

2022

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astcur

VOLUME 20
ISSUE 1

GENERATIONS

The year 2022 has arrived tugging behind it Covid-19; however, the future looks bright. And we have a new issue of “Generations” for each of you to enjoy during these winter months – well, winter up north and spring down south based on current temperatures and snowfall.

Everyone is invited to submit information and/or articles to the newsletter. Just send them to: guidryRmartin@gmail.com . Length is never a concern – short and long are both nice. Or it may be something you saw in the newspaper or heard on the radio. For example, here is a wonderful radio broadcast that Nathalie Geddry of Portuguese Cove, Nova Scotia just sent about **Marguerite Guédry**, daughter of Paul Guédry and Anne Mius and grand-daughter of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas. It is a very unique and interesting story. Let me not tell you anymore except it lasts 9 minutes. Just click this link and then click “Play Segment” under the photograph:

<https://www.cbc.ca/listen/live-radio/1-24-information-morning-cape-breton/clip/15893040-acadian-culture-ronald-labelle-love-insubordination-early>

In this issue of “Generations” we continue our series on Acadian sites to visit in the United States and Canada with a focus on Pennsylvania and New Jersey. New Jersey, you say. Yes, there was a small Acadian community in New Jersey including Guédry’s in the mid-1700s.

Also, I believe you will enjoy the article on “Three Remarkable Acadian Women – Heroines of Their Communities”. Two of the three have a Guédry-Petitpas connection. I am sure all of you know an Acadian woman or two who was the bedrock of their family.

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IN THIS ISSUE

The Book Nook has two superb choices this issue. “Blood in the Water” by Silver Donald Cameron is about a murder that occurred in 2013 on Isle Madame and involved four local Acadians. This true story grabs your attention and is hard to put down. It involves not only the murder, but also the culture, history and familial ties of the Acadians of Isle Madame. “Two Days in the Life of a Boy Called Te-Pet” by B. H. Barkhouse is a short novel of a young Petitpas lad at Chezzetcook, Nova Scotia. A wonderful short story that has so many twists and turns it leaves you dizzy.

And don’t forget Bon Appetit for a couple of superb recipes to try as you wonder what to do with all that snow outside. Historical Tidbits always provides some interesting information from old newspapers about our family of years ago.

Finally, we are moving ahead in planning our Guédry-Petitpas & Hébert Reunion at the Rayne Civic Center in Rayne, LA on October 8, 2022. Everything is looking very favorable. We are trying to get a rough idea of how many folks may attend so we can ensure enough room and enough food. Read the article on the Reunion and then, if you believe you may attend, please email guidryRmartin@gmail.com with the number of folks in your group. This is not a commitment, only an attempt to get a rough idea of the interest in attending.

every family has a story to tell

“ACADIANS WERE HERE”

Marie Rundquist, Greg Wood and Marty Guidry developed an internet travelogue on Acadian tourism in Maryland called “Acadians Were Here”.

To view the site visit:

<http://acadianswerehere.org/>

Guédry & Petitpas Family Page
<https://tinyurl.com/GuedryPetitpasfamily>

Guédry Genealogical Database
<https://tinyurl.com/Guedry>

Guédry & Petitpas Facebook Page
<http://tinyurl.com/guedry-facebook>

ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY

We continue our series on historical sites of Acadian significance in various U. S. states and Canadian provinces. In this issue we highlight those historical sites in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The colony of Pennsylvania received approximately 454 Acadians on three ships from the Grand-Pré and Pisiguit areas. Two additional ships left Acadia from the Chignecto area for Pennsylvania, but there is no record of them arriving. They likely sank on the trip to Pennsylvania. No Acadians were deported to New Jersey; however, several Acadian families migrated from Pennsylvania to New Jersey in the late 1750s and the 1760's.

For all Acadians deported by the British, the experience was both traumatic and inhumane. The Acadian men and boys were locked up while the women, girls and small children were left at the homes to harvest the crops and provide food their imprisoned husbands and boys. When the Acadians were loaded onto the ships, they could bring none of their property except very small items as money and perhaps minimal clothes. The British were supposed to put no more than two Acadians per ship ton into the vessels; however, this was almost always violated and often 20-40 Acadians in excess of this limit were loaded. The Acadians were packed into the dark, lower deck of the ships with no beds or sleeping areas, no access to fresh air, no toilet accommodations and little light. Occasionally, a few (5 or 6) Acadians would be allowed on the main deck for a few minutes to get fresh air. The Acadians were given bad water and little food during the voyage. For a people that were primarily farmers, being on a rolling ship in the ocean was devastating with much sickness – seasickness, diarrhea and other diseases as smallpox which spread quickly among the overcrowded Acadians.

Additionally, for the Pennsylvania Acadians deported in late October 1755, shortly after the ships entered the Atlantic Ocean, they were struck by a very strong gale – likely a hurricane – which compounded the already exacerbating conditions on board. Some Acadians died on this treacherous voyage. Two ships destined for Pennsylvania never arrived nor are there any available records that they reached another colony. These two ships and their human cargo of almost 500 Acadians likely sank with all onboard drowning.

As the three surviving ships sailed up the Delaware River and arrived at Province Island behind today's Philadelphia International Airport between 19 and 21 November 1755, the experience for the Acadians onboard only became more traumatic. Because the colonial government feared the French – especially after General Braddock's humiliating defeat and death, they forced these Acadians to stay onboard their unsanitary ships, placed armed guards on the ships and had the ships stay a safe distance below the town. Disease spread rapidly on the ships so Governor Robert Morris ordered on 24

November 1755 that the Acadians be unloaded onto Province Island and be housed in an abandoned barracks until the diseases ran their course. The Acadians had a special benefactor in Anthony Benezet, a Quaker, who provided food and other aid to them and eventually some small wooden houses on Pine Street in Philadelphia. By February the high cost of caring for the Acadians caused the legislature to pass a law requiring the Acadians to be dispersed between Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and Philadelphia Counties. The Acadians resisted being separated and the towns refused to accept them, but initially they were dispersed to these counties. The government agreed to continue to provide sustenance to the Acadians. This ended in September 1756 and the Acadians were left to their poverty; however, the colonial government relented in November 1756 and public aid for the Acadians continued until 1766.

Through the benevolence of Anthony Benezet and the Quakers the Acadians as a people survived in Pennsylvania although much sickness and death occurred. Because Pennsylvania permitted Catholicism with St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Philadelphia, the sufferings of the Acadians were a bit relieved when they could practice their religion and receive the sacraments.

With the end of the French and Indian War, the Acadians in Pennsylvania began to seek ways to leave the colony and return to French soil. Some trekked to Maryland and there boarded ships for Louisiana (thought to still be a French colony) during 1766-1769. Others fell to the salesmen's false promises of a wonderful life in Saint-Domingue (today Haiti) – only to learn on arrival that their suffering would continue under inhumane conditions. A few remained in Pennsylvania.

Acadians began migrating to Salem County, New Jersey before 1759 even though Catholicism was against the law in New Jersey. Likely they went to obtain jobs at the Wistarburg Glass Works in Alloway, Mannington Township in Salem County. For many years Father Farmer of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Philadelphia made periodic missionary trips to Salem County to minister to the Acadians and other Catholics there. He usually held services at the Geiger House, owned by Matthias Geiger, in Sharptown, Mannington Township. Father Farmer did this at great peril to himself as a priest found in New Jersey could see his life taken from him. Some of these Acadians including the Guédry family eventually migrated to Louisiana. Others may have gone to Saint-Domingue.

There were several Guédry families in Pennsylvania and New Jersey during the 1760-1769 period. Among them were Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry, Jean Guédry and Magdelaine Melancon, Pierre Guédry and the orphaned children of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry. At least one direct descendant of the Guédry family remained in the Philadelphia area after 1770 – Jean-Charles Boutin, the son of Charles Boutin and Marie-Josephe Guédry. This branch of the Guédry family was deported originally to Chowan County, North Carolina in 1756 and migrated to Pennsylvania about 1760.

Houses and buildings present in the area during the period that the Acadians were in Pennsylvania (generally 1755-1770), but not connected directly to the Acadians usually are not mentioned below. Sites associated with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's epic poem *Evangeline* are italicized since they have a fictional connection.

Philadelphia County, PA **Philadelphia**

- * **Site of Acadian Huts** (North side of Pine Street from 5th Street to 6th Street; On Powell's Lot)
- * **Some Acadians lived on the west side of today's Washington Square** (along then-called Columbia Street; Now South 7th Street between Locust Street and Walnut Street)
- * **Walnut Street Prison** (Southeast corner of 6th Street and Walnut Street) [Used 1776-1838]
- * **Wharton House** (*336 Spruce Street*)
 - *Site of old Almhouse Square or City Poorhouse enclosed by 3rd and 4th Streets and Spruce and Pine Streets; here Evangeline found Gabriel dying in 1790's*
- * **Apartments of Andrew Ebert's Sons** (258 South 4th Street)
- * **Catholic Cemeteries of Acadians** (Philadelphia)
 - **Potter's Field (Stranger's Burial Ground) & Old Catholic Burying Ground** (Southeast corner of Washington Square at S. 6th Street and Locust Street) [Used up to 1740 for non-pauper Catholics; Acadians buried at Potter's Field from late 1755; Potter's Field used from 1704-1794]
 - Old St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery (S. 4th Street at Walnut Street adjacent to church) [Catholics buried in tiny plot adjoining St. Joseph's Catholic Church from 1733 until 1760; Father Farmer buried here in Aug 1786; Shortly after 1824 bodies moved to Bishop's Burial Ground.]
 - St. Joseph Catholic Church Cemetery or Bishop's Burial Ground (S. 7th Street at Washington Street) [Used from 1824 to August 1893; Bodies from Old St. Joseph's Cemetery near church were transferred there; In 1905 bodies from this cemetery (Bishop's Burial Ground) were moved to Section 13 Ranges 11, 12 & 13 of Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery.]
 - St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery (Behind Old St. Mary's Church at 252 South 4th Street between S. 4th Street & S. 5th Street) [Established 1760; Still used in 2022]
 - Holy Trinity Catholic Cemetery (Along north side of Holy Trinity Catholic Church at 613 Spruce Street between S. 6th Street and S. 7th Street) [Established 1791; Still used in 2022]
 - Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery (626 Baily Road/Baily Road at Yeadon Avenue; Yeadon, PA) [Established 1890; Still used in 2022; Burials from Old St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery and Bishop's Burial Ground moved here after 1893]
- * **Old St. Mary's Catholic Church & Cemetery** (252 South 4th Street)

- Built in 1763 and used by Acadians
- Burial Site of Gregory Strahan (b. 1752; d. 1811), wife Margaret Bourque (b. ca. 1757; d. 1852) and infant daughter (1790-1793); Section X, Graves 12-13; No tombstones left after 1891; Very back of graveyard from church on right side of graveyard with the observer's back to the church; at 5th street; [See Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia; Society; Philadelphia, PA; 1891; Volume III – 1888-1891; pp. 253-294; Strahan at p. 287]
- * **Old St. Joseph's Catholic Church** (321 Willings Alley)
 - Built in 1733 and used by Acadians
 - Was parish church from 1733 until 1763 and from 1821 until now; From 1763 to 1821 parishioners used St. Mary's Catholic Church or Holy Trinity Catholic Church; St. Joseph's during 1763 – 1821 only used for the priest's weekday masses and special services for the Negroes from Saint-Domingue; St. Joseph's became a separate parish again in 1821.
 - Has records of baptisms and marriages of Acadians including marriage of Joseph Guédry and Magdelaine Melancon and the baptisms of children of Paul Boutin and Ursule Guédry. [Now housed at the Drexel University Library Archives in Philadelphia, PA]
 - 'Old St. Joseph's 1733' Plaque mentions the Acadians
- * **Holy Trinity Catholic Church & Cemetery** (6th Street at Spruce Street)
 - Built in 1789
 - 'Holy Trinity 1789' Plaque mentions Evangeline & Acadians
 - *Folklore says Evangeline buried in cemetery*
 - Charles (LeBlanc) White buried here; Have not located gravesite
- * **Society of Friends Almshouse Site** (320 Walnut Street)
 - *Plaque proclaims this is site where Evangeline & Gabriel reunited*
 - *Original building torn down in 1874*
 - *Longfellow may have had in mind the City Almshouse on Spruce Street to Pine Street, southside, between 10th Street & 11th Street.*
- * **Pennsylvania Hospital** (Spruce Street between 8th Street & 9th Street)
 - *May have been where Longfellow thought Gabriel and Evangeline met*
- * **Liberty Bell** (6th Street and Chestnut Street)
 - Cast in 1752 in England and recast locally in Philadelphia in 1753 after cracking
 - Hung in tower of State House then and likely heard by Acadians in area
- * **Washington Square** (Originally contained Potter's Field) (6th Street at Locust Street)
 - Laid out in 1682 as Southeast Square
 - Many Acadians buried here
 - Catholic Burial Ground (1704-1794) – Southeastern Section of the Square at 6th Street and Locust Street.
 - Potter's Field – Acadians buried here. Within Washington Square; probably in Catholic Burial Ground
- * **Province Island on Delaware River** (Behind today's Philadelphia International Airport) (Near Island Avenue at Enterprise Avenue) (Lat: 39.885280; Long: -75.229440)
 - Also called Fisher's Island (Had about 342 acres)

- Site where deported Acadians disembarked and initially housed in abandoned barracks
- **Homes and Businesses of Charles (LeBlanc) White**

On 21 October 1755 seven-year-old Charles LeBlanc arrived in Philadelphia from Pisquit on the Sloop *Three Friends* with his father Charles, mother Marguerite Vincent and brother François. Shortly after arriving, his mother died of smallpox in the barracks of Province Island. Charles, his father and his brother then rented a small apartment in Philadelphia near St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He spent a lot of time, however, at the small French houses on Pine Street near Sixth Street where there was a school run by the Acadian women. His father, being an Acadian activist, was arrested with four other Acadian men. Accused as spies, they were banished from the colony and sent on the *Sutherland* to England – never to be heard from again. At ten years of age Charles was an orphan. Initially Charles and François lived with their aunt. Charles soon got a job as a shoe boy at a store near the wharf. François learned the carpenter trade and about 1763 moved to Port-au-Prince, Saint-Domingue where he earned a very good living. He died there after a few years and left a nice inheritance to Charles who used the money wisely in establishing a mercantile business on Water Street in Philadelphia and also became a landlord. In the late 1770s he also changed his name from LeBlanc to White to blend with the English of Philadelphia. Charles became quite wealthy and by 1816, when he died, his estate was worth over \$20,000 – a very wealthy sum for the day. He never married and left no will. For many years LeBlanc's throughout North America tried to claim kinship to Charles (LeBlanc) White to gain part of the estate.

[Note: Street names beginning with 'Delaware' as 'Delaware Front Street' refer to the side of the street closest to the Delaware River] [Powell Street today is Delancey Street; Delaware Street today is Seventh Street; High Street today is Market Street]

- **East side of Delaware Front Street near High Street** - Brick house and land owned in 1816 by Charles (LeBlanc) White & being lived in by Peter Stephen du Ponceau (\$7000 in 1816)
- **South side of Margent Street (?) near Market Square** - Brick house and land owned in 1816 by Charles (LeBlanc) White (\$800 in 1816)
- **Delaware Fifth Street** - Ground rent of land by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$666 in 1816)
- **East side of Delaware Fifth Street near Spruce Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$1800 in 1816)
- **North side of Spruce Street near Fifth Street** - Ground rent of land by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$833 in 1816)
- **Corner of Spruce Street and Delaware Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$3000 in 1816)
- **North side of Powell Street near Delaware Fifth Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$6000 in 1816)

- **North side of Powell Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$600 in 1816)
- **Corner of Powell Street and Sixth Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$800 in 1816)
- **East side of Delaware Sixth Street near Powell Street** - Brick house and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$600 in 1816)
- **Corner of Delaware Fourth Street and Spruce Street** – Brick home and land owned by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816. He lived here in August 1816 at time of his death. (\$3500 in 1816)
- **North side of Powell Street** - Ground rent of land by Charles (LeBlanc) White in 1816 (\$660 in 1816)
- **Fifth Street one block west of Fourth Street at Spruce Street** – Home of Elizabeth Cross and Benjamin Cross where Charles (LeBlanc) White lived briefly and died in 1816 in the parlor.
- **6 South Water Street (two doors below Market Street)** – Charles (LeBlanc) White’s store and home (1777)
- **Water Street** – House where post office kept in 1790. It was just up the street from his store. [Charles (LeBlanc) White rented this house to others.]
- **Bainbridge Street (Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121)** – Formerly called Shippen Street (sometimes incorrectly called Shipping Street); Charles (LeBlanc) White owned two blocks of buildings (one of brick, the other of wood; both in dilapidated condition; one of worst streets in city) here valued at \$5400 in 1816. In 1840s Rev. Frederick Plummer of Philadelphia acquired this property. About 1850 he moved to Freetown, Massachusetts and at his death in 1854 his second wife Rachel Hathaway Plummer inherited this property. She died in Freetown, MA in 1893 and willed the property to The First Christian Society in Freetown. (Note: She may have lived at some time in Fall River, Massachusetts.) Between 1920 and 1930 the City of Philadelphia took this property for taxes owed. (\$5400 in 1816)
- **6th Street at Spruce Street** – Charles (LeBlanc) White buried in Holy Trinity Catholic Cemetery; however, have not been able to locate gravesite.

Bucks, Chester and Lancaster Counties

Acadians were present at least a short while in the mid-1750s and perhaps 1760s in these counties; however, no relics of their stay have been located.

Salem County, NJ

Sharptown, Mannington Township

- * **Geiger House** (Kiger House; Robinson-Kiger House) – **Private Home** (Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ – On Major’s Run, a branch of Salem Creek; Once called Goch’s Landing; On boundary with Pilesgrove)
[Mailing address is: 140 Warner Road; Mannington Township; Pilesgrove, NJ]

[Take Kings Highway (Sharptown-Pointers Road) north from Salem, NJ about 8 miles; when you see the huge overhead conveyors of Atlantic City Electric Company high tension wires, you are nearing the turn; On the left, facing north, is a lane with a mailbox on the road (Hackett is on mailbox); Take that lane which leads straight across the Hackett lawn, bearing left and then by devious turns pass a second big old frame farm house; Take some more devious turns north, east and west over a lane until you end up in the Geiger yard.]

[From Woodstown, take Pointers-Sharptown Road (King's Highway). About a mile north of Sharptown, a road to left leads past two farm houses across the front lawns of both of them. After several turns it ends at Geiger House.]

- From 1744 until after American Revolution mass, baptisms, marriages and other Catholic services were held in this house. Father Schneider and Father Farmer came in disguise from Philadelphia to perform the sacraments and services. Several Guédry's were baptized here.
- Oldest existing building where Catholic services held in New Jersey; Built ca. 1720 by Richard Robinson; Occupied by Matthias Geiger by 1744 and later his son Adam Geiger
- Historic Marker

Alloway, Mannington Township

- * Wistarburgh Glass Works (Casper Wistar)
[Northwest corner of Glass House Lane and E. Main Street – north of Alloway, NJ]
 - Begun in 1739, Wistarburgh Glass Works was the oldest successful glass factory in America.
 - Acadians likely worked here including some Guedry's in the 1760s.
 - Historic Marker

Research Facilities

Philadelphia, PA

- * **St. Joseph University Archives and Special Collections**
Drexel University Library
Drexel University
5600 City Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19131-1395
(610) 660-1904
<https://sites.sju.edu/library/collections/archives-special-collections/noteworthy-collections/osj/>
(Has original baptismal, marriage and burial records of St. Joseph Catholic Church from 1758-1917)
- * **Historical Society of Pennsylvania**
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107-5699
(215) 732-6200

<https://www.portal.hsp.org/visit>

(Has significant original records of Acadians in Pennsylvania; small fee to do research)

- **Philadelphia City Archives**

548 Spring Garden Street

Philadelphia, PA 19123

(215) 685-9401

<https://www.phila.gov/departments/department-of-records/city-archives/>

(May contain some records on the Acadians – especially land records and civil court records)

Harrisburg, PA

- **Pennsylvania State Archives**

350 North Street

Harrisburg, PA 17120

(717) 783-3281

<https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Pages/default.aspx>

(Legislative and other governmental records on Acadians)

DEPORTATION OF ACADIANS TO PENNSYLVANIA

Acadians Arrived at Philadelphia, PA (Province Island) on:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| * Sloop <u>Hannah</u> (70-ton; Capt. Richard Adams) | |
| - Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755 | (140 Acadians) |
| - Arrived Philadelphia, PA - 19 Nov 1755 | (137 Acadians) |
| | |
| * Sloop <u>Swan</u> (80-ton; Capt. Jonathan Loviett) | |
| - Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755 | (168 Acadians) |
| - Arrived Philadelphia, PA – 19 Nov 1755 | (161 Acadians) |
| | |
| * Sloop <u>Three Friends</u> (69-ton; Capt. Thomas Curtis) | |
| - Left Pisiquit - 27 Oct 1755 | (156 Acadians) |
| - Arrived Philadelphia, PA - 21 Nov 1755 | (156 Acadians) |
| | |
| * Ship <u>Union</u> (196-ton; Capt. Jonathan Crathorne) | |
| - Left Chignecto – 13 Oct 1755 | (392 Acadians) |
| - Likely sank on trip to Philadelphia, PA | (0 Acadians) |
| | |
| * Schooner <u>Boscawen</u> (95-ton; Capt. David Bigham) | |
| - Left Chignecto - 13 Oct 1755 | (190 Acadians) |
| - Likely sank on trip to Philadelphia, PA | (0 Acadians) |
| | |
| Total Acadians That Arrived in Philadelphia, PA | (454 Acadians) |

DISTRIBUTION OF ACADIANS TO PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

Original Distribution of Acadians in 1756

Philadelphia County

Bucks County

Chester County

Lancaster County

It is uncertain how many Acadians were distributed to each county and how long the Acadians remained in Bucks County, Chester County and Lancaster County. The Acadians did not want to be dispersed, but rather remain in a single group where they could support each other. The county residents did not want the Acadians due to the high maintenance cost.

ACADIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN ENSUING YEARS

*“List of Families Acadiennes en Pennsylvania
au Début de l’Année 1757”*

(421 Acadians in 1757)

*[At end of the 1757 “census” is the statement:
“Note about 80 Persons have died since last fall.”
There also must have been some births to account for
the final total of 421 Acadians on the “census”.]*

*“20 Juin 1763 – Liste des noms et nombres de tous
les accadiens que sont dans la pinsilvenia”*

(378 Acadians in 1763)

*[Note: Acadians from other colonies such as North Carolina
and Maryland relocated to Pennsylvania between
1757 and 1763 – perhaps because of the acceptance of
Catholicism in Pennsylvania. Likely, for many this occurred
after the Fall of Montréal on 8 September 1760 when
movement by Acadians became less restrictive.]*

ACADIANS IN NEW JERSEY

Sometime between 1756 and 1759 some Acadians began moving from Pennsylvania to Salem County, New Jersey – southwest of Philadelphia. The hope of jobs at the Wistarburgh Glass Works, founded and owned by Caspar Wistar, likely drew them to Salem County. The Glass Works were in Alloway, Mannington Township. Practicing Catholicism was banned in New Jersey; however, Father Farmer made missions routinely from St. Joseph’s Catholic Church in Philadelphia to the Geiger House in Sharptown, Mannington Township where he would offer mass, baptize babies, marry young couples and occasionally bury someone. The Geiger House was owned by Matthias Geiger and later by his son Adam. Father Farmer faced great peril to himself in these missions. To not draw attention to himself during his travels, he disguised himself as a botanist since botany was his hobby. He planted a number of plants around the Geiger House that were not native to Salem County. Many still remain today.

The number of Acadians that migrated to New Jersey is not known although the number was small. Several members of the Guédry family received Catholic sacraments at the Geiger House in the 1760s.

PHOTOS
ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY



*Below: Old St. Mary's Catholic Church
 "Sketch of Church
 252 South 4th Street (Built in 1763 and used by
 Acadians) Philadelphia, PA*

*Above: 1756 Engraving of Philadelphia
 Bottom left: Old St. Joseph's Catholic Church -
 321 Willings Avenue, Philadelphia, PA*



*Below: Old St. Joseph's Sign at 321 Willings
 Alley (Built in 1733 and used by Acadians)
 Philadelphia, PA*



Old St. Joseph's

1733

Old St. Joseph's earliest church on this site was built in 1733 by Rev. Joseph Greaton, a Jesuit missionary from England. When news that a "Romish Chappel" had been set up the Provincial Council investigated, but because William Penn's 1701 *Charter of Privileges for Pennsylvanians* guaranteed freedom of worship to all who confessed "One Almighty God," the chapel was left undisturbed. Penn's *Charter* took precedence over the English Penal Laws.

When the first public Catholic Mass was celebrated here in 1733, Philadelphia was the only place in the thirteen colonies where public Catholic services could be celebrated legally. Those principles of religious freedom enjoyed here, which later became a part of the Constitution of the United States, make Old St. Joseph's a national historic shrine.

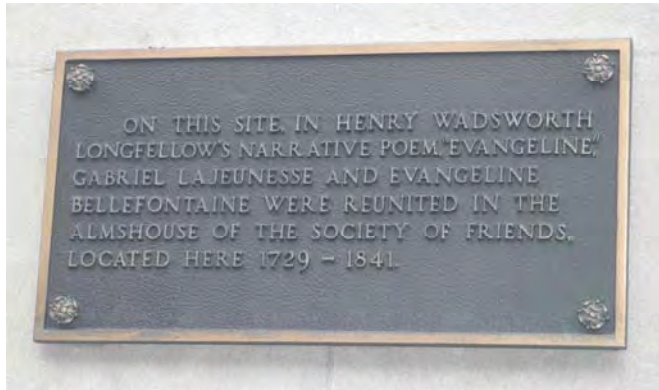
Jesuits at St. Joseph's planted the first seeds of Catholicism in an important urban center, participated fully in the civic and political life of the colony, and evangelized southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York for the American Catholic church.

The first chapel on this site had a congregation of thirty-five German and Irish worshippers. As the number of Catholics increased, a larger church was built in 1757. The present church, the third on the site, was built in 1839.

From the beginning, the Jesuits at St. Joseph's helped give the growing number of arriving Catholics a foothold in a new land. In the 18th century, they ministered to Acadian exiles in 1755 and refugees from Santo Domingo in the 1790s. The city's first African-American Catholic congregation met at Old St. Joseph's in the 1850s. Here Italian immigrants planned their first church in Philadelphia, St. Magdalen de Pazzi, in 1852. And on this site St. Joseph's College (now on City Avenue) was established in 1851.

Old St. Joseph's, Philadelphia's "church in the alley," is still an active Catholic parish. For more than 250 years, Jesuits and their lay colleagues have ministered to the spiritual and material needs of parishioners and other persons throughout the Philadelphia metropolitan area, regardless of their religious affiliation, social or economic status, and have encouraged dialogue and mutual respect among all men and women.

PHOTOS
ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES
PENNSYLVANIA & NEW JERSEY



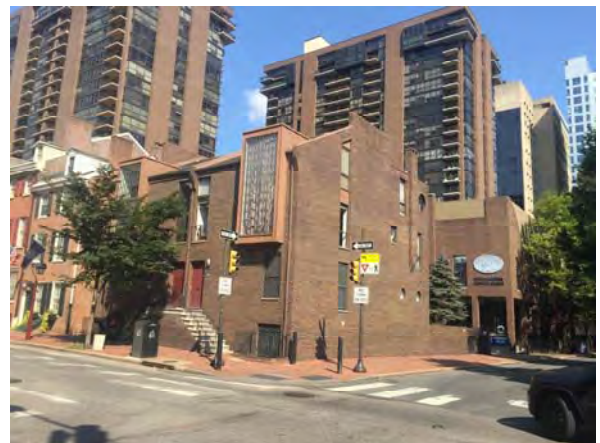
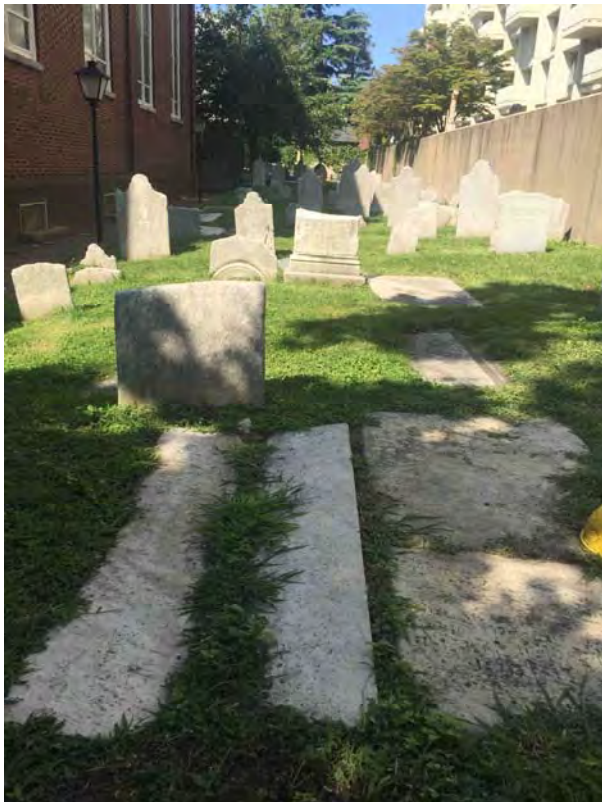
Above: Evangeline and Gabriel Plaque at Friends Almshouse at 320 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA



Above: Building at Site of Society of Friends Almshouse, 320 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA

Below: Holy Trinity Catholic Church Cemetery 6th Street at Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA

Below: Charles White (LeBlanc) House Site on North Side of Spruce Street (501 Spruce Street) Philadelphia, PA



Olivia Guidry Named Editor-in-Chief of the Louisiana Law Review

from Barry Guidry

Olivia Guidry of Baton Rouge was named Editor-in-Chief of Volume 82 of the Louisiana Law Review in February of 2021 in her second year of Law School at Louisiana State University. Ms. Guidry is currently in her third year of law school and is looking forward to graduating in May of 2022. She was selected as Editor in Chief for her scholarship, diligence and dedication to the Law Review as a Junior Associate.

From the Louisiana Law Review Website (<https://lawreview.law.lsu.edu>):

“Since 1938, the Louisiana Law Review has served as Louisiana’s flagship legal journal and has become a vibrant forum for scholarship in comparative and civil law topics, just as Dean Hebert predicted. The Law Review currently ranks in the top 200 student-edited journals, and among the top 100 journals for the highest number of cases citing to a law review.”

Ms. Guidry entered law school after earning her bachelor's degree in Environmental Engineering from Louisiana State University in May of 2019. Before subsequently being named Editor in Chief, Ms. Guidry was selected as a Junior Editor of the Law Review following her first year of Law School after submitting a paper to the Law Review for consideration.

Olivia is the daughter of Barry and Jeanne Sehring Guidry of Baton Rouge and granddaughter of Francis W. “Potat” Guidry and Gertrude Rome Guidry of St. John Parish, Louisiana.



Olivia Guidry

THREE REMARKABLE ACADIAN WOMEN HEROINES OF THEIR COMMUNITIES

by Martin Guidry

From the early days of the Acadian colony in the mid-1600s the Acadian woman has been the backbone of the family. She kept the home, raised the family, cooked the meals, healed those with sickness and scrapes and often worked alongside her husband in the fields. As Acadia expanded and communities developed, her societal role often increased and some Acadian women became the bedrock of their communities. They devoted their lives for the good of their community – serving with no compensation except the inner joy of helping others and the gratitude of the village. Often overlooked by history, but never by their families and communities, these women truly provided critical services to their Acadian villages.

Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau Cyr, Malvina Ménard Labine and Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin – three remarkable Acadian women spanning several generations and from different Acadian regions - strong women who helped their communities to survive and move forward.

*Right: Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau
(Tante Blanche)*



Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau Cyr

Born about 1738 in Acadia to Jean-Baptiste Thibodeau and Marie LeBlanc, **Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau** married Joseph Cyr about 1758 and their early life as fugitives of the Acadian deportation began. They constantly moved north ahead of the British soldiers trying to capture them. Initially, they settled near the First Nation village of Ekoupag (today, Maugerville, New Brunswick). After the American Revolution the government confiscated the Acadian farms near Ekopaug and granted the lands to Loyalists. Marguerite and her family moved further north on the Saint John River to an area below the Great Falls. In 1785 they received a land grant along the Saint John River in what is today the Madawaska region of Maine.

In the 1790s about thirty families lived in the Madawaska area surviving through farming, fur trading, producing maple syrup and lumbering. Grain production provided needed income to the community. In 1795 the floods came destroying much of the crops. Early frosts came in 1796 destroying more crops and leaving little food for the families to survive. The floods and frost continued and by 1797 the Acadians families had to send a plea to the government for assistance. In September 1797 a two-inch snowfall occurred that covered the ground and homes; they were now desperate. The famine was upon them. Many lost hope; their dreams shattered. There had been no chance to build up stores lost over the past two years. Government help was not arriving. Some villagers left for Québec, but most stayed in Madawaska living on wild meat and herbs.

With starvation looming the men readied a hunting party during winter 1797 and left the women and children. Everything rested on a successful hunt and the hope that the families could survive long enough. Day by day the families waited for the hunters to return, but there was no sign of them. For eight days snow fell; all food was gone; the last cow had been slaughtered and eaten. It is at this time of lost hope that Marguerite-Blanche donned her snow shoes, packed what little clothing and provisions she had and trudged from door to door providing what she could to each family, collecting what little excess they may have for another family. She rationed what little provisions the community had so all could survive. She gave care to those that needed it, lifted the morale of those losing hope and sustaining the villagers despite the terrible conditions.

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Day after day she appeared at each doorstep to help in any way she could. After an almost endless wait the men returned from the hunt with game for the village. Unfortunately, one man had died and another was near death, but the village survived – thanks to Marguerite-Blanche and the successful hunt. The next spring the government supplies did arrive – much needed and very welcome.

Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau Cyr became endearingly known as Tante Blanche (Aunt Blanche) as she dedicated the rest of her life to caring for the sick and poor of her community. She was greatly revered in her community as she cured the sick, chased out evil spirits, lifted the down-trodden and reconciled enemies. When she died in 1810, her body was exposed in the chancel of St-Basile Catholic Church – an honor without precedent to a layperson. Her memory remains strong today among the Acadians of Madawaska and beyond. Many consider Tante Blanche to be Maine’s first nurse. The Tante Blanche Historic Museum in the Madawaskan town of St. David stands as a memorial to the “angel of Madawaska”.

Read more about Marguerite-Blanche Thibodeau Cyr (Tante Blanche), the heroine of Madawaska, at:

<https://fiddleheadfocus.com/2019/02/12/news/community/tante-blanche-was-maines-heroic-nurse/>

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.529.6996&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

<https://www.acadian.org/blanche.html>

Malvina Ménard Labine

The daughter of Emilien Ménard and Léona Limeges, **Malvina Ménard** was born in 1893 at Azilda within a large nickel-mining region of Ontario. In 1912 Malvina married Joseph-Venance-Aristide Guildry dit Labine, son of Joseph Aristide Guildry dit Labine and Marie Louise Germain dit Bélisle, at Blezard Valley near Azilda. During the next 28 years twenty children were born to the couple – sixteen of them surviving infancy. Suddenly, in July 1941 while at market, Joseph died of a heart attack. Widowed at age 47 with nine children under sixteen years of age and nothing but debts to her name, Malvina reassessed her life.

Born with a tough, never-give-up attitude, she sold five horses and her jalopy with bad brakes and bought a new tractor and truck. With the financial help of three sons working in the mines Malvina began life anew. Soon she replaced her shack of a home with a new home she built herself – a plain, strong home with room for all her family. She continued to work ever harder on the farm – pressing hay, threshing grain, picking potatoes and other crops, hoeing the garden, cooking meals and sewing and knitting clothes for the family. In addition, she worked odd jobs where she could find them – installing a heavy culvert on the roadway or serving as janitor at the new school. Her children helped where they could. With her children she was a loving, but strict mother – enforcing discipline and teaching them well.



Malvina Ménard Labine

THREE REMARKABLE ACADIAN WOMEN HEROINES OF THEIR COMMUNITIES

by Martin Guidry

Sooner than she expected, almost all her children had grown and left home. Now she had a big, empty home so she began to take in foster children. But she didn't just request a foster child, she asked for four foster children at once. After receiving two brothers and two sisters for foster care, Malvina then requested four additional foster children. Her new family continued to grow until she raised twelve foster children.

Born with a heart of gold and lots of compassion, Malvina was always there to help the less fortunate. A poor young boy never had the opportunity to fish; Malvina bought him a new rod and had her son take him fishing. A young girl's family could not afford a coat for her; Malvina helped the family buy a nice coat. More importantly, she kept up with each of 'her kids' to ensure they were doing well in school and often took them on outings. When a neighbor was sick, Malvina was there helping. When local miners went on strike and couldn't afford essentials for their family, Malvina quietly gave them cases of canned goods, children's clothes and baby food. She always kept ample supplies of meat, beans, corn, shortening, peanut butter, tomato juice and up to 400 loaves of day-old bread in the freezer. When a neighbor lady saw hard times and needed help, Malvina quietly supplied her from her storehouse of goods – taking only a heartfelt “Thank You” for her good works.

With so many children and grandchildren and having helped so many in the town, Malvina was affectionally known by everyone as “Granny”.

Growing from a rural farming community to a suburb of Sudbury in the decade of the 1950's, Rayside Township with Azilda as its hub faced new challenges that were not being addressed to the satisfaction of Malvina and the local folks. Tyne Castonguay, the incumbent reeve (magistrate), seemed to care more for his patent medicine business than running the township. Malvina Labine had a reputation for getting things done so local folks asked her to run for reeve in the upcoming election. At first doubtful about running, she eventually consented. Once in the race, she ran hard and won the election. And, as is her style, her election party was at the town hall where she passed out doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee to campaign workers of both sides. So where did Malvina Labine garner all her support to defeat the incumbent reeve? Remember all those local children, women and families she helped over the years. They never forgot her and turned out in droves to vote for their dear friend. Of course, having sixteen children and numerous grandchildren didn't hurt either. Malvina Ménéard Labine served as reeve of Rayside Township from 1959-1961 and was as successful running Rayside Township as she was in every other endeavor she attempted.



After living a hard, but fulfilling life, Malvina Ménéard Labine died in Sudbury in 1967. She is buried in Chelmsford – not far from where she lived most of her life. Truly, Malvina Ménéard Labine was a woman “who could do anything”.

You can read more about Malvina Ménéard Labine in this article:

<https://archive.macleans.ca/article/1959/3/14/the-woman-who-can-do-anything>

THREE REMARKABLE ACADIAN WOMEN HEROINES OF THEIR COMMUNITIES

by Martin Guidry



Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin

Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin

The daughter of Peter Petitpas and Sophie Linden, Geneviève Petitpas was born at Larry's River, Nova Scotia on 14 March 1889 and married Augustus Pellerin in Larry's River on 5 February 1907. To the Acadian community in the Tor Bay area, she was simply Mémie (grandma) – a special name reserved for the most caring and loving ladies of the community.

A generous lady with exceptional cooking skills, Geneviève never let a visitor leave her home without samples of her wonderful culinary creations. From her mother Sophie she learned the much-needed skills of a mid-wife – a important role in the isolated Tor Bay area.

For over 40 years Geneviève assisted mothers in birthing their children – helping deliver at least 247 crying babies. Even with the death of her husband in 1948 and her age taking its toll, this outstanding Mémie did not stop. A loyal neighbor Charles Avery would take her by horse and wagon or sleigh to expectant mothers throughout the countryside. Often in winter husbands had to shovel the winter snow to allow her to reach their expectant wives. To all that she touched, her loving nature and self-confidence brought a sense of calm and relief as they awaited her arrival.

Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin died at Larry's River on 31 January 1981 at the age of 93 having spent her entire life caring for her community. She was laid to rest in St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery in Larry's River. A grateful community was present as her coffin was slowly lowered into the ground.

Her memory and service to her Tor Bay community are still being recognized. Recently, Geneviève Petitpas Pellerin was honored by her Tor Bay community when she was inducted into the Tor Bay Acadians' Honour Roll. In 2021 her Petitpas family inducted her into the Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astour Circle of Distinction.

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION
SATURDAY, 8 OCTOBER 2022 (9 am – 4 pm)
RAYNE CIVIC CENTER (RAYNE, LA)
 &
GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2022

“As always, we invite all Guédry’s, Petitpas’s and Hébert’s to attend this Reunion along with friends, relatives and those with an interest in our families.”

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION WITH THE HÉBERT FAMILY

On Saturday, 8 October 2022 we will have a joint Guédry & Petitpas Reunion with the Hébert family in the Ballroom of the Rayne Civic Center in Rayne, Louisiana.

The Rayne Civic Center is at 210 Frog Festival Drive. This is just south of Interstate 10 (I-10) at I-10 Exit 87 - approximately 13 miles west of Lafayette, LA. After exiting I-10 at Exit 87, head south (going under the I-10 bridge if coming from Lafayette) on LA Highway 35 for approximately 0.2 miles. Turn right (west) onto Oak Street. At the second intersection on Oak Street, turn right (north) onto Gossen Memorial Drive. At the first intersection on Gossen Memorial Drive, turn left onto Frog Festival Drive and drive to the Civic Center.



Rayne is known as the Frog Capital of the World. Watch for all the frogs painted throughout the town and also the statues of frogs everywhere. You may even want to taste a fried frog leg or two while visiting the town.



As we have done locally during the past several years, the Hébert and Guédry/Petitpas families are hosting a combined reunion. So you will get to meet many of your cousins from the Hébert family as well as the Guédry and Petitpas. All Acadians are related and I am sure you will find that to be true at the Reunion. Also, by combining our reunions, we reduce your choices as to which reunion you will attend on a given day. In Louisiana (and I am sure it is true elsewhere) almost every Guédry has Hébert and other Acadian direct ancestors as well as cousins.

We will have a very lightly structured Reunion with most of the day devoted to meeting cousins and visiting with them. We will have a very interesting presentation, some Cajun music, Circle of Distinction inductions and displays. Folks are encouraged to bring family photos, genealogies and other items of family interest to share. Lunch will be served. We will have an outstanding chef to prepare a big jambalaya and a pot of black-eyed peas. We will also have salad, desserts, breads and drinks.

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

Let's fill the Ballroom – Invite your family, cousins and friends interested in Acadian heritage to join you. They will soon find that they have relatives and cousins there also.

We are still in the planning stages and have some details to determine yet. One of these is whether to have Cajun music during part of the Reunion as we have done at our past reunions.

Rayne, LA is in Acadia Parish and is a small community of about 8500 folks. It is a stronghold of Acadians and of Guédry's. (Sorry, Petitpas', but y'all are not well-represented in Louisiana; seems like the Petitpas family stayed up north. But come to Louisiana and meet all of your Cajun cousins.) There is lodging in Rayne and several nice restaurants.

Lafayette, LA, just 13 miles east of Rayne, has a population of about 130,000. There are numerous motels, hotels, RV parks and restaurants in Lafayette. And, despite rumors that Louisiana is a foreign country adjacent to the United States, you do not need a passport to visit Louisiana – unless you are Canadian (then we are a foreign country).

The major airport in the area is in New Orleans that is about 125 miles from Lafayette, LA via I-10. Baton Rouge has a medium-sized airport and is about 65 miles from Lafayette via I-10. Lake Charles and Lafayette have small, regional airports. Lake Charles is about 80 miles from Lafayette via I-10.

There are many Acadian/Cajun sites to see and visit in the Lafayette area. Here are a few:

Lafayette

Acadian Village (a reconstructed Acadian village using old, historic Acadian homes rescued from throughout south Louisiana). Each home is a themed-museum with old Acadian handcrafts and other items (small fee)

Vermilionville (another reconstructed Acadian village similar to Acadian village with artisans demonstrating Acadian crafts and music. (small fee)

Acadian Cultural Center at Jean Lafitte National Historic Park – movie and museum devoted to the history of the Acadian people that settled the Attakapas area (near Lafayette). It is very close to Vermilionville. (free)

St. Jean the Evangelist Catholic Cathedral, St. John Catholic Cemetery & St. John Cathedral Oak – Built in 1916, the Cathedral is the 3rd Catholic Church at this site and well worth a short visit. Laying rest in the Cemetery behind the Cathedral are many of the areas earliest Acadian families including at least two who were original deportees from Acadia (Jean Mouton and Jean-Baptiste Broussard). Also, here is Jefferson Caffery (recognized as one of America's greatest foreign ambassadors), Oran 'Doc' Guidry (one of the premier Cajun fiddlers) and General Alfred Mouton of Civil War fame (just to name a few notables). The St. John Cathedral Oak is Second Vice-President and a founding member of the Live Oak Society. Truly massive in size, it welcomed the first Acadians when they set foot on the soil in this area. At almost 500 years old, its circumference is over 28 feet. (free)

St. Martinville

Acadian Memorial & Museum – Memorial to all the Acadians that settled in Louisiana between 1764 and 1788. See the Wall of Names, the renowned Dafford mural of the Arrival of the Acadians to the Attakapas, the beautiful Bayou Teche and Acadian Museum with artifacts and other interesting items. (very small fee)

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

Evangeline Oak – the mythical live oak where Evangeline met her long-lost fiancé in Louisiana. (free)

Old Castillo Hotel on the banks of Bayou Teche – Built around 1827, today it is a bed-and-breakfast. Over the years it has seen several uses from an early Inn along the bayou, a Catholic school, a Convent and a bed-and-breakfast.

Longfellow-Evangeline State Park – Situated along Bayou Teche, this is the oldest state park in Louisiana. Reconstructed examples of early Acadian houses, a small, but excellent museum and the Maison Olivier (a typical bayou plantation home with outbuildings). (very small fee)

St. Martin Parish Courthouse – Built in 1859, this building houses the original records of the early Acadians to settle in the Attakapas Country and it has the original brand records documenting the early cattle industry in Louisiana.

St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church (Mother Church of the Acadians) – Located on the historic town square with beautiful wood presbytere and old boys school on same grounds. Third church on this site. Walk inside and see the unique interior. At rear of church visit the memorial to the St. Martin Parish men that fought in the American Revolution, the statue of Evangeline and the small replica graveyard using actual tombstones from the original St. Martin Cemetery. (Note: The small broken tombstone of Pierre Broussard is significant. He was an original Acadian deportee who died in St. Martin Parish and is buried on the town square.)

Scott

Billy's Boudin & Cracklins (just off I-10 at Scott, LA) – A must for real Cajun treats. Get the original boudin and some cracklins. There may be a long line, but it moves quickly since everything is prepared and there are five very active cashiers. Remember – lines mean the food is good!

Beau Cajun Gallery – Visit Floyd Sonnier's art gallery. Floyd Sonnier was an internationally-recognized Cajun artist using the pen and ink technique. His work depicts the life of the early Acadians in Louisiana. Floyd's widow Verna operates the gallery and, yes, you can purchase his works and take home a wonderful reminder of the Acadians of south Louisiana. (free)

Breaux Bridge

St. Bernard Catholic Church – Beautiful old church next to historic cemetery. Parish was originally part of St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church Parish.

Breaux Bridge is the Crawfish Capital of the World and has a major festival every two years in May.

Breaux Bridge was founded and named for Pierre Firmin Breaux. See historic marker in town. His granddaughter-in-law Scholastique Picou Breaux, widow of Agricole Breaux, laid out the town in 1829. See the statue and plaque dedicated to her in the Veterans Park.

Veterans Park – Beautiful square dedicated to all veterans from the Breuax Bridge area who served their country. See the statues and bricks honoring them.

Breaux Bridge has several excellent restaurants including Pont Breaux's Cajun Restaurant (formerly Mulatte's), Buck and Johnny's (go on Saturday morning for a Cajun breakfast and live Zydeco music), Café Sydnie Mae (great food) and Tante Marie.

GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

Eunice

Cajun Music Hall of Fame & Museum – a small museum dedicated to honoring the best of Cajun musiciana (Free)

Liberty Theater – Every Saturday evening there is a live performance of Cajun music by an outstanding band – in the Grand Ole Opry style. (small fee)

Prairie Acadian Cultural Center (Jean Lafitte National Historic Park) – Excellent displays and film on the prairie Acadians who settled west of the Atchafalaya Swamp.

Opelousas

Le Vieux Village – Park-like area housing the Jim Bowie Museum, the Orphan Train Museum, historic Venus Home, Zydeco Music Festival Archives

St. Landry Catholic Church & Cemetery – Magnificent old church and historic cemetery

St. Landry Parish Couthouse – Contains records from the earliest days of the Acadian arrival in St. Landry Parish in the 1760s

We will provide sites to visit on the east side of the Atchafalaya Basin in the Summer 2020 “Generations”.

GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2022

With the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019 and the Guédry et Petitpas Reunion in Summerside, PEI behind us, we are now moving swiftly ahead for our next major Acadian event – the Grand Réveil Acadien 2022 (Great Acadian Awakening) in south Louisiana.

The Grand Réveil Acadien (GRA) occurs every five years between the Congrès Mondial Acadien (CMA) events. Unlike the CMA which occurs in mid-August usually in the north, the GRA occurs in early October in south Louisiana when temperatures are mild. We will have GRA 2022 from 1-9 October 2022 with activities centered in Lafayette, Louisiana; however, there will be events throughout south Louisiana. And, yes, family reunions will headline the GRA 2022. Although plans are still being formulated and finalized, you can see the activities planned thus far at this website: <https://www.louisianeacadie.com>

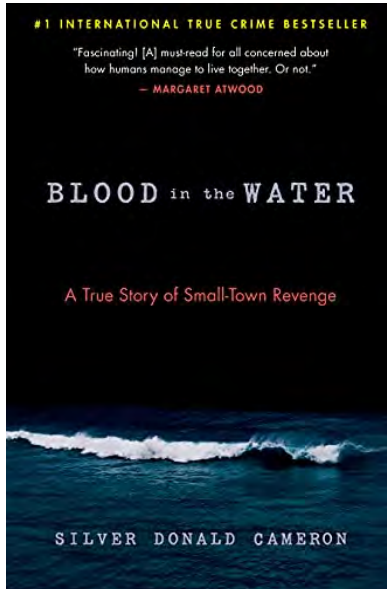
Plans are not finalized for the Grand Réveil Acadien 2022; however, it will be similar to previous GRA events with opening day ceremonies, family reunions and various events in towns within the Acadiana region of Louisiana. The center point of the GRA 2022 will be in the Lafayette, LA area. Festivals Acadiens et Créoles will be at Girard Park in Lafayette, LA on 14-16 October 2022. As plans for these events develop, we will let you know in “Generations”, on our Facebook page and by email.

So begin making your plans to attend the GRA 2022 and our Guédry et Petitpas Reunion now. Lodging should not be a problem as Lafayette is a large metropolitan area with numerous hotels, motels and RV parks. The surrounding towns also have lodging available. ***See everyone in October in south Louisiana!!!!***

“NOTE: The Breaux family has decided to have a separate reunion in their namesake community Breaux Bridge, LA on 8 October 2022”

BOOK NOOK

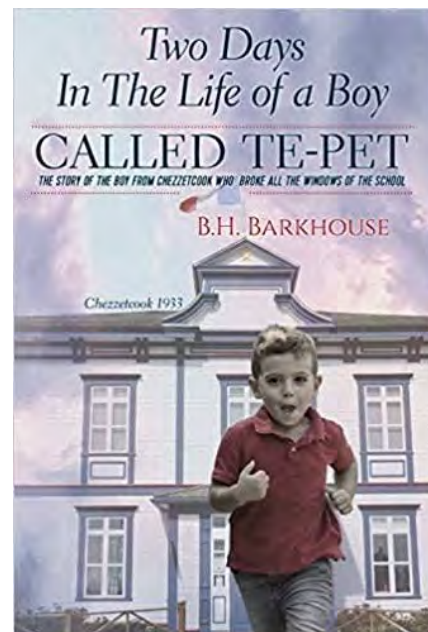
Blood in the Water - A True Story of Small-Town Revenge by Silver Donald Cameron



A brutal murder in the small Acadian fishing community of Petit de Grat, Isle Madame raises urgent questions of right and wrong in this masterfully told true story. In June 2013, three upstanding citizens of the Acadian village of Petit de Grat cold-bloodedly murdered their neighbour, Phillip Boudreau, at sea. While out checking their lobster traps, James and Craig Landry and Dwayne Samson saw Boudreau in his boat about to vandalize their lobster traps. Boudreau for many years had terrorized the community with his stealing and other crimes, yet the police did nothing. Boudreau was about to cost these lobstermen thousands of dollars as he had done before. One man took out a rifle and fired four shots at Boudreau and his boat. Boudreau's body was never found. The ensuing arrests and trial keep one glued to the book. Woven within the story is the culture, language, history and close-knit familial ties of the Acadians of Isle Madame. Several members of the Petitpas family live on Isle Madame; however, they are not part of this tragedy. This non-fiction tragedy is a must read for anyone interested in the Acadian story. Available on Amazon.com

Two Days In The Life of a Boy CALLED TE-PET By B. H. Barkhouse

Welcome to the Acadian village of Chezzetcook where anything can go wrong at any time, especially when a boy like Te-Pet is one of the villagers. The nine-year-old boy has a reputation for fighting, stealing, and telling tales, and he starts the school year off by breaking all the windows of the school. People are outraged by his actions and much talk ensues. What are the villagers to do? What will the Catholic priest, Father O'Neil, do? No one is sure, but something must be done to stop a boy who is out of control and might destroy the church and make Chezzetcook the laughingstock of the province.



BON APPETIT

SUMMERALL'S BAKED CUSHAW

*Summerall Martin Guidry
Abbeville, LA*



Ingredients:

1 cushaw
2 sticks of butter
2 cups sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Wash cushaw, cut in half lengthwise. Remove seeds and pulp from center. Cut cushaw into 3 or 4-inch squares, leaving on rind. Place cushaw squares in a large pan with a small side (2-inches high). Pour 2 finger of water in bottom of pan. Add a pat of butter to each square. Mix sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg. Spread a large spoonful of mixture in each square. Bake at 350F until cushaw is tender and syrupy.

Ingredients:

1 lb. Owens Country Sausage (regular)
3 cups cooked rice
1 bunch of green onions, chopped
1 bell pepper, chopped
Chicken or turkey stock (as needed for the moistness desired)

Partially brown the sausage and drain drippings. Add chopped onion and bell pepper to sausage and sauté until vegetables wilt. Drain any extra drippings but be careful not to lose your onions and peppers. Add cooked rice to this mixture and add about a half cup stock. Heat through adding more stock if desired. A meal in itself, or a wonderful accompaniment.

“This is another recipe from my mother who passed away in November, 2003 at 100 years and 50 days. She was a wonderful cook. Sautéed onion and bell pepper were the perfume of my childhood. This dish was concocted on a regular basis but never enjoyed more than with a Thanksgiving or Christmas meal. Very simple, very inexpensive and my family would pitch a fit if they didn't have it along with other holiday favorites”

DIRTY RICE

*Rita Guidry Travis
Fredericksburg, Texas*



It's time to bring in some new flavor to our Bon Appetit page. If you have a favorite family recipe that you'd like to share, we would love to feature it in one of our future issues. Submit your recipe to Marty Guidry at guidrymartin@gmail.com

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

BOY FATALLY WOUNDED

Youth Wounded by 5-Year-Old While Bathing.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Aug. 4.—Joe Guidry, 16, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded yesterday by a 5-year-old boy. The older youth was bathing in the canal. His 22-caliber rifle lay upon the bank and the smaller boy, thinking it harmless, picked it up and fired. The ball entered Guidry's back and severed the spinal cord.

*Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, TX
04 Aug 1913*

ADAM GUIDRY OF LOUISIANA AMONG VISITORS IN ABILENE

Adam Guidry, formerly of Opelousas, La., is among the visitors to Abilene and may conclude to settle here. Mr. Guidry is an ex-member of the Louisiana National Guard, and took part in the memorable one hundred mile hike from Opelousas to Camp Stafford, near Alexandria, which feat made company C., L. N. G., famous throughout the South. At present Mr. Guidry is the guest of his fellow militiaman, Will Stewart.

*Abilene Semi-Weekly Farm Reporter
Abilene, Texas
29 Aug 1920*

HARVESTING 500 ACRES

MINNESOTA FARMER HANDLING
BIG ACREAGE WITH ONE
MACHINE.

Eugene Labine Working Day and
Night Shift in His Marshall County
Wheat Field.

ARGYLE, Minn., Aug. 24.—Eugene Labine, a Marshall county farmer is harvesting 500 acres of wheat with one machine working day and night. The binder is run with eight horses four to a shift, and a headlight is used at night, throwing a light over the wheat ahead.

The night shift of horses stand the work much better than those used for the day shift and Labine predicts night binding will become the vogue in the Northwest

*The Bismarck Tribune
Bismarck, North Dakota
24 Aug 1911*

LaBine And Lodmell In Mail Service Over There

In a letter received here, Frank LaBine tells of his work abroad. Before leaving the city Mr. LaBine was employed in the postoffice and much to his liking has been able to continue this branch of work "over there."

In one instance he describes an eventful as well as interesting trip which he was obliged to take, going on a three weeks' trip in a mail truck, carrying mail from the government buildings to the boys in the trenches. The villages destroyed and devastated, he says, are a sight which those who are eye witnesses will never forget.

Frank LaBine and Sam Lodmell, also a former employe of the post-office, left the city in August and have been able to be together until very recently. Mr. Lodmell is also in the mail service but is employed as re-director and attends to the forwarding of mail to the proper destinations. The spirit of the letter implies thorough satisfaction on the part of both young men.

"After the war will husbands be monogamous? Will our line hold against the Hun and the Harem?" asks Helen Ring Robinson. Listen, Helen. So long as bacon sells for 65 cents a pound, butter for 70 cents and eggs for 58 cents a dozen, we believe that husbands will remain monogamous and bachelors agamous. —Houston Post.

*Grant Forks Herald, Grand Forks,
North Dakota
22 Oct 1918*

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

*Abilene Daily Reporter, Abilene, Texas
29 Nov 1920*

WANTED
WANTED—To buy first-class V. L. notes. See will Steward, at Steward & Guidry's Grocery store. 25-3t3

*The Houston Post
Houston, Texas
26 Jan 1907*

George E. Guidry Selected.
(Houston Post Special.)
NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—George E. Guidry has been appointed division freight and passenger agent at Lake Charles, vice C. E. Ellis, who has resigned to accept a position with the Gulf Refining company at Sabine Pass.

*Grand Forks Herald
Grand Forks, North Dakota
12 Aug 1918*

Frank LaBine Overseas
Leaves Here with June Quota—Makes Quick Trip Over.
Frank LaBine, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. LaBine of 208 Walnut street, who left the city on June 24 with the national army, has arrived safely across, according to word received in the city this morning by relatives. Before leaving the city Mr. LaBine was employed in the local post office as mail carrier and at the present time is in the postal service "over there."

*Hollis Times, Hollis, New Hampshire
23 Feb 1917*

Dunstable
Sleighride Party
A crowd of young people from Nashua enjoyed a sleighride Sunday to Joseph Labine's farm, where a bountiful repast was served to the merry party. There were games with prizes awarded Miss Loraine Stanton and Armand Phaneuf, vocal and victrola selections, recitation by Theodore Hudon.
Among those present were: Misses Cecile Labine, Elodia Cote, Eva St. Onge, Loraine Stanton, Dora St. Onge, Antoinette St. Onge, Loretta Richard, Lena St. Onge, Arthur Marchand, Edmont Cote, Alfred Poulin, Armand Phaneuf, John Sirois, Theodore Hudon and Albert Phaneuf. Mrs. Joseph Labine and Mrs. Louis Deschamps chaperoned the party.

*Fall River Daily Evening News
Fall River, Massachusetts
29 Dec 1894*

In the Same Box With Labine.
MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 29.—The sentence of Joseph Labine, the Nashua saloon keeper, for violation of an injunction granted under the nuisance act, created consternation in this city, where some liquor dealers, among them some of the most prominent saloon keepers, have signed agreements similar to that signed by Labine, and who are, consequently, in the same legal status.

Les Guédry et Petitpas 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 | Grivois | Yedri | |

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

DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10.00 for a family in 2022.

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



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

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur

To share your ideas for the
Newsletter contact:

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

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

"*GENERATIONS*" newsletter is now in its 18th year. We hope to provide our readers with an interesting, informative and entertaining newsletter. Your input is always welcome and we look forward to another year of sharing family history and news with you.

Allie Guidry
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry
guidrymartin@gmail.com



Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur Officers and Committees

OFFICERS:

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

Sales - Cindy Guidry Herdt (WA) - Chairperson
Wayne Simoneaux (LA)
Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)
Jeff & Rachel Killingsworth (VA)

COMMITTEES:

Website - Rachel Killingsworth (VA)
Martin Guidry (LA)

Publicity - Elaine Clement (LA) - Chairperson
Margaret Jeddry (MA)
Warren Guidry (TX)

Genealogy - Daryl LaBine (FL/ON) - Chairperson
Mark Labine (MN)
Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)
Martin Guidry (LA)

Newsletter - Allie Guidry (VA) - Editor
Martin Guidry (LA)

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

Finance - Cheryl Guidry Tyiska (MD) - Chairperson
Paul Labine (IL)
Marshall Woolner (OR)
Gloria Parrent (TX)
Chuck Guidry (LA)

Membership - Charlene Guidry Lacombe (LA) -
Chairperson

Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur
Membership Application
(Formulaire d'adhésion)

Name (Nom) _____
Last (Nom de famille) First (Prénom) Middle (Deuxième prénom)

Spouse (Épouse) _____
Maiden (Nom de jeune fille) First (Prénom) Middle (Deuxième prénom)

Children (Enfants) _____

Address (Adresse) _____
Street (Rue)

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

Telephone (Téléphone) _____

Fax (Numéro de télécopieur) _____

E-mail Address (Courriel) _____

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

Type of Membership (Type de cotisation):

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

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

Benefactor Levels (Niveaux de bienfaiteur):

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

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

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

Please return form and payment to:
(Retournez le formulaire et le paiement à:)

Make check to: *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.*
(Libellez le chèque à: *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur, Inc.*)

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