

GENERATIONS

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With the advent of a new year our Winter 2010 issue of "GENERATIONS" makes its appearance. This issue contains many interesting stories of our family that I believe you'll enjoy.

Many Acadian researchers try without success to locate the European origins of their ancestors. Our family is fortunate in that we have several records documenting the Basque origin of Bernard Bugaret, the father of Catherine Bugaret and grandfather of Marguerite Petitpas, wife of Claude Guédry. Three of those documents, discussed in this issue, present an interesting look into Bernard's life in France and Acadia.

We wish a very happy birthday to two of our family celebrating a true milestone of life – ninety years of age. Sherwin Guidry from Montegut, LA is not only a superb singer and public speaker, but also an avid writer on the preservation of our Acadian heritage. Dr. Leonard Charles Labine from Moscow, Idaho, is a dentist by profession and was a sports broadcaster by avocation in Moscow for almost forty years.

Did you know that a Guidry received a U. S. Patent for the hay baler that he invented? Theodule Guidry, a blacksmith and wheelwright of Church Point, LA, received this patent in 1908. Take a moment to learn a bit about his life and to peruse this interesting patent.

It is with sadness that we announce the passing of a Guédry family legend – Robert Charles Guidry (known in the music industry as Bobby Charles) from Abbeville, LA died in his hometown on 14 January 2010. Although a giant in his field as a songwriter, he was relatively unknown by the public.

Read his obituary and I am sure you'll recognize a few the songs he wrote such as "See You Later, Alligator" and "Walking to New Orleans".

Most of us recognize the name Ron Guidry as a Cy Young Award-winning pitcher with the New York Yankees, but I think you'll be equally impressed with our other Ronald Guidry who continues to win medals in golf, marksmanship, track and field and boxing. And he is doing so at the remarkable age of 72 years.

Retired Brigadier General Albert Geddry commanded the 12^e Régiment blindé du Canada, an regiment of Acadians, during his distinguished military career. In April 2010 General Geddry will be honored by being named "Colonel of the Régiment" – an honor bestowed on him by the Queen of England.

Have you ever heard the term "Drouin Collection" in your genealogical research? Do you wonder what this collection is and what it contains? Now is your chance to discover the history of this collection and its remarkable value to Acadian researchers including the Guédry and Petitpas family. Marty Guidry reviews how the Drouin Collection developed and summarizes how this collection can aid your Guédry and Petitpas family research.

And don't forget the tasty recipes in "Bon Appetit", excellent reviews in the "Book Nook" and the interesting news articles of yesteryear in "Historical News Tidbits".

We hope you enjoy this issue of "Generations".

Marty Guidry

BERNARD BUGARET – AN ACADIAN PIONEER

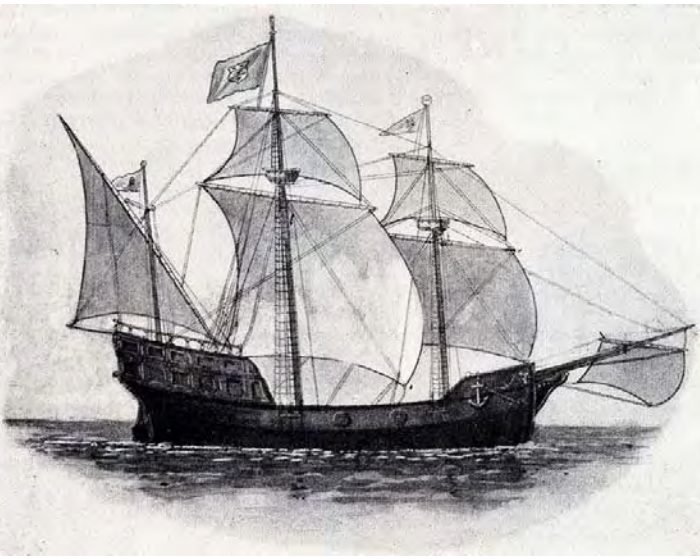
by Marty Guidry

Today little evidence survives of the journeys our Acadian ancestors made when they left Europe to sail to Acadia. For Bernard Bugaret, however, an ancestor of the Guédry and Petitpas families, at least three records document his travels to Acadia from France.

About 1681 in Acadia Claude Guédry dit Grivois wed Marguerite Petitpas, widow of Martin Dugas and daughter of Claude Petitpas, Sieur de Lafleur and Catherine Bugaret. Between 1682 and 1703 Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas had eleven children – nine sons and two daughters.^{1,2} From these nine sons descend all the Guédry's (Guidry's, Jeddry's, Geddry's, Labine's, LaBean's and related families) in North America today.

Born in 1624, Claude Petitpas was well educated and served as syndicate (clerk of court) at Port-Royal, Acadia for many years.^{2,3} About 1658 he married Catherine Bugarret, born in 1638 and the daughter of Bernard Bugaret. Between 1659 and 1682 Claude and Catherine had eight sons and five daughters.^{2,3} All of the Petitpas and related families in North America descend from these eight sons. About 1690 Claude Petitpas died and his wife Catherine Bugaret married Charles La Tourasse also known as Charles Chevalier.^{2,4}

Drawing of ship resembling the *Saint-Jehan*



Chevalier needed to obtain some information from Boston and in January 1693 he sent his wife Catherine Bugaret with a Mr. Boudrot to Boston to gather the needed information. The English authorities in New England had great confidence in and respect for Catherine Bugaret. Unfortunately, Catherine Bugaret died on the voyage to Boston.⁴

The first Bugaret to reach Acadia was Bernard Bugaret dit St-Martin du Gueret. On at least three occasions he sailed from France to Acadia. On 1 April 1636 he sailed from LaRoche, France on the *Saint-Jehan* to Acadia.⁵ One of nine ship's carpenters to sail, he appears on the *Saint-Jehan*'s manifest as:

*Rôle des charpentiers qui sont allés faire
navire et chaloupes en la
Nouvelle-France,*

...

Bernard Bugare, aussi charpentier basque

Translation:

*List of the carpenters who went to build ships
and launches in New France*

...

Bernard Bugare, also a Basque carpenter

Apparently, the carpenters including Bernard Bugaret completed their work in Acadia near the end of 1636 and sailed back to France in late 1636 or early 1637. On 15 September 1637 Bernard Bugaret signed a contract with Nicolas Denys in the presence of the notary Teuleron at LaRoche, France. At this time Bugaret is listed as being a native of Villefranche in Gascony, France. In this document Bugaret contracts with Denys, a ship's captain, for passage for himself and ten men to sail to New France (Acadia). His return to Acadia at this time was to establish a fur hunting business for himself. This business venture can be discerned from a second contract Bugaret made less than four months later. On 14 January 1638 Bernard Bugaret, native of Villefranche-de-Queyran contracted with Barthélemi Redon dit la Borderye, native of Bordeaux and one of the ten men above.

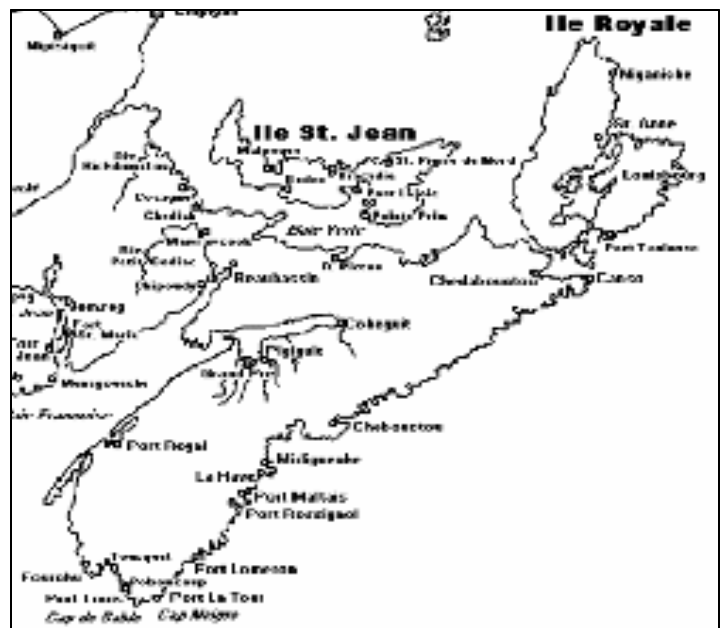
BERNARD BUGARET – AN ACADIAN PIONEER

In the contract Bugaret agreed to transport Redon to La Hève, board him for one year, supply him with clothes, footwear, arms and munitions for the hunt and pay him 300 pounds in wages.⁶ The year 1638 is significant because that also is the year in which Bernard's daughter Catherine Bugaret was born. Was she born in France after her father left for Acadia or was she born in Acadia while Bernard Bugaret was establishing his fur hunting enterprise? DNA testing of two direct descendants of Catherine Bugaret confirms that her parents were of European origin.⁷ Where she was born is not known; however, no record of her mother going to Acadia has been found.

Bernard Bugaret did not remain in Acadia long for in 1648 he entered into another contract at La-Rochelle, France. On 24 March 1648, while living at du Mas in Agenois, he pledged to Emmanuel Le Borgne to sail again for New France. Bugaret was to go to La Hève in 1648 on a ship sent by Le Borgne to Governor d'Aulnay. At La Hève Bugaret would take charge of the ship at the stave-wood forest that he owned. Bugaret was to load the stave-wood on the ship and transport it back to Le Borgne in France. Two-thirds of the stave-wood would belong to Le Borgne and one-third would belong to Bugaret.

At the time of signing the document, Bugaret declared that he did not know how to sign his name.⁸ (See below for a copy of this 1648 contract as well as a transcription and a translation of it.)

Although Bernard Bugaret apparently did not remain in Acadia for an extended time, his daughter Catherine married Claude Petitpas. At what time Catherine Bugaret arrived in Acadia is not known, but, once there, she remained for the rest of her life. Interestingly, several children of Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret settled in the vicinity of Merliguèche (near today's Lunenburg) rather than in Port-Royal where their parents resided. Marguerite Petitpas and her husband Claude Guédry were one of the families that settled at Merliguèche. Near Merliguèche these families lived a rather primitive life among the local Mi'kmaq people – as woodsmen, farmers and coasting pilots. Why did they choose to live near Merliguèche? Was it because their grandfather Bernard Bugaret had a concession of land near Merliguèche that they could use? Had they heard tales from their mother about this area that enticed them to it? We may never know the answer, but their ties to Bernard Bugaret and his ventures at La Hève and Merliguèche certainly played a key role in their decisions.



LIST OF CARPENTERS EMBARKING ON THE SAINT-JEHAN

Heading of the Roll of the Saint-Jehan

... et de faire qui ont
 ... St Jehan qui est party L'Escadre pour d'apucil 1736 pour
 aller en La Nouvelle France

List of Carpenters on the Saint-Jehan
 ('Bernard Bugaret' appears on the 8th line from the bottom)

... No Me ditte charpentiers qui sont allés faire navire
 à Chaloupe en La Nouvelle France

... L'Escadre

Jonanice d'apucil Basque Maître

Jehan d'apucil gosse au St Charpentier Basque

Jehan de la faye au St Charpentier Basque

Bernard Bugaret au St Charpentier Basque

Jonanice L'auve au St Charpentier Basque

Bernard d'apucil au St Charpentier Basque

Jonanice d'apucil au St Charpentier Basque

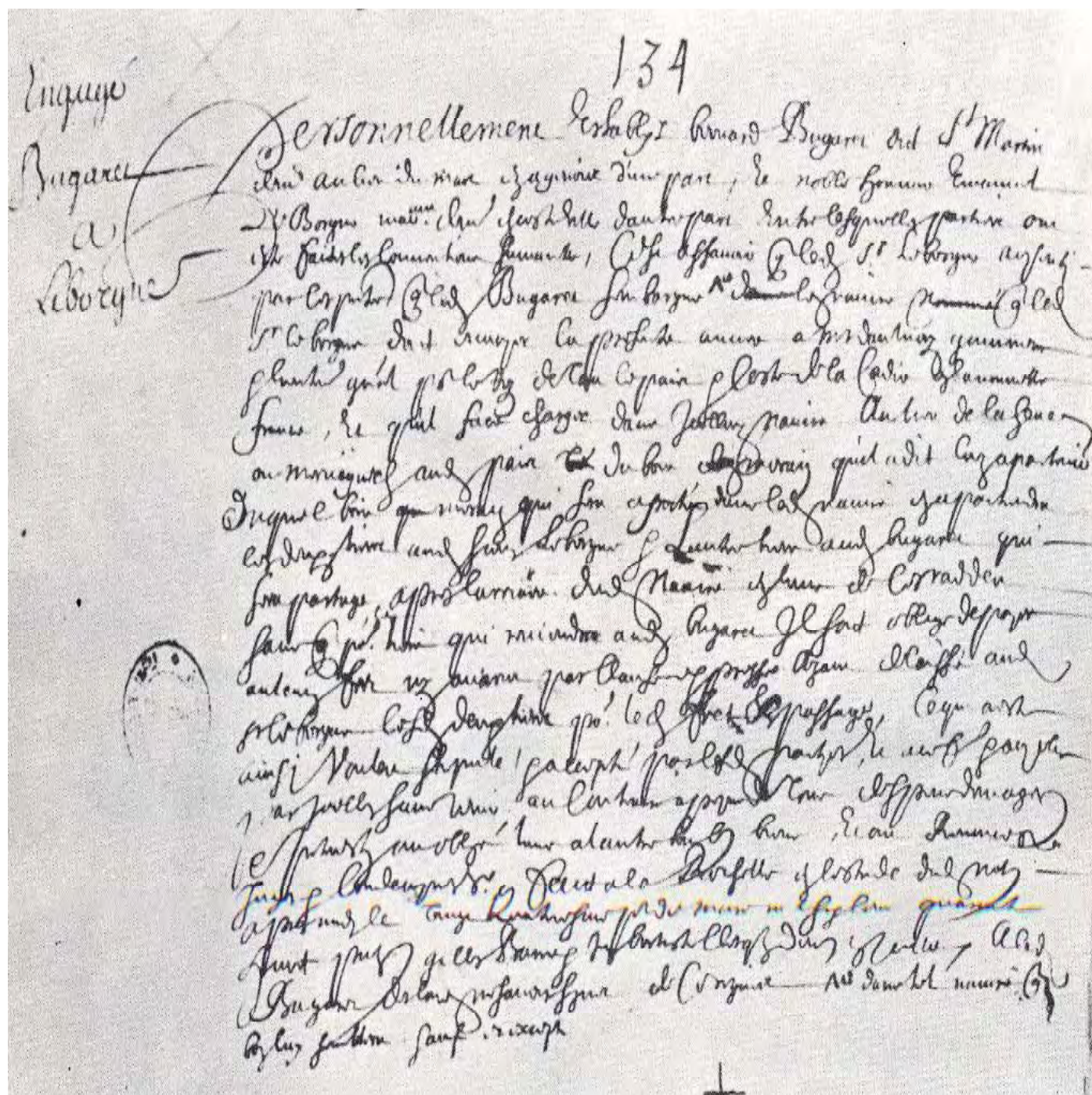
Saint Abraham d'apucil au St Charpentier Basque

Saint Martin du Bascon pour Maître

François de la Roche de la Roche de la Roche au St Maître

Rene de la Roche de la Roche au St Maître

BERNARD BUGARET CONTRACT



Following on the next two pages are the transcription and translation of this contract.

Bernard Bugaret Contract-Transcription

Transcription:

Engagé
Bugaret
a 134
Leborgne

Personnellement Establys bernard bugaret dict S^t-Martin
demeurant au lieu du Mas en Agenois d'une part, Et noble homme Emanuel
Le Borgne marchant demeurant en ceste ville d'autre part, Entre lesquelles parties ont
esté faictes les conventions suivantes, c'est assavoir que ledict S^r Le Borgne a consenti
par les présentes que ledict Bugaret s'embarque sure le navire que ledict
sieur Le Borgne doit envoyer la présente année a Monsieur daulnay gouverneur
et lieutenant general pour le Roy de tout le païs et Coste de lacadie en la nouvelle
france, Et qu'il faict charger dans Icelluy navire au lieu de la heve
ou mervegue (?) au dict païs du bois merrain qu'il a dit luy appartenir
duquel bois merrain qui sera aporté dans ledict navire en apartiendra
les deux tiers audict sieur Le Borgne et l'autre tiers audict bugaret qui
sera partagé après l'arrivée dudict navire en l'une de ces raddes
sans que pour (le) tiers qui reviendra audict bugaret il soit obligé de payer
aucun fret ny avarie par clause expresse ayant delaisse
audict sieur Le Borgne lesdicts deux tiers pour ledict fret et passage ce qui a esté
ainsi voulu et stipulé et accepté par lesdites parties, et a ce faire et accomplir
par icelles sans venir au contraire a peyne de tous despens dommages
et interest ont obligé l'une a l'autre tous leurs biens Et ont renoncé
jugé et condempné etc. Faict a la rochelle en l'estude dudict notaire
apres midi le vingt quatriesme jour de mars mil six cent quarante
huit présents gilles Barré, Jean Bortuste clerqs demeurants en icelle, a ledict
Bugaret déclaré ne savoir signer de ce requis [dans tel navire
que bon luy semblera sauf et excepté]

(Extrait de la Série E, Notaires: Minutes TEULERON, notaire à La Rochelle (1646-1648, f° 134 r°) [Archives Départementales de la Charente-Maritime].)

Bernard Bugaret Contract-Translation

Translation:

Pledged
Bugaret
to 134
Leborgne

Personally Asserts bernard bugaret dit St-Martin
living at the place du Mas in Agenois of one part, And nobleman Emanuel
Le Borgne merchant living in this town of the other part, Between which parties have
been made the following conditions, that is to inform that the said sieur Le Borgne has
agreed by these presents that the said Bugaret embarks on the ship that the said
sieur LeBorgne is sending the present year to Monsieur d'aulnay governor
and lieutenant general for the King of all the country and Coast of Acadie in new
france And that he was put in charge of the said ship at the place of la hève
or mervegue at the said country of the stave-wood forest that he has said belongs to him
of which stave-wood forest which would be carried in the said ship by him will belong
two-thirds to the said sieur Le Borgne and the other third to the said bugaret which
will be divided after the arrival of the said ship at one of the harbors
unless the third that will accrue to the said bugaret he would be obliged to pay
no freight nor damage by the express clause being relinquished
by the said Le Borgne the said two thirds for the said freight and passage that has been
thus consented and stipulated and accepted by the said partners and has made that and accom-
plished by them without proceeding to the contrary has labored with all of the _____ damages
and interest have obliged the one to the other all their goods And have renounced,
judged and condemned etc. Made at la Rochelle in the office of the said notary
afternoon the twenty fourth day of march one thousand six hundred forty
eight by gilles Barré, Jean Bortuste clerks residing in the said place, has the aforesaid
Bugaret declared to not know how to sign of that required [in such ship
as he thought fit safe and excluded]

(Extrait de la Série E, Notaires: Minutes TEULERON, notaire à La Rochelle (1646-
1648, f° 134 r°) [Archives Départementales de la Charente-Maritime].)

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(NOTE: This translation is only approximate to give the general content of the contract. If
anyone can provide a more accurate and complete translation, please send it to
guidryrm@cox.net)

References-Bernard Bugaret

1. Arsenault, Bona; Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens (Éditions Leméac Inc., Ottawa, Canada, 1978), p. 588.
 2. Arsenault, Bona; Ibid., p. 721.
 3. “Familles établies a l’Acadie Port Royal - 1671”, Archives Nationales Françaises (ANF), Le Centre des Archives d’Outre-Mer, (Aix-en-Provence, France), Col. G1, vol. 466, no. 8. (Census of Port-Royal – 1671). [Microfilm F1801 – Centre d’Études Acadiennes; Université de Moncton; Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada]. [Transcription: Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905 (S. E. Dawson; Ottawa, Canada; 1906), Volume II, Appendix A, 3rd Part, pp. 1-6]
 4. Webster, John Clarence: Acadia at the End of the 17th Century (The New Brunswick Museum; Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada 1934), p. 169.
 5. “Rôle de tous les homes et femmes qui ont passé sur le *Saint-Jehan*, qui est parti le premier jour d’avril 1636 pour aller en la Nouvelle-France”, Les Archives Départementales de la Charente-Maritime (35 rue François-de-Vaux-de-Foletier 17000 La Rochelle, France), Série B, prov 75, 5^e dossier.
[Transcription:
A. Godbout, “Le role du *Saint-Jehan* et les origins acadiennes”, Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne Française (Montréal, Canada, 1944), Volume I, pp. 22-24]. [Fascimile: French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review (Québec, Canada, 1968), Volume I, pp. 61-65]
 6. Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne Française (Montréal, Canada, 1944), Volume I, pp. 29-30] [Translation: French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review (Québec, Canada, 1968), Volume I, p. 72]
 7. Acadian & French Canadian Ancestral Home website by Lucie LeBlanc Consentino. “Mothers of Acadia – mtDNA Proven Origins” page at <http://www.acadian-home.org/frames.html> . Viewed 9 February 2010.
 8. “Engagé Burgaret A Le Borgne – 4 March 1648”, Les Archives Départementales de la Charente-Maritime (35 rue François-de-Vaux-de-Foletier 17000 La Rochelle, France), Extrait de la Série E, Notaires: Registre de M^e Teuleron, notaire à La Rochelle (1646-1648, folio 134 r^o) [Fascimile and Transcription: Massignon, Geneviève; Les Parlers Français d’Acadie – Enquête Linguistique, Volume II, pp. 963, 967-968]
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SHERWIN JONAS GUIDRY *by Sheri Guidry Bergeron*

My father had his 90th birthday this January. He is an incredible, wholesome Cajun man who has a light-hearted personality and has used his 90 years loving, supporting and guiding our family. He was honored with a joyous birthday party and family reunion at Oak Alley on Sunday, January 3rd. He is dearly loved by everyone who knows him.

The youngest son of John Guidry and Ludovia Lirette, my father, Sherwin "Chabbie" Guidry, was born January 3, 1920, in Montegut, Louisiana, located south of Houma. After serving in WWII, he married on June 28, 1944, Lee Dora Peltier. They have two daughters, Sheri Guidry Bergeron and Kathy Guidry Henson. Sheri is married to Iven J. Bergeron, Jr. Iven and Sheri have two married sons, Troy and Todd, and seven grandchildren.

Chabbie, a leading citizen of Terrebonne Parish and throughout Acadiana, was acknowledged for contributing to the preservation of the history of our Acadian heritage with several awards. His wonderful insight into the past has been passed on through his artifact collection and narrative talks shared with youth groups throughout the state. He wrote articles for the Houma Courier and Bayou Catholic newspapers for many years covering Acadian and Terrebonne Parish history, folklore, and recaps of his studies and travels. He is known for articles such as: "History of the Acadians" and a compilation of his many articles that were published into books named, "Xplorin' Terrebonne" and "Xplorin' Acadiana". These are available in various local libraries in Louisiana.

He has been gifted with a wonderful singing and speaking voice that has been shared in church and Master of Ceremonies events in various communities. He had an entertaining Dixieland band in which he played trumpet, and with his Bing Crosby style voice, sang popular dance tunes and top 40s songs and hits of WWII. He wrote several songs, one of which was adopted as the official Terrebonne Parish Song. His love for music and history were shared and appreciated throughout Acadiana. In his late 80s he was still entertaining other seniors living in nursing and assisted living homes in Baton Rouge.

Today in 2010, Chabbie and Lee are living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Chabbie is 90 years young and his health may have slowed him down, but he still sings and continues to entertain his family and friends.

*John and Ludovia Lirette Guidry
1950's*



Kathy, Chabbie (90 years old), Lee, Sheri



SHERWIN JONAS GUIDRY *by Sheri Guidry Bergeron*

Sherwin Guidry's lineage:

Claude Guedry dit Grivois dit Laverdure (b. 1648, France; m. Marguerite Petitpas in Acadia)

| Augustin Guedry (b. 1690 in Acadia, m. Jeanne Hebert)

| Joseph Guedry (b. 1735 in Pisiquit, Acadia; m. Elizabeth Comeau in St. James, LA)

| Jean-Baptiste Guidry (b. 1779 in St. James, LA; m. Marguerite Comeaux)

| Edmond Guidry (b. 1813 in St. James, LA; m. Elmiere Belanger, Elodie Foret)

| Alidore Guidry (b. 1850 in Terrebonne, LA; m. Anazile Robichaux)

| John Joseph Guidry (b. 1874 in Montegut, LA; m. Ludovia Lirette)

| Sherwin Guidry (b. 1920 in Montegut, LA; m. 1944 Lee Dora Peltier)



Above: Alidore Guidry 1850-1935.

Top right: Alidore Guidry's 1870's home, South of Montegut.

Bottom right: John and Ludovia Lirette Guidry's Montegut home



Bobby Charles, Louisiana songwriter, dies at 71

(Story appeared on NOLA.com-January 14, 2010)

NEW ORLEANS MUSIC NEWS

The latest music updates from New Orleans and South Louisiana



Bobby Charles in 2007

By **Keith Spera, The Times-Picayune**
January 14, 2010, 1:39PM

Robert “Bobby” Charles Guidry, the reclusive south Louisiana songwriter of hits for Fats Domino, Frogman Henry and Bill Haley & the Comets, died early Thursday after collapsing at home in Abbeville, his manager said. He was 71.

Known professionally as Bobby Charles, he wrote “Walking to New Orleans,” one of Domino’s most beloved songs; “(I Don’t Know Why I Love You) But I Do,” an enduring classic by Henry; and “See You Later Alligator,” a smash for Haley at the dawn of rock ‘n’ roll.

A reluctant performer, Mr. Charles largely disappeared after participating in the Band’s 1976 farewell concert The Last Waltz. He preferred to release the occasional album while living quietly, an enigma whose songs were more famous than he was. Along the way he dealt with a litany of personal disasters ranging from fires to floods to cancer. Mr. Charles agreed to stage a “comeback” at the 2007 New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival presented by Shell, only to back out at the last minute, citing health issues.

Mac “Dr. John” Rebennack, Marcia Ball, guitarist Sonny Landreth and other admirers performed his songs in his absence. “He was the champion south Louisiana songwriter,” Landreth said. “Everybody had a favorite Bobby Charles song. He had the gift. “Mr. Charles grew up poor in Abbeville, the son of a gas company truck driver. At 14, he joined a band that entertained at high school dances. “Nobody in my family wanted me to get into the music business, but I always loved it,” he said during a 2007 interview. “The first time I heard Hank Williams and Fats Domino, it just knocked me down. When I was a kid, I used to pray to be a songwriter like them. My prayers were answered, I guess.”

Leaving a cafe one night, Mr. Charles bid farewell to friends with “see you later, alligator.” As the cafe door closed behind him, a drunken stranger replied, “after while,

crocodile.” Not sure he heard correctly, he went back inside and asked the stranger to repeat it.

That couplet inspired him to write “See You Later Alligator.” He sang it over the phone and landed a recording contract, sight unseen, from Chicago blues and R&B label Chess Records. The company’s owners assumed he was black until he stepped off the plane in Chicago.

As a burgeoning teen idol, he hit the road with other Chess artists, the only white guy on the bus. Not all audiences appreciated such integration. The threats soured him on touring. So did the occasional bullet fired his way. “I never wanted to be a star,” he said. “I’ve got enough problems, I promise you. If I could make it just writing, I’d be happy. Thank God I’ve been lucky enough to have a lot of people do my songs.”

In the 1970s, Mr. Charles wrote a song called “The Jealous Kind.” Joe Cocker recorded it in 1976, followed by Ray Charles, Delbert McClinton, Etta James and Johnny Adams. Kris Kristofferson and Gamble & Huff covered Mr. Charles’ “Tennessee Blues,” as did newcomer Shannon McNally. Muddy Waters recorded “Why Are People Like That”; so did Houma guitarist Tab Benoit on his Grammy-nominated 2006 album “Brother to the Blues.”

He could not play an instrument or read music. Songs popped into his head, fully formed. To capture them, he’d sing into the nearest answering machine; sometimes he’d call home from a convenience store pay phone. “I can hear all the chords up here,” he said, pointing to his brain, “but I can’t tell you what they are.”

He counted Bob Dylan, Neil Young, Willie Nelson and James Taylor among his friends and fans. Mickey Raphael, the longtime harmonica player in Willie Nelson’s band, appears on Mr. Charles’ forthcoming CD. He once encountered Mr. Charles at Nelson’s studio outside Austin, Texas. “He said he wanted to record some music, and he was bringing some musicians,” Raphael recalled. He said, “This is my guitar player, Neil.” And it was Neil Young. “He was so unpretentious and laid-back. On further investigation, you’d find out he wrote all these incredible songs.”

In his younger years, Mr. Charles raised all kinds of hell. His rogue’s resume included scrapes with the law, a busted marriage, and general excess. “To love and lose -- I know that pain,” he said. “And cocaine killed so many of my friends.”

For a time in the 1970s, he laid low in Woodstock, N.Y. But mostly Mr. Charles holed up in the bosom of south Louisiana, waiting for the next song to come along. Or the next calamity. For years, he lived on the Vermilion River outside Maurice, La. In the mid-’90s, his house burned down. He moved into a trailer on the grounds of Dockside Studios in Maurice, a favorite haunt. Despondent, he hit the road with one of his four sons and washed up at Holly Beach, a hamlet with 300 permanent residents on the Gulf of Mexico southwest of Lake Charles. “I’m a Pisces. I love water,” he said. “There’s nothing like a wave to wash away your problems and clean out your mind.” In Holly Beach, Mr. Charles disappeared for a decade. But in the summer of 2005, Hurricane Rita found him. He escaped just ahead of the storm, then later returned to find his house had washed away.

The reclusive songwriter preferred to live quietly, out of the limelight. He moved to a two-bedroom trailer amid the grand oaks of an eight acre property outside Abbeville. He kept his address and phone number secret, and cast a wary eye toward strangers and acquaintances alike. "They all want to meet Bob Dylan or Willie Nelson. They say, 'Man, I got a song for Bob Dylan.' I think Bob Dylan writes most of his own. So does Willie. I don't even sing any of mine to them.

"Some people have to depend on somebody else to make a living. And that gets tiresome, man, carrying a load like that. It gets to the point where you're afraid to open your mouth in front of anybody."

Despite being swindled out of some publishing rights and songwriting credits along the way, his annual royalties afforded him a comfortable living. When, for instance, Frogman Henry's version of "But I Do" landed on the "Forrest Gump" soundtrack, Mr. Charles received a royalty check.

Mr. Charles was happiest in the studio. He often scheduled recording sessions to coincide with the full moon. "His approach was unorthodox," said Sonny Landreth, who often recorded with Mr. Charles at Dockside. "It wasn't like recording in Nashville, which is very organized, with musical charts."

Recent compositions occasionally contained ecological messages. The issue of clean water was especially important to him, Raphael said. "He'd call me up and say, 'I'm so mad about this, I had to write a song,'" Raphael said. "You'd listen to the song, and know he was mad as hell, but he always put a positive spin on it."

In 2003, Mr. Charles and Jim Bateman, his manager for the past three decades, gathered recordings spanning 20 years for the double-CD "Last Train to Memphis," released via Charles' own Rice 'n Gravy Records. Guest musicians included Neil Young, Fats Domino, Willie Nelson, Delbert McClinton and Maria Muldaur.

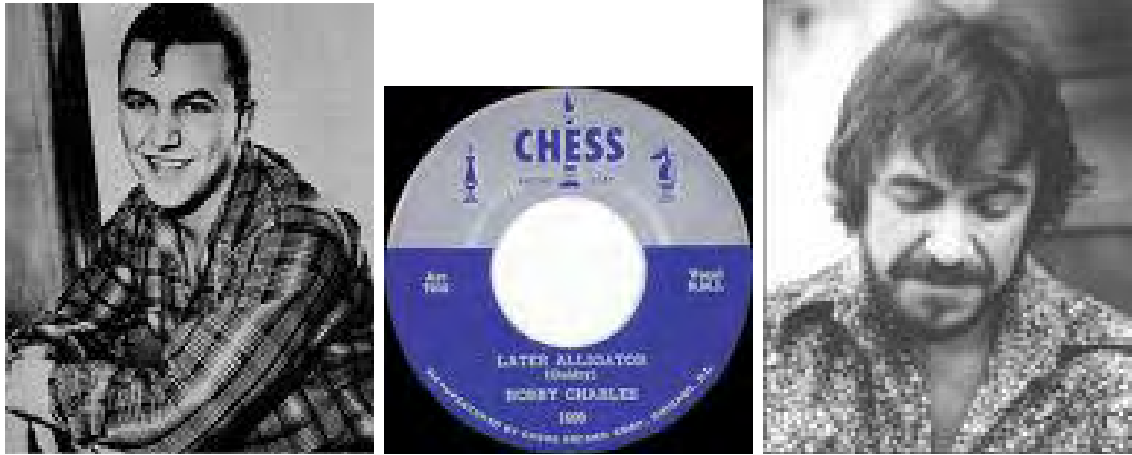
Mr. Charles' voice, graced with a slight, Randy Newman-esque drawl, remained strong in his later years, as did his gift for pairing lyrics and melody. He was due to release a new album, "Timeless," next month. Co-produced by Mr. Charles and Rebennack, it contains mostly new songs, and is dedicated to Domino. While recording, "he had lots of energy, and was very productive," Landreth said. Rebennack "had that affect on him." Mr. Charles recently injured his back in a fall, but remained intensely focused on finishing "Timeless." "He kept saying, 'I've got to get this out. I want to hold it in my hands,'" Bateman said. "It's like he had a premonition."

Mr. Charles saw the final design for the album's artwork, but died weeks before its scheduled Feb. 23 release. Had he lived, he was unlikely to hit the road to promote his new CD. In recent years, he tended to keep to himself. Most days, he ate alone at an Abbeville seafood joint where the waitress mixed his preferred cocktail -- a Grey Goose martini on the rocks -- as he parked his car.

"I don't really have anybody," Mr. Charles said in 2007. "I just don't have a whole lot in common with the people I went to school with. I still love them as my friends, but I don't

have anything to say to ‘em. They wouldn’t believe half the (stuff) that happened to me anyway. “But when I get around Mac Rebennack or Fats or somebody like that, then I’m in my world.”

NOTE: Robert Charles Guidry was survived by his four sons Mark Emery Guidry, Barry Charles Guidry, Guy Paul Guidry and Robert Charles Guidry, Jr. as well as his brother Floyd Guidry of Export, PA and sister Emily Guidry Courtier of Abbeville, LA. He was preceded in death by his parents Emery Guidry and Edvina Richard Guidry and his sister Lula Mae Guidry Bernard. A Memorial Service was held at St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church in Abbeville, LA on 27 January 2010 at 3:00 pm for his family and friends. Another Memorial Service will be held in New Orleans, LA at a date to be determined.



In October, 2007, Bobby Charles was inducted into the Louisiana Music Hall of Fame.



THEODULE GUIDRY-PATENT APPLICATION

Theodule Guidry Patent Application filed February 21, 1908, Patented September 29, 1908

Excerpt: *NEWS FROM CHURCH POINT, LA-October 17, 1908*

Theodule Guidry, a son of Thelismare Guidry, of Church Point, has recently been granted a patent on a baler which people who has seen it pronounce to be the best of its kind they have ever seen. The baler is to be put on the market at once and Mr. Guidry is thinking of organizing a stock company for its manufacture.

The Guidry baler puts up two bales at once, one on each side of the feedbox. It is simple of construction and cheaply made.

T. Guidry has recently formed a partnership with Editor Ramsey, of the Church Point Democrat, under the name of Guidry and Ramsey, for the purpose of dealing in real estate business on an ambitious scale and with the purpose of booming Church Point property, which is said to be moving freely.

July 17, 1909 – The hay press factory being conducted by the Winkler brothers for the purpose of manufacturing the hay press recently invented by Theodule Guidry, is doing some fine work. They have so far made four presses all of which are sold, and have orders for seven more that will be delivered between now and fall.

Tuesday of this week one of their balers was experimented with while mounted on truck was rolled to some nearby field and two small creole horses attached, the baler did excellent work and turned out a good tight heavy bale. It is believed that this baler will put out from four to six hundred bales per day, and requires the use of only one horse and will not over work him. In every sense it is a desirable advantage over anything ever turned out in the baler line.

* * * * *

Theodule Guidry (s/o Thelesmar Guidry & Herminia Daigle) was born October 13, 1883 in Church Point, Acadia Parish, Louisiana. He married Lulu Savoie on February 11, 1904 (d/o Francois Savoie & Eugenie David).

Theodule, was a blacksmith and wheelwright at the time he invented his hay baler. His brother, Pierre, owned a soda pop factory and his father, Thelesmar, owned several businesses in the town of Church Point, including shoemaker's shop which he expanded to include a saddler and barbering, and the three-story Guidry Hotel.



The three-story Guidry Hotel, built in anticipation of business to be brought in by Church Point's first railroad, the Opelousas, Gueydan and Northeastern. The hotel was one of the Thelesmar Guidry enterprises. (Freeland Archives photo, Acadia Parish Library)

The following 3-page document is the patent application filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Patents, 1790-1909

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODULE GUIDRY, OF CHURCH POINT, LOUISIANA.

BALING-PRESS.

No. 899,666.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

Application filed February 21, 1908. Serial No. 417,101.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODULE GUIDRY, citizen of the United States, residing at Church Point, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baling-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of the present invention is to devise a press for forming hay, straw and other loose material into bales, the purpose being to provide a double acting press of novel structure so that each stroke of the plunger may be utilized for effective work.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a double acting press embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal section of the baling chamber, the plunger operating mechanism and the mountings therefor being omitted. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The baling chamber 1 is double ended and is provided at a central point with a feed opening 2 through which the hay, straw or other material is supplied to the baling chamber to be compressed. Longitudinal sills 3 support the baling chamber and project beyond the ends thereof to receive the platforms 4 and 5. Frames 6 embrace the four sides of the baling chamber and stiffen and strengthen the same. A portion of the top of the baling chamber near each end is made movable, as indicated at 7, the outer end of said movable portion being pressed inward so as to reduce the opening at the end of the baling chamber through which the bale is discharged, thereby retarding the delivery of the bale with the result that the same is compressed simultaneously with its dis-

charge. A bar 8 is secured to the upper side of each movable portion 7 near the extremity thereof and its ends are off-set and extend over the sides of the baling chamber and receive rods 9. A bar 10 is mounted upon the upper ends of the rods 9 and coil springs 11 are placed upon the rods 9 and confined between the parts 8 and 10. Set nuts 12 threaded upon the projecting ends of the rods 9 regulate the tension of the springs 11 and admit of varying the resistance of the movable portion 7 of the baling chamber to the outward pressure of the bale as the latter is discharged.

The plunger 13 mounted to reciprocate in the baling chamber, is arranged so as to move across the feed opening 2, thereby admitting of a quantity of material being supplied to the baling chamber upon either side of the plunger, whereby the latter performs compressive work at each stroke. To prevent binding of the plunger, anti-friction rollers 14 are located upon each side of the feed opening 2 and about in line with the inner side of the top of the baling chamber. The plunger is connected at its lower end with a slide 15 which is mounted in guides below the bottom of the baling chamber, said bottom having longitudinal slots 16 through which connections 17 pass and join the plunger to said slide. The connections 17 may be of any substantial structure to enable the plunger to withstand the strain to which subjected when in operation.

Follow blocks 18 separate the bales and when advanced in the baling chamber are prevented from rearward movement by means of catches 19, the latter being applied to opposite sides of the baling chamber and being spring actuated so as to yield and admit of the follow blocks passing by them, but which spring outward and engage with the follow blocks after the latter have cleared the catches in their forward movement.

A framework 20 is connected to one end of the longitudinal sills 3 and supports a vertically arranged crank shaft 21 to the upper end of which is fitted a sweep 22, a pitman 23 connecting the crank with a slide 15. As the crank shaft is rotated by means of the sweep 22, the slide 15 is reciprocated, thereby moving the plunger 13 backward and forward in the baling chamber and alternately pressing the material in the end baling compartments thereof. By having the slide 15 arranged below the bottom of the baling chamber and

beneath the platforms 4 and 5, it does not interfere in the least with the bales or the operator when standing upon the platform.

It is proposed to arrange the baling chamber horizontally and for convenience of transportation it may be mounted upon a running gear, the latter being of any construction to admit of transporting the press from one place to another.

10 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

In a press, the combination of a double ended baling chamber having a centrally disposed feed opening, platforms at opposite
15 ends of the baling chamber and about in the plane of the bottom thereof, movable portions at the extremities of the bale compartments, transverse bars secured to the outer end portions of said movable portions and
20 having their outer ends off-set, rods passed

through the off-set ends of said bars, other bars mounted upon the upper ends of the rods, springs mounted upon the rods and confined between the outer ends of the said bars, set nuts fitted to the upper ends of the said
25 rods, a plunger arranged within the baling chamber and adapted to reciprocate across the feed opening thereof, a slide arranged below the baling chamber and the said platforms and having connection with the lower
30 end of the said plunger, and means for imparting a reciprocating movement to the said slide.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODULE GUIDRY. [L. s.]

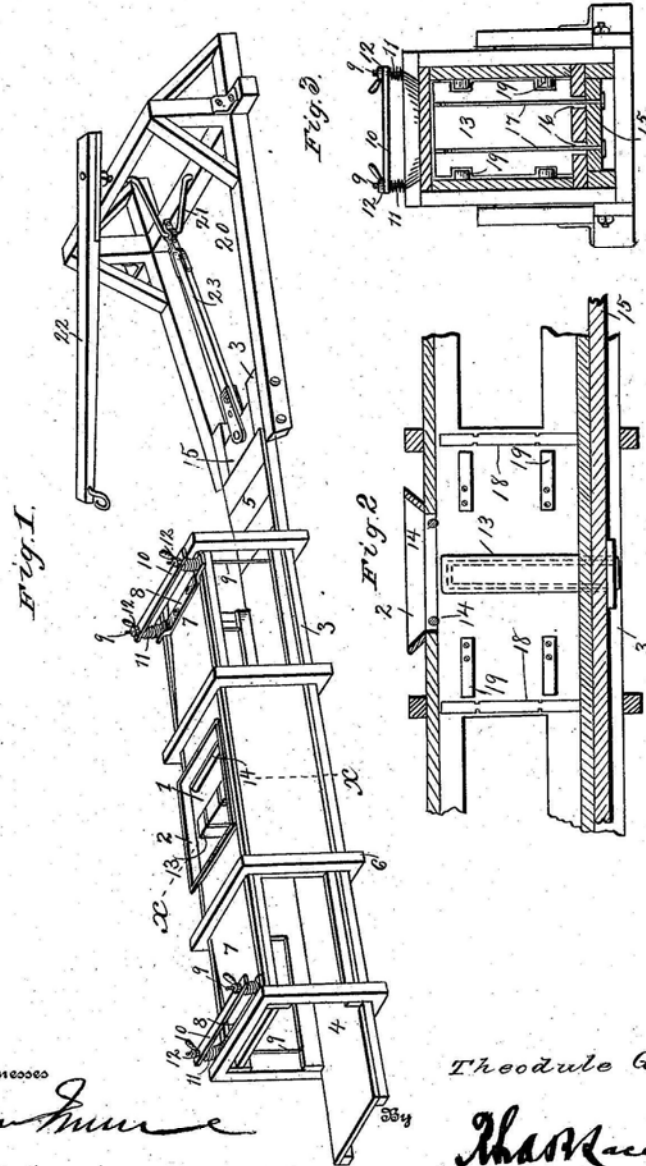
Witnesses:

A. T. RICHARD,
HOMER BAROUSSE.

T. GUIDRY.
BALING PRESS.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1908.

899,666.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.



Witnesses

J. M. Munn
W. K. Hordman

Inventor

Theodore Guidry.

Thas Macey.

Attorneys

BON APPETIT

1 small onion, chopped
1 bell pepper, chopped
4 cloves garlic chopped
2 tablespoons margarine
1 pound smoked sausage sliced
1 can stewed tomatoes with green chilies (use Rotel tomatoes if available)
1 small can tomato paste
1/4 cup Worcestershire sauce
Seasonings to taste
Parsley
2-3 cups cooked rice

Saute onions, garlic and bell peppers in margarine. Add sausage, sauté well. Add tomatoes and tomato paste. Season to taste, add Worcestershire sauce. Add parsley. Let mixture cook for about 15-20 minutes, add water if needed. Add cooked rice to mixture.

SAUSAGE JAMBALAYA*Charlene Lacombe - Jennings, LA*

Recipes from the Guédry-Labine Cookbook-A cookbook for and by descendants of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, 2004

STUFFED BELL PEPPERS*Maudry Guidry Viator-Abbeville, LA*

4 lg. bell peppers
1 cup cooked rice
1 lb. ground meat
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. pepper
1 cup *Manwich* sauce
1 cup shredded cheese

Wash peppers & halve lengthwise and clean out seeds and membranes. Parboil for 5 minutes. Cook ground meat until it loses it's redness, then drain. Add rice, seasoning and half of the *Manwich* sauce and mix lightly. Spoon mixture into peppers. Arrange peppers in shallow baking dish and pour remaining *Manwich* sauce over them. Top with cheese and bake at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

DR. LEONARD CHARLES LABINE TURNS 90

On 16 February 2010 Dr. Leonard Charles Labine will celebrate a milestone of his life - his 90th birthday. The son of Louis-Urgel Labine and Ila Lombarde, Leonard began life on 16 February 1920 in Nashua, New Hampshire.

Until he graduated from high school at age 18, Leonard lived with his mother and maternal grandparents in Nashua. He and his mother traveled to Moscow, Idaho in 1938 where Leonard attended the University of Idaho at Moscow to study pre-dentistry. After graduating from the University of Idaho, Leonard entered the University of Kentucky dental school in Louisville.

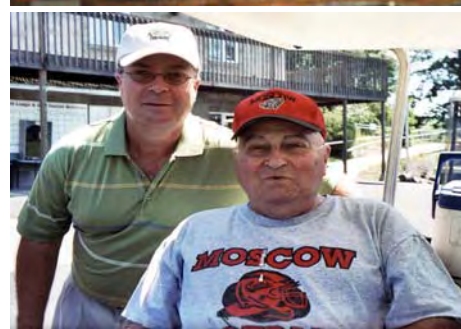
While attending college, he played both baseball and football. From the late 1950's until 1990 Leonard volunteered as the local sports broadcaster where he was known as the "Voice of the Moscow Bears". In 1994 Leonard was inducted into the Idaho Sports Hall of Fame.

While at the University of Idaho, Leonard enrolled in the U. S. Army R.O.T.C. program. He entered the University of Kentucky dental school in 1942 as an Army officer. The dental program at the University of Kentucky was cancelled while Leonard was there. He then served a short time overseas with the U. S. Navy Seabees before finishing dental school with the Army and serving an internship at the Presidio Hospital in San Francisco, California. On leaving the military in 1952, he returned to Idaho and opened a dental practice in Genesee before moving his practice to Moscow, Idaho in 1954 where he remained until his retirement.

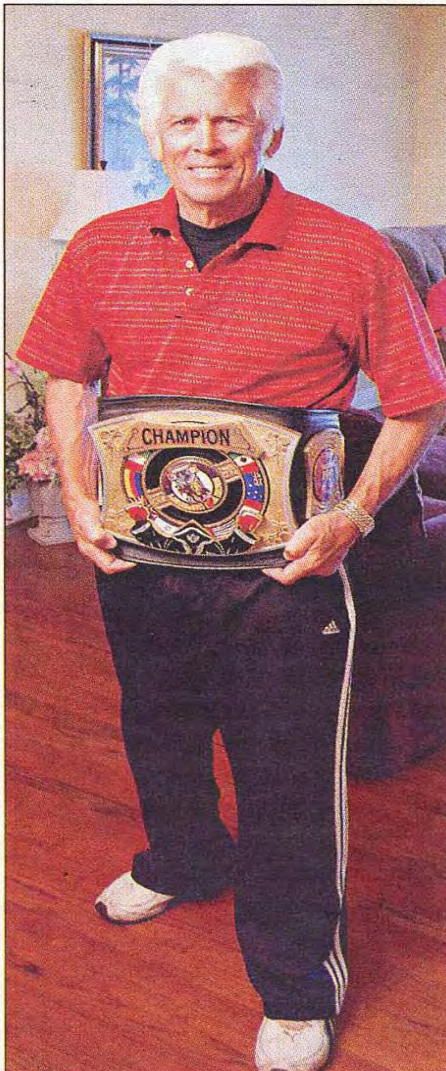
Leonard married Camille Joyce Short in September 1943 in Moscow and they had three sons and a daughter. Their children are: Suzanne Lee Labine born in 1948, Lance Craig Labine in 1951, Leonard Charles Labine, Jr. in 1954 and Lon Labine in 1956. Today he has 11 grandchildren and 9 great-grandchildren.

Friends will visit Dr. Labine on his birthday at an open house where he will be surrounded by his children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. It should be a memorable day for Dr. Labine as he celebrates this significant milestone of life.

Right/top: Leonard at his favorite hobby...sportscaster at age 70
Right/below: Chuck with dad at age 85
Below/left: Leonard in his college years
Below/center: Our family in 2000: Lon (youngest), Lance (2nd born), Leonard Labine (Dad), Suzanne (1st born), and Chuck (3rd born)



Guidry Gets Gold(s) *Words: Jeremy Theriot*



Ronald Guidry

Golf, marksmanship, track and field, boxing... you name it, Ron Guidry has done it and still continues to do so. Considering the fact that he possesses medals in numerous competitive sports, one would (and should) think twice about hitting the greens or getting into a fistfight or shoot-out with Guidry.

A marksman since his army days in Germany from 1957-60, Guidry continued nurturing both his boxing and shooting skills while overseas.

"Back then, boxing was the sport," said Guidry. "Football just wasn't that popular yet."

Prior to being shipped off to Germany, Guidry earned the Louisiana State Golden Glove in 1955 – defeating a three-time champion. Although not favored to come out as the victor, Guidry knocked out his opponent in the first round.

"We used eight ounce gloves back then and no head gear," says Guidry.

Guidry later hung up his gloves in 1961 but not before winning the Louisiana State Golden Glove for that year.

"I didn't put on a glove or hit a bag for more than 40 years," says Guidry.

That was until in 2007, after perusing through an issue of *GeezerJock* (a magazine for athletes 40 years of age and older), Guidry discovered that a 68-year-old boxing champion had claimed the title two years in a row for the Ring-side World Championship Tournament. It was this discovery that spurred on Guidry to once again lace up his gloves and re-enter the

ring.

In his two months of training prior to the fight, Guidry lost 17 pounds – putting him in the 165lb. weight class.

"My cholesterol dropped by 50 points which prevented me from taking medication [to regulate his cholesterol]," says Guidry.

Similar to his fight in 1955, Guidry was once again the underdog. In addition to being the reigning champion and a couple of years his junior, Guidry's opponent also owned his own gym in Michigan where he could be found six days a week.

The fight took place in Kansas City and went down to the wire – lasting all three rounds. At the conclusion of the fight, the judges produced their decision that crowned Guidry the new champion.

At 72 years of age, Guidry still lives an exceptionally active lifestyle. A semi-retired electrical/instrument checker for R&D Engineering, Guidry is not satisfied with simply sitting still.

"I tried retirement for three months," says Guidry.

"I play golf in the morning," says Guidry. "What would I do for the rest of the day?"

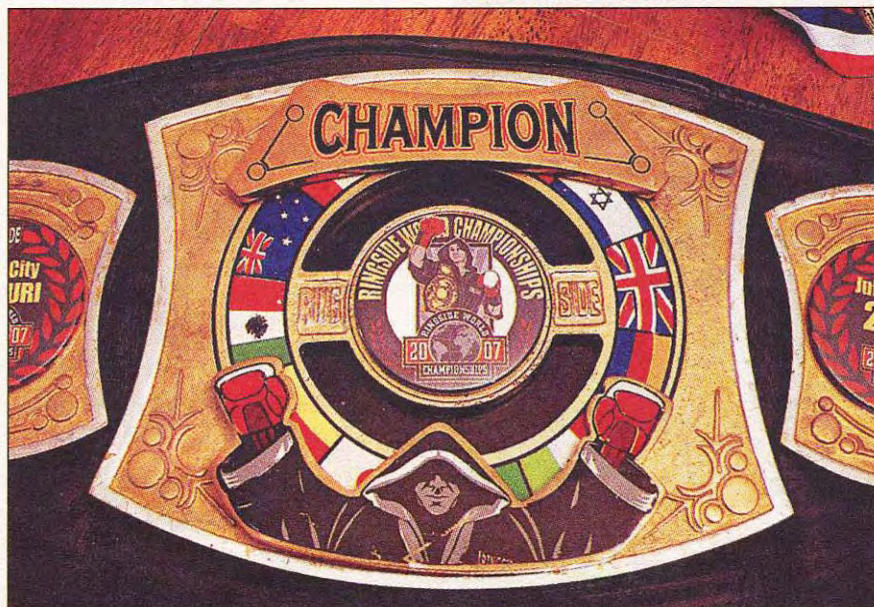
After a three-month hiatus, Guidry returned to R&D but this time with a lighter workload that freed up his mornings.

In addition to his boxing accolades, Guidry has earned numer-



Just some of Guidry's awards

GUIDRY GETS GOLD (S) - *Jeremy Theriot*



Detail of Guidry's championship belt from 2007

ous titles with his golf game. Just some of his past accomplishments include amateur champion (70+ in 2007, 2008) for the Louisiana Golf Association (LGA), winner of the Senior Four Ball (in 2002 and 2004) as well as numerous Senior Olympic medals.

Currently, Guidry has more than 40 medals; proof of his nu-

merous past victories.

"I used to compete more," says Guidry, "but now boxing takes up the majority of my time."

Recently, Guidry once again returned to Kansas City this past August to defend his title. Triumphant, Guidry defeated the same opponent and maintain his champion title.

Guidry's recent 2009 fight can be viewed on www.youtube.com by searching under 'Ronald Guidry.'

"All the time he's boxing, he's thinking. All the time he was thinking, I was hitting him."

- Jack "Manassa Mauler" Dempsey
1895-1983

World Heavyweight
Titleholder 1919-1926

the **Platinum**
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IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

Article from *History of La Salle County, Illinois (Together with Sketches of its Cities, Villages and Towns, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military, and Political History, Portraits of Prominent Persons, and Biographies of Representative Citizens). Vol. I*
Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co.—1886

Rev. Felix Guedry, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, La Salle, was born April 5, 1833, in Louisiana, the third son of a family of eleven children of Gideon and Armelise (Landry) Gnedry, natives of the same State. He received his primary education, first at a private school and later attended the district schools. At the age of twenty, in 1853, he went to Perry County, Mo., and attended St. Mary's Seminary until 1856 when he went to St. Vincent College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies, and was professor of the college. He returned to St. Mary's Seminary in 1857, where he completed his theological studies and was raised to the priesthood in 1861. He was then professor in St. Vincent's College till 1863 when he became Treasurer of the same college, acting in this capacity until 1867, when he went to New Orleans and was assistant priest till 1868. He then went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was Treasurer of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, Cal., until 1869 when he accepted the pastorship of St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg, Md., where he remained till 1872, after which he again returned to St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., holding the position of professor until 1873, when he returned to Emmitsburg, Md., acting as Director of the Sisters of Charity until 1877. He was then engaged at New Orleans until 1878, and while there two of the four priests stationed there died of yellow fever. In December, 1878, Father Guedry returned to St. Mary's Seminary and acted as assistant pastor till 1880 when he was transferred to Chicago, and in June, 1880, he was appointed as assistant to Father Anthony, and after his death which occurred Feb. 18, 1881, he was appointed pastor of his present church.



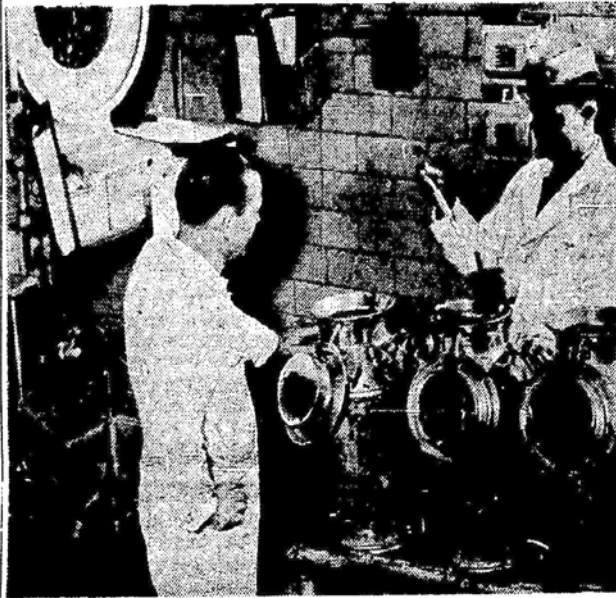
F. Guedry, C. M.



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Emmitsburg, MD

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

**Below: *The Lincoln Nebraska State Journal*
Lincoln, Nebraska - July 29, 1947**



ARMY MILK IS TESTED several times before it is passed for consumption by GIs. S/Sgt. Abel Guidry, who inspects the bulk of milk brought in for army use, is shown testing a fresh batch from one of the large cans used before the milk is bottled.

(Official Photos By Lincoln Army Air Field).

Special Refrigerator Cars

The golden hued dairy product comes to the local creamery in specially designed refrigerator cars from as far as Chicago and is stored and inspected before it is released to the army.

One car of butter contains 30 or 40 750-pound churns of the butter and the veterinarians sample a pound from each of these churns. A taste test is run and is amazingly accurate in what it may reveal. For example, the acidity may be high. This is immediately detected by the trained sense of taste of the inspector. If the sample is found defective, a whole churning may be rejected.

S/Sgt. Abel Guidry, of the veterinary staff, an old hand at the inspection of eggs and dairy products, is partly responsible for the inspection and powdering of many of the eggs used right here at Lincoln. A certain portion of the powdered product is sent overseas.

Abbeville Meridional.

Official Journal of the Town of Abbeville and Vermilion Parish School Board

Abbeville, Louisiana, Saturday, June 14, 1919

The Soldiers Life.

July 1918 about 4:30 a. m. Over The Top (renewal of attack) our objective for the day, the Paris Soissons Road. Poches reinforced during night and withstand our first assault. Reform and make several attempt reaching slope (Böches entrenched on hill across deep ravine through which we must debauch) but our lines too greatly deflected to hold ground. Retire several time, reform and await support. Support arrivals within 1-2 hour, make 3rd assault. This time we penetrate their lines and a hand to hand melange takes place—too hot for Fritz so they "break" and "beat it," we continue advance (or chase). That is my comrades do but I have to stay behind. Reason full of shrapnell. Had gone about 100 meters after gaining of hill when a "77" whizzes over and presents me with three "nice jogged" pieces of Shrapnell.

Have a tough time getting to 1st aid Station on account of very heavy shelling of back areas, but make it "somehow." Leg is fixed 1st aid man tells me that battalion chow wagons are only 3 kilometers back so its me for chow wagon. Pat Pullin (also wounded) comes along and we make kitchens O. K. Cookie gets busy and "toot sweet" begins to dish out, steak, fried spuds and fixing hot coffee. First meal in 3 days, oh Boy!

After getting a feed, an ambulance picked us up and conveyed us to Field Hospital 3. From there to Evacuation Hospital at Senlis I was tagged a "latter" case and sent to The Hospital of The Legion of Honor (French) at Ecauin near Paris I was there about 20 days and then, being able to travel, was transferred to American Base Hospital 6 at Bordeaux, which ends my experiences in the 2nd Battle of The Marne I could tell you of many others in trenches, at Cantigny, in the St. Michiel offensive and in the Argonne Forest and will gladly do so if you wish it.

An enclosing G. O. 201 G. H. I. It is the first and I believe only G. O. which the General issued mentioning singly but one division. We are all very proud of this order, in the 1st Division for if any one knows the worth of an outfit why to be sure General Pershing does, and altho the newspapers have forgotten the Regulars I am sure he never will.

Well uncle as it is getting late and I am to turn out early tomorrow morning will close. With best wishes for health and success, I am as ever

Your nephew
Sgt. Martin Guidry
Co. F 28th Inf. American E. F.

**Above: *Abbeville Meridional*-Abbeville, LA
June 14,1919**

HORIZONTAL

1. From what country were the settlers expelled in the poem "Evangeline?"

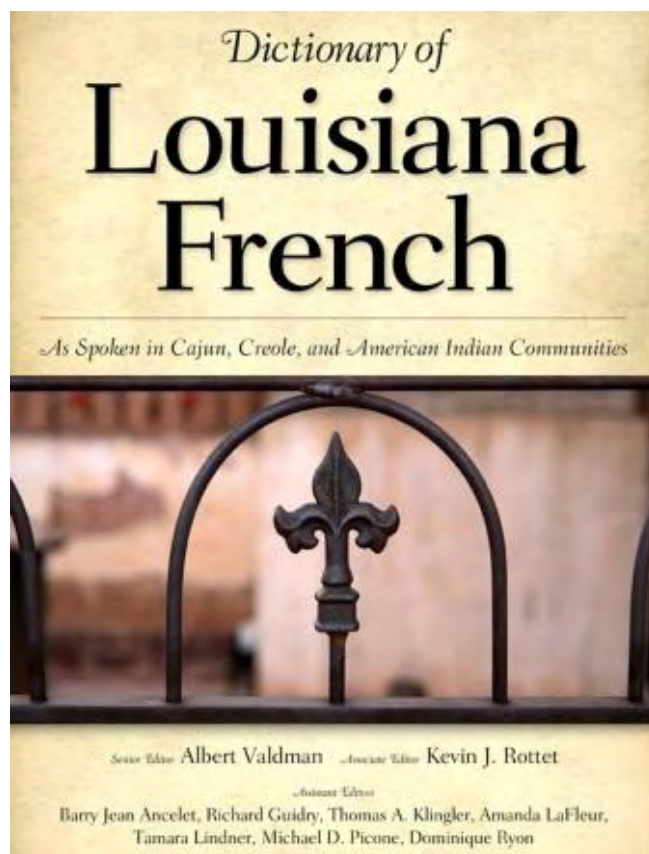
Crossword puzzle clue from *The Fitchburg Sentinel* (Sentinel, MA)-February 7, 1928

BOOK NOOK

The *Dictionary of Louisiana French (DLF)* provides the richest inventory of French vocabulary in Louisiana and reflects precisely the speech of the period from 1930 to the present. This dictionary describes the current usage of French-speaking peoples in the five broad regions of South Louisiana: the coastal marshes, the banks of the Mississippi River, the central area, the north, and the western prairie. Data were collected during interviews from at least five persons in each of twenty-four areas in these regions. In addition to the data collected from fieldwork, the dictionary contains material compiled from existing lexical inventories, from texts published after 1930, and from archival recordings.

The new authoritative resource, the *DLF* not only contains the largest number of words and expressions but also provides the most complete information available for each entry. Entries include the word in the conventional French spelling, the pronunciation (including attested variants), the part of speech classification, the English equivalent, and the word's use in common phrases. The *DLF* features a wealth of illustrative examples derived from fieldwork and textual sources and identification of the parish where the entry was collected or the source from which it was compiled. An English-to-Louisiana French index enables readers to find out how particular notions would be expressed in *la Louisiane*.

The Dictionary of Louisiana French (DLF) *As Spoken in Cajun, Creole, and American Indian Communities*



LA VERDURE DE MIRLIGUECHE-

A STORY OF THE GUIDRY DIT LABINE FAMILY IN NORTH AMERICA

By Mark Labine

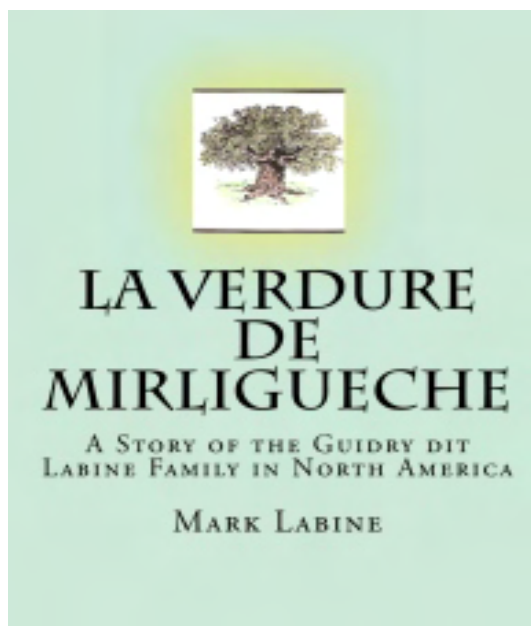
About the author:

Mark Labine is an Attorney who now works as a judicial officer for Hennepin County District Court. He enjoys history and genealogy and has written several family history books. He is married and has three children.

Mark's book can be purchased at:

Amazon.com

for \$25.00



ALBERT GEDDRY HONORED



Brigadier-General Albert Geddry, Retired of the Canadian Army was appointed an Honorary Colonel of the 12th Armoured Regiment of Canada (1e 12e Régiment blindé du Canada). He will assume this post on 4 June 2010 in Valcartier, Québec. Attached is the Letter of Appointment to General Geddry from the Minister of National Defence.

Honorary Colonels of regiments originated with the British and later was adopted by the Canadian armoured, artillery and infantry regiments. This appointment is both an honor for General Geddry and a working assignment. He is to promote the interests of the regiment whenever he can while respecting the chain of command.

He will preside over regimental functions as parades and ceremonial occasions, be a grandfather figure to the troops and be a mentor to the commanding officer of the regiment. He may visit the regiment during training,

be present at the repatriation of deceased regimental members from operations and ensure that regimental points of view are made known to those outside the chain of command.

The appointment is for three years and he serves at the Queen's pleasure. More importantly, this honor is bestowed by the Regimental Senate to those former officers of the regiment that are held in the highest esteem. General Geddry graduated from Université Ste-Anne (Church Point, Nova Scotia) in 1961 and joined the Canadian Army. He initially served in tanks with the Royal Canadian Dragoons (RCD). Later he served in the 12e Régiment blindé du Canada which he commanded during the 1976 Olympics and later in Cyprus. During the Olympics the Régiment provided security for the athletes and visitors. In 1983 he commanded the Canadian Forces Base Montréal. He became Commander of the Combat Training Center and Base in Gagetown, New Brunswick during 1986. General Geddry was appointed Director General of Public Relations at the National Defence Headquarters in 1988. After a distinguished military career serving the Canadian people, General Geddry retired from the Canadian Army after this last assignment.

Many of you know Albert from our Guédry-Labine Reunions. In 2004 he was instrumental in organizing our Meteghan reunion and served as the Master of Ceremonies. His wife Simone and daughters Marie-Claude and Nathalie helped with the preparations and setup and Nathalie entertained us with several songs. In our recent Reunion in Bathurst Albert attended with Simone, Marie-Claude and Nathalie and their husbands.

ALBERT GEDDRY HONORED

Minister
of National Defence



Ministre
de la Défense nationale

Le 09 OCT. 2009

Brigadier-général Albert L. Geddry, C.D. (Retraité)
Case postale 104
Meteghan River (Nouvelle-Écosse) B0W 2L0

Brigadier-général,

Je suis heureux de vous annoncer que, conformément à la recommandation du Chef d'état-major de la Défense, j'ai approuvé votre nomination en tant que colonel honoraire du 12^e Régiment blindé du Canada.

La coutume de nommer des officiers régimentaires honoraires, au Canada, remonte à plus d'un siècle. Même si les fonctions et les rôles ont évolué au cours des années, les officiers honoraires continuent d'assurer la liaison entre les Forces canadiennes et la collectivité environnante. D'éminents Canadiens comme vous s'acquittent très bien de cette mission.

Je suis convaincu que, au cours des trois prochaines années, vous acquerrez une meilleure compréhension de la valeur de votre unité dans la région. En retour, votre nomination vous permettra de vivre des expériences uniques et satisfaisantes et profitera aux Forces canadiennes.

Je voudrais saisir l'occasion pour vous offrir mes plus sincères félicitations et vous remercier de l'intérêt que vous portez aux Forces canadiennes et à votre collectivité.

Veuillez agréer, Brigadier-général, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "P. MacKay".

Peter G. MacKay

THE DROUIN COLLECTION - A VALUABLE RESEARCH SOURCE

In uncovering their family history, genealogical researchers strive to use primary sources as birth and baptismal records, marriage records, death and funeral records, successions and other records created at the time of the actual life event. During the past decade with the recent dramatic improvements of computers in storage capacity, speed and software development and the rapid growth on the internet of both free and subscription genealogical websites as FamilySearch.com and Ancestry.com, increasing numbers of these records are becoming available to researchers on their home computers.

In 1899 a Canadian attorney Joseph Drouin founded *Les Généalogies Drouin enr.* In 1913 he renamed the business *L'Institut Généalogique Drouin* (The Drouin Genealogical Institute.) With a passion for genealogy Joseph Drouin researched Québec's vital records and sold family genealogies through the Institute. Between 1899 and 1937 he produced over 1500 genealogies of Québec families and compiled over 500,000 reference sheets for French-Canadian genealogical research.

With the death of Joseph Drouin in October 1937, his son Gabriel assumed leadership of The Drouin Genealogical Institute and continued his father's work. After completing his law degree, Gabriel Drouin opened a headquarters for the Institute in Montréal. Immediately Gabriel set a goal for the Institute to microfilm Québec's Vital Records – both civil and religious.

Québec had a unique document preservation procedure that greatly facilitated the work of the Institute. Until the late 1900's Québec church registers served as both the civil and vital records of the province. For all religious denominations a second copy of all church records was made and sent annually to the appropriate courthouse. During the 1940's researchers from the Institute filmed the entire set of records in the various courthouses. Limited filming of records continued into the mid-1960's.

Realizing the vast extent of his vision, Gabriel formed a team of contributors. After the records were microfilmed, these contributors accumulated genealogical data from the microfilms onto thousands of index cards. Today researchers can access these data in several formats including the Kardex, the series of 2366 microfilms, the *Dictionnaire nationale des canadiens-français* (also called the Red Drouin or the National Dictionary of French Canadians) and the *Feminine* (also called the Women Series or the Blue Drouin).

The Drouin microfilm collection contains approximately sixty-one million records on 2366 microfilm reels. To obtain these records, researchers microfilmed the vital records of more than three thousand parishes in Québec, Ontario, Acadia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New York and Michigan. The records span the timeframe from 1621 to 1967 – almost 350 years of French Canadian history. Most of the microfilming was done in the 1940's; therefore, records beyond 1947 are scattered and few in number. Baptisms, marriages and burials from both Catholic and Protestant churches were

researched and microfilmed as well as notarial records and other select documents of genealogical value. As with all original records of that time period, these records are handwritten and sometimes difficult to read.

Without any public funding Joseph and Gabriel Drouin invested their time, money and effort into creating an important genealogical resource for French Canadians. It is the largest and most valuable French-Canadian family history resource available – spanning almost 350 years and 37 million names. Understandably, the Drouin's never placed their vast collections in public libraries, archives or locations available without charge to researchers. They limited access to their collections to paying customers as this was the livelihood of the family.

With the death of Gabriel Drouin in 1980 the Drouin Genealogical Institute almost closed its doors. The heirs of Gabriel Drouin had to sell a part of their assets to Americans. Then genealogist Jean-Pierre Pepin became involved and created the Drouin Institute in a successful attempt to keep most of the Drouin collection in Québec.

Because of the genealogical significance of the Drouin Collection, Ancestry.ca negotiated with the Drouin Institute and secured the rights to host the Drouin Collection online. In 2007 it placed over 12 million of the original images online and in a partnership with the University of Montréal indexed the Collection making searching in French and English by name, date, place, church (institution) and religion an easy task. All of the Collection is now online through Ancestry.ca and the World Subscription of Ancestry.com.

On Ancestry the Drouin Collection is divided into six sub-collections. Additional information about the contents of each sub-collection can be found at the link below the sub-collection name. The sub-collection are:

- Québec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1091>
- Ontario French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1109>
- Acadia French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1110>
- Québec Notarial Records (Drouin Collection), 1647-1942
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1112>
- Early U.S. French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1695-1954
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1111>
- Miscellaneous French Records (Drouin Collection), 1651-1941
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1092>

Although most of the records in the collection are specific to French-Canadians that initially settled the Québec and Montréal areas during the 1600's and early 1700's, there are a large number of records about Acadians. These records originate from three sources.

The "Acadia French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1670-1946" sub-collection has birth, marriage and burial records of Acadians as well as confirmations, dispensations, censuses, statements of readmission to the church and various other records.

During the Acadian deportations from 1755-1763 approximately 2000 Acadians escaped deportation by fleeing to Québec. Many died during their travel to Québec; others died after reaching Québec. Their life in Québec was difficult initially; however, many of their descendants continued to live in the Québec region after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Also, after 1763, when the Treaty of Paris allowed the Acadians along the Eastern seaboard of today's United States to resettle in other areas, groups of Acadians from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other colonies immigrated to Québec. Many of the Acadians reaching Québec have remained in the province while others ventured westward into Ontario.

Later in the 1820's an Acadian living in the St. Mary's Bay region of Nova Scotia immigrated to the Restigouche region of northern New Brunswick and southeastern Québec. The Gaspé region of Québec just across the New Brunswick border had a Catholic church parish – St-Joseph-de-Carleton Catholic Church - in the early 1800's. Baptisms, marriages and deaths of this family for the next 100 years were recorded in the registers of St. Joseph's and other Catholic churches of the Gaspé region of Québec. The records of this family are even more important when one considers that in 1893 a fire destroyed almost all the extant religious records for the entire St. Mary's Bay region in Nova Scotia. The only records remaining are a set of censuses taken by Father Jean-Mandé Sigogne of the St. Mary's Bay residents in 1818-1829 and in 1840-1844.

Is the Drouin Collection of value to Guédry, Labine and Petitpas researchers? Absolutely. One of the families that immigrated to Québec from Massachusetts in 1766 was Jean-Baptiste Augustin Guédry - often called Labrador and Jean Guidry in the Massachusetts records. Jean-Baptiste Augustin Guédry was the third child of Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau and was the grandson of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas. During the early 1800's the Guédry name evolved into Guildry and in the latter part of the 1800's several descendants of Jean-Baptiste Augustin Guédry changed their name from Guildry to Labine. Today the Labine and Guildry families continue to reside in Québec and Ontario and are very numerous. Entries for this family are numerous in the Drouin Collection.

The Acadian that left the St. Mary's Bay region of Nova Scotia in the 1820's and resettled in the Restigouche region was Hilaire Guidry, son of Romain Guidry and Marie Comeau. The Drouin Collection contains a large number of birth, marriage and burial

records for the family of Hilaire Guidry and Cécile Bourg. For today's Guidry, Geddry and Jeddry families of St. Mary's Bay these are the only religious records remaining of the family prior to 1893. Granted it is only one of many branches of Guidry's, Geddry's and Jeddry's from St. Mary's Bay, but it still remains a valuable resource for descendants of this couple.

Below are the number of records in each of the Drouin sub-collections for the Guédry, Labine and Pettipas families.

<u>Drouin</u> <u>Sub-Collection</u>	<u>Labine</u>	<u>LaBean</u>	<u>Guidry</u>	<u>Guédry</u> <u>Guidry</u> <u>Gaidry</u> <u>Gidry</u>	<u>Geddry</u> <u>Jeddry</u> <u>Gedry</u> <u>Jedry</u>	<u>Petitpas</u> <u>Pettipas</u> <u>Petipas</u> <u>Petit Pas</u>
Québec Vital & Church	1373	3	214	37	0	666
Ontario Church	454	0	2	0	0	9
Acadia Church	6	0	0	8	0	503
Québec Notarial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early U.S. French Church	7	1	0	11	0	0
Misc. French	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you have ancestors from the Québec and Ontario provinces, consider using the Drouin Collection as part of your genealogical research. With over 37 million records online the Drouin Collection is the largest database of French Canadian genealogical records available to the public.

Below are three examples of records from the Drouin Collection - the 12 October 1832 baptismal record of Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine, the 20 November 1829 marriage record of Hilaire Guidry and Cecile Bourg and the 13 September 1640 burial record of Marguerite Pettipas. When viewing "Generations" online, increase the magnification level (percentage) at the top of the page to enlarge the original records for easier reading.

1832

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le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine, née de
hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le vingt-cinq - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le vingt-cinq - Septembre mil huit
cent trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le vingt-sept - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la paroisse
de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le vingt-huit - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le trente - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

Cinquante unième feuille 51

† Aujourd'hui le trente - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le trente - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le trente - Septembre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le premier - Octobre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le deux - Octobre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le trois - Octobre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

† Aujourd'hui le quatre - Octobre mil huit cent
trente deux, nous prêtre Souffigne, avons célébré dans la
paroisse de Saint-Jacques, le corps de Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine,
née de hier, âgée de trente-trois ans, prénoms Joseph, gagnon
père, d'origine Jacques dit d'un gagnon, père de la défunte
qui n'est pas signé.

Baptismal record for Marie Justine Guildry dit Labine – right side of page, 5th entry from top

REGISTRES
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Environ le mois de Septembre 1644 Le filly d'un
cheval d'homme et d'une jument de l'Inde age de
2. ans. mouroit mort de la peste au Camp de la

Martin Claude,

Les Guédry d'Asteur

What's in a name?

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

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

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

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

DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in Les Guédry d'Asteur. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10 for a family in 2009.

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



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

Les Guédry d'Asteur

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

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

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

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

Allie Guidry
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry
guidryrm@cox.net



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