippe Mius, Jacques Mius and John

Missel. The other “Indians” jumped overboard – presumably drowning. The prisoners were brought to Boston where they were tried for piracy during two separate trials. On 4 October 1726 Jean-Baptiste pere and his son were tried and convicted of piracy. On 5 October 1726 Philippe Mius, Jacques Mius and John Missel were tried and also convicted of piracy. On 2 November 1726 the five convicted men were hung in Boston.

Below is the official transcript of the trial of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere and his son Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils. In the next issue of “Generations” we will publish the transcript for the trial of Philippe Mius, Jacques Mius and John Missel. Together they provide intriguing glimpses into the Guedry family who lived at Merligueche with the Mi’kmaq and intermarried with them. Madeleine Mius, the wife of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere, was a Metis (part Acadian, part Mi’kmaq). The transcriber throughout these documents uses the term “Indian” which denotes a person who is either a Mi’kmaq or a Metis. Philippe Mius and his son Jacques Mius are Metis, but are referred to as “Indians” in the transcripts.

In these transcripts mention is made of Marguerite Petitpas, mother of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere, as well as her sons Augustin, Paul and Claude (called Gold). The home of Marguerite Petitpas must have been near Merligueche Harbor as Captain Doty and his crew went ashore in his canoe and drank punch at Marguerite Petitpas’ home. Later they returned to her home to ask that she and her son Augustin help in recovering the Tryal. Additionally the home (“plantation”) of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere was located around the point from Merligueche Harbor on Mahone Bay. Jean-Baptiste’s home may have been on Second Peninsula – just north of Merligueche on the southern shore of Mahone Bay - as this was also the home of the Mius family.

In his testimony Jacques Mius mentions a son-in-law Augustin of Jean-Baptiste Guedry pere. This Augustin also lived at Merligueche. The only child of Jean-Baptiste Guedry and Madeleine Mius of which

TRAGEDY FOR THE GUEDRY FAMILY- continued

we have documented proof is Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils. There is speculation that they may have had other children – particularly a daughter Marie who was born about 1712 and about 1735 married Germaine LeJeune, son of Pierre LeJeune and Marie Thibodeau. Could this Marie be the wife of Augustin mentioned in the trial transcript? Could she have first married Augustin and then later married Germain LeJeune?

In his plea to spare the life of his son Jean-Baptiste fils, the father stated that his son was not yet fourteen years of age when the crime occurred, but became fourteen in the fall of 1726. Because of the remoteness of Merligueche, the defense attorney could produce no records to prove the age of Jean-Baptiste fils. Assuming Jean-Baptiste pere was correct and not just providing a story to save his son's life, Jean-Baptiste Guedry fils would have been born about September or October of 1712.

It must have been a very difficult and tragic day in Merligueche when Madeleine Mius and the Guedry family learned of the hangings. Madeleine not only lost her husband and her son, but also her brother Philippe Mius and her nephew Jacques Mius. Almost assuredly, she also lost several close friends when the "Indians" that "escaped" the Tryal by jumping overboard probably drowned.

[Note: All of the dates shown above are in the Old Style (that is the calendar in use in North America prior to 3 September 1752). On 3 September 1752 the British Parliament adopted the new Gregorian calendar which was 11 days ahead of the old calendar. Thus on the date of change September 2, 1752 was followed by 14 September 1752 (or 3 September 1752 became 14 September 1752). To obtain the New Style dates from the Old Style dates, simply add 11 days to the Old Style date (e.g., 24 August 1726 OS is 4 September 1726 NS). Our calendar today is in New Style.]

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

- (1) "The Trial of Five Persons for Piracy, Felony and Robbery: Who Were Found Guilty and Condemned, at a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies Committed on the High Seas, Held at the Courthouse in Boston, with His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, on Tuesday the Fourth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1726", Printed by T. Fleet, for S. Gerrish, at the lower end of Cornhill, 1726. (Early American Imprint Series. First Series: No. 2818; Evans 2818). Transcript of trial of Jean-Baptist Guedry pere and Jean-Baptist Guedry fils on pages 2-19. Transcript of trial of Philippe Mius, Jacques Mius and John Missel on pages 19-34.
- (2) Archives of the Supreme Court of the County of Suffolk (Suffolk Court Files - 14th floor of new building, Boston, MA), vol. 211, document 26283, nos. 4 & 5; vol. 216, no. 28868.
- (3) Coleman, Benjamin, Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, (Boston, MA), vol. 6 (1799), pp. 108-112.
- (4) d'Entrémont, C. J., La Société Historique Acadienne (Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada), v. 16, no. 1, p. 31.
- (5) d'Entrémont, C. J., Histoire du Cap-Sable de l'An Mil au Traité de Paris, 1763, (Eunice, LA) pp. 1042, 1601-1604, 1617-1618, 1623, 1625.

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

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

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

(3)

Anno Regni Regis GEORGIJ, Magne Britanie, Francia & Hibernie, Decimo Tertio

At a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies upon the High Seas, Held at the Court-House in *Boston*, within the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, on *Tuesday* the Fourth Day of *October*, Annoq; Domini, 1726.

PRESENT,

THE Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* aforesaid, President of the said Court, and other Honourable Commissioners following. *viz.*

<i>William Tailer</i> Esq;	
<i>Penn Townsend</i> Esq;	
<i>Nathaniel Byfield</i> Esq;	
<i>Thomas Hutchinson</i> Esq;	
<i>John Clark</i> Esq;	
<i>Thomas Fitch</i> Esq;	
<i>Adam Winthrop</i> Esq;	Of the Council of His
<i>Elisha Cooke</i> Esq;	Majesty's Province of the
<i>Jonathan Belcher</i> Esq;	<i>Massachusetts-Bay</i> aforesaid
<i>Jonathan Dowse</i> Esq;	
<i>Samuel Thaxter</i> Esq;	
<i>John Turner</i> Esq;	
<i>Daniel Oliver</i> Esq;	
<i>Thomas Palmer</i> Esq;	
<i>Edward Hutchinson</i> Esq;	

John Frost Esq; one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of *New-Hampshire*.

John Menzies Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Josiah Willard Esq; Secretary of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* aforesaid.

Pro-

Proclamation was made by the Cryer of the Court, Commanding all Persons to keep Silence, upon pain of Imprisonment, whilst His Majesty's Commission for the Trial of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies, was in Reading.

The His Majesty's Royal Commission, Founded upon the Statute or Act of Parliament made in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of King *William* the Third, Entituled, *An act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy*; and made perpetual by an Act of the Sixth Year of King *GEORGE*, was openly Read, and the Court solemnly and publickly Called and Proclaimed.

After Reading the said Commission, His Honour the President of the Court, took the Oath appointed by the aforesaid Statute, and then Administred the same Oath to the other Commissioners before-named.

And in Regard the afore-mentioned Statute directs, that a Notary Publick shall be Register of this Court, the Honourable Commissioners were pleased to chuse Mr. *Samuel Tyley*, a Notary Publick, to be Register of the said Court, who was Sworn to the true and faithful Discharge of the said Office of Register.

Afterwards Proclamation was made by the Cryer, for all Person that could Inform this Court, or the Advocate General, of any Piracies, Felonies or Robberies committed upon the High Seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, to come forth and declare it, and they should be heard.

Then Capt. *Samuel Doty, Nathaniel Sprague, John Roberts, Silas Cooke and Phillip Sachimus* were Called, they being bound over by Recognizance to appear at this Court, to give Evidence on His Majesty's behalf, concerning Acts of Piracy, Felony and Robbery committed on board the Sloop *Tryal*, by *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure, John Baptist Junior, James Mews, Philip Mews and John Missel*; And the said Witnesses being all present, the Court, at the Motion of *Robert Auchmuty Esqr.* His Majesty's Advocate General, directed the Register to issue out a Warrant to *Arthur Savage Esqr.* Marshal of the Admiralty, Requiring him forthwith to bring into Court the said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist Junior* from His Majesty's Goal in *Boston*, where they were Committed for the aforesaid Crimes, upon the Accusation of the Kings Witnesses before named.

The

The Marshal of the Admiralty, pursuant to the Warrant directed and delivered to him by the Register, brought the aforesaid two Prisoners into Court; who were Arraigned at the Bar upon Articles of Piracy, Felony, and Robbery, Exhibited against them by the Advocate General, which were read, and are as followeth, *viz.*

Province of the	At a Court of Admiralty for the Trial of Piracy, Felonies and
<i>Massachusetts-Bay,</i>	Robberies on the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the
<i>Suffolk, ss.</i>	Admiralty of <i>Great Britain</i> , Held at <i>Boston</i> , within the County of <i>Suffolk</i> , on the fourth Day of <i>October</i> , in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord <i>GEORGE</i> , of <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>France</i> and <i>Ireland</i> , King, Defender of the Faith, &c. <i>Annoq;</i> <i>Domini</i> , 1726.

Articles of Piracy, Felony and Robbery, exhibited by *Robert Auchmuthy* Esq; His Majesty's Advocate General, against *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist* Junior.

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

Secondly, For that said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist* Junior, with others, as aforesaid, and the like Force as

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aforesaid

aforesaid, then and there within the Jurisdiction aforesaid, Feloniously and Piratically did Rob, Plunder, and Consume all or the greatest part of the Stores and Provisions belonging to said Vessel, of the Value of *One Hundred Pounds*; and Rob, Seize, Take and possess themselves of Clothes, Gold Rings, and Silver Buckles, all of the Value of *Fifty Pounds*, and the Property of His Majesty's said Subjects.

Thirdly, For that the said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist Junior*, with others as aforesaid, on board the said Vessel as aforesaid, and within the said Jurisdiction, with Force and Arms as aforesaid, and immediately after the taking the said Vessel as aforesaid, Piratically and Feloniously fail'd in quest of other Vessel, in order them Piratically and Feloniously to Seize, Take and Plunder.

All which said several Acts of Piracies, Felonies and Robberies were by the said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist Junior*, Done and Committed in Manner as aforesaid, contrary to the Statutes and Laws in such Cases Made and Provided, and to the Peace of our said Lord the King, His Crown and Dignity.

R. Auchmuthy, Advoc. Gen.

Upon reading the aforesaid Articles, *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, desired that the same might be interpreted to him and his Son *John Baptist Junior* in the *French* language, for that he the said *John Baptist* (the Father) did not understand *English* very well; and his Son was wholly Ignorant of the *English* language.

Whereupon Messieurs *Peter Lucy* and *Peter Frazier*, both of *Boston*, Merchants, were Sworn Interpreters between the Court and the Prisoners; and then Interpreted the said Articles to the Prisoners, Article by Article; to which they severally pleaded not Guilty.

Then the Court were pleased to Appoint *George Hughes*, Gentleman, Attorney at Law, to be Advocate for the Prisoners, who accepted that Trust and prayed for a Copy of the Articles Exhibited against them, & for a further time to prepare for their Trials; and the Court thereupon was Adjourned to three a Clock in the Afternoon.

Tuesday,

(7)

Tuesday, October 4th. 1726. At three a Clock post Meridiem.

The Court met according to the said Adjournment.

PRESENT

The Honorable WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Province, President; and all the other Commissioners before-named.

Then the Prisoners were brought to the Bar, and their Advocate having been served with a Copy of the Articles exhibited against them, and prepared for their Trial, the said Articles were read again.

After reading thereof, His Majesty's Advocate made a Speech to the Court as followeth, *viz.*

MAY it please Your Honour Mr. *President*, and the Honourable the Commissioners, *John Baptist Senior*, and *John Baptist Junior*, the Prisoners at the Bar, stand Articled against for Acts of *Piracy, Robbery* and *Felony*, Committed upon the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, contrary to the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Crown and Dignity, and the Statutes in such Cases Made and Provided: To which upon Arraignment, they have severally pleaded *Not Guilty*.

The Word *Pirate*, with inconsiderable Variation, it is taken from the *Greek* Substantive *Peirates, Pradedo Marinus*, and therefore a Pirate in a Legal Sense is called a *Robber on the High Seas*: And under this Consideration I'm humbly of Opinion, the Prisoners at the Bar will evidently appear to your Honours, in the Series of this their Trial: Persons whom the Law with the greatest Propriety justly Terms *Pirates*. And however others may pride themselves in accurately handling abstruse and knotty Cases; I esteem it my Felicity, that the Articles now exhibited to your Honours, are grounded upon plain and clear Matters of Fact; Facts which proceed from the Rancour and Virulence of their evil Hearts, from a craving Appetite, and an insatiable Thirst after inordinate Gain. And finally, Facts if not now timely Corrected by Your Honours experienced Justice, will most certainly terminate in the breaking up of our Fishery, most valuable Branch of our *New England* Trade. But for as much as I'm sensible Glosses with your Honours pass not for Arguments, or Varnish for Evidence; So I'm well assured, when positive and direct Proof appear before You in their full Proportion, they will have their Usual and Legal Weight in Your Honours Determination: And therefore upon the Evidences I shall produce on the part of the King, I may reasonably expect in Justice to His Majesty, in Compliance with the Laws of our Land in

a due and tender Regard to this His Majesty's Province, and the Safety and Preservation of the Lives and Properties of His Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects in this Government, Your Honour and the Honorable the Commissioners will adjudge the Prisoners at the Bar respectively Guilty of all and every the Articles exhibited against them, &c.

Then the Cryer of said Court was directed by Mr. Advocate to call the King's Evidence.

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

Samuel Doty of Plymouth in *New-England Mariner*, and Master of the Sloop *Tryal*, Deposest and Saith, That on *Wednesday* the 25th Day of *August* last past (with the consent of his Men) he put into *Malegash Harbour*, to Water, & from thence designed to Prosecute their Fishing-Voyage near the Isle of *Sables*; And seeing *John Baptist*, the Father, on Shoar, the Deponent haled him, and asked him to come on board. And soon after the Prisoners at the Bar, came on board the Sloop in a Canno, when the Deponent ask'd what News? The said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, answered there was Peace between the *English* and *Indians*, and particularly at *Boston*, *Annapolis*, and *Canso*; And thereupon the said *Baptist* and the Deponent went into the Cabbin, and left the said *John Baptist Junior* upon Deck; After the Deponent, and *John Baptist* had drank together, the Deponent went upon Deck with intent to go ashore in the Canno, but *Baptist's* Son was gone ashore in it, then the Deponent with the Mate and three more Men, took the Sloops Canno, and went ashore, leaving the said *Baptist* on board, with *Philip Sachimus*, the said *Baptist* declining to go a Shore with them when ask'd, saying he would Call his Son, and he should carry him on Shore. That some short time after the Deponent and his Men had left the Sloop, the said *Baptist* called to his Son on Shoar, and spake to him in a Language unknown to the Deponent, and presently *John Baptist Junior*, with two Indians, namely *James Mews* and *Philip Mews*, went into the said *Baptist's* Canno, and after they had got about a Gun shot from the Shore, one of the Indians held up his Gun and Fired it, & called to the Deponent and Company as they stood on the Shoar, saying, You *English* Men, ask for Quarter; and after the *Indians* had got on board the Sloop, they took down the *English Ensign* then flying, which the Deponent perceiving, he then went to the House of Mrs. *Giddery*, Mother to the said *John Baptist*, and desired her, with her Son *Augustine* to go on board the Sloop with him, and intercede with the said *Baptist* that the Deponent might have his Sloop again. And after some Considerable Time, Mrs. *Giddery* and her Son went on board with the Deponent, when he the Deponent saw the Ensign girded round *Baptist's* middle, and a Pistol tuckt in it, which

belong-

belonged to one of the Deponents Men, namely, *John Roberts*. At which time there were several more *Indians* on board the Sloop, who pusht the Deponent about the Vessel, and Evinly treated him; and one of them Attempted to strike him with his Hatchet, but was prevented by another *Indian*. The Deponent further saith, That towards the Evening, the said *John Baptist Jedre* ordered him to come to Sail, and to Steer Eastward; And the next day early in the Morning, they discovered a Vessel, which they tho't was an *English* Vessel, when the said *John Baptist* and the *Indians* gave out, that they would go and Kill all the *English* Men on board, and then the Deponent should have his Sloop again; but she proved to be a *French* Scooner belonging to Cape *Breton*, which had been at *Malegash* the day before the Deponents Sloop arrived there. That when the Scooner appeared in sight, the Prisoners with the *Indians*, divided the Powder and Shot which belonged to the Sloop, put new Flints into their Guns, cut up the Fishing Leads to make Sluggs for the small Arms, and loaded them with design (as they said) to take the said Scooner, if she had been an *English* Vessel.

And further the Deponent saith, That afterwards he Steered the Sloop for *Mahoone Bay*, to the *Eastward* of *Ashpetauget*, by Order of the said *Baptist*, who sometimes Steered himself; And when she was about seven Leagues Eastward of *Malegash*, the Deponent and his Company having agreed to rise upon the *French* and *Indians*, took their Opportunity to do it, soon after they had been at Breakfast, on the 26th. of *August*, when *Baptist* and three *Indian* Men with an *Indian* Woman and two Children were in the Cabbin; and the Deponent shut the Cabbin-Door upon them; but *Baptist* hearing the *English* scuffling with the *Indians* upon Deck, soon came out of the Cabbin, having burst open the Cabbin-Door, and the Mate struck him down with a Club, and *Phillip Sachimus* threw him overboard; Soon after the *English* fired into the Cabbin, and the three *Indian* Men got out of the Cabbin-Windows into the Sea, in order to Swim on Shoar; and Young *Baptist* and the other *Indians* were thrown into the Hold; And after the Prisoners and *Indians* were subdued, *Baptist* was taken on board the Sloop again from out of a Canno, which lay astern.

Nathaniel Sprague, Mate of the Sloop *Tryal* saith, That on the 25th. of *August* last, he went on Shoar at *Malegash* with Mr. *Doty* and others, and left *John Baptist* and *Phillip Sachimus* on board the Sloop. That soon after the Deponent got on Shoar, *Baptist* called to his Son to come on board, as the Deponent believes, (tho; he spake in Language to him unknown) and thereupon the said *Baptist*'s Son, with two *Indians* Armed, put off from the Land in a Canno, and when the Canno was some distance for the Shoar, one of them fired a Gun, and said to the *English* on Shoar, you *English* Men call for Quarter, and then the said *John Baptist* Junior, and the two *Indians*, viz. *James & Philip Mews*, went on board the said Sloop. And the Deponent, as he stood on Shoar, saw some of them with *Baptist* take the Sloop's Ensign down, and then they fired several small Arms into the Air.

The Deponent further saith, That he tarried on Shoar till Mr. *Doty* called to him from the Sloop, and told him he believed the *French* and *Indians* would give him good Quarter if he came on board; So the Deponent and *Silas Cooke* ventured to go on board, and as they came along side the Sloop, several of the People on board presented their Guns at them; Some of them had their Hatchets, and others their Knives, and they haul'd him along the Vessel, and Barbarously treated him; And two *Indians* afterwards held the Muzzles of their Guns at him with intent (as he thought) to Shoot him, so to escape the danger, he jumpt into the Hold. Soon after the said *Baptist* called to him, and bid him come out of the Hold, or else he would be killed; So the Deponent came upon the Deck, and the said *Baptist* and others bound him with Lines. That *Baptist* called himself Skipper of the Sloop, and *James Mews*, an *Indian*, called himself Captain of her. The Deponent farther saith, that the next day, viz. the 26th of *August*, looking out of the Hold, he saw the said *Baptist* with his Pistol tuckt through the Sloops Ensign, which was round his Waste, and heard him order Mr. *Doty* to take the Helm. That young *Baptist* walked the Deck with his Gun. That the *French* and *Indians* eat the Sloops Bread, Butter, Pork, and Sugar, and Drank the Rum and other Liquors which belonged to the *English*. That after Breakfast, one of the *English Men* called to the Deponent in the Hold, and told him that there was a good Opportunity to rise upon the *French* and *Indians*, there being but three or four of them upon the Deck; Whereupon the Deponent came upon the Deck and saw Mr. *Doty* put to the Cabbin-Door, and then he took hold of one of the *Indians*, who was too strong for the said *Doty*, and threw him down. By this time *John Baptist* Junior, who before was lying down on his Gun, got up with it, but the Deponent struck him down, and *Baptist* (the Father) hearing the Noise, burst open the half Door of the Cabbin, and came out with the Sloops Ensign round his middle, and a Pistol tuckt in it, and got hold of the Deponent, but he flung the said *Baptist* a-cross the Gunnel, and *Philip Sachimus*, (who stood to keep the Cabbin-Door fast) took the said *Baptist* and threw him over-board. About this time *John Baptist* Junior cryed for Quarter, yet afterward got a Fisherman's Pew, and struck at the Deponent with all his might, but mist his Blow, and only tore the Deponents Shirt; Who then knockt the said *Baptist* down, and he was thrown into the Sloops Hold, together with *Philip* and *James Mews*, and the Hatches were shut down upon them; And three *Indians* who were in the Cabbin, got out of the Cabbin-Windows in order to Swim on Shoar.

That after the Prisoners were subdued, the Deponent saw *Baptist* the Father, with two Rings and a pair of Stockings taken from *John Roberts*; and *John Baptist* Junior had on Mr. *Doty*'s Cap.

John Roberts deposeth and saith, That he heard *John Baptist* when he first came on board the Sloop say, there was Peace. That the Deponent went ashore with Mr. *Doty* and his Mate, and soon after saw *Philip Mews* strike the Colours,

that

that the Deponent tarried on Shoar till the Evening when the Sloop came to Sail.

That when he came on board, the Sloops Colours were round *Baptist*'s middle, with the Deponent's Pistol tuckt thro' the same, and he saw a Gold Ring belonging to him the Deponent upon the said *Baptist*'s Finger. That young *Baptist* stood over the Scuttle with a Musket in his Hand. That he loaded a Pistol, and his Father then took it from him. That *Baptist* called the Deponent Son of a Bitch, hauled him out of his Hammock upon the Floor, and bid him come up and Steer. The next Morning early they discovered a Scooner, when *Baptist* consulted with the *Indians*, and supposing she was an *English* Vessel, they put new Flints in their Guns, and loaded them, and told the Deponent, that if they took the Scooner, they would Kill the *English* and keep the Scooner, and then the said *Doty* and Company should have their Sloop again. But the Vessel proved to be a *French* Scooner, which as the said *Baptist* said, had been lately at *Malegash*; *Baptist* then Ordered the Deponent to Steer for *Mahone Bay*; But soon after the Deponent assisted the said *Doty* and Company in subduing the *French* and *Indians* as before is Deposed by him the said *Doty* and his Mate.

Silas Cooke Deposeth and saith, That he saw *John Baptist* Junior with a Gun, which was taken from him, and afterward one of the *English* Men fired it into the Cabbin, whereupon three *Indian* Men got out of the Cabbin Window into the Sea. The Deponent further saith, That he saw the Sloop's Colours round *Baptist*'s Waste, with a Pistol tuckt into it, and several times he had another Gun in his Hands. That he Ordered the Deponent to Steer for *Mahone-Bay*. That the said *Baptist* took the Vessel's Biscake, Butter and Cheese, and made use of the Sugar, Tobacco and Pipes, and divided the Powder, and Young *Baptist* made Sluggs for the Small Arms, with the Leads of the Fishing Lines belonging to the Sloop.

Philip Sachimus being Called Deposeth and saith, That he heard *John Baptist* when he first came on board the Sloop, say there was a very good Peace. After afterwards Capt. *Doty* & his Men went ashore, and left him the Deponent and *Baptist* on board. That Mr. *Doty* ask'd him to go a Shoar, but the said *Baptist* answered he would Call his Son. After the *English* Men got a Shoar *Baptist* Called to his Son *John Baptist*, who together with *James* and *Phillip Mews*, two *Indians*, came aboard in a Canno. That *Phillip Mews* and *Baptist* (the Father) talk'd together, and *James Mews* took out his Knife and run after the Deponent and struck at him. That young *Baptist* pointed a Gun at him, but he can't tell whether he snapt it or no. That the two *Indians* afterwards used the Deponent under the Windless, so he could not see who struck the Colours, but afterwards he saw them round *Baptist*'s middle. That he saw them take the *English* Mens Guns. This Deponent saw *John Baptist* Junior load a Pistol and make Sluggs with the Fishing Leads; he also saw *John Roberts* his Rings upon *Baptist*'s Finger, and the *French* and *Indians* had the Command of the Sloop till Capt. *Doty* and his Company overcame them the next day.

After

After the Evidences for the King were heard, Mr. *George Hughes*, Advocate to the Prisoners at the Bar pleaded in their Behalf, in Manner following, *viz.*

May it please Your Honour, Mr. President, and the rest of the Honourable Commissioners of this Court:

It is not without Regret that I appear before this Honourable Court in behalf of the Prisoners at the Bar: But the Sense of my Duty, and my real Desire that the World, and more especially their Country men, should be convinced of the fair and impartial Trial they will receive, weigh down all Objections to my appearing for them. And although they may labour under some Inconveniences on Account of their not understanding the *English Tongue*, yet I take that to be sufficiently made up to them by the great Candour and Impartiality your Honours have shown in granting them Interpreters and otherwise.

As it is my Province to speak only to Matters of Law, I shall endeavour to perform it as well as the very little time I have had will allow; and waving any Observations upon the Evidences that have been Sworn, humbly beg your Honours Consideration of two Matters, which I conceive worthy thereof. The first of which relates equally to both the Prisoners, the last to *John Baptist Junior* only.

I am well perswaded there hath been a great piece of Villany lately acted in the Harbour of *Malegash*, by the seizing and taking of Capt. *Doty* and his Men and Vessel, in which the Prisoners may have borne their part, but your Honour, and the rest of the Honourable Court, will well distinguish Crimes of different Natures, and not Condemn Persons for Piracy because they may be Guilty of Notorious Robberies or other Crimes, and I submit it to your Honours whether the Prisoners can be adjudged Guilty of Piracy. My Lord Chief Justice *Hale* in his *Plac. Coron.* treating of Piracy says, “It extends not to Offences “in Creeks or Ports within the Body of a Country, because punishable by the Common “Law.” Page 77. *Jacob’s Editon.* And says another Book, “If a Pirate enter a Port or “Haven, and Assaults and Robs a Merchant-Ship at Anchor there, this is no Piracy, “because it is not done *Super Altum Mare*, but it is a downright Robbery at the Common “Law, the Act being *infra Corpus Comitatus*, *Jacob’s Lex Mercat.* Pag. 183. *Medio*, both which agree with the Definition of Piracy given by my Lord *Coke* in his Comments upon *Littleton*, Pag. 291.a. If then it appears to your Honours, (as I think it must by the Evidence) that the Facts charged upon the Prisoners were Committed in an Harbour within the Body of a Country; And supposing they were the real Actors thereof, they are not guilty of Piracy, but ought to be tried at the Common Law, as Robbers, by a Jury, and your Honours will acquit them of the Articles now exhibited against them by the Advocate General on His Majesty’s behalf.

But,

But, May it please your Honours, The Case of the young Lad at the Bar, *John Baptist* Junior, is distinguished from that of his Father, on account of his tender Years; being (as his Father informs me) not fourteen Years of Age; an Age which renders a Person incapable in the Law, of committing any Crime so as to be punished with Death, he being set upon the same Foot with a Mad-man by my Lord *Coke* upon *Litt* Pag. 247.b. who says, "That in Criminal Causes, as Felony, &c. The Act and Wrong of a Mad-man shall "not be imputed to him, for that in those Causes, *Actus non facit reum, nisi Mens sit rea:* "And he is *Amens* (id est) *sine mente*, without his Mind and Discretion, and *Furiosus solo suore punitur*, A Mad-man is only punished by his Madness, And so is of an Infant, "until be of the Age of Fourteen, which in Law is accounted the Age of Discretion.

It cannot be expected I should produce any Evidence of the Age of this Lad, who was born and educated in the Woods among the Wild and Salvage *Indians*, where no Register of Births or Burials is kept; he knows not his own Age, but by the Information of his Father, who here declares in publick Court, his Son is but Fourteen this Fall; there is no Evidence to disprove him in this Assertion, and where the Scale is but even, Your Honours will give the Balance in favour of Life.

Your Honours will likewise be pleased to consider the great Influences a Father hath upon his Son, not only in his Example but Precepts, as corrupt Nature is prone enough to evil; the Perswasions of a Father, or the fear of his Frowns and severe Corrections, back'd with his Example, are strong and powerful Instigators to do Evil.

Upon the whole, I submit the Case of the Prisoners to Your Honours wise Consideration, not in the least doubting of your just and impartial Judgment.

Then the said *John Baptist* in his own Defence alledged, That the People belonging to the aforesaid *French Scooner* (who he said had been at *Malegash* lately to buy Cattle to carry to *Cape Breton*) prevailed with him to do what he had done; telling him, that it would be the best way in order to get his Son *Paul* from the *English*, to take and keep one of their Vessels till they got him out of their Hands. ----- And further he added, That he had no design to kill any of the *English*, but hindred the *Indians* from hurting them with their Knives.

John Baptist Junior pleaded for his Excuse, That what he did was by his Father's Order, and the Indians advised him to assist in taking the said Vessel.

Afterwards, *John Baptist* (the Father's) Examination, taken before *Samuel Checkley* and *Habijah Savage* Esqrs. two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, was Read, and is as follows, *viz.*

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The Examination of John Baptist Jedre, alias Laverdure.

THIS Examinant saith, That he lived at *Malegash*, and that on *Wednesday* the 25th Day of *August* last past, a Sloop with *English* Colours flying, came into the Harbour of *Malegash*, one *Doty* Master, and the Examinant and his Son went on board in a Canno; and his Son presently went on Shoar in the Canno. Soon after Mr. *Doty* and all his Men (except one) went on Shoar in the Sloop's Canno, to drink some *Punch* (as they said) at the Examinant's Mother's House, and he was asked by Captain *Doty* to go on Shoar with him, but he saw so many in the Canno, he told the said *Doty* he would call his Son to fetch him ashore in his the said *Baptist's* Canno, which he went ashore in; So the Examinant, with an *Indian* Man called *Philip*, were left on board the Sloop.----- After some time the Examinant called to his Son, who with two *Indians* came on board the Sloop in a Canno; and after them two *Indians* more namely one *Ferman* and his Son *Lewis*, came on board in another Canno.----- The Examinant saith, That his Brother-in-Law *Philip Mews*, one the *Indians*, struck the Sloop's Colours, and gave 'em to him, and he tyed 'em round his middle.----- That he told the *English* there was Peace with the *Indians*; Afterwards another Canno came on board with two *Indian* Men, a Squaw and two Children. And further the Examinant saith, That the *Indian Philip*, who was left on board, was tyed soon after the *Indians* came on board, least he should do them some Mischief, but afterwards they sent him ashore to tell the Master to come on board. He saith that he saw the Cabbin-Door open, but can't tell whether it was broke open on no.----- That his Son had *John Robert's* Pistol but fell a sleep with it, and so the Examinant took it, and fastened it thro' his Girdle, that he never fired it, his Hands being weak he had not strength to fire; The Examinant saith his Mother came on board the Sloop, but did not ask the *Indians* on board, the Reason why they took the Sloop from the *English* in time of Peace, because she understood some time before, they designed to take what *English* Vessels they could, notwithstanding the Peace, by way of Reprizals, by Reason the Examinant's Son *Paul*, and his Brother-in-Law *Francis Mews* were detained by the *English*.

The Examinant further saith, That the *French* at *Louisbourg* told the *Indians* the Peace which was made with the *English* would continue not long.----- The Examinant also saith, That the *Indians* intended to carry the Sloop to his Plantation; and accordingly *James Mews* the *Indian* Captain, ordered the Skipper *Doty* to weigh Anchor towards the Evening, and set sail for *Mahone Bay*.----- That that Night they dressed some Victuals, that the next Morning early they saw a Scooner, which they supposed at first to be an *English* Vessel, but when they came near they discovered she was a *French* Scooner which

They

they had traded with some Days before at *Malegash*.----- That when they first espied her, they Cut up the *English* Fishing Leads, and beat them into Sluggs, divided among them the *English* Men's small Arms, and loaded them with the Sluggs, and the *Indians* took the *English* Mens Cloaths and other things, and particularly the Examinant took from the *Indians* two Gold Rings and a pair of Silver Buckles, which they said they found in the Cabbin in a Handkerchief.----- And after Breakfast on the 26th day of *August* in the Morning, the *English* took their Opportunity to rise upon the *Indians*, when there was but a few of them upon Deck, and the Examinant with three *Indian* Men, an *Indian* Woman and her two Children were then in the Cabbin, when the Skipper *Doty* came from the Helm, and shut the Cabbin Door, but the Examinant opened it, and was no sooner come upon Deck but the Mate knockt him down and threw him over-board, but he took hold of the Sloops Canno which lay astern, and the *English* took him on board again. The Examinant says, That one of the *Indians*, who jump't out of the Cabbin Window into the Sea, had on the Master's Jacket; And when the Examinant came on board again, the *Indian* Woman informed him that her Husband and two more *Indian* Men being in the Cabbin, the *English* fired two Guns into the Cabbin, and they three got out of the Cabbin Windows, but the Examinant believes they were Drowned, the Sloop then being about four Miles from the Shoar, and the *French* Scooner bearing away from them, as the *Indian* Woman told him.

Signum
John X Baptist Jedre,
Alias Laverdure.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, Septemb. 3. 1726.

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

Stephen Boutineau,
 Interpreter

Attest. *Samuel Tyley*, Not. Pub.

Which Examination was then Interpreted by Messieurs *Lucy* and *Frazier*, to the said *Baptist*, who owned the same to be true.

Then the King's Advocate Recapitulated the Evidences, and Replied upon the Prisoner's Advocate in the following manner.

May it please your Honours,
 The Prisoners at the Bar having nothing further to offer, nor their Advocate for them, I shall therefore with all possible Brevity, discharge

the

the remaining part of my Duty, in closing this Trial, that has thus long ex-excised your Honours great Patience; and in order to this, I shall in the first Place recount the several principal Facts proved upon the Prisoners, and I humbly conceive, unquestionably maintain my Charge against them, and lastly consider the Defence made by their Advocate for them. The Matters of Fact appear so Full and Irresistable, that neither the Prisoners themselves attempt to falsify them; or even to suggest any colourable Argument for their Extenuation: And are such, that were they committed upon the High Sea, their Advocate concedes would clearly amount to Piracy.

And therefore I shall only summarily Mention to your Honours, that besides the general Evidence against the Prisoners, of their Aiding, Assisting, Concurring and Assenting with others in the Taking, Robbing and Plundering, the Sloop *Tryal*, mentioned in the Articles, it's proved particularly upon the Prisoners, they were the first that entered the said Vessel: That *Baptist* the Father, under a pretense of going ashore in his Son's Canno, prevailed on the Master to leave him aboard; and to give the greater Terror to His Majesty's Subjects, and Aggrandize himself, he made a Sash of the Ensign, and therein tuckt *Robert's* Pistol, assuming the Name of *Skipper*, ordered Mr. *Doty* to come to sail, and to steer the Sloop *Eastward*; and when a Scooner appeared in sight, he and his Son, with others, divided the Powder and Shot belonging to the Vessel, new flinted their Guns, converted the Fishing-Leads into Sluggs, and therewith loaded their Small Arms; That he helped with others to bind the Mate of said Vessel, and also piratically robbed *Roberts* of two Rings and a pair of Stockings, and was active in consuming and destroying the Vessel's Provisions and Stores.

The Facts proved upon *John Baptist* Junior, the other Prisoner, are for the most the same in Substance; more especially that he was originally let into the Secret, for when the Canno was but not half way in her return to the Sloop, then it was that a Gun was fired into the Air, and the *English* were required to cry for Quarters. That he was not only the Person confided in for bringing about their wicked Designs, but that he had so well executed that part that was judged the most Trusty, that he was left to stand Centry over the Arms; That he charged his Father's Pistol; was Armed with a Gun; had on him a Cap, the Property on one of the Men belonging to the Sloop; and finally, with a Fisherman's Pew made several attempts to destroy *Sprague*, even after he had Quarters given. All which in the Law amount to several Acts of Piracy.

From whence it evidently appears, that the Articles in respect to Matters of Fact, are fully proved upon the Prisoners; but whether such Facts amount to Piracy at Sea, or Robbery at Land, in Point of Law, remains a Question; which naturally leads me to the Consideration of those Points in Law offered by the Prisoner's Advocate in their Defence.

And

And First, he argues, that the Vessel when seized and taken by the Prisoners and others, was at an Anchor in the Port of *Malegash*, near the Land, and *Infra Corpus Comitatus*, and therefore is only Robbery at the Common Law.

‘If a Pirate enters a Port or Haven, and Assaults and Robs a Merchant-
 ‘Ship at Anchor there, this is no Piracy, because it’s not done *Super* *Merch. Com.*
 ‘*Altum Mare*, but a down right Robbery at the Common Law, and the p. 184.
 Anonymous Author for this quotes *Moor*, 756.

In Answer, the Case is not truly given us by that Author, as reported by Sir *Francis Moor*; neither is the Author in putting said Case consistent with himself; for his following Words are, ‘And if the Crime he committed either *Super Altum Mare*, or in great Rivers within the Realm, which are looked upon as Common High-Ways, then it is Piracy. Which plainly militates with what the Author immediately before asserted for Law. But to return to the Case in *Moor’s* Reports; the first Question there put by the Lord Chancellour to all the Judges was, *If the Clergy extended to Piracy, upon an Arraignment on the Stat.* 28. H. 8. And Resolved, It did not, unless the Piracy was done in a Creek or other River, in which the Common Law before the *Stat.* had Jurisdiction; and not if it was done in *Alto Mari*, and out of the Body of the County. And these Words, *In which the Common Law before the Stat. had Jurisdiction*, fully imply, since the *Stat.* the Common Law has not Jurisdiction. And the Words of the *Stat.* are, ‘All Treasons, Felonies, ‘Robberies, &c. Committed in or upon the Sea, or in any other Haven, River, Creek or ‘Place where the Admiral hath, or pretends to have Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, &c.

My Lord *Coke* thereupon Comments thus; ‘These Words, 3 *Inft.*
 ‘says he, (*Or pretends to have, &c.*) are thus to be understood; 113.q.
 ‘Between the High-Water Mark and Low-Water Mark; For tho’
 ‘the Land be *Infra Corpus Comitatus* at the Re flow; yet when the Sea is full, the
 ‘Admiral hath Jurisdiction *Super equam*, as long as the Sea flows. Now the Place where
 the Seizing and piratically Taking the Vessel in the Articles, was in the Port of *Malegash*,
 where the Sea is always full, and consequently within the Admiral’s Jurisdiction. But the
 Books make a further distinction between Creeks, Ports and
 Havens, actually challenged as part of the Bodies of Counties, 4 *Inft.* 140,
 and from whence a Jury may come. And Ports, Creeks and 141. x.
 Havens, that are out of every County, from whence no Jury
 can come, the former appertains (as is said) to the Jurisdiction of the Common Law
 Courts, the latter confessedly to the Admiralty. But if all Ports, Creeks and Harbors are
 generally and without this Distinction, out of the Admiralty’s Jurisdiction, then these
 Words of the *Stat.* 28. H. 8. ‘Upon the Sea, or in any other Haven, Creek or other Place
 ‘where the Admiral hath, or pretends to have Power, &c. would be Vain and Idle, as also
 ‘the Words of the *Stat.* of the 12, 13. W. 3. Ch. 7 which say, ‘All Piracies &c. Committed
 ‘upon the Sea, or in any Haven, Creek or Place where the Admiral hath Jurisdiction, &c.

All which clearly shows, that there are such Havens, Rivers and Creeks where the Legislature supposes the Admiral to have Jurisdiction; and which

most indisputably are such Havens, Rivers and Creeks, that (in my Lord *Coke's* Words) are out of every County, and from whence no Jury can come; which is the Circumstance of the Port where this Vessel was piratically taken by the Prisoners. But what silences all Arguments of this Nature, in respect to the Admiralty's Jurisdiction in Ports, Creeks and Havens, touching Acts of Piracy, and removes all Pleas of this sort, are the Words of the *Stat. 8. K. G. Ch. 24. Sect. I.* 'And if any Person belonging to any Ship or Vessel 'whatsoever, upon meeting any Merchant-Ship upon the High Seas, or in any Port, Haven 'or Creek whatsoever, shall forcibly Board and Enter into such Ship, and tho' they do not 'seize and carry her off, shall throw over-board or destroy any part of the Goods or 'Merchandizes belonging to such Ship, the Persons guilty thereof, shall be deemed and 'punished as Pirates: And therefore I shall rest this part of the Prisoner's Defence, and proceed to the Consideration of the other Point of Law offered by their Advocate, and Calculated for *John Baptist Junior*, namely, That he was at the time of the taking the said Vessel, an Infant under the Age of Fourteen, not *fui ius*, and by Law no Act of Piracy or Felony can be imputed to him.

To which I answer, The Gentleman is wrong in his Hypothesis, as by *Evidentia Personae*; neither did the Father or any other pretend to say the Prisoner was under the Age of Fourteen. And for as much as such a Special Defence is to exempt the Party from the Punishment of a General Statute, its incumbent upon the Gentleman to make Legal

Hale's Pleas of the Crown, p. 43. Evidence of the Fact relied upon. But my Lord *Hale*, under *Murther*, says, 'An Infant within the Age of Distinction, kills a Man, no Felony; as if he be Nine or Ten Years old; But if by Circumstances it appeareth he could distinguish between Good and Evil, it is Felony; as if he hide the Dead, make Excuses, &c. That the Pirates looked upon this *John Baptist Junior* as a Person capable of distinguishing, is evident by committing the greatest Trust and Charge unto him, namely, the Guard over the Arms; and that he could distinguish between Good and Evil, is plain, when he cry'd for Quarters, and afterwards when he thought himself sufficiently armed with a Fisherman's Pew, attempted the Destruction of *Sprague*, thereby as far as in him lay, preventing the regaining of the Vessel; By all which, and by many more incident Matters of Fact that turned out in the Evidence, it clearly appears he was a free Agent, and capable of making Legal Distinctions. And for as much as there is no Distinction in respect to the Crimes charged upon the Prisoners, as Your Honour values the preservation of the Laws of the Land, the Lives and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects, and would studiously avoid any fatal Consequence that may attend an illegal Acquittal; I hope there will be as little distinction in respect to their Sentence, but that Your Honour will justly pronounce them equally Guilty.

The Advocate General having Concluded, the Court was cleared; and after mature and deliberate Consideration of what the King's Witnesses

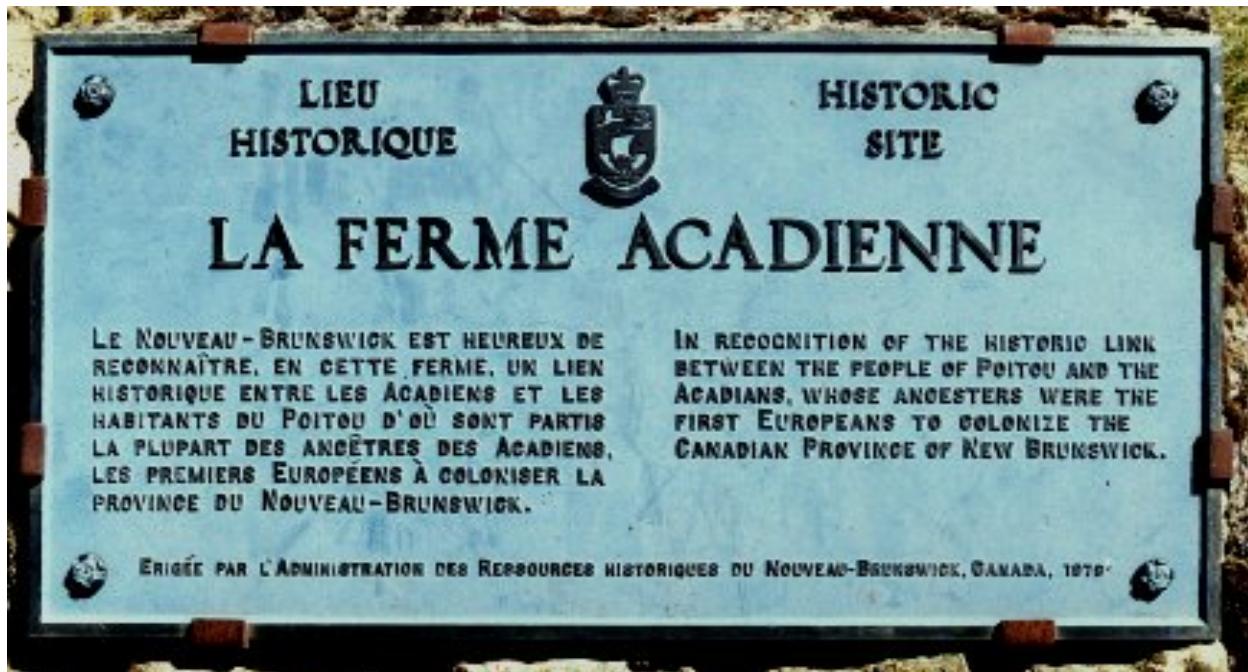
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Deposed, the Prisoner's Defence made by themselves and their Advocate, together with the Replication of the Advocate General, the Court voted Unanimously, that the said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist Junior*, are severally Guilty of Piracy, Felony and Robbery, according to the Articles Exhibited against them.

Then they were brought to the Bar again, and the President pronounced the said *John Baptist Jedre*, alias *Laverdure*, and *John Baptist Junior* severally Guilty. ----- Whereupon the Advocate on Behalf of His Majesty moved, that Sentence might be given against them according to Law. Then they were severally askt if they had any thing further to say why Sentence of Death should not be pronounced against them, and they Alledging nothing but what was offered before in their behalf on their Tryal, the President pronounced Sentence against them severally in the words following, *viz.* "You ----- are to go from hence to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of Execution, there to be hanged up by the Neck until you are Dead, and the Lord have Mercy upon your Soul.

After Sentence was given against the Prisoners, the Marshal of the Admiralty was Ordered to remand and keep them in safe Custody within His Majesty's Goal in *Boston*.

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



La Ferme Musée Acadienne: <http://www.archigny.net/>



Acadians in Gray - (Steven A. Cormier)

Steven Cormier has a superb website with "Acadians in Gray". Not only does it have a wealth of information on Acadians who fought in the Civil War including unit rosters, cemetery photographs of Civil War graves and a photo gallery, but he has compiled an annotated list of all known Acadians who came to Louisiana during the period 1764-1785. There is a wealth of other genealogical gems on this website.

<http://www.acadiansingray.com/>

The National Archives

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

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

Archives Nationales (French National Archives)

The official website for the French National Archives is entirely in French. It primarily provides information on records available and where to find them. There are several virtual expositions, but no images of documents are available.

<http://www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/>

11 April 1760, followed by Marie-Jeanne-Perinne-Madeleine on 28 January 1762, Francois-Zenon on 29 January 1764, Genevieve-Charlotte on 3 December 1765, Francoise-Eugenie on 5 November 1767, Servan-Mathurin on 1 July 1769 and Francois-Marie on 20 May 1771. Young Francois-Zenon LeJeune died at four years of age on 18 February 1768 and Francoise-Eugenie LeJeune was only three months old when she died on 7 February 1768. After having four of his young children die within a decade, Eustache lost his wife when Marie Carret passed away on 16 November 1772 at St. Servan, France. With a family of five children to raise, Eustache LeJeune married Jeanne-Perinne Gicquel, daughter of Jean Gicquel and Perinne Le Couet, at St. Servan on 22 June 1773. Eustache LeJeune and his family resettled at Chatellerault to work on the agricultural experiment of Marquis de Perusse. After the failure of Perusse's experiment Eustache, Jeanne-Perinne and their five children left Chatellerault for Nantes in the Third Convoy on 7 December 1775. While at Nantes, Eustache and Jeanne-Perinne had three children of their own: Jeanne-Marie, born in late July 1781 and died 21 August 1781, Pierre-Alexis, born late April 1783 and died a year later and Rosalie, born in late April 1784. While in France, Eustache earned a living as a farmhand, laborer, carpenter and sawer while his first wife Marie Carret spun cotton. Shortly after the birth of their last child, Eustache LeJeune, Jeanne-Perinne Gicquel and four of their children Servant, Francois, Marie Magdelaine and Marie Rose departed 10 May 1785 from Nantes on the ship "Le Bon Papa" for their new home in Louisiana. They disembarked in New Orleans on 29 July 1785.²²⁻²⁷

In 1758 not realizing how little time they would have together, **Jerome LeJeune**, born about 1735, and Elizabeth Dugast, born about 1735, wed at Ile Royale. The young couple left Ile Royale with Jerome's family on the "du Supply" - a fateful journey it was to be. Before reaching France, Jerome died at sea leaving his young bride all alone. His widow Elizabeth Dugast disembarked with her in-laws at St. Malo, France on 9 March

1759. Her stay in France, however, was short-lived as she died at St. Malo on 6 April 1759 – less than a month after arriving. Jerome and Elizabeth had no children.^{9,28}

Born about 1737, **Gregoire LeJeune** was deported from Ile Royale on the ship "du Supply" with his parents and siblings and arrived at St. Malo, France on 9 March 1759. Originally settling with his family in Chateauneuf, Gregoire embarked with his brother-in-law Augustin Benoit on the corsair "L'Hercules" on 20 April 1760 and was taken prisoner by the English. After spending three years in an English prison, he was released on 17 June 1763 after the Treaty of Paris and returned to St. Malo. Arriving at St. Malo, Gregoire immediately resettled at St. Servan to be with his family. There he met a local French girl Charlotte Descroutes, daughter of Pierre Descroutes and Elizabeth Galisson, whom he married on 21 February 1764. At only 20 years of age, Elizabeth died childless at St. Servan on 4 January 1767 leaving Gregoire a young widower. Later that year on 30 June 1767 Gregoire LeJeune married Helene Dumont at St. Servan. Helene was the daughter of Joseph Dumont and Madeleine Veco. Gregoire and Helene had a son Gregoire-Eustache at St. Servan on 31 December 1768; however, he died within three months on 30 March 1769. The young couple moved in 1770 to Pleurtuit, Ille-et-Vilaine, France where they lived until 1772. At Pleurtuit they had Marie-Josephe on 14 May 1770 and Jeanne-Olive-Elizabeth on 18 July 1772. Shortly after the birth of his second daughter, Gregoire followed his siblings and moved to Chatellerault to work on Marquis de Perusse's agricultural experiment. While at Chatellerault, Helene and Gregoire added young Genevieve to their family on 27 May 1774; however, as tragedy seemed to follow Gregoire, Genevieve died just two months later on 5 August 1774 and then Jeanne-Olive-Elizabeth passed away on 19 August 1774. The loss of two young children in two weeks must have devastated Helene and Gregoire. Gregoire, Helene and their daughter Marie-Josephe left Chatellerault for Nantes on the Third Convoy departing 7 December 1775. While at Nantes, Gregoire and Helene had five additional children: Marie, born in mid-February 1776 and died in mid-April 1781, Jean-Marie, born in 1778 and died

at the age of six in late March 1784, Gregoire-Alexis, born in mid-February 1781, Julie, born in early February 1783 and Helene-Sophie, born at the end of September 1784 and died a month later on 4 November 1784. To support his family while in France, Gregoire was a ploughman, laborer, carpenter and sailor. Joining the family of his brother Eustache, Gregoire LeJeune, Helene Dumont, their two sons Gregoire and Julien and their daughter Marie boarded the “Le Bon Papa” on 10 May 1785 to sail to Louisiana and their new home. On 29 July 1785 they reached New Orleans and disembarked to begin life anew.^{9,26,27,29,30-32}

Jean-Charles LeJeune, born about 1749, arrived from Ile Royale at St. Malo on 9 March 1759 with his parents. Shortly after arriving in France, the family moved to Chateauneuf until 1762 and then relocated at St. Servan until 1772. From 15 September until 31 October 1762 young Jean-Charles LeJeune was at the hospital. About 1772 Jean-Charles went with his family to Chatellerault in hopes of beginning a new life farming. Here he met Marguerite Trahan, daughter of Joseph Trahan and Anne Terriot. They married at Chatellerault on 9 August 1774. On 5 August 1775 they had a son Jean-Charles-Joseph LeJeune at Chatellerault. Unfortunately the land near Chatellerault was rocky and unsuitable for agriculture; therefore, Jean-Charles, Marguerite and their son left Chatellerault for Nantes in the Third Convoy on 7 December 1775. Shortly after arriving at Nantes, Jean-Charles-Joseph LeJeune died at the age of six months in late February 1776. The next year in mid-March 1777 Jean-Charles and Marguerite had another son that they also named Jean-Charles, but he also died at the age of six months on 8 November 1777. A year later in early November 1778 Marguerite Trahan lost her husband Jean-Charles LeJeune when he died at Chantenay in Nantes. While in France, Jean-Charles LeJeune worked as farmer and seaman. Marguerite Trahan later remarried to Francois Chevalier, son of Jean Chevalier and Suzanne Yvon, on 16 December 1782 in Nantes. They had three children: Francois-Benjamin, born 14 December 1781, Marie, born in early April 1784, and Joseph, born in late April 1785.^{8-10,33,34}

Felicite LeJeune, born about 1739, married Ambroise Hebert at Ile Royale about 1754. Before being exiled to France, the young couple had two children: Marie born about 1755 and Tarsile, born about 1757. Late in 1758 Ambroise, Felicite, Marie and Tarsile embarked on one of the “Five Ships” for St. Malo, France. Both of the children died on the voyage to the France. Ambroise Hebert and his wife Felicite LeJeune arrived at St. Malo on 23 January 1759. They initially settled at Ploubalay, Cotes-du-Nord, France until 1760 and then moved to Pleslin, Cotes-du-Nord, France where they remained until 1774. At Poubalay they had a son Isaac-Joseph born on 23 April 1760. After moving to Pleslin, they had nine additional children: Jean-Marguerite, born 24 November 1761, Alexis-Pierre, born 10 July 1763, Jean-Baptiste, born 30 November 1764 and died 9 July 1767, Marie-Jeanne, born 3 February 1766 and died within 18 months in late July 1767, Marie-Felicite, born 17 February 1768 and died on 1 March 1769, Gertrude-Anne, born 6 September 1769, Ambroise-Alexandre-Baptiste, born 21 February 1771 and died in late October 1777, Victor-Francois, born 25 September 1772 and died 20 April 1773, and Marie-Jeanne, born 10 February 1774. Ambroise and his family left Pleslin in 1774 for Chatellerault in hopes of making a success in farming. Unfortunately this venture was unsuccessful due to the poor soil in the Chatellerault area. While at Chatellerault, they had a new baby Heleine born 8 December 1775. The family left Chatellerault for Nantes on the Fourth Convoy in mid-March 1776. While at Nantes, Ambroise and Felicite had three new children; however, as was so common among the Acadians in France, all died as young children. They were: Sophie, born in mid-June 1777 and died at age 5 in early March 1782, Marie-Madeleine, born in early July 1779 and died in late November 1782, and Jean-Louis, born in mid-September 1781 and died fourteen months later in later in mid-December 1782.

Continued on page 37

**Genealogy: Tracing yourself
back to better people**

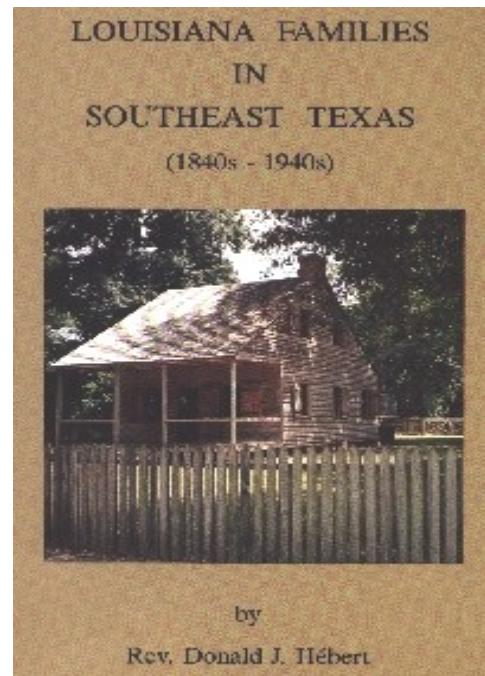
Book Nook

LOUISIANA FAMILIES IN SOUTHEAST TEXAS (1840s - 1940s)

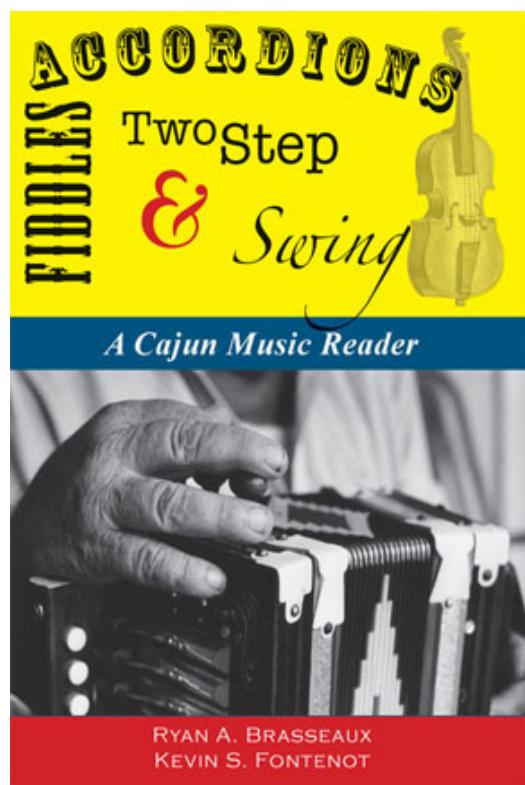
Rev. Donald J. Hebert

Selected Genealogical Records of Louisiana and Acadian Families from Southeast Texas Church and Civil Archives

The main focus of this research, which began in February 1994, has been to present the documentation of southwest Louisiana families moving into southeastern Texas. With the publication of the series *Southwest Louisiana Records* it was logical to trace those many families that had moved on west into southeast Texas. The "Southwest Louisiana Records" series, now going into its 42nd volume (1910) has been utilized extensively. The reader will find italicized notes placed in brackets within some records listed which refer to records found in the *Southwest Louisiana Records* series, showing the connections with Louisiana families. The records included in this volume span 1784 to 1972; but there are few records prior to 1840 and a few records after 1940. An index with all proper names is also included.



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ACCORDIONS, FIDDLIES, TWO STEP & SWING

A CAJUN MUSIC READER

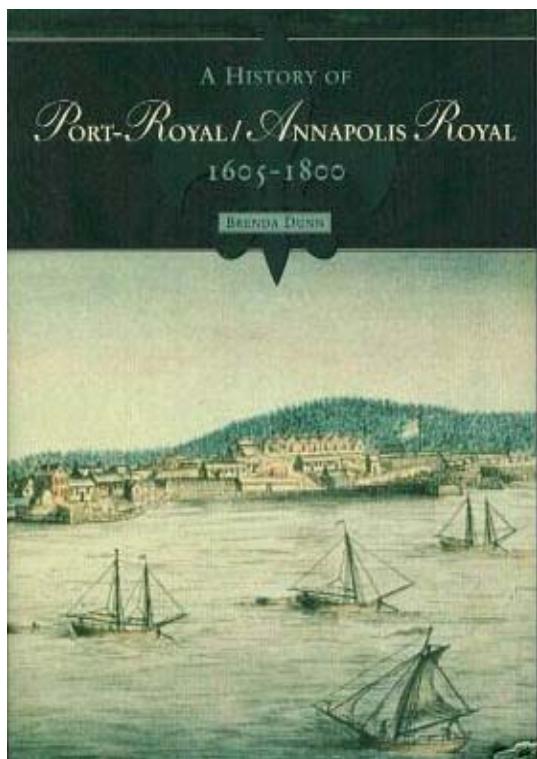
Edited by Ryan A. Brasseaux and Kevin S. Fontenot

Accordions, Fiddles, Two Step & Swing is designed with scholars, students, and Cajun music aficionados in mind. The articles included represent the spectrum of Cajun musical expression as interpreted by authors from all walks of life. Materials ranging from instrumentation to information dealing with specific artists and social contexts demonstrate that Cajun music is defined more by ethos and social context than a delimited set of stylistic features. We hope this collection of essays will stimulate a new generation of researchers to document shifts within the local, regional, even global soundscapes. Perhaps this collection of essays will also encourage budding scholars and established humanists alike to document a bit of culture for posterity one song at a time.

From the Center for Louisiana Studies: www.cls.louisiana.edu

Book Nook – continued

A HISTORY OF PORT-ROYAL ANNAPOLIS ROAYL 1605-1800



The quiet, picturesque town of Annapolis Royal stands in startling contrast to its turbulent history: known as Port-Royal until 1710, the community was the centre of early European settlement, the capital first of Acadia, then of Nova Scotia, and a focus of hostilities in every war between Great Britain and France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The cradle of Acadia in the 1600s, the town was one of the principal settings of the tragic Acadian deportation in 1755. This book chronicles the first two hundred years of this community, describing with clarity and depth not only the political and military conflicts, but also Acadian and British social life, a significant influence on the town over the centuries.

CONTENTS

- Early European Settlement at Port Royal, 1605-1654
- Port-Royal, 1654-1700
- Port-Royal: The Final Years, 1701-1710
- Annapolis Royal, The Transition Years, 1710-1713
- Annapolis Royal, 1713-1740
- Annapolis Royal and the War of the Austrian Succession, 1744-1748
- British Social Life in Annapolis Royal, 1713-1749
- Annapolis Royal: "A Place of No Consequence," 1749-1800

APPENDIX A - Colonial Administrators in Acadia and Nova Scotia, 1603-1749

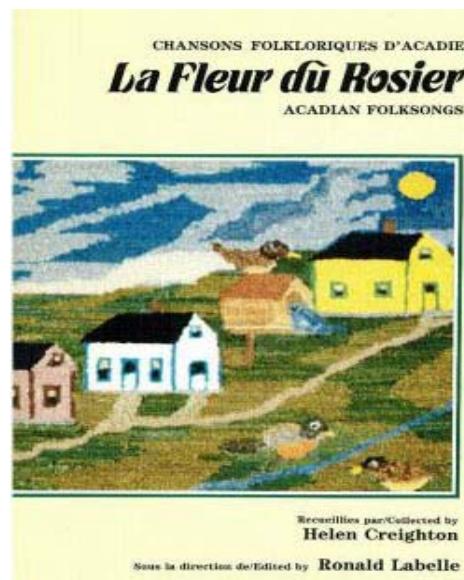
APPENDIX B - Households in the Town of Port Royal, 1707

LA FLEUR DU ROSIER-ACADIAN FOLKSONGS

Collected by Helen Creighton

Folklorists have long recognized and praised the merits of traditional Acadian music. This is truly a unique collection of Acadian songs, as many of them were collected in South Western Nova Scotia towards the end of the 1940s, at a time when few folklorists had visited the area.

This remarkable collection, now available to the general public in a high quality edition, includes many of the most beautiful traditional Acadian songs. Gathered over time by Helen Creighton, they make a valuable addition to the already rich heritage of the Acadian people.



ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 – 1785

By Marty Guidry

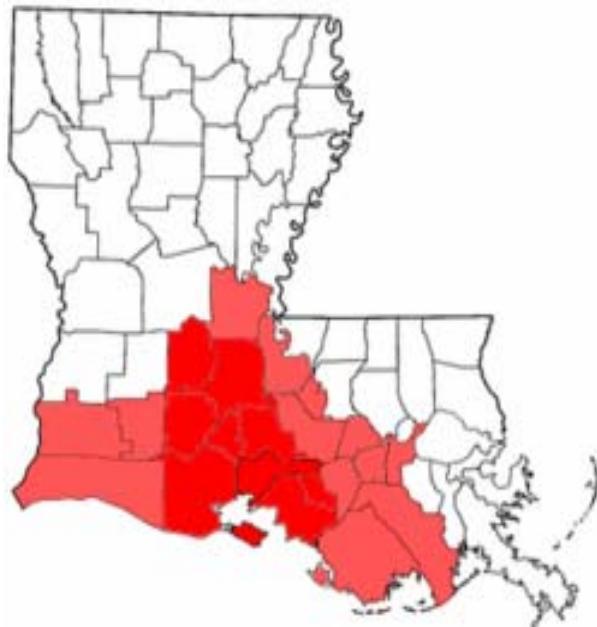
The Acadian Deportations in 1755-1756 and 1758 as well as the imprisonment of Acadians at Halifax, Fort Edward (Pisiquid) and Fort Cumberland (formerly Fort Beausejour near Beaubassin) scattered the Guedry family from western France to the English colonies along the Atlantic as well as the prisons of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

The arrival of a small group of Acadians from New York in 1764 began a series of migrations of displaced Acadians to Louisiana during the period 1764 to 1770 and in 1785. Arriving in February 1765 with the second wave of Acadians to reach Louisiana, Joseph Guedry and Augustin Guedry were the first Guedry's to settle in Louisiana. Other Guedry families reached Louisiana in July 1767, February 1768, July 1785 and August 1785. A total of 18 families comprising 64 persons, who had either a Guedry parent or grandparent, settled in Louisiana during the period 1765 to 1785. In eleven families the father of the family was a Guedry; however, four of these Guedry fathers (Jean-Baptiste Guedry, Joseph Guedry pere, Pierre-Janvier Guedry and Pierre-Jean Guedry) also had their father (Claude Guedry and Charles Guedry) emigrate to Louisiana separately. Thus, the Guedry surname in Louisiana derives from six Guedry men – all grandchildren of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas. (Note: Augustin Guedry, husband of Theotiste Broussard, is not known to have had any children.)

AN ASIDE

The Labine family of the Quebec region in Canada descends from one Guedry – Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine dit Labrador, the son of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. Jean-Baptiste Guildry dit Labine, husband of Edwidge Senever dit Lemarbre and son of Jean-Baptiste Guildry dit Labine and Angelique Rivet, moved from the Quebec area to Michigan in the 1840's and founded the LaBean family of Michigan. The Jeddry and Geddry families of the St. Mary's Bay region of Nova Scotia and of New England descend from Augustin Guedry dit Grivois, husband of Marie-Francoise Jeanson and the son of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau. Augustin Guedry dit Grivois was the only Guedry not deported.

The following table briefly describes each of these families in order of their arrival in Louisiana:



Map of the Acadiana Region of Louisiana

ORIGINS OF THE GUEDRY FAMILY IN LOUISIANA, 1765 - 1785

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Joseph Guedry	1733	Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'Azy	Halifax via St-Domingue	Feb 1765		Attakapas (1765) Ascension (1767)
Augustin Guedry Theotiste Broussard (wife)	--	Unknown	Halifax via St-Domingue	Feb 1765		Attakapas (1765)
Pierre-Paul Boutin Ursule Guedry (wife) Marguerite Boutin (dau.) Joseph Boutin (son) Susanne Boutin (dau.) Paul Boutin (son)	1727 1730 1752 1753 1761 1764	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert (Ursule's parents)	Baltimore, MD via Guarico	12 Jul 1767	(Almost certainly an English merchant vessel)	St. Gabriel (1767) Opelousas (1774)
Pierre Guedry Marguerite Dupuy (wife) Marie Guedry (dau.)	1741 1742 1765	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert	Port Tobacco, MD	11 Feb 1768	Jane	St. Luis de Natchez (1768) Ascension (1770) Opelousas (1774) Attakapas
Anne DuPuis, (widow of Jean-Baptiste Guedry) Firmin Guedry (son) Madeleine Guedry (dau.) Jean-Baptiste Guedry (son) Monique Guedry (dau.) Elisabeth Guedry (dau.)	1733 1752 1754 1761 1762 1765	Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert	Port Tobacco, MD	11 Feb 1768	Jane	St. Luis de Natchez (1768) Ascension (1770)

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Jean-Baptiste Guedry Marguerite Lebert (wife) Pierre-Jean-Marie LeJeune (son) Francois Guedry (son) Marguerite Felicite Guedry (dau)	1750 1753 1776 1781 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Marguerite Guedry	1771	Orphan arriving with Jean-Baptiste Guedry & Marguerite Lebert	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Eustache LeJeune Jeanne-Perinne Gicquel (wife) Marie-Magdelaine LeJeune (dau) Servant-Mathurin LeJeune (son) Francois-Marie LeJeune (son) Marie-Rose LeJeune (dau) Jean-Baptiste LeJeune (son) Marie-Helene Doiron (his wife)	1732 1740 1762 1769 1771 1783 1760 1766	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785), Baton Rouge (1788)
Gregoire LeJeune Helene Dumont (wife) Marie-Josephe LeJeune (dau) Gregoire LeJeune (son) Julien LeJeune (son)	1737 1747 1770 1781 1783	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry	Nantes, France	29 Jul 1785	<u>Le Bon Papa</u>	St. Gabriel (1785) Baton Rouge (1788)
Olivier Trahan (widow of Elizabeth LeJeune) Anne-Marie Trahan (dau.)	1731 1763	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry (Elizabeth's)	Nantes, France	15 Aug 1785	<u>La Bergere</u>	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1795) Lafourche (1798)

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Gregoire-Olivier Trahan (son)	1765	parents)				
Joseph Guedry, pere Magdelaine Comeaux (wife) Marie-Jeanne Guedry (dau.) Marguerite Guedry (dau.) Joseph Guedry (son) Reine-Elizabeth Guedry (dau.)	1752 1751 1776 1778 1783 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le</u> Beaumont	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1795)
Pierre-Janvier Guedry Marie Joseph Lebert (wife) Pierre-Joseph Guedry (son) Marie-Rose Guedry (dau.) Jean-Pierre Guedry (son) Joseph-Firmin Guedry (son)	1754 1756 1775 1779 1781 1785	Claude Guedry & Anne LeJeune	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le</u> Beaumont	St. Gabriel (1785) Assumption (1795)
Charles Guedry (widower of Adelaida-Madeleine Hebert & of Agnes Bourg) Anne-Laurence Guedry (dau.) Joseph Guedry (son) Jean-Pierre Guedry (son) Jacques-Servais Guedry (son)	1728 1759 1766 1768 1770	Pierre Guedry dit Labine & Marguerite Brasseau	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le</u> Beaumont	Baton Rouge (1785) St. Gabriel (1788)
Pierre-Jean Guedry Louise-Julienne Blandin (wife)	1762 1758	Charles Guedry & Agnes Bourg	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le</u> Beaumont	St. Gabriel (1785)
Jean Guedry, pere Marie LeBlanc (wife) Jean Guedry (son) Jacques Guedry (son)	1730 1735 1758 1768	Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'AZY	Nantes, France	19 Aug 1785	<u>Le</u> Beaumont	St. Jacques (1785) Ascension (1791) Assumption (1795) Lafourche (1798)

Family	Born	Parents of Father	Departed From	Arrived LA	Ship	Settled in LA
Jean-Charles Boudrot Marguerite-Victoire Guedry (wife) Henriette-Charlotte Boudrot (dau.) Marguerite-Renee Boudrot (dau.) Pierre-David Boudrot (son) Felix-Marie Boudrot (son)	1733 1751 1772 1781 1783 1785	Charles Guedry & Adelaide-Madeleine Guedry (parents of Marguerite-Victoire Guedry)	Nantes, France	10 Sep 1785	<u>Le Saint Remi</u>	Ascension (1785) Assumption (1797) Lafourche (1798)
Claude Guedry Anne Moise (wife) Marie-Cecile Guedry (dau.) Francois-Xavier Guedry (son) Suliac-Charles Guedry (son) Malo-Benoni Guedry (son) Pierre-Claude Guedry (son) Olivier Guedry (son)	1726 1733 1763 1764 1765 1767 1771 1777	Unknown: Probably either Augustin Guedry & Jeanne Hebert or Paul Guedry & Anne Marie Mius dit d'Azy	Paimboeuf, France	3 Dec 1785	<u>La Ville d'Archangel</u>	St. Gabriel (1785)
Ambroise Hebert Felecite LeJeune (wife) Gertrude-Anne Hebert (dau.)	1730 1739 1769	Jean LeJeune & Francoise Guedry (Felecite's parents)	Nantes, France	12 Dec 1785	<u>La Caroline</u>	

Cont'd. from page 29



La Chaussee - Church and Acadian Museum

Seeking a new and better life, Ambroise Hebert, Felicite LeJeune and their daughter Gertrude boarded the “L’Amitie” in Nantes harbor and set sail on 20 August 1785 for Louisiana. On 8 November 1785 they disembarked in New Orleans with great hopes.³⁵⁻⁴⁰

Anne LeJeune lived with her mother Francoise Guedry at Chateauneuf and St. Servan until 11 September 1764 when she married Jean-Baptiste Gautrot, son of Claude Gautrot and Genevieve Hebert. Jean-Baptiste Gautrot had been exiled to Virginia, rejected by the Virginian authorities and sent to prison in England where he remained until 22 May 1763.

He arrived at St. Malo on that date on the “L’Ambition” and settled in St. Servan. Jean-Baptiste and Anne had five children: the twins Marie-Genevieve and Anne-Angelique, born 19 October 1765, Marie-Anne-Renee, born 29 January 1768 and died at age four on 27 August 1772, Pelagie-Marie, born 12 April 1770, and Helene, born 4 August 1773. Shortly after Helene’s birth, Jean-Baptiste Gautrot moved his family to Chatellerault to join his wife’s family in the new farming enterprise. After its failure, he and his family left Chatellerault in the Second Convoy on 15 November 1775 and resettled at Nantes. There in late November 1782 Anne LeJeune passed away at the age of forty.^{9,41-43}

Jean-Baptiste LeJeune, born about 1726, married Judith Vigne of Cap du Sable about 1748. In April 1752 Jean-Baptiste and Judith were living near his parents Jean LeJeune and Francoise Guedry at Baie des Espagnols, Ile Royale with their son Claude, 3 years of age, and their 5-month old daughter Genevieve. Jean-Baptiste had two sheep, a pig and two fowl. He had cleared one arpent of land. The family had been at Ile Royale since April 1750. After April 1752 we can find no further record of Jean-Baptiste LeJeune and his family. Did they all perish at sea after being exiled from Ile Royale, did they remain at Ile Royale hidden from the English authorities or did they escape perhaps to another land?^{5,6}

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*Old genealogists never die-
they just lose their census*

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

Get out your calendars and set aside Saturday, October 13, 2007. The Guedry, Labine and Petitpas family is having a reunion at Acadian Village in Lafayette, Louisiana. We'll begin at 10:00 am and continue until 4:00 pm. Come for all day or for an hour or two. You'll enjoy it and get to meet many of your cousins.

We've already rented the historic Stutes Store which will accommodate our family under any weather conditions. The Stutes Store is an authentic Cajun country store that once served the farmers of Lafayette Parish. We'll enjoy the ambiance of this old store while we retell family stories, meet new cousins and enjoy the exhibits on our Guedry, Labine and Petitpas family. In addition, all attendees will have complete access to all attractions of Acadian Village throughout the day. You can visit the historic structures, shop for crafts and souvenirs at the General Store and walk the lovely grounds of this unique treasure.

Acadian Village is a collection of historic Acadian homes from the Lafayette area that have been saved from demolition, brought to Acadian Village and arranged as an authentic Louisiana Acadian village. The village is centered on a Louisiana bayou with old homes, blacksmith shop, church and the old country store (Stutes Store) as well as several other structures. The structures (except the church) are authentic and have historic Acadian artifacts within them to view and enjoy. The gem of the historic homes is the LeBlanc House – the birthplace of Dudley LeBlanc, a former Louisiana State Senator and the inventor/marketer of Hadacol products. The home has an interesting display of Senator LeBlanc's Hadacol products and advertising. Go to these websites to learn more about Acadian Village.

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

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

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



We have not determined an attendance fee at this time. The attendance fee, if any, will be a small per family cost to cover outstanding expenses. You will not have to pay any admission fee to Acadian Village. That is covered in our agreement with Acadian Village. We will provide more information on an attendance fee as well as activities and exhibits later in the year after our reunion committee finalizes the agenda and meal.

DIRECTIONS

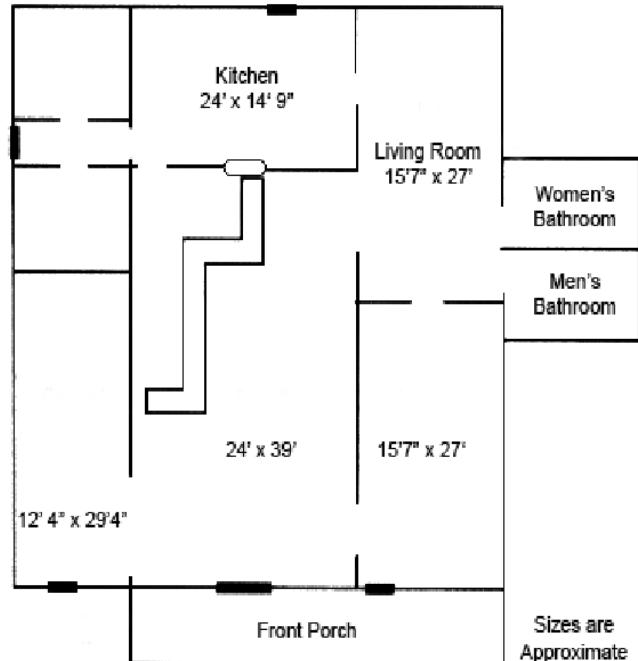
Acadian Village is located immediately south of Lafayette, LA. To reach it, take Johnston Street (US 167, commonly called the Abbeville Highway) south from any point in Lafayette and head south toward Abbeville.

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

Mark those calendars and plan to attend our Guedry, Labine and Petitpas Reunion at Acadian Village in Lafayette, LA on Saturday, October 13, 2007 from 10:00 am until 4:00 pm. Invite your Guedry, Labine and Petitpas relatives and introduce them to our family and Les Guidry d'Asteur. We'll have a good time.

Laissez les bons temps rouler

- **FERNAND STUTES' BAR, BARBERSHOP AND GROCERY STORE**
 - Opened in the early 1940's, Fernand's establishment on Ridge Road in Lafayette captured the essence of all rural (country) bars of the past. Fernand was the quintessential Cajun, loved by generations of patrons. He was the bar owner, grocer, barber, farmer and justice of the peace, operating all his endeavors from the rambling wood frame building that housed the colorful bar.
 - This building is a replica of the Fernand Stutes Building. The original bar, barber's chair and memorabilia are housed here. It is a replica of one of Acadiana's legendary barrooms.
 - This legend was a place where you could spend a Saturday afternoon drinking beer and shooting pool with your friends; get a haircut and buy the weekly provision of groceries and marry your favorite girl by the barber and owner of the establishment. This man would be Fernand Stutes, a local politician and the essence of entrepreneurship.
 - Fernand enjoyed the friendship that was developed between he and his customers. College students, many local farmers and working people would consider Fernand's Bar a "hang-out" and would spend many hours there shooting pool and visiting over a bottle of beer. The joy and laughter over the many stories and jokes being told would be heard from the not-too-busy street.
 - Fernand Stutes was an elected Justice-of-the-Peace. Many times a haircut had to be interrupted to allow Fernand to perform marital bliss on a young impatient couple anxious to get on with their married lives.
 - Fernand Stutes' Bar, Grocery and Barbershop was located on the corner of Ridge Road and what is now Ambassador Caffery Parkway. Fernand's was the only commercial establishment in the area, surrounded only by farms for miles around.
 - Fernand Stutes, a legend in his own time.



Les Guidry d'Asteur

Share your ideas for the Newsletter

Contact:

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

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

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