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With a new year upon us and our 2009 Reunion approaching quickly, this issue of "Generations" offers a mix of informative historical articles, a look ahead to our reunion in August and some great food and books to enjoy in the interim. We open this issue of "Generations" highlighting one of our members, Charlene Guidry Lacombe, of LA who recently received national honors for service to her community.

Mark Labine of MN then takes us to the late eighteenth century in the Canadian north country, the land of his great great great grandfather Charles Guildry dit Labine. Here we experience the legendary life of the voyageur in the thriving Canadian fur trade business.

Through diligent work, researchers recently pieced together another puzzle of the Guédry family when they discovered that a small group of 50 Acadians deported to North Carolina in early 1756 were almost all members of the Augustin Guédry family. Learn how, by piecing together information from seemingly unrelated sources, researchers were able to reconstruct the long-lost manifest list of the sloop Providence that transported these most unfortunate Acadians from their Acadian homeland to the marshes of North Carolina.

Rest a moment, take Bon Appetit to the kitchen and cook up some delicious Taco Beef Soup and Beer Bread to enjoy by the fireplace on a cold, late winter evening while glancing through one of the superb New Brunswick books reviewed in the Book Nook.

Don't get caught off guard by the very quick approach of our Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion being held at Danny's Inn in Bathurst, New Brunswick on Sunday, 16 August 2009. Get all the details including agenda, housing, dining, transportation and other information near the back of this issue of "Generations". Several folks have already sent in their registration forms and are ready to have a great time meeting their cousins and enjoying the music, dance, presentations, exhibits and food at the reunion. Don't miss out on the great experience of Congrès Mondial Acadien and our Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion. There is so much to do and experience with your cousins. We encourage you to register NOW for the reunion so we can better plan our day together and ensure everyone has a great experience. Right now, before you forget, pull out the Registration Form from the back of this newsletter, complete it and send it along with the registration fee to the address listed. If you later find you cannot attend, we will refund your registration fee per your request. We look forward to visiting with everyone in Bathurst this August.

We are planning a new feature in "Generations" for our members who own businesses. Each issue we will feature brief "business card" type ads of member-owned businesses. If you are a member and have your own business, send a copy of your business card or a brief ad to Allie Guidry, our editor, or Marty Guidry and we will include your business in upcoming issues of "Generations". You can send it by email or by regular mail. The appropriate addresses are listed in the back of this issue of "Generations".



**CHARLENE GUIDRY LACOMBE,
LES GUIDRY D'ASTEUR MEMBERSHIP CHAIR,
RECOGNIZED NATIONALLY**

Charlene Guidry Lacombe, Regent of Acadia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Chairman of the Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution State Veterans, and Alma Brunson Reed, Acadia Chapter Public Relations Committee Chairman and State Chairman of Community Service Awards for the Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution, recently co-authored the book 2007 Pictorial Directory of Acadia Parish Patriots. This book presents short biographies of many Acadia Parish, LA veterans.



The main program of the 4th Annual Veterans Day Program by the Acadia Chapter, Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution held at the Rice Theatre in Crowley, LA on November 11, 2007 was

a discussion of the Pictorial Directory by Charlene and Alma. Over 300 persons attended this program. Throughout the year preceding this Veterans Day Program, Charlene coordinated with seven area newspapers to feature stories on Acadia Parish veterans and their personal wartime experiences.

This superb 2007 Veterans Day program by the Acadia Chapter garnered an Outstanding Louisiana Chapter Award for a Community Event. The Acadia Chapter then won the Outstanding Regional Award in its seven-state region and the Outstanding National Award for the United States.

The 2007 Pictorial Directory of Acadia Parish Patriots presents a historical account of 196 men and women from Acadia Parish, LA who have served in the United States military. For each veteran the Pictorial Directory features family information, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, date of death if deceased, spouse, children, parents and siblings. Additionally, the book includes a photograph of each veteran and his/her military history, awards and citations.

On July 10, 2008 Charlene and Alma represented the Acadia Chapter and the State of Louisiana at the National Award ceremony in Washington, D. C.. Presenting the National Award to Charlene and Alma was Karon Jarrard, National Chairman of Public Relations and Media Committee for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We salute Charlene for her superb work as Regent of the Acadia Chapter and for garnering these outstanding state, regional and national awards for the Acadia Chapter.

Committed to honoring our nation's veterans, Charlene is also a member of Bugles Across America, an organization providing buglers for military funerals and functions. Charlene has played for military funerals and functions for more than 40 years and is active in local and state activities.



A few 2007 Pictorial Directory of Acadia Parish Patriots books are available for purchase. The cost is \$30.00 , shipping included. If you wish to purchase a book, please contact Charlene at:

Charlene Guidry Lacombe
226 Bulldog Lane
Iota, LA 70543

Or email at charleneguidry@hotmail.com

Charles Guildry dit Labine -Voyageur¹



Painting of Voyageurs by Mary Hopkins

I am the Great Great Great Great Grandson of Jean Charles Guidry dit Labine (hereinafter referred to as Charles Guidry dit Labine). Charles lived in St. Jacques Quebec, which is located just to the northeast of Montreal. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts in the year 1760 to **Jean Augustin Baptiste Guidry dit Labine dit Labrador** and Marguerite Picotte. His father had been deported from Acadia in the year 1755 and ended up as a refugee in Boston, Mass. Jean's first wife, Helen Benoit, died sometime after 1753 (probably during the deportation) and Jean and Charles's mother Marguerite Picotte began living together in Boston in a common law marriage and began having children. They were not married in Boston because there was no Catholic Priest there. They had their common law marriage blessed in L'Assomption, Quebec in 1766 after they arrived there as refugees. It was at that time that the baptism of Jean Charles Guidry dit Labine was also validated.

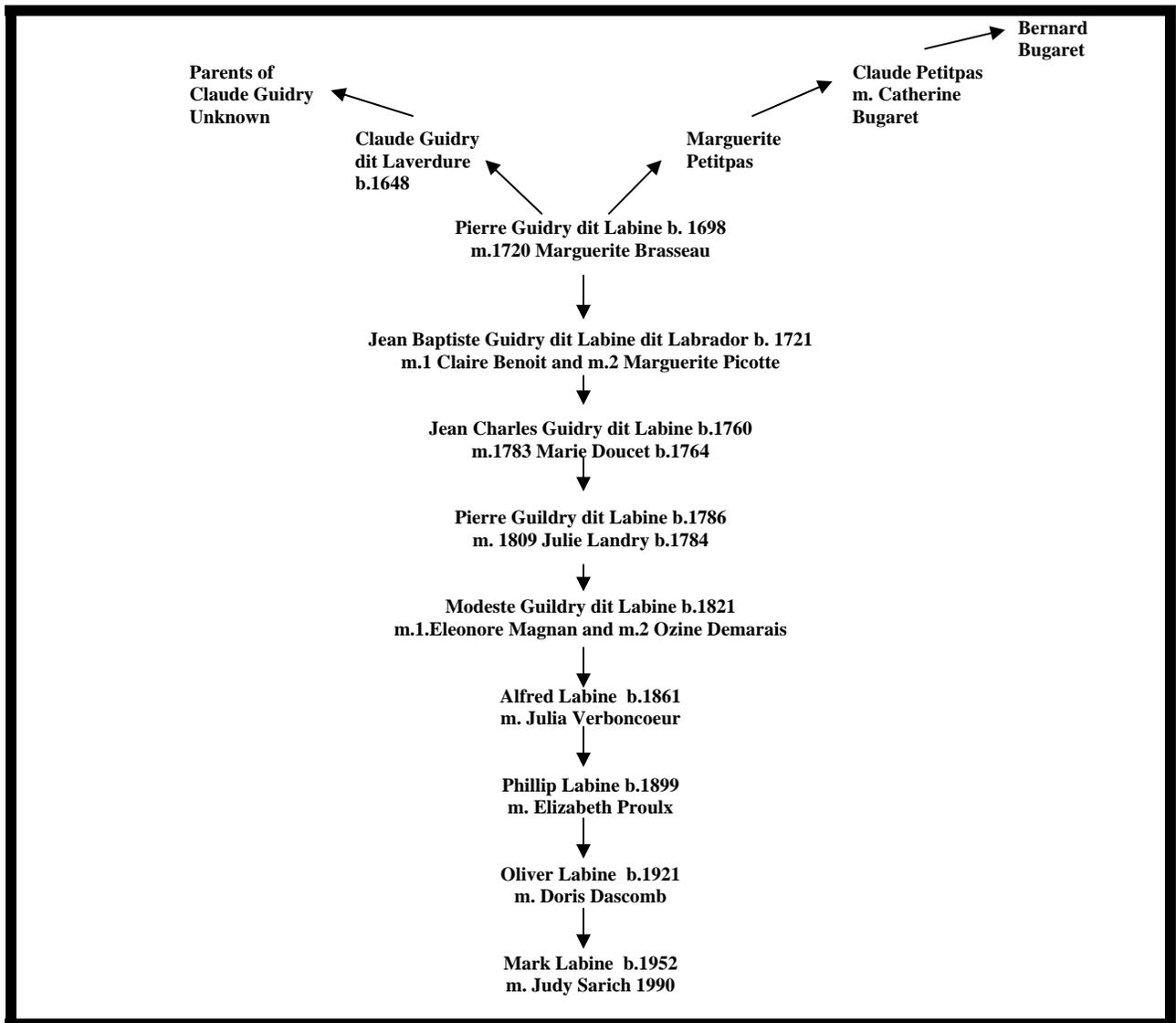
Charles grew up in a farm located near a small parish called St. Jacques L'Achigan. His father had purchased the land in 1767 after spending the winter at the church in L'Assomption, Quebec. Since his parents were Acadian refugees, it cannot be expected that Jean Charles's family had much wealth. It was probably important that he find a way to earn his way as soon as possible. Fortunately, for those willing and strong enough, there were good cash paying jobs available at that time working in the fur trade industry as Voyageurs.

¹ Written by Mark Labine, Arden Hills, MN



Old Church in St. Jacques, Quebec

Family chart showing lineage of Jean Charles Guidry dit Labine and Mark Labine, the author of this story.



Voyageurs were the crews hired to man the canoes that carried trade goods and supplies to "rendezvous posts" (example: Grand Portage) where goods and supplies were exchanged for furs.

The fur trade was big business in New France and there was much money to be made in it. In early years the fur trade business was wide open and many early settlers risked the perils of traveling through Indian country to seek out Native trappers to trade with. These *coureurs des bois* were not looked upon favourably by Montreal authorities or royal officials. By 1681, the French authorities realized the traders had to be controlled so that the industry might remain profitable. There were simply too many *coureurs des bois* and the fur supply was flooding the market. They therefore legitimized and limited the numbers of *coureurs des bois* by establishing a system that used permits (*congés*). This legitimization created a "second-generation" *coureur des bois*: the **voyageur**, which literally means "traveller". This name change came as a result of a need for the legitimate fur traders to distance themselves from the unlicensed ones. **Voyageurs therefore, held a permit or were allied with a Montreal merchant who had one.**

Over time, Voyageurs came to be known as those men who did the hard labor required to trade furs. The voyageurs were highly valued employees of trading companies, such as the North West Company (NWC) and the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). In 1779, Charles Guidry dit Labine signed on to work for the North West Company. We also know that at least three of Charles' brothers signed Voyageur contracts and were hired to work for the Northwest Company.

Today, the voyageurs are legendary, especially in French Canada and also in Minnesota. They are folk heroes celebrated in folklore and music. The reality of their lives was that being a Voyageur was hard work. For example, they had to be able to carry two 90 pound bundles of fur over portages. More suffered from strangulated hernias than any other injury.

Voyageurs who only paddled between Montreal and Grand Portage were known as "mangeurs de lard" (pork eaters) because of their diet, much of which consisted of salt pork. This is considered to be a derogatory term. Those who overwintered and ate "off the land" (mainly fish, pemmican and Rubaboo) were called "hommes du nord" (northern men) or "hivernants" (winterers).

Voyageurs were expected to work 14 hours per day and paddle at a rate of 55 strokes per minute. Few could swim. Many drowned in rapids or in storms while crossing lakes². Portages and routes were often indicated by lob trees, or trees that had their branches cut off just below the top of the tree.

² Charles Guidry dit Labine's brother Marin (Mauthurin) died in the rapids at Lachine, Quebec.

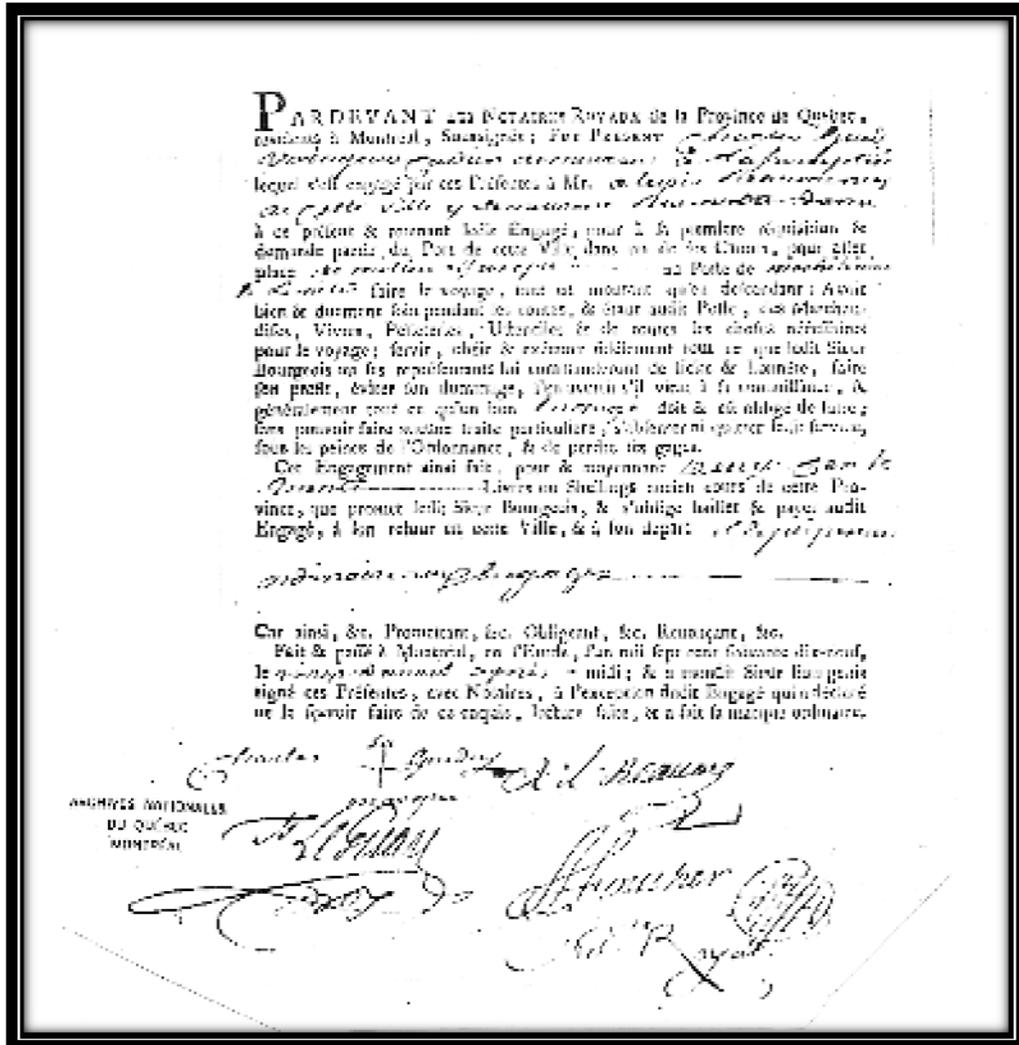


Northwest Company Coat of Arms

Copies of Charles Guidry and his three brother's contracts or "engagements" are in the Quebec Archives reports for the years 1943-44 and 1946-47. I have a copy of a Voyageur contract signed by Charles Guidry dit Labine on April 20, 1779, on St. Paul Street in old Montreal, right behind the Notre Dame Cathedral. This contract provided that Charles Guidry would go by canoe to Michilimackinac and Lake Superior to secure furs for the Northwest Company. The literal translation of the "engagement" was as follows:

*"Before the Notary of the town and District of Montreal, in the province of tower Canada, there resident, the undersigned, Charles Guidry, of the parish of St., Jacques, who of his own free will has engaged and engages himself by these present to Messrs. McTavish and Frobisher, to this agreeing and accepting, at their first command to leave this town in the position of **voyageur mileau** in one of their canoes to make the voyage, as much going up to Michilimackinac as for coming down, to go and come and to take good and due care during the voyage, and in the said place of the Merchandise, Edibles, Furs, Utensils and of all the things necessary for the trip; to serve, obey and execute faithfully all that the said McTavish and Frobisher or any of their agents may command that is lawful and honest; to make their profit, avoid damage to them, warn them of it if it comes to his knowledge, and generally all that a good "engage" must and is obliged to perform; without being able to make any private agreement, neither to absent himself from or to quit the said service, under the penalties imposed by the law, and to lose his wages. This Engagement thus made, for and providing the sum of **two hundred and forty livre or old shillings** of this province, which they promise themselves to give and pay to the said "engage" one month after his return to this town, and on his departure a simple ordinary*

kit. Charles Guidry recognizes that he has received in advance on account of the said wages four piastres³."



Copy of 1779 Charles Guidry Voyageur Contract (unfortunately copy is hard to read)

There are several interesting things to note about the Voyageur contract signed by Charles Guidry dit Labine in 1779.

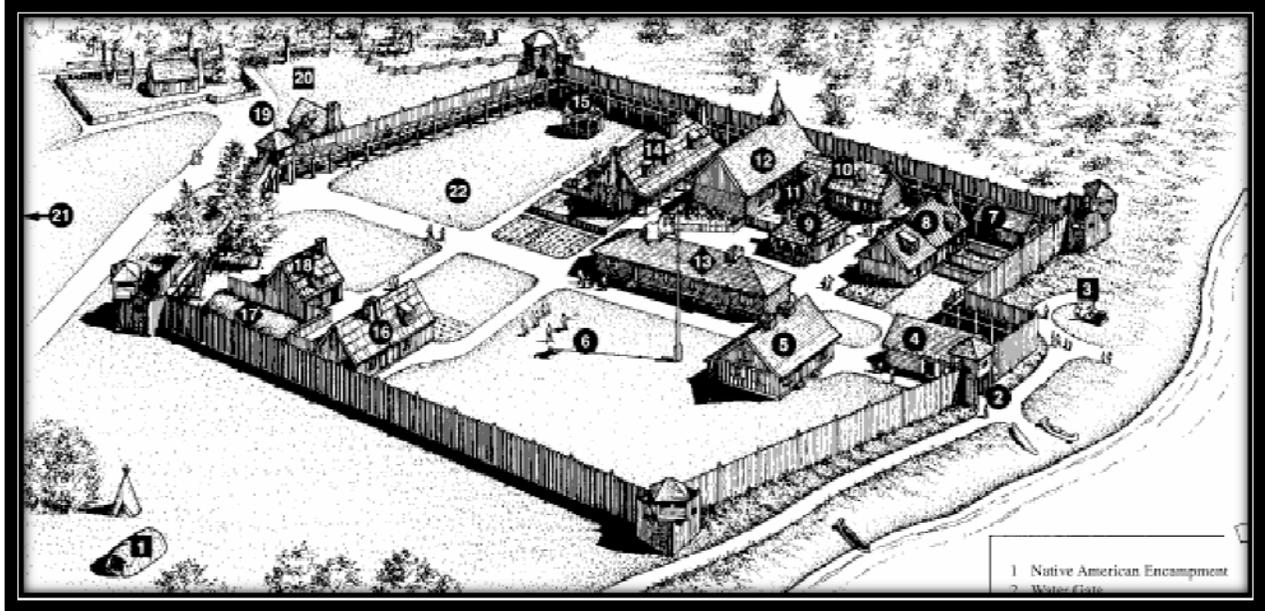
- **First** - he was only 19 years old.
- **Second** - the contract is filed under the name “Guidry” and not “Labine”. The family of Jean Baptiste continued to use the name Guidry or Guildry in their formal legal documents until at least 1879. The church records use the name Guildry in the entries I have read rather than Guidry. My Great Grandfather Modeste Labine signed a Mortgage

³ Piastres was a word used for “dollar” so 4 piastres would equal four dollars.

in 1870 using the signature “Modeste Guildry”. Sometime after that the name Guidry disappears and only Labine is used. It appears from these records that the family was called Labine but they used Guidry or Guildry on their legal documents.

- **Third** - Charles could not sign his name and simply left an X where his signature would have been.
- **Fourth** - Charles was signed up to be a Voyageur Mileau or a middle canoeman and paid 240 livres. The more experienced Voyageurs were in the front and back of the canoe, with the middle men less experienced. More experienced Voyageurs would be paid 400 livres or even more.
- **Fifth** - Charles got paid 240 livres or old shillings (shilling ancient) for his work. According to Wikipedia, livres were printed and used by the French Republic until 1794. In 1795 the Franc was introduced and livres were not longer printed or made. This same article says that in 1795 the Livre was worth about 4 dollars American or 2.5 pounds English. Webster’s New World Dictionary says that the Livre at the time it was discontinued in 1795 was worth about the same as an English pound. There is a website called www.measuringworth.com which provides a table to try to measure the worth of money between different time periods. According to this website’s calculator, 240 livres or old shillings in 1779 would be worth \$15,078.00 pounds in 2007 using the average earnings index. Other calculators I used show the earnings to be even higher. Trying to equate the actual value of money in 1779 compared to today is difficult but I believe it is a fair statement to say that the amount of money earned by Charles Guidry dit Labine as a Voyageur was a good wage and it must have been a sought after job by young French Canadian men in the province at the time.
- **Sixth** - The Voyageur contracts are said to number around 35,000. The University of Ottawa is setting up a database that will consolidate the information found in more than 35,000 notarized contracts signed by the voyageurs between 1755 and 1870 in the Montréal-Trois-Rivières corridor. Copies of these contracts are also available in the Quebec Archives.

Charles signed a contract to take a canoe from Montreal to Fort Michilimackinac and back. These canoes would depart in April or May from above Lachine Rapids in Montreal and paddle up the St. Lawrence River to the Ottawa River, up the Ottawa River to the Mattawa River, through Lake Nipissing, down the French River to Lake Huron, around Lake Huron to Sault St. Marie and then either on through Lake Superior to Fort William in Thunder Bay or down to Fort Michilimackinac. At Fort William in mid July there would be a rendezvous where the furs from the interior would be exchanged for the goods being brought from Montreal. The "mangeurs de lard" or summer Voyageurs would then head back to Montreal with the furs and the "hivernants" would take the goods and head back into the interior.



Fort Michilimackinac

We don't know how long Charles was a voyageur, although we know he eventually settled down on his Father's farm in St. Jacques. He married Marie Doucet in 1783 at the age of 22 and began his family shortly thereafter, so it would be a good guess that he was a voyageur for only a few years.

Charles's older brothers Joseph and Mathurin or Marin also signed voyageur contracts with the Northwest Company. Joseph (b.1759) signed a contract on May 14, 1779. Joseph bought lot number 318 from Germain Landry in 1780 and he raised his family in St. Jacques so I assume he was not a Voyageur long. Marin (his mother was Helen Benoit) was a Voyageur until 1784 when he drowned at the rapids of Lachine near Montreal. These rapids were long and dangerous and at times were deadly.



Picture of Lachine Rapids near Montreal, Canada

Olivier (b.1765) and Jean Baptiste Jr. (b.1768) appear to have been voyageurs for a longer period. It is believed Olivier was a voyageur until he was in his late twenties. He married when he was 28 years old in the year 1793 and settled down in Louisiana. On his birth certificate his father is listed as Augustin Guidry from Canada. I believe this refers to Jean Baptiste Guidry dit Labrador dit Labine. When Jean Baptiste's son Joseph married in Quebec in 1783 Jean Baptiste

is shown with the middle name Augustin. It is said that Olivier made the trip from Montreal to New Orleans by canoe to find his distant relatives. After arriving in Louisiana, Olivier farmed along the Mermenou in Louisiana, married Felicite Aucoin and had a son Pierre who had the nickname "Canada".

Jean Baptiste Jr., (b.1768) we know, spent many years as a voyageur. He was, a "hivernant" (winterer). Jean Baptiste was also called a Northwester, or one of those who crossed the Grand Portage in Northern Minnesota on their way to the Red River settlement near Lake Winnipeg and traveled other routes beyond. In fact, we know that on January 14, 1800, Jean Baptiste, Jr. signed an "engagement" with the Northwest Company to go to the Red River Settlement. Shortly after that he married Josette Vincent (October, 1801), who was the third woman he would have children with. The first one, we know was an Indian woman. Their child was Jean Baptiste III, a Metis.



Charles Guidry dit Labine lived out his life in St. Jacques Quebec. His son Pierre took over his farm and then his grandson Modeste. It appears from maps and historical documents that they continued to sign their names "Guidry" or "Guildry" but called themselves "Labine". The Guidry or Guildry name disappeared, however, around the time that my ancestors came to the United States. My Great Grandfather, Alfred, simply uses the name Labine on his Homestead certificate when he acquired farmland in Minnesota.

The Voyageur legacy lives strong in Minnesota, where many place names and historical sites celebrate the history of the Voyageurs. A fur trading post museum exists in Pine City,

Minnesota celebrating the lives of the Voyageurs. At Fort William, Ontario, which is just north of the Minnesota Border, exists one of the largest living history attractions in North America, devoted to re-creating the days of the North West Company and the Canadian fur trade. Fort William Historical Park is recognized as one of the Top Ten Attractions in Canada and one of the world's most impressive historic sites.

Located on Lake Superior, Fort William became the key midway transshipment point for voyageurs ("winterers") paddling from the west carrying precious furs and voyageurs ("pork eaters") coming from the east bearing valuable trade goods and supplies. This allowed for an exchange of important materials-all within a single season.

Every year, an annual meeting known as The Great Rendezvous was held at Fort William. Every summer in July, Fort William became the centre of frenzied activity as hundreds of Natives, voyageurs, clerks, partners and agents arrived. These Rendezvous meetings required much work but there was also time for fun, with numerous campfires and many stories told.

Today, the Great Rendezvous is re-enacted each year in July, when hundreds of period re-enactors from across Canada and the United States gather at Fort William Historical Park to relive the lively fur trade spirit much like their predecessors of centuries past. If you ever decide to attend one of these reenactments, remember your kinfolk Charles, Jean Baptiste, Mautherin (Marin) and Joseph Guidry dit Labine who worked as Voyageurs for the Northwest Company.

Note: Much of the information I obtained in this article I took from my book "La Verdure de Mirligueche" which lists a number of references, including "Five Fur Traders of the Northwest", by Theodore C. Blegen and edited by Charles M. Gates, (Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1965), and "The Voyageur" by Grace Lee Nute, (Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1955).

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

By Marty Guidry

Recently two genealogists independently discovered that several Guédry's were deported to North Carolina in early 1756. Mr. Paul LeBlanc, a Les Guédry d'Astev member from Louisiana, through diligent research postulated in mid-2008 that some of the 50 Acadians disembarked at North Carolina in early 1756 were from the Guédry family.¹ In August 2008 Ms. Helen Morin Maxson of North Carolina after several years of research reached the same conclusion.² But who were these Guédry's and how did they arrive in North Carolina?

The Snow to North Carolina That Never Made It

Famous in Acadian annals, the snow Pembroke departed Goat Island near Port-Royal on 8 December 1755 under the helm of Captain Milton destined for North Carolina with 232 Acadians crowded aboard.³ The Pembroke, however, never left the Bay of Fundy as the Acadians mutinied, took control of the Pembroke and made landfall at the entrance to the St. John River. There the Acadians disembarked on 8 February 1756 and with the help of Charles Deschamps de Boishébert, commandant of the French Fort Mènagoéche nearby, escaped to the interior of New Brunswick – some successfully trudging to Québec, but many dying during the cold winter months.

And the Sloop That Did

On 30 December 1755 Captain Samuel Barron sailed the sloop Providence from Halifax with approximately 50 Acadians aboard bound for North Carolina. These Acadians had been imprisoned briefly at George's Island in the harbor of Halifax. Although to date researchers have not located a manifest list for the Providence, other records strongly suggest the identities of most Acadians on the Providence.

Noted Acadian historian Placide Gaudet believed these deportees were Acadian deputies imprisoned on George's Island by the British in July 1755.⁴ In fact, earlier the British had allowed these deputies to return to their families in other areas of Acadia and they eventually were deported with their families.⁵

After long hours of combing the archives in Nova Scotia and North Carolina during the past decade, researchers have been able to determine that most of the Acadians deported to North Carolina on the Providence were related to Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. Augustin Guédry was the son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas and his wife Jeanne Hébert very likely was the daughter of Jean Hébert and Jeanne Doiron. They had seven children: the twins Marie-Joséphé and Héléne Guédry (born 1723), Jeanne Guédry (born 1725), Jean-Baptiste Guédry (born ca. 1728), Ursule Guédry (born 1731), Joseph Guédry (born 1735) and Pierre Guédry (born 1741).⁶

The Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert Family

Information on the early lives of Augustin Guédry, Jeanne Hébert and their children is quite sketchy. Augustin Guédry first appears in the historical record as the 8-year old son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas in the 1698 Census of Port-Royal, Acadia.^{7,8,9} At this time his father Claude had ten cattle, two sheep, eight pigs, eight arpents of land and one gun. Claude Guédry had no fruit trees or domestic servants. It is not known with certainty where Augustin Guédry was born. We do know that his parents were living at Merligueche

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA



Early map of Nova Scotia showing the town of Merligueche



Photo of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia (formerly known as Merligueche)

(near present-day Lunenburg) in 1686^{10,11,12,13}; however, it appears that by 1695 the family had moved to the Port-Royal area for Claude Guédry signed his name on 16 August 1695 to an Oath of Allegiance to the King of England administered by Commander Fleetwood Emes of the frigate Sorlings while he was at Port-Royal.^{14,15,16,17}

By 1701 Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas and their family had returned to Merliguèche as their youngest son Paul Guédry was conditionally baptized there in January 1701 by Joseph Guyon (Dyon), husband of Paul's step-sister Marie Dugas.^{18,19,20} On 14 January 1703 Baptiste Guédry conditionally baptized his younger sister Françoise Guédry at Merliguèche on the day of her birth.^{21,22} Later Father Félix Pain from St-Jean-Baptiste de Port-Royal Catholic Church visited Merliguèche during a missionary journey to the East Coast and baptized both Paul Guédry and Françoise Guédry on 8 September 1705 with full church ceremonies. He entered the two baptisms in the register of St-Jean-Baptiste de Port-Royal Catholic Church on 27 October 1705 after returning from his missionary journey.^{18,19,20,21,22,23}

In 1708 Augustin Guédry, now a young man of 16 years, was living in the Merliguèche area with his parents and eight of his siblings. His brother Jean-Baptiste Guédry and wife Madeleine Mius were living nearby.^{24,25}

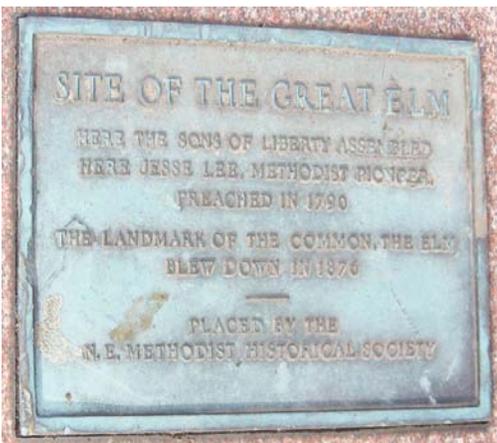
War broke out between the Indians of the East Coast of Acadia and the English of New England in the summer of 1722. Caused by the ambushing and capture of Joseph d'Abbadie de Saint-Castin, highest chief of the Indians, by the English and by the plundering of the village of Nanrantsouak by the Bostonians in which they burnt the church, rectory and 33 wigwams, this war was the fourth between the Indians and the English since 1675. Officially begun by Governor Shute on 25 July 1722 with a declaration, this war was known variously as The Three Years War, Rale's War, Lovewell's War and Governor Dummer's Indian War. Nova Scotia Governor Richard Philipps, who was at Canseau during the height of the fishing season, received news of the war from Governor Shute of Massachusetts. Immediately he organized a defense of the harbor there since the Indians had already seized 16 or 17 boats and fled to the harbors of the East Coast. Additionally, he sent several of his officers to the East Coast where they blamed both the Indians and the Acadians living among the Indians.²⁶

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

At Merliguèche these officers captured Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas and four of their sons with their families and brought all to New Hampshire. The sons were Claude Guédry, Phillipe Guédry, Augustin Guédry and Paul Guédry. It is uncertain who Phillipe Guédry was as no other record to date mentions a son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas by this name. Perhaps it was another son of the family mistakenly called Phillipe. Shortly after they arrived in New Hampshire, Jacob Parker sent them to Boston; however, Bostonians did not want to admit them to their town because of a law forbidding foreigners from settling in the town. On 16 October 1722 the Acadians received an order from the councilors of Boston requiring them to go elsewhere. The officer charged with maintenance of the peace in Boston apparently never executed this order since he considered the Acadians prisoners, not immigrants to Boston.

On 9 January 1723 Jeanne Hébert, wife of Augustin Guédry, gave birth to twin daughters Hélène and Marie-Josephe in Boston. On the day of their birth their grandfather Claude Guédry conditionally baptized his new twin granddaughters.^{26,27,28,29} A short time after these births the Acadians must have been released and returned to their homes for on 26 September 1723 Hélène Guédry and Marie-Josephe Guédry were baptized with full church ceremonies and their baptisms were recorded in the baptismal register of St-Charles-aux-Mines Catholic Church in Grand-Pré, Acadia.^{27,28}

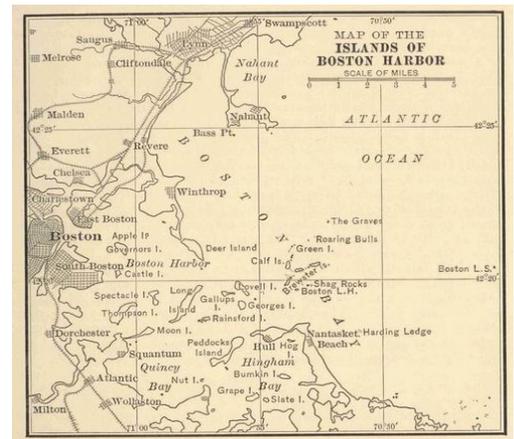
In September 1726 Jean-Baptiste Guédry and his son Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils along with three Mi'kmaq Indians were captured in the bay at Merliguèche, brought to Boston and charged with piracy. After quick trials all five were found guilty and hung on 13 November 1726. Shortly after Jean-Baptiste and his son had captured the boat, the captain of the boat asked Jean-Baptiste's mother, Marguerite Petitpas, and his brother Augustin Guédry to intercede and convince Jean-Baptiste to disembark from the boat. They attempted to convince Jean-Baptiste to leave the boat, but he would not.^{30,31,32,33,34,35,36}



SITE OF THE GREAT ELM
 Located on Boston Common, where
 many hangings took place in Boston in
 the 1700's.



Old State House, Boston, MA,
 where the trial of Jean-Baptiste
 Guédry and his son took place.



Map of Boston Harbour. Bird Island,
 which barely exists now, is believed to
 be the burial site for Jean-Baptiste

After 1726 no record of Augustin Guédry or his family can be found for almost 26 years. Eventually, because of the heightened tension and increasing threats from the British, almost all Acadians at Merliguèche including Augustin Guédry and his family left their homes at Merliguèche and resettled in Île Royale (today Cape Breton).

Cont'd. on page 16

BON APPETIT - Recipes from The Guédry-Labine Family Cookbook

TACO BEEF SOUP by Carolyn Guidry Hilderbran



1/2 lb. ground beef
 1/2 cup chopped onion
 1-1/2 cups water
 1-16 oz. can cut stewed tomatoes (I've noticed that can sizes have become small so adjust accordingly)
 1-15 1/2 oz. can pinto beans (I prefer Trappey's with jalapenos) if not available, substitute kidney beans
 1-8 oz. can tomato sauce
 2 Tbsp. Taco seasoning mix (1/2 envelope)

Toppings:
 Corn chips
 Shredded cheddar cheese
 1 small avocado, peeled and chopped
 Sour cream

In a large saucepan (a Dutch oven works great) cook meat and onion in about 2 tbs. of olive oil until brown. Drain off excess fat, add water, tomato sauce, un-drained tomatoes, beans and taco seasoning mix. Simmer covered for about 15 minutes.

Serve in bowls and use chips, shredded cheese, avocado and sour cream for guests to top their soup as they like.

FRANNIE'S BEER BREAD by Charlene Guidry Lacombe-Jennings, LA

3 cups self-rising flour
 3/4 cup sugar
 1-1/3 bottle or can of your favorite beer
 1 stick butter or margarine

Mix flour, sugar and beer, like a cake batter. Melt margarine, coat the pan and keep the excess to pour over the bread after baking. Pour batter in pan and bake at 350 degrees F for 35 minutes. Pour the excess margarine over the baked bread and put back in the oven for 10 minutes.



This was given to me by Frannie Deshotel. Her grandmother, Mrs. Richard from Evangeline, LA, made this for their snacks with coffee. - Charlene

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Arsenault believed they stayed a few years near Cobequid (today Truro) before going to Île Royale.³⁷ There is evidence, however, that they may have gone directly from Merliguèche to Île Royale in 1749 or 1750. The Acadian settlement at Merliguèche persisted until at least June 1749 when Cornwallis anchored the Sphinx in the harbor at Merliguèche on his way to Chebucto (today Halifax). Here he stated:

We came to anchor in Merliguiche Bay where I was told there was a French settlement. I sent ashore to see the Houses and manner of living of the Inhabitants – there are but a few Families with tolerable wooden Houses covered with Bark, a good many Cattle and clear ground more than serves themselves – they seem to be very peaceable, say they always looked upon themselves as English Subjects, have their Grants from Colonel Mascarene the Governor of Annapolis, and showed an unfeigned joy to hear of the new Settlement. They assure us the Indians are quite peaceable and not at all to be feared – there are none hereabouts.

I have, &tc.,
ED. CORNWALLIS^{38,39}

Later in the summer of 1749 Cornwallis returned to Merliguèche for some “garden stuff”.³⁹ Earlier on 12 September 1745 the governor and intendant from Québec, Messieurs Beauharnois and Hocquard, visited Merliguèche and commented in their report:

At Merligueche, a small harbour five leagues east of LaHeve, are only eight settlers, among the rest Paul Guidry, alias Grivois, jovial or jolly, a good coast pilot.^{39,40,41}

The above reference to “eight settlers” probably meant eight adult males and thus several families. In 1746 Abbé Le Loutre wrote a “Description de L’Acadie” in which he said:

From Chegekkouk he went to Misliguesch et Haivre which is 25 leagues further; here there are a dozen French families and 3 to 400 Indians who assembled here.^{39,42}

Finally in 1748 a “Description de L’Acadie” indicates that there were 20 families at Mirliguèche:

The 2nd is Mioligueche at three leagues from la Haïve, the missionary has started constructing a church, it has twenty French families and 300 to 400 Indians assembled there since the month of June.^{39,43}

By 1753 only one French family remained at Merliguèche – that of “Old Labrador”.⁴⁴

Return of Acadians to Merliguèche from Louisbourg in August 1754

On arriving in Halifax in August 1754 to avoid starvation on Île Royale, a group of nine Acadian men with their families stated that they had been enticed to leave Acadia after the founding of Halifax in 1749.⁴⁴ These people primarily were children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert and their families. Several members of the Guédry family of Merliguèche were known for their excellent coasting pilot skills and thus could easily have made the short voyage to Île Royale about 1750.³⁹

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

In 1752 M. le Comte de Raymond directed a survey of the French possessions Île Royale and Île Saint-Jean (present-day Prince Edward Island) to census the growing population and to establish boundaries of present and future concessions on the islands.^{45,46} Sieur Joseph de la Roque, King's Surveyor, commenced the survey on 5 February 1752 to the southeast of Louisbourg. About the 2nd of April 1752 Sieur de la Roque reached the Baie des Espagnols (today North Sydney, Cape Breton). Here among the resettled Acadians were several children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert with their families including Marie-Joséphé (called Joseph), Hélène (called Eleine), Ursule (called Eustache) and Pierre.^{45,47(a)} In his typical detailed style of recording each family he encountered, Sieur de la Roque wrote:

Paul Boutin, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 25 years. Married to Eustache Guedry, native of la Cadie, aged 21 years.

They have Pierre Guedry their brother, aged 11 years.

They have two sheep and one hen.

The land on which they are was given to them verbally by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prevost. They have made a clearing in which to sow a peck of oats and a bushel of peas.

Charles Boutin, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 29 years. Married to Joseph Guedry, native of la Cadie, aged 28 years.

They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

Jean Charles, aged 5 years;

Olive, aged 3 years;

Marie Françoise, aged 3 months;

Eleine Guédry, her sister, native of l'Acadie, aged 29 years.

Living nearby were the families of their uncle Paul Guédry married to Anne Mius and their aunt Françoise Guédry married to Jean LeJeune as well as their cousins Judith Guédry (daughter of Paul Guédry) with her husband Jean Cousin and their children, Marie Guédry (daughter of Jean-Baptiste Guédry) with her husband Germain LeJeune and their children and Joseph Guédry with his wife Josette Benoît and their children. Although we don't know the year in which Marie-Joséphé, Hélène, Ursule and Pierre Guédry migrated to Île Royale, it was probably in mid to late 1750 as this was when most of the Acadians of Baie des Espagnols arrived.^{45,48} Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry received their marriage certificate at Louisbourg on 9 November 1750.⁴⁹

Leaving the Baie des Espagnols on the 5th of April 1752, Sieur de la Roque continued around the eastern coast of Île Royale surveying the shores of the Baie de l'Indienne, the Baie de Mordienne and the Baie de Miré at which he arrived the 9th of April 1752. Here he found Jeanne Guédry, the daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, with her husband Julien Bourneuf, their four daughters, Julien's sister Renée Guillaume Bourneuf and Jeanne's brother Joseph Guédry.^{45,50} Sieur de la Roque thus recorded:

Julien Bourneuf, ploughman, native of Médrillac, bishopric of St. Malo, aged 36 years. Married to Jeanne Guedry, native of la Cadie, ages 27 years.

They have four daughters: --

Anne, aged 12 years;

Jeanne, aged 9 years;

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

**Hadacol Helps
Thousands of
All Age Groups**

Countless thousands have proved that HADACOL is beneficial to folks of all ages. That is the reason so many purchase the large economy size bottle so all the family can benefit from nature's Vitamins and Minerals in HADACOL.

For instance, Miss Ethel Guidry, 822 Montgomery St., Port Neches, Texas, only 17 years old, was "feeling nervous, had little appetite, her face was pale and drawn and she suffered from gas on the stomach."



Her system lacked the B vitamins and Minerals which HADACOL contains and this may cause digestive disturbances such as heart burns, indigestion, and often times Miss Guidry says she could not eat the kind and type of food she wanted without feeling terrible afterwards.

Miss Guidry, who recently graduated from high school, is already working in a bank. She said that after taking several bottles of HADACOL she is now "feeling wonderful," and has "lots of pep and energy."

Most folks take HADACOL because it has worked such wonders for relatives or friends. Miss Guidry took HADACOL because her mother had taken 12 bottles with excellent results.

Above: Ethel Guidry featured in an ad for Hadacol. Lafayette Advertiser

Below: Lafayette Advertiser, August 30. Isaure & Hilda Guidry

**SISTERS ARE INJURED
WHEN TRAIN HITS BUGGY**

Lafayette, La., August 30.—Miss Isaure Guidry was probably fatally injured and her sister, Hilda, was dangerously hurt here tonight when a buggy in which they were riding was struck at a grade crossing by a Southern Pacific passenger train. The two young women are members of a widely known Louisiana family, and are granddaughters of former Governor and United States Senator Alex Mouton.

Below: Lafayette Advertiser, Lafayette, LA September 19, 1891

SCOTT SCRAPINGS.

SCOTT, LA., Aug. 24th, 1891.

Don't forget the champion base ball game between the Breaux Bridge team and the Montez Club, purse \$50 to \$150, Saturday, 29th inst., at Scott. That night there will be a grand ball. Mr. Guidry has completed the gallery to his Hall, and has had it painted. This will afford more dancing room and give the stags and steers a chance to witness the fun without obtruding their forms upon the dancing floor.

◆ ◆ ◆
A DELIGHTFUL EVENT OF the week was the surprise planned by Miss Bernice Overton on last Thursday in honor of the fourteenth birthday of Miss Mary May Guidry at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Guidry, 2348 Sixth street.

Little Miss Guidry was taken for an automobile ride, and upon her return home was surprised to find so many of her friends calling. The honoree received many lovely gifts.

Dancing and games were enjoyed throughout the evening. Several piano selections were given by Miss Overton.

Assisting Mrs. Guidry in entertaining the young folks were Misses Helen Potts and Eva Guidry.

Those participating in the enjoyable affair were Misses Bernice Overton, Helen Potts, Rena Melanson, Inez Higgs, Aileen Peckham, Aline Hudson, Mozelle Bryant, Margaret McDonald, Lois Ader, Bernice Trahan, Margaret McGrory and Charlie Mac Abington; Messrs. Carl Carbutt, Thurston Goodwin, Fred Steussey, Byrd Brannon, Eugene Pereto, Weldon Davis, and Max Clarifield; Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Guidry and Misses Helen Porter and Eva Guidry.

Above: Port Arthur News, Port Arthur, Texas, May, 27, 1923

LET ME TAKE YOUR ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL.

I have opened a WOOD and COAL YARD at DeBlanc's old stand, and have a full supply of good Dry ASH WOOD on hand.

WILL HANDLE ONLY PITTSBURG COAL.

Also,

All kinds of FEEDSTUFFS.

Telephone 66 and you will get prompt service.

AYMAR GUIDRY.

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Julienne, aged 7 years;

Sophie, aged 5 years;

Joseph Guedry, his brother-in-law, native of la Cadie, aged 17 years. Renée Guillaume, his sister, native of the parish of Argence, aged 20 years.

He owns in livestock: one pig and three fowls. He is in the colony three years, and has been given rations for that time.

The land on which he is settled is situated to the east of the dwelling place of Monsieur de la Borde, treasurer to the colony; it was given to him verbally by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prévost. He has made a good clearing in which he sowed two pecks of oats.

Note that the four daughters listed above are those of Julien Bourneuf and his first wife Anne Marie Hyaune, who died 10 February 1750. He and Jeanne Guédry wed about 14 January 1751 on which date their marriage certificate was recorded at Louisbourg.⁵¹ Shortly after Sieur de la Roque censused Julien Bourneuf and Jeanne Guédry their first child François Bourneuf was born. He was baptized at Louisbourg on 26 July 1752.⁵² Two years later they had a daughter Françoise Bourneuf, who was baptized on 30 June 1754 at Louisbourg.⁵³

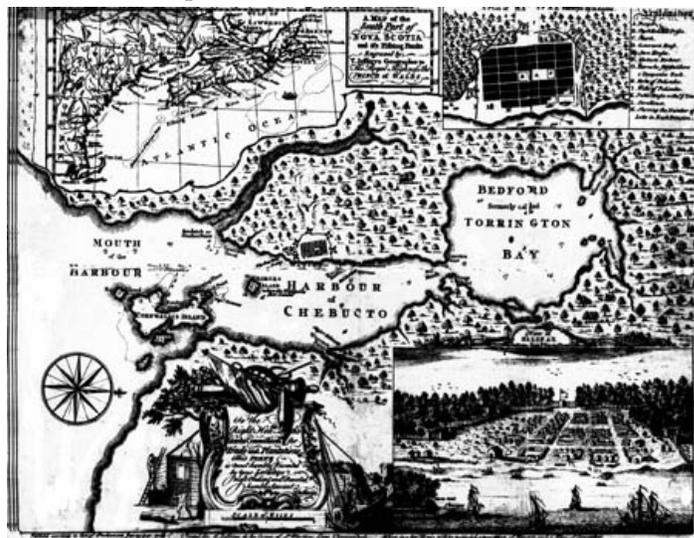
In the summer of 1753 Paul Boutin, his wife (i.e., Ursule Guédry), one boy (i.e., Pierre Guédry) and two girls were living at Baie des Espagnols on Bras du Sud. They had one sow and one arpent of cleared land. Residing next to Paul Boutin was Charles Boutin with his wife (i.e., Marie-Joséphé Guédry), two boys and one girl. Apparently during the previous year Hélène Guédry, sister of Marie-Joséphé Guédry, had left the home of Charles Boutin. They had one beef, one cow, two calves and one sow. Next to Charles Boutin lived François Lucas with his wife. This couple had one pig and one sow. The wife of François Lucas almost certainly was Hélène Guédry as we will see shortly. On the north side of the Rivière de Miré was Julien Bourneuf with his wife (i.e., Jeanne Guédry), one boy and four girls. They had one domestic servant and one cow.⁵⁴

In August of 1754 twenty-five persons arrived at Halifax from Louisbourg, Île Royale stating that earlier they had been enticed to leave Acadia with the founding of Halifax in 1749, but now were returning to escape starvation on Île Royale. They professed that they would take the Oath of Allegiance. Of the 25 persons nine were adult males. They stated to William Cotterell, Secretary, at Halifax that they were “nearly related to old Labradore” - who was most likely Paul Guédry, youngest son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas.

City and Harbour of Louisbourg



Map of 'Halifax', Nova Scotia, 1750



NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

The nine men named were Paul Boutin, Charles Boutin, Julien Bourneuf, Sebastian Bourneuf, Joseph Gedri, Pierre Gedri, Pierre Erio, François Lucas and Claude Erot.^{55,56,57,58} The land that they had cleared at Baie des Espagnols on Île Royale was rocky and had very poor soil, never able to produce enough to support their families. They had lived off the rations supplied by the French at Louisbourg. These ceased in 1754 and the Acadians realized that they could not support themselves so they had asked permission to leave.⁵⁹ Governor Lawrence determined to send these Acadians to the newly-established Lunenburg just below their former home of Merliguèche. Through his Provincial Secretary William Cotterell he instructed the Commander at Lunenburg Lt. Colonel Patrick Sutherland to victual the new arrivals and to give them tools and land.^{55,56,58,60,61} They settled just above Lunenburg on their former lands at Merliguèche.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 24 August 1754.

DR. SIR,--

* * * * The Bearers hereof being in all twenty-five persons are just arrived here from Louisbourg, from whence they made their Escape to avoid starving. Some of them were formerly Inhabitants of this Country, and are nearly related to old Labrador; they have all taken the oaths; the Colonel desires you would treat them kindly, ordered them to be Vituelled, to have tools given them, and Land laid out for them where you shall see most convenient.

I am, Dr. Sir,
Yours, &c.,
WM. COTTERELL

To Col. Sutherland,
commanding at Lunenburg^{56,58,61}

A List of Foreign & other Settlers Continued

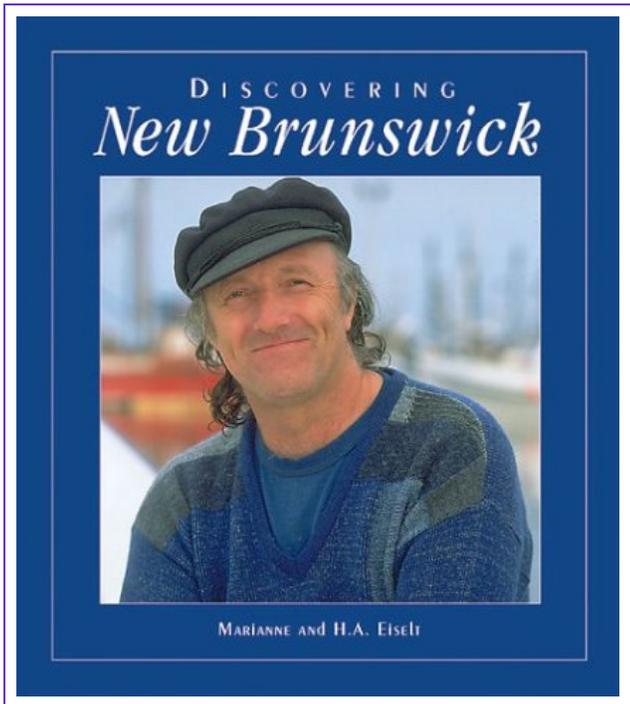
1755		1755	
No	of Persons	No	of Persons
Names	or days	Names	or days
Entire	& Part	Entire	& Part
1420	Jun 16	Brought forward	19.8.80
		Catharina Bouleau	14
		Joseph Bouleau	14
		Joseph Boutin	14
		Pierre Bouleau	14
5		Joseph Guédry	14
		Pierre Guédry	14
		Luke Desjardins	14
		Jeanne Barbé Spangazet	14
		Susanna fath Fleck	14

Above: Heading-Victual List - 1755

Left: Sample of family names on the Victual List showing family group #1420. Name 1424 reads Pierre Boutein (Pierre Guédry), brother of Ursule Guédry.

1425: Joseph Guedry (Joseph Guédry), son of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hebert

BOOK NOOK



Discovering New Brunswick By Marianne and H.A. Eiselt

New Brunswick offers a unique partnership of French and English traditions. In this book, travel writers Marianne and H.A. Eiselt celebrate the natural landscape, the fine architectural heritage of cities, towns and villages and the festivals and events that bring the communities together each year.

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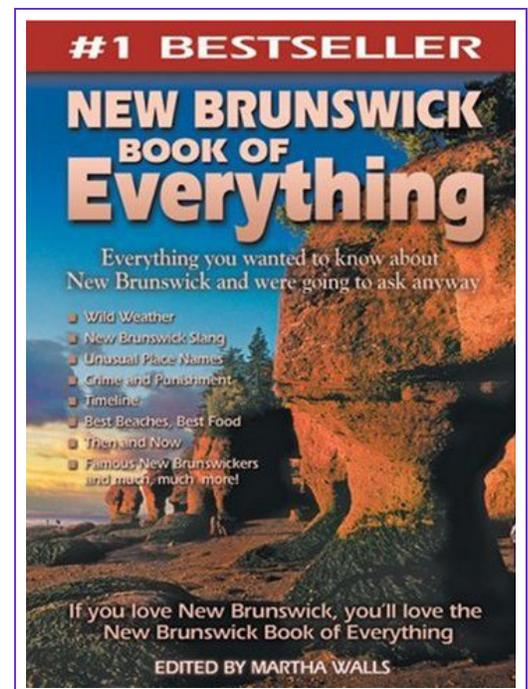
Highlights include: Hopewell Rocks, Saint John Market, St Andrews-by-the-Sea, St. Stephen's Chocolate Festival, Miramichi Irish Festival, Acadian Village, Sussex Balloon festival.

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Everything you wanted to know about New Brunswick and were going to ask anyway. From the folks who brought you the best-selling *Nova Scotia Book of Everything* comes the **New Brunswick Book of Everything**. From the number of kilometers of coastline, to the stories behind those weird place names (hello Skeedaddle Ridge) to profiles of Stompin' Tom and Frank McKenna, no book is more comprehensive than the **New Brunswick Book of Everything**. No book is more fun. Well-known New Brunswickers weigh in on a whole range of subjects. Arthur Doyle's five most memorable New Brunswick political scandals; meteorologist Claude Cote tells us his five biggest New Brunswick weather stories and David Ganong tells us his five favorite memories of growing up in New Brunswick.

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New Brunswick Book of Everything



NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Between 16 June 1755 and 29 June 1755 one thousand five hundred and forty-eight persons were victualled at Lunenburg.^{62,63} Almost all of the persons victualled were Germans recently settled at Lunenburg; however, a few were Acadians newly-arrived from Île Royale and Île Saint-Jean who had settled at Merliguèche just above Lunenburg. Below in the order that they appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg are the Acadians from Île Royale who arrived at Halifax in August 1754. The number to the right of each name is the number assigned that person on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. Note that the Acadians that arrived in August 1754 appear as one contiguous group (Nos. 1402-1425) on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. Family groups are separated by a blank for convenience. In parentheses beside each name are the usual spelling of the name and key relationships.

1402 – Francois Loucas (Francois Lucas)

1403 – Helena Loucas (Hélène Guédry, his wife)
[daughter of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

1404 – Maria Loucas (Marie Lucas, their daughter)

1405 – Charles Boutein (Charles Boutin)

1406 – Maria Boutein (Marie-Josephe Guédry, his wife)
[daughter of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

1407 – Jean Charles Boutein (Jean Charles Boutin, their son)

1408 – Pierre Oliver Boutein (Pierre Olivier Boutin, their son)

1409 – Maria Fran^s Boutein (Marie Françoise Boutin, their daughter)

1410 – Magd Perpeta Boutein (Magdeleine Perpetue Boutin, their daughter)

1411 – Julien Bourneuve (Julien Bourneuf)

1412 – Jeane Bourneuve (Jeanne Guédry, his wife)
[daughter of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

1413 – Francois Bourneuve (François Bourneuf)

1414 – Jean Bourneuve (Jeanne Bourneuf, daughter of Julien Bourneuf & first wife)

1415 – Sophia Bourneuve (Sophie Bourneuf, daughter of Julien Bourneuf & first wife)

1416 – Francois Bourneuve (François Bourneuf, their son)

1417 – Sabastien Bourneuve (Sébastien Bourneuf, brother of Julien Bourneuf)

1418 – Leon Deran Bourneuve (Léon Deran Bourneuf)

1419 – Paul Boutein (Paul Boutin)

1420 – Ursula Boutein (Ursule Guédry, his wife)
[daughter of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

1421 – Cathrina Boutein (Marguerite Catherine Boutin, their daughter)

1422 – Joseph Boutein (Joseph Boutin, their son)

1423 – Joseph Boutein (Joseph Boutin)

1424 – Pierre Boutein (Pierre Guédry, brother of Ursule Guédry)
[son of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

1425 – Joseph Guedry (Joseph Guédry)
[son of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert]

Of the nine adult males identified as coming with their families from Louisbourg to Halifax,^{55,56,57,58} seven appear above. Neither Pierre Erio nor Claude Erot appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. Furthermore, six of the seven known children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. Only their son Jean-Baptiste Guédry does not appear. Where he and his family were residing in early 1750's is not known.

Pierre Erio and Claude Erot probably were Pierre Terriau and Claude Terriau. On 7 April 1752 Sieur de la Roque arrived at Baie de Mordienne, a small community not far from Baie des Espagnols. The first two families he surveyed were those of Claude Terriau and of Pierre Terriau.^{45,47(f)} Claude Terriau was 56 years of age living with his wife Marie Guérin and their nine children - three sons and six daughters ranging in age from 6 years to 25 years. Pierre Terriau was 58 years of age living with his wife Margueritte Guérin and their nine children – four sons and five daughters ranging in age from 4 years to 24 years. These two men were much older than the other Acadians leaving the Louisbourg area for Merliguèche. It is doubtful that they came to Merliguèche with their families. The above letter^{56,58,61} states that only 25 persons arrived from Louisbourg in August 1754. The families of the other seven men that are listed on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg number 24 persons.^{62,63} Including Claude Terriau and Pierre Terriau by themselves in the number of Acadians arriving at Halifax closely matches the 25 Acadians mentioned in the letter.^{56,58,61} Also, at their advanced age and that of their families it is likely that Pierre Terriau and Claude Terriau may have come to Merliguèche to determine if the “accommodations” were suitable for their families who planned to come later. Since they did not appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg, they probably returned to their families at Baie de Mordienne between August 1754 and June 1755.

Although to date we have not uncovered any definitive records proving that François Lucas married Hélène Guédry, daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, it certainly appeared likely from the 1755 Victual List of Lunenburg and other corroborative evidence that the Helena (Loucas) mentioned is in fact Hélène Guédry, the daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert. In April 1752 Hélène Guédry was unmarried and living with Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry, her brother-in-law and sister, at Baie des Espagnols, Île Royale.^{45,47} By summer 1753 it appears that she was no longer living in the Charles Boutin home; however, living next to Charles Boutin was François Lucas and his wife. They had no children indicating they probably were newly married. In the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg the wife of François Loucas was Helena and they have a daughter Maria Loucas – an infant born since the census in 1753.⁵⁴ Although circumstantial, this evidence certainly indicates that the wife of François Lucas was Hélène Guédry, daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

Twenty-five Acadians traveled from Louisbourg to Halifax in August 1754 and then to Lunenburg.^{56,58,61} Twenty-four Acadians from this contingent appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg as a contiguous group. Neither Pierre Terriau (Pierre Erio) nor Claude Terriau (Claude Erot) appears on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. It is very likely that one or two Acadian children were born between the arrival of the Louisbourg Acadians in August 1754 and the enumerations in the June 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. Possible births include Marie Lucas, infant daughter of François Lucas and Hélène Guédry, and Marie Perpetua Boutin, daughter of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry.

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

None of these Acadians appear on the 1756 Victual List for Lunenburg^{64,65,66} which suggests that they were no longer in Lunenburg by February 1756.

A Second Group of Acadians Arrive at Merliguèche in October 1754

A second group of six Acadian families (28 persons) arrived at Halifax from Île Royale in early October 1754 under the leadership of Charles King. Four persons in this group returned to their former homes at Pisiquid and the remainder went to Lunenburg, settling just above the little community at Merliguèche. Like the August 1754 group, these people also had previous connections with Merliguèche.^{67,68} They too had gone to Île Royale because of the threats of Father Le Loutre, but now wanted to return to their former lands due to the very poor soil on Île Royale and the starvation suffered by their families.

At a council holden at the Governors House in Halifax on Wednesday the 9th day of Oct., 1754

PRESENT

Chas. Lawrence, Esq., President.	
Jno. Collier,	
Willm. Cotterell,	Councs.
Robt. Monckton,	
Jno. Rous,	

The President acquainted the Council that six French Families, consisting of Twenty-eight Persons, who had deserted their Lands in this Province were arrived at Halifax, and desired to be permitted to return to their said Lands. The Heads of the said Families being called in and asked the Reason of their quitting their Lands, They declared that upon the first Settling of the English at Halifax, they were so terrified by the Threats that Mr. Le Leutre had used and his declaring the great distresses they would be reduced to if they remained under the Dominion of the English, That they, on that account, had retired and were set down on the Island of Cape Breton, where they had remained ever since; but that the Land there being so very bad they were utterly incapable of subsisting their Families, and had applied to the Governor of Louisbourg for leave to return to their former Habitations, to which he had consented. They further declared that if the Council would permit them to enjoy their former Lands, that they were willing to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and that their future Behaviour should be unexceptionable.

The Council being of Opinion that the return of these People might have a good Effect, not only on the German Settlers, many of whom had formerly deserted to the French, but also on the other French Inhabitants, by voluntarily taking the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, unqualified by any reservation. And it appearing that they were in very great distress being intirely destitute of all necessaries, It was Resolved that they should be permitted to return to their former Possessions, and that Twenty-four of them being the most necessitous, should be allowed Provisions during the Winter, and that the other four should have a Week's Provisions given them to Subsist them till they returned to their former Habitations at Pisiquid where they would be assisted by their Friends and Relations.

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

The said Inhabitants then very cheerfully took the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, appointed to be taken by the french Inhabitants.

JNO. DUPORT, Secy.

CHAS: LAWRENCE^{67,68}

At the Baie des Espagnols in early April 1752 Sieur de la Roque censused Joseph Guédry, nephew of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert, with his wife Marie-Joseph Benoît and their three children;^{45,47(b)} Honoré Trahan with his wife Marie Corperon and their three children;^{45,47(c)} Jean Baptiste LeJeune and Margueritte Trahan and their three children;^{45,47(d)} Jean Benoît with his wife Anne Trahan^{45,47(e)} and Charles Roy with his wife Marguerite LeJeune.^{45,47(d)}

Joseph Guedry, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 38 years. Married to Josette Benoist, native of la Cadie, aged 24 years. They are in the country two years and have had food from the King for the said time.

They have three children, one son and two daughters.

Servant, aged 10 days.

Perrine, aged 13 years.

Jeanne, aged 3 years.

Their live stock consists of one pig.

The dwelling or the land in which they are settled, has been given to them verbally by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prevost. They have made a clearing of about twelve arpents from which they have gathered a large quantity of very fine turnips, cabbage and beans.

.....

Honoré Trahan, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 26 years. Married to Marie Corperon, native of the same place, aged 33 years.

They have been in the colony three years, and have been given rations for that time.

They have one son and two daughters:

Pierre, aged 2 years.

Marie, aged 5 years.

Marguerite, aged 3 weeks.

In live stock they own two oxen, two cows, two calves, two pigs and one hen.

The land in which they are settled was given to them verbally by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prévost. They have made a clearing of four arpents.

.....

Jean Bte. Le Jeune, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 24 years. Married to Margueritte Trahan, native of same place, aged 24 years.

They have three children, two sons and a daughter:

Jean, aged 3 years.

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Blaise, aged 2 years.

Margueritte, aged 2 months.

Two pigs are all their live stock.

They are in the colony two years and a half, and have been granted rations for 33 months.

The land they occupy has been given them by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prévost. They have made a clearing on it half an arpent square.

....

Jean Benoist, ploughman, native of la Cadie, aged 25 years. Married to Anne Trahan, native of the place, aged 21 years.

They have been two years in the colony and have been given rations for the said time.

The land they occupy was given to them verbally by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prévost. They have made a clearing on it of an arpent square and has two arpents of fallow land.

....

Charles Roy, ploughman, native of Port-Royal, aged 34 years. Married to Margueritte Le Jenne, native of the same place, aged 30 years.

They have been in the colony for one year, and have been given rations for the said time.

The land that they occupy was given to them by Messieurs Desherbiers and Prévost. They have made a clearing where they can sow half a peck in oats and peas.

Like the Acadians that arrived at Halifax in August 1754, the Acadians that arrived in October 1754 also appear as one contiguous group (Nos. 1448-1471) on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg.^{62,63} Family groups below are separated by a blank for convenience. In parentheses beside each name are the usual spelling of the name and key relationships.

1448 – Charles King (Charles Roy) [1st cousin of Marguerite Trahan]

1449 – Margretta King (Marguerite LeJeune, his wife)

1450 – Peter King (Pierre Roy, their son)

1451 – Olive King (Olive Roy, their son)

1452 – Joseph Laberdore (Joseph Guédry, son of Jean-Baptiste Guédry & Madeleine Mius dit dAzy and the nephew of Augustin Guédry & Jeanne Hébert)

1453 – Joseph Laberdore (Marie-Joséphé 'Josette' Benoît, his wife)

1454 – Bering Laberdore (Perrine Guédry, their daughter)

1455 – Jeane Laberdore (Jeanne Guédry, their daughter)

1456 – Servant Laberdore (Servant Guédry, their son)

1457 – Nore Trahan (Honoré Trahan)

[1st cousin of Anne Trahan below]

1458 – Maria Trahan (Marie Corperon, his wife)

1459 – Maria Trahan (Marie Trahan, their daughter)

1460 – Pierre Trahan (Pierre Trahan, their son)

1461 – Pellage Trahan (Marguerite Trahan, their daughter)

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- 1462 – Jean Lejeune Lejeune (Jean Baptiste LeJeune)
 1463 – Margretha Lejeune (Marguerite Trahan, his wife) [1st cousin of Charles Roy]
 1464 – Jeane Lejeune (Jean LeJeune, their son)
 1465 – Margretha Lejeune (Marguerite LeJeune, their daughter)
 1466 – Blaise Lejeune (Blaise LeJeune, their son)
 1467 – Marie Lejeune (Marie LeJeune, their daughter)

- 1468 – Jean Bonneau (Jean Benoît)
 1469 – Anna Bonneau (Anne Trahan, his wife)
 [1st cousin of Honoré Trahan above]
 1470 – Anna Bonneau (Anne Casimere Benoît, their daughter)
 1471 – Roze Bonneau (Rose Benoît, their daughter)

Like the Acadians that arrived in August 1754, the Acadians that arrived in October 1754 also came from the area near Baie des Espagnols, Île Royale.

None of these Acadians that arrived in October 1754 appear on the 1756 Victual List for Lunenburg^{64,65,66} which suggests that they were no longer in Lunenburg by February 1756.

Acadians from Île Saint-Jean Join Their Cousins at Merliguèche

At least one other Acadian family appeared on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg. In early May 1752 Sieur de la Roque recorded at Anse au Comte Saint-Pierre, Île Saint-Jean (today Keppoch, Prince Edward Island):

Joseph Deschamps dit Cloche, ploughman, native of l'Acadie, aged 42 years, he has been in the country three years. Married to Judict Duaron, native of l'Acadie, aged 32 years.

They have five sons and three daughters: --

Philippe Deschamps, aged 16 years;

Louis, aged 14 years;

Augustin, aged 12 years;

Jean Baptiste, aged 6 years;

François, aged 14 years;

Eufrozinne, aged 18 years;

La Blanche, aged 8 months

Elisabeth, aged 18 months.

Their live stock consists of: eight pigs and twenty fowls.

The land on which they are settled is situated as in the preceding case, it was given to them verbally by Monsieur de Bonnaventure. On it they have made a clearing for the sowing of three bushels of wheat.^{45,75(a)}

Joseph Deschamps, whose full name was Nicolas Joseph Deschamps, was at Lunenburg at least by June 1753 when the first German settlers arrived. Father Clarence d'Entremont (see below) discusses Governor Lawrence mentioning Vieux Labrador and Deschamps nicknamed Cloverwater. Although Father d'Entremont appears uncertain as to the identity of these two men, they almost certainly were Paul Guédry, youngest son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, and Nicolas Joseph Deschamps dit Cloche, husband of Judith Douaron (Doiron),⁷⁸ who was the daughter of Philippe Doiron and Marie-Joséphé Guédry.⁷⁹

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Marie-Joséphé Guédry was the daughter of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas^{80,81} and thus was the sister of Paul Guédry. Joseph Deschamps, therefore, was the nephew through marriage of Paul Guédry. Of course, as with Paul Guédry, Marie-Joséphé Guédry is referred to as an “Indian” because of her close association with Mi’kmaq living near the Guédry and Petitpas families at Merliguèche from the late 1600’s to the mid-1700’s. Father Clarence-Joseph d’Entremont wrote:

Charles Lawrence, while he was overseer for establishing some Foreign Protestants at Lunenburg, they arriving here, the 8th of June 1753, with some new colonists, found there the Vieux Labrador (Old Labrador), who was an Indian or at least a half-breed, as he said in his journal. He found likewise his nephew, he called Deschamps, nicknamed Cloverwater, whose services were very useful to Lawrence. It is not a question of the family of Vieux Labrador.

As for Deschamps, Captain Charles Morris said the 15th of May 1754 that he was a neutral French, in the employ of the English (a). In reality, however, his father was Acadian and his mother an Indian. Winthrop Bell, in his Index, identifies him with Joseph (or René) Deschamps (b). The census of Île Saint-Jean of 1752 places at Anse au Comte Saint-Pierre “Joseph Deschamps dit Cloche, resident farmer, native of Acadia, age of 42 years ... married to Judit Duaron, native of Acadia, age of 32 years”, having with them five boys and three daughters, Philippe, the oldest of the family being then 16 years. The following year, the 12th of February, when he married at Port-Lajoie with Madeleine Trahan, daughter of Jean-Baptiste and of Catherine Joseph Boudrot, he said that his father was “Nicolas Joseph Deschamps of Saint Martin de Ray, (sic, for Île de Ré), diocese of La Rochelle”. Consequently the Deschamps of the journal of Lawrence cannot be this Joseph, of whom the father was not Acadian and the mother was not an Indian. Notice that this family of Joseph Deschamps was sent in exile to Pennsylvania where one of his daughters, Blanche, wed the 14th of February 1763 René LeCore (c).

There were in Acadia two other persons of the name of Deschamps, namely Isaac, later judge in Nova Scotia, perhaps descendant of the Huguenot Isaac Deschamps of Boston and afterwards of Narragansett and Marie Broussard; and Charles Deschamps de Boishébert, military officer, from Québec, whom we find in Acadia from 1747. But both are born in 1722 and could not be the father of our Deschamps (d).

We find at Massachusetts with a number of the exiles Jean Deschamps, born about 1798 (sic 1698), his wife Jeanne, called here Joan, born about 1703 and their daughter Anne or Nannette, called Nanny, born about 1739, married to Joseph La Noue. They have been put first at Malden, the 28th of November 1755, but were transferred to Stoneham the 17th of March following. Both parents were sick and crippled and unable to work. It is rather strange to find in 1760 some bills of Joseph La Noue for having taken care of these persons. Jean Deschamps and his wife, at the same time as Nannette and her two children, were transferred to Boston the 28th of August 1760. Notice that in 1763 Joseph La Noue and Anne Deschamps had two sons and a daughter (a). We do mention that family in exile at Stoneham in the 40th chapter in connection with one the children of François Mius who was sent here the 3rd of September 1760. This Jean Deschamps, whom we met here for the first time, but of whom we no longer hear after 1760, could be the Deschamps of the journal of Lawrence, who disappeared from the public records of Acadia after 1754 or 1755.

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Be that as it may of the identity of our Deschamps, he must have wanted to settle at Merliguesh, became Lunenburg, having requested a share of land with gardens, in order to send to Pisiquid for his wife and his children; they having passed through Halifax. His Indian mother must be sister to Vieux Labrador since Deschamps called him his uncle. Is it possible that this one whom we consider as the eldest of the children of Pierre Guidry would have been likewise half-bred, therefore, he called himself Labrador, the name that his real father had born? Moreover, would not Vieux Labrador himself have been half-bred instead of pure-blooded Indian?⁷⁶

On the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg was the family of Nicolas-Joseph Deschamps:^{62,63}

- 1312 – Joseph Deschamps (Nicolas-Joseph Deschamps)
- 1313 – Judith Deschamps (Judith Doiron, his wife)
- 1314 – Louis Deschamps (Louis Deschamps, their son)
- 1315 – Gustave Deschamps (Augustin Deschamps, their son)
- 1316 – Leblanch Deschamps (La Blanche Deschamps their daughter)
- 1317 – Jean Deschamps (Jean Baptiste Deschamps, their son)
- 1318 – Francois Deschamps (François Deschamps, their son)
- 1319 – Isabella Deschamps (Elisabeth Deschamps, their daughter)
- 1320 – Maria Deschamps (Marie Deschamps, their daughter)

The Deschamps did not appear on the 1756 Victual List for Lunenburg^{64,65,66} which suggests that they were no longer in Lunenburg by February 1756.

At least a few of the Acadians victualled at Lunenburg in June 1755 left the area voluntarily. Julien Bourneuf, Jeanne Guédry and their family returned to the Louisbourg area between late June 1755 and September 1755. Likewise, Sébastien Bourneuf returned to the Louisbourg area with his brother and sister-in-law. On 28 September 1755 Françoise Bourneuf, just 15 months old and the daughter of Julien Bourneuf and Jeanne Guédry, was buried in the cemetery at Louisbourg.⁶⁹ At this time Jeanne Guédry was expecting another child within a few days. Shortly after the death of her daughter Françoise, Jeanne Guédry gave birth to another daughter Marie. Unfortunately, complications in the birth developed and both Marie Bourneuf and Jeanne Guédry died shortly after Marie's birth. (*see page 39 for copy of Jeanne Guédry's death record*) Marie Bourneuf was baptized on 12 October 1755 at Louisbourg⁷⁰ – just three days before her mother was buried in the nearby cemetery.⁷¹ The next day young Marie was buried near her mother.⁷² With the fall of Louisbourg in 1758 the British exiled Julien Bourneuf, his four young children François, Julienne, Sophie and Jeanne, his daughter Anne and her husband Guillaume Mervin and Julien's brother Sébastien Bourneuf to France on the ship Le Duc Guillaume. They disembarked from the Le Duc Guillaume at St. Malo, France on 1 November 1758. Sébastien Bourneuf died shortly afterwards on 15 May 1759.^{73,74} Apparently Pierre Terriau (Pierre Erio) and Claude Terriau (Claude Erot) left Merliguèche before June 1755 as they did not appear on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg.

In addition to the Acadians discussed above, Stephen White at the Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes in Moncton, New Brunswick suspects that the family of Paul Hébert was at Halifax in late December 1755 and was deported from there.⁷⁹

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Censused by Sieur de la Roque in early May 1752 at Rivière du Moulin-à-scie on Île Saint-Jean not far from the home of Joseph Deschamps were:

Paul Hébert, imbecile, ploughman, native of l'Acadie, aged 35 years, he has been three years in the country. Married to Marie Michel, native of l'Acadie, aged 32 years.

They have two sons and two daughters:

François Hébert, aged 10 years;

Louis, aged 8 years;

Théotiste, aged 17 years;

Margueritte, aged 6 months.

The land of which they are settled is situated on the Anse aux Pirgoues, it was given to them verbally by Monsieur de Bonnaventure. On it they have made a clearing for the sowing of six bushels of wheat.^{45,75(b)}

Paul Hébert and his family were not on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg,^{62,63} but did appear in June 1763 on the census taken of Acadians in Pennsylvania.^{102,103,104} They apparently were not deported directly to Pennsylvania in late 1755 as they were not on the "List of Acadian Families in Pennsylvania at the Beginning of 1757",¹⁰⁵ indicating that they arrived in Pennsylvania after this time. Although we have no documentation of their being in Merliguèche in late 1755, they may have come to Merliguèche with or shortly after Joseph Deschamps and his family since they lived near the Deschamps family on Île Saint-Jean. Furthermore, the parents of Paul Hébert were Jean Hébert and Jeanne Doiron. Paul Hébert, therefore, was the brother of Jeanne Hébert, wife of Augustin Guédry, and thus the uncle of Hélène, Marie-Joséphé, Ursule, Jeanne, Joseph and Pierre Guédry, who were at Merliguèche in 1754 and 1755.

Acadians at Merliguèche Imprisoned on George's Island

What happened to the fifty or so Acadians remaining in Merliguèche after June 1755? They seem to disappear from the record for several years. A clue may lie tucked in a small article on page 2 of the 23 October 1755 edition of the Pennsylvania Gazette newspaper.

Halifax, in *Nova-Scotia*, Sept. 27

On Monday last arrived here the Jolly Bacchus (a Tender belonging to the Fleet) from Lunenburg, with the Inhabitants of a small French Settlement a little above that Place; they brought with them all except two, who we hear are fled to the Indians for Succour and Assistance.⁸²

After agreeing in August and October 1754 to aid the Acadians from Louisbourg, the British apparently changed course and determined to exile these Acadians. They brought the fifty or so Acadians living at Merliguèche to Halifax in the tender Jolly Bacchus and imprisoned them on George's Island in the Halifax harbor. Originally called Île à la Raguette or Snowshoe Island until 1749, George's Island became a British prison island where many Acadians were held in the mid-1700's.

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October 23, 1755.

The PENNSYLVANIA

Containing the Freshest Ad-

NUMB. 1460.

G A Z E T T E.

*vices, Foreign and Domestick.**HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Sept. 27.*

On Monday last arrived here the Jolly Bacchus (a Tender belonging to the Fleet) from Lunenburg, with the Inhabitants of a small French Settlement a little above that Place; they brought with them all except two, who we hear are fled to the Indians for Succour and Assistance.

Wednesday last arrived here the Hon. Rear Admiral Holbourne, in his Majesty's Ship Edinburgh, also his Majesty's Ships Centurion, Austria, and Norwich, from their Cruize off the Harbour of Louisbourg: On their Passage they met with three French Men of War, who had made their Escape from Louisbourg, to whom they gave Chace for some Time, but theirs being clean Ships, and ours considerably foul, they soon lost Sight of them. Yesterday arrived his Majesty's Ship the Dunkirk, who had been upon the Cruize with Admiral Holbourne.

There are now in this Harbour Thirty-nine Ships and other Top-sail Vessels, viz.

Twelve English Ships of War of 74 and 64 Guns.

Three of 20 Guns, and two Snows.

Two French Ships of War of 74 Guns, viz. the Alcide and Lys.

Fourteen French Merchant Ships and Snows -- lately sent in by our Fleets, now cruizing off Louisbourg, and the Mouth of St. Lawrence River. (And three more are hourly expected.)

Six English Merchant Snows and Brigantines, besides a great Number of Sloops and Schooners.

Acadians Deported to North Carolina

Earlier on 3 October 1755 Samuel Brown, Master of the Transport Sloop Providence received sailing orders from Colonel Charles Lawrence.

HALIFAX, 3 Oct. 1755.

SIR, --

You are to receive on Board your Sloop from George's Island a number of French Inhabitants a list whereof you will receive from the Commanding Officer there and you are to proceed therewith to the province of North Carolina and upon your arrival you are to deliver the Letter you have herewith as addressed and use your utmost diligence to get the people put on shore and will obtain a certificate of their being so landed.

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You will take care to see the allowance of provisions properly served during the voyage agreeable to the following proportion viz 1 lb. Beef 2 lb. of Bread and five pounds of Flour each person per week, and you are to be accountable for what shall remain of the provisions after the people are landed and for what arms you have received from His Majesty's Stores for your defence.

C. LAWRENCE

To Samuel Barron,
Master of the Sloop Providence^{83,84,85}

In early 1756 Charles Apthorp and Thomas Hancock of the Boston mercantile company Apthorp & Hancock, which supplied most of the ships used to deport the Acadians, submitted an account to Governor Charles Lawrence.

The Government of Nova Scotia, to John Campbell, Dr.

1755

Nov. 15th to the freight of fifty French people brought from Halifax to N. Carolina, in the Sloop Providence, Samuel Barron Mr.,
per Certif. at 12s. 6d.

North Carolina, Jany. 13th, 1756

£31 5 0

JNO. CAMPBELL.^{85,86,87}

The British loaded approximately fifty Acadians imprisoned on George's Island onto the Providence in late December 1755 and on 30 December 1755 she sailed under Captain Samuel Barron bound for North Carolina. Although the exact date of arrival at North Carolina is not known, it must have been in early January 1756 as the account for services of the Sloop Providence was filed on 13 January 1756.^{85,86,88,89}



George's Island, Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia



Acadian Memorial Halifax, N.S.

To date no manifest or list of the Acadians deported from Halifax to North Carolina has been located. Although we know that most, if not all, the Acadians deported to North Carolina on the Providence were those captured at Merliguèche, who were they? The fifty Acadians noted as arriving in North Carolina may not be an exact account of those loaded on the Providence in Halifax. A few may have died on the voyage to North Carolina, an infant or two may have been born on the trip and, of course, the number fifty may be an approximation of the actual number of Acadians landed on the Albemarle shore.

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

Based on records from North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Maryland as well as those from Acadia, a reconstructed list of Acadians by family group likely deported from Halifax on the Providence in December 1755 is:

- * Nicolas-Joseph Deschamps, Judith Douaron (his wife), Augustin Deschamps, Louis Deschamps, LaBlanche Deschamps, Jean Baptiste Deschamps, François Deschamps, Elisabeth Deschamps, Marie Deschamps, Eufrozinne Deschamps (10)
- * François Lucas, Hélène Guédry, Marie Lucas (3)
- * Paul Boutin, Ursule Guédry, Catherine Boutin, Joseph Boutin (4)
- * Pierre Guédry (1)
- * Joseph Guédry (1)
- * Charles Boutin, Marie-Joséphé Guédry, Jean Charles Boutin, Pierre Olivier Boutin, Marie Françoise Boutin, Magdeleine Perpetue Boutin (6)
- * Joseph Guédry, Marie-Joséphé Benoît, Perrine Guédry, Jeanne Guédry, Servant Guédry (5)
- * Honoré Trahan, Marie Corperon, Marie Trahan, Pierre Trahan, Marguerite Trahan (5)
- * Jean Baptiste LeJeune, Marguerite Trahan, Jean LeJeune, Marguerite LeJeune, Blaise LeJeune, Marie LeJeune (6)
- * Jean Benoît, Anne Trahan, Anne Casimere Benoît, Rose Benoît (4)
- * Paul Hébert, Marie Michel, François Hébert, Louis Hébert, Théotiste Hébert, Marguerite Hébert (6)

What was the fate of the several other Acadians that returned to Merliguèche, but are not on the above list? We know that Julien Bourneuf with his wife Jeanne Guédry and their four children along with Julien's brother Sébastien Bourneuf returned to Île Royale between late June 1755 and September 1755. The fate of Léon Duran Sébastien is unknown. Further, what happened to Charles Roy, his wife Marguerite LeJeune and their two children is not known. No further information could be found in the records after they appeared on the 1755 Victual List for Lunenburg.

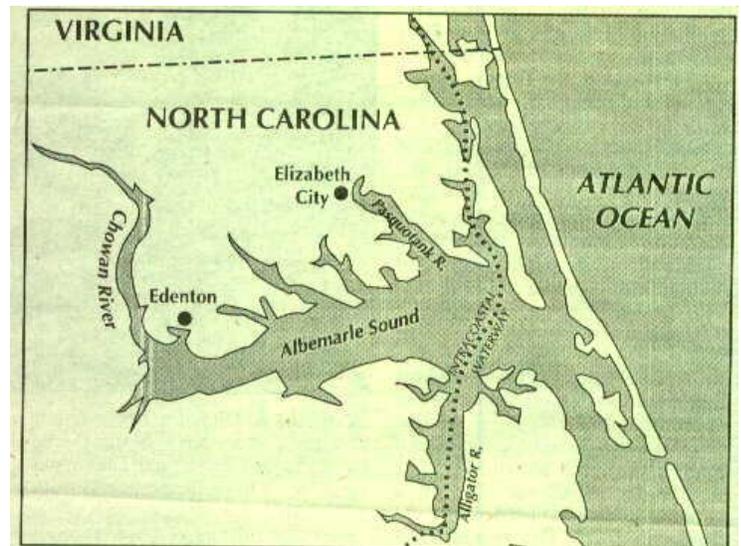
Several of the Acadians at Merliguèche in 1754 and 1755 died between 1755 and 1763. The death of Jeanne Guédry in October 1755 at Louisbourg was discussed above. Charles Boutin and his wife Marie-Joséphé Guédry both died sometime between 1755 and 1763. The June 1763 census of Acadians in Pennsylvania indicates that Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry had six children living with them. In fact, at this time Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry only had three children: Marguerite Boutin, Joseph Boutin and Suzanne Catherine Boutin. The other three children were those of Charles Boutin and Marie-Joséphé Guédry, both deceased. Those children were: Jean-Charles Boutin, Pierre-Olivier Boutin and Marie-Françoise Boutin. Additionally, it appears that at least two of the children of Joseph Guédry and Marie-Joséphé Benoît died between 1755 and 1763. In 1755 they had two daughters and a son: Perrine Guédry (age 16 years), Jeanne Guédry (age 6 years) and Servant Guédry (age 3 years). When the family was censused in July 1763 at Port Tobacco, Maryland, they had three children Genevieve Guédry, Gabriel Guédry and Joseph Guédry. It would appear that Jeanne Guédry and Servant Guédry and possibly Perrine Guédry died between 1755 and 1763. Jean Benoît, husband of Anne Trahan, died before July 1763 for on the 1763 petition of the Acadians at Port Tobacco, Maryland, Anne Trahan had remarried to Louis Latier and her children were called orphans. Likewise, both Jean LeJeune and his wife Marguerite Trahan had died prior to July 1763 as their son Blaise LeJeune was an orphan living with the family of Honoré Braux at Port Tobacco when the 1763 petition of the Acadians at Port Tobacco was written.

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Where on the North Carolina shore did Captain Barron unload the Acadians? Although not known with certainty at this time, these Acadians likely first touched North Carolina soil on the shores of Albemarle Sound and possibly in today's Chowan County.⁸⁷ Chowan County lies on the northwestern edge of Albermarle Sound. Chowan County, originally formed in 1670 as Shaftsbury Precinct of old Albermarle County, was named after the Chowan Indians living there. After several changes during the next century, the boundaries of Chowan County became stable after 1778. Edenton, the seat of Chowan County since 1720, was incorporated in 1715 as the town of Queen Anne's Creek. In 1722 it became Edenton honoring Governor Charles Eden. From its earliest days Edenton was a thriving town and seaport lying on Albermale Sound at the confluence of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers. In 1728 it became the colonial capital of North Carolina and was the cultural and economic hub of the state. During this period its docks constantly buzzed with activity as hundreds of ships docked there annually. Certainly known to Captain Barron, Edenton may have been the location where in early January 1756 the Providence docked and Barron unloaded his weary cargo of Acadians.



Chowan County, N. C.



Edenton, N.C. and the Albemarle Sound

Few records of Acadians in North Carolina survive. On Thursday, 24 November 1757 the "Minutes of the Lower House of the North Carolina General Assembly" recorded:

Mr. Vail moved that a Sufficient Sum be allowed and paid to the Neutral French in and about Chowan County towards their subsistence.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty five pounds proclamation Money be laid out in provisions and other necessaries by the Treasurer of the Northern District and delivered the said Neutrals and that the said sum be allowed him in account with the Public.^{87,90,91,92,93}

Augustin Deschamps Remains in North Carolina

By late 1757 a substantial number of the Merliguèche Acadians had settled along Albermarle Sound in and around Chowan County. No other records of these Acadians has surfaced except those involving a lone

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Acadian Augustin Deschamps, son of Nicolas-Joseph Deschamps and Judith Douaron (Doiron). Shortly after being deported to North Carolina, Augustin met Elizabeth White, daughter of Luke White (of Chowan County, North Carolina) and Sarah Copeland. Augustin and Elizabeth wed shortly before 8 October 1758 as on that date Luke White gave “my beloved daughter Elizabeth Dishon or formerly called Elizabeth White” 50 acres of wood land in Chowan County.^{94,95}

Built in 1758, The Cupola House is located on the north shore of Edenton Bay and was present at the time the Acadians were at Chowan County, N.C. (right-Cupola House in 1918,, below-view of back of house)



The 17 November 1770 will of Luke White mentioned Augustin Deshon by his full name. In this will he left to his daughter Elizabeth Deshon one-half of his land and property. He left the other half of his land and plantation to his wife Sarah Copeland. In his will he stated “I give and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth Deshon one half of all my Land and Plantation to her Heirs forever, I likewise give her my said daughter my Negro man Christo and all my Boats and Canoes.” The executors of this will were Augustin Deshon and John Copeland.^{95,96,97}

In a letter dated 1887 from Tampa, FL, Dr. Louis Deshong, grandson of Augustin Deschamps and Elizabeth White, stated “Father’s mother, Elizabeth White, was a dark skinned, coarse woman of no culture, and her offspring took of the same quality – not one of them was taught to write. They were honest, industrious, and hard working men.” He then describes Augustin Deschamps, his grandfather, as “a well-made man about five feet ten inches, fair-skinned, blue-eyed, with black hair. He was a good disposition, inoffensive person. If he had any predominating trait it was that of planting and caring for trees – he had a large peach orchard.” Of his father and uncles, sons of Augustin Deschamps and Elizabeth White, Dr. Deshong stated that all of them were farmers and “They had no use of tools or inventive genius; not one of them was taught to read or write. They were honest, industrious and hard working men. The only child that was ever anything of note was Henderson, a son of Augustine Deshon Jr.” Ironically, “the only child that was ever anything”, Henderson Deshon, moved to Giles County, Tennessee after 1820 and was killed by lightning. Dr. Louis Deshong stated that he lived near his grandparents and parents for twenty years and knew them well.⁹⁸

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According to Chowan County records and United States Censuses for 1790 through 1820, Augustin Deschamps and Elizabeth White had at least nine sons and three daughters. For several years Augustin Deschamps operated a ferry in Chowan County for which he was paid 1256 pounds and 1516 pounds at different times by the Colonial Government. Augustin Deschamps and his family lived in Chowan County until 1793 when they all moved to Orange County, North Carolina. In Orange County Augustin Deschamps had a farm with a large peach orchard and on this farm he lived from 1793 until his death in 1820. In describing Augustin Deschamps' last days, Dr. Louis Deshong said "My grandfather Dishong remained in Chowan County, North Carolina until the close of the War of 1776 when he and all of his family removed to Orange County some 200 miles west where he lived and died of a pollypud of the nose; he was 80 years of age, and had been a member of the Baptist Church for many years". The American Revolution ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783 thus it appears that Dr. Deshong may have been confused by ten years on the date that Augustin Deschamps moved to Orange County. Records in Chowan County after 1793 are devoid of any mention of Augustin Deschamps or his family.⁹⁷ Today descendants of Augustin Deschamps and Elizabeth White live in North Carolina as well as many other states including Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Florida.^{95,97,98}

Acadians Leave North Carolina for Pennsylvania or Maryland

With the lone exception of Augustin Deschamps the Merliguèche Acadians deported to North Carolina did not remain long there. Many stayed at least until late 1757 as seen above and may have remained as long as 1760.⁹⁹ It appears reasonable that the Acadians left North Carolina in late 1760 after the surrender of Montréal on 8 September 1760 ending the French and Indian War and ensuring British control of all lands from Georgia to the Hudson Bay.⁷⁹ Exactly when and how they left North Carolina is not known at this time.



*St. Joseph's Catholic Church-
Courtyard entrance*



*Interior-St. Joseph's Catholic
Church, Philadelphia, PA*



*St. Joseph's Catholic Church-
Philidelphia, PA*

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, PA, built in 1733 , located at 321 Willings Avenue (south of Walnut St., between 3rd & 4th Streets)

The Marriage Register of St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) for the year 1761 records the marriage of one of the Acadians deported to North Carolina - Simon Guétry.¹⁰⁰ The Simon Guétry mentioned is Joseph Guédry, son of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

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Also, this register for the year 1763 contains the marriage of René Le Core and Blanche Dechamps, daughter of Joseph Dechamps and Judith Douaron (Doiron).¹⁰⁰

Guétry-Melançon: January 22d, Simon Yetry (Guétry) to Magdalen Melançon

Le Core-Dechamps: February 14th, René Le Core to Blanche, daughter of Joseph Dechamps; witnesses Halin d'Aigre and Joseph Ribaud; the nuptial blessing was given afterwards at Mass.

The Baptismal Register of St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) for the year 1762 records the baptism of Susan Catharine Butin.¹⁰¹ She was Susan Catherine Boutin, daughter of Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry. The sponsor (i.e., godfather) of Susan Catherine Boutin, called "Peter Dietry" in the Register, was Pierre Guédry, the brother of Ursule Guédry and uncle of Susan Catherine Boutin.

Butin, Susan Catharine, of Paul and Ursula Butin, born December 17, 1761, baptized June 24, sponsors Peter Dietry and Christina Geiger, *ibid*.

At least some of the Acadians deported to North Carolina left for Pennsylvania by late 1760 as indicated by the marriage of Joseph Guédry to Magdalen Melançon on 22 January 1761 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Why they left North Carolina and how they traveled to Pennsylvania is not known at this time.

In 1763 we find many of the Merilguèche Acadians in Pennsylvania and Maryland. On 10 February 1763 the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years War (French and Indian War) and a new phase in Acadian – British relations began. The French government petitioned England to send the Acadians imprisoned there to France. Once on French soil, these Acadians sent copies of the petition to their relatives in British North America. By mid-1763 the Acadians in each English colony sent a petition to the French government requesting repatriation to France or a French colony. Each petition included a list of the Acadians in the particular colony. In the petitions from Pennsylvania and the Maryland communities of Snowhill and Port Tobacco we find many of the Acadians captured in Merliguèche in September 1755 and deported to North Carolina from Halifax in December 1755.

On 20 June 1763 in Pennsylvania^{102,103,104} were:

- * Paul Boutin, Ursulle Boutin, his wife with six children
- * Joseph Guedry, Magdelaine his wife with three children
- * Pierre Guedry single
- * Allen Daigle and Frosine Deschamps and three children
- * René Le Corps and LaBlanche Deschamps his wife
- * Paul Ebert, Marie Ebert his wife with five children

None of the above Acadians appeared on the "List of Acadian Families in Pennsylvania at the Beginning of 1757"¹⁰⁵ indicating that they arrived in Pennsylvania after early 1757.

In Snowhill, Maryland on 7 July 1763^{106,107,108,109} were:

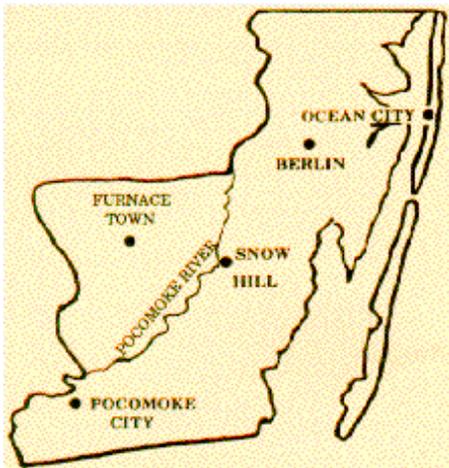
- * Francois Lucas, Anne Lucas his wife, Rose Lucas, Marie Lucas, Margueritte Lucas
- * Louis Déchamp, Marie Déchamp his wife, Marie Déchamp [NOTE: Louis Déchamp was the son of Augustin Deschamps and Elizabeth White.]

NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

At Port Tobacco, Maryland on 7 July 1763^{110,111,112,113} were:

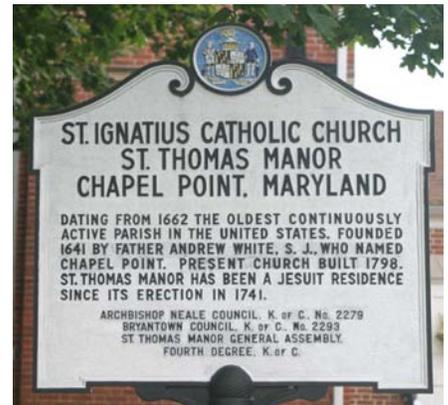
- * Joseph Gaidris, Marie Benoist Gaidris his wife, Gabriel Gaidris, Joseph Gaidris, Genevieve Gaidris
- * Honoré Trahan, Marie Trahan his wife, Marie Trahan, Pierre Trahan, orphan Joseph LeJeune, orphan Antoine LeJeune
- * Honoré Braux, Magdelaine Braux his wife, Magdelaine Braux, Marie Breaux, Margueritte Braux; Blaise LeJeune orphan. [NOTE: Apparently both Jean LeJeune and his wife Marguerite Trahan died before July 1763 as their son Blaise LeJeune is listed as an orphan.]
- * Louis Latier, Anne Latier his wife, Antoine Latier, Anne Benoist orphan, Rose Benoist orphan, Margueritte Benoist orphan. [NOTE: Anne Trahan Latier, wife of Louis Latier, was the first cousin of Honoré Trahan and the widow of Jean Benoît. Anne, Rose and Margueritte Benoist were not truly orphans, but the children of her first marriage to the deceased Jean Benoît.]

Within these three petitions from Acadians at Snowhill and Port Tobacco, Maryland and at Pennsylvania are found at least one member of each family from the reconstructed list of Acadians deported to North Carolina from Halifax on 30 December 1755. Several of these Acadians continued their search for a new Acadian homeland and migrated to Louisiana in 1767, 1768 and 1769 including the families of Paul Boutin (Ursule Guédry) [with two of the children of the late Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry], Pierre Guédry, Honoré Trahan (Marie Corperon), Blaise LeJeune, Joseph Guédry (son of Joseph Guédry & Magdeleine Melançon), Joseph Guédry (Marie-Josephe Benoît) and Louis Latier (Anne Trahan). A few families stayed in Maryland after 1763 including the families of Louis Déchamp and François Lucas (Hélène Guédry).



Left: Map showing Snow Hill, Maryland, settled in 1642.

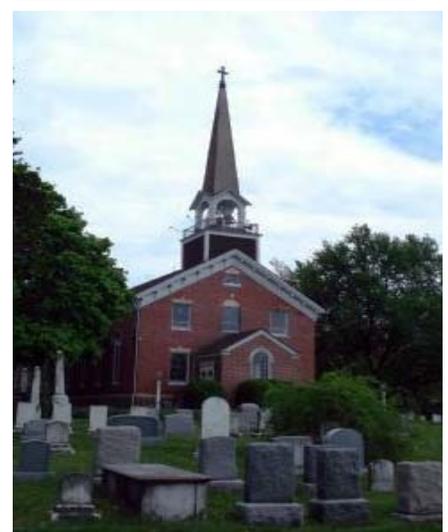
Lower left: Snow Hill Courthouse, built in 1742. In 1834 the courthouse burned to the ground and was rebuilt, receiving many renovations over the years, then was lost to fire once again. The current structure was built in 1894.



Top right: Historical marker in front of St. Ignatius Catholic Church located in Port Tobacco, Maryland.



Bottom left: St. Ignatius Catholic Church and cemetery, Port Tobacco, MD



NEW RESEARCH REVEALS GUÉDRY'S EXILED TO NORTH CAROLINA

A long journey indeed was suffered by these Merliguèche Acadians exiled to North Carolina in 1756. Fearing the harsh policies of the British and threatened by their priest Father Le Loutre, they left the Acadian mainland in 1749-1750 to resettle on Île Royale or Île Saint-Jean. Facing near starvation from drought and poor soils they returned to Merliguèche in 1754 where they were captured by the British in late 1755, imprisoned on George's Island at Halifax and then deported to North Carolina on 30 December 1755. Leaving North Carolina about 1760, they went either to Pennsylvania or Maryland where they remained until the late 1760's. Still seeking a new Acadian homeland, many journeyed to Louisiana in 1767-1769; however, even within Louisiana they had to relocate several times within the next fifteen years. The tenacity and courage of these Acadian people to preserve their culture and religion is almost unparalleled in human history.

References at end of this issue.

RECORDS

**FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG
ILE ROYALE, ACADIA**

DEATH RECORD OF JEANNE GUÉDRY
(DAUGHTER OF AUGUSTIN GUÉDRY AND JEANNE HEBERT
& WIFE OF JULIEN BOURNEUF)

15 OCTOBER 1755

AT
**NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA
OTTAWA, CANADA**

**DEPOT DES PAPIERS PUBLICS DES COLONIES;
ETAT CIVIL ET RECENSEMENTS
SERIE G1, VOLUME 409, REGISTRY 1, FOLIO 74
MICROFILM F-593**

Left: Citation information for the death record of Jeanne Guédry

Below: Copy of actual death record of Jeanne Guédry.

Enterrement de Jeanne Guédry

Ce jour quinziesme octobre mil sept cent cinquante cinq, a este inhumé dans le Cimetière de cette Ville le Corps de Jeanne Guédry, Epouse de Julien Bourneuf, habitants de l'Acadie et demeurant au Fort de Louisbourg lesdits jour et au que dessus.

L. J. Anhoine de par de S. M. le Gouverneur

JUDGE GREG G. GUIDRY [1961 -] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE – LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT



Judge Greg G. Guidry

Born in the New Orleans, LA area in 1961, the Honorable Greg Gerard Guidry currently sits as one of the six Associate Justices of the Louisiana Supreme Court where he represents the 1st District. Justice Guidry lives in Westwego, LA with his wife Cathy and their three children Gavin Matthias, Gaye M. and Lorraine M. Guidry.

After graduating magna cum laude in 1982 with a B.A. degree from Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, LA, Greg Guidry attended the Louisiana State University Law Center where he received his Juris Doctorate in 1985. After receiving his Juris Doctorate, he was inducted into the prestigious Order of the Coif and selected for the Louisiana Law Review on the basis of grades. An honorary scholastic society promoting excellence in legal education, the Order of the Coif only accepts the top 10% of the graduates from a member law school. He also has received a Judicial Studies Master's Degree from the National Judicial College.

While at the Louisiana State University Law Center, Greg Guidry was awarded a Rotary Foundation Scholarship for International Understanding. Through this scholarship he studied classical civilization and Roman law at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, Republic of South

Africa. After returning from South Africa, Justice Guidry began his legal career in the New Orleans office of Liskow & Lewis in the commercial litigation section. From 1990-2000 he served as an Assistant United States Attorney within the United States Attorney's Office for Eastern District of Louisiana.

As an Assistant United States Attorney, he prosecuted scores of federal public corruption and commercial fraud cases. During his decade of service with the United States Attorney's Office he served variously as a division supervisor, ethics officer, trial advocacy instructor and grand jury coordinator. The United States Attorney General, the Director of the FBI and the Chief Postal Inspector formally commended Greg Guidry for his work with the United States Attorney's Office.

In 2000 Greg Guidry successfully won election to the Division E seat in the 24th Judicial District Court, Louisiana for the Parish of Jefferson. After serving six years as a judge on the 24th Judicial District Court, Judge Guidry sought and won a seat in 2006 on the Louisiana Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. In November, 2008 Judge Guidry won a hard-fought election over challenger Jimmy Kuhn to represent the 1st District on the Louisiana Supreme Court. He began service on the Court in January, 2009.

Justice Guidry is an advisory board member for the New Orleans Chapter of the Federalist Society, is President of the Judge John C. Boutall American Inn of Court and is a member of the Louisiana Bar Foundation. In the past he has served as President of the Louisiana Fifth Circuit Judges Association. Judge Guidry is a frequent lecturer for the Louisiana Judicial College, the Louisiana State Bar Association and the New Orleans Chapter of the Federal Bar Association.

2009 GUÉDRY -LABINE & PETITPAS REUNION INFORMATION

Congres Mondial Acadien (CMA) for 2009 will be held on the Acadian Peninsula in New Brunswick from 7 August - 23 August 2009. CMA activities will be centered around Caraquet, New Brunswick. You can click on this website to keep up with the events planned for the 2009 CMA.

<http://www.cma2009.ca/>

We are having our Guédry-Labine & Petitpas Reunion on Sunday, 16 August 2009 in the Conference Center of Danny's Inn in Beresford, New Brunswick. Beresford is just five miles north of Bathurst, New Brunswick and Danny's Inn is on Highway 134 just south of Beresford. Bathurst has a rich Acadian history that we'll explore in the coming months.

We will begin about 8:30 am and have activities until 5:00 pm. Our agenda, activities and displays will include formal sessions with music, presentations, etc. as well as time to mingle and get to know your cousins. The tentative agenda is:

- 8:30 am - Opening ceremony and French Mass with French Rosary at Sainte-Famille (Holy Family) Catholic Church in Bathurst
- 9:30 am - Registration at Danny's Inn Conference Center & Display Browsing
- 10:00 am - Cajun Music with a Louisiana flavor
- 10:45 am - Meeting Cousins, Display Browsing and Sales Table
- 11:00 am - Presentation: Cajun and Acadian Music & Culture
- 11:45 am - Meeting Cousins, Display Browsing and Sales Table
- 12:00 noon - Buffet Lunch
- 1:00 pm - Presentation: Petitpas Family - New Results through DNA Research
- 1:45 pm - Meeting Cousins, Display Browsing and Sales Table
- 2:00 pm - Acadian Musical Entertainment: New Brunswick Style
- 2:45 pm - Meeting Cousins, Display Browsing and Sales Table
- 3:00 pm - Presentation: History of the Acadian Peninsula and the Acadians
- 3:45 pm - Meeting Cousins, Display Browsing and Sales Table
- 4:00 pm - TBD
- 5:00 pm - Closing Ceremony

There will be a superb buffet lunch. It'll be a Hot & Cold Dinner Buffet that includes roast beef smothered in peppercorn gravy, sweet & sour meat balls, lasagna, chicken wings, potato casserole, coleslaw, tossed green salad, carrot salad, rolls, carrot cake, cherry cheesecake, fresh fruit salad, coffee and tea.

Registration information was sent out in August to those on our distribution list. A copy of the registration form will be attached to the next few issues of this newsletter. It is not too early to secure lodging.

The website below contains a number of motels, hotels and bed & breakfasts in the Bathurst area.

<http://www.bathurst.ca>

NEW BRUNSWICK ACCOMMODATIONS - CMA 2009

The Guédry-Labine family reunion is scheduled to take place August 16, 2009, in the town of Bathurst, not far from Caraquet, New Brunswick, CA. Here are a few more links for accommodations in those areas. We'll add more details about our reunion in the next few months.

BATHURST - <http://www.bathurst.ca/english/home/>

Authentique Bed & Breakfast Enjoy our 4 star B&B in a heritage home of the 20's with 'Arts & Craft's influences, conveniently located in the heart of Bathurst. You are welcome to relax in a cozy atmosphere with personalized service. Spacious rooms with very comfortable beds, cable TV, DVD, MP3, wireless internet, work desk and telephone. Each room has a private bathroom. Breakfast 'A la Carte' will be served in our elegant dining room.

Comfort Inn Bathurst Conveniently located on St. Peter Avenue. Close to shopping and offices. 35 person meeting room available.

John's Motel Our rooms have a full bath and shower, color television with cable, and most importantly comfortable beds! We also boast a swimming pool and an area for picnics. We also have in-room coffee.

Sea'scape Cottage This is our fully equipped beach house located on the beautiful Bay of Chaleur in Bathurst, New Brunswick. Select the virtual tour button to have a closer look.

The official New Brunswick Tourism Website is at the link below. You can learn about interesting locations, sites and activities at this website. By clicking on the word "Guides" in the left column of the page, you can order a free 2008 Experience New Brunswick Vacation Planner" which is excellent.

<http://www.tourismnewbrunswick.ca>

The 2009 CMA website has an excellent page on accommodations within the Acadian Peninsula. Visit it by clicking on this link:

<http://www.cma2009.ca>

CARAQUET - <http://www.ville.caraquet.nb.ca/>

Hotel Paulin "The Pearl of Baie des Chaleurs", Caraquet.

Motel Colibri 12 rooms smoking and non-smoking. 2 double beds. Continental breakfast.

Super 8 Motel 50 guest rooms including 18 junior suites.

ON THE WEB

Les Guédry d'Astour

<https://guedryfamily.guedry.org/>

The Guédry-Labine Family Genealogical Database

Developed by the Les Guédry d'Astour, Inc. Genealogy Committee

<https://guedry.guedry.org/>

The Louisiana State Archives

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

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

DUES REMINDER

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

By joining and paying your dues, you provide us with the financial resources to participate in many projects, one being the CMA 2009 reunion in Bathurst, New Brunswick.

Please take a moment, complete the Membership Application, enclose a check and send it to the address on the application. It will help all of us do so much for the family.

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