

Les Guidry d'Asteur CENERATIONS

Quarterly Newsletter Vol. 1 Issue 4 Fall 2003

Meet Our Members

Daniel Charles "Chuck" Guidry

Daniel Charles "Chuck" Guidry resides in Houma, LA with his wife of 27 years, Stephanie Mary Chauvin, and their son Nathaniel Jordan Guidry.

Dan, as his wife and family calls him, was born 28 Feb 1955. Stephanie was born on the same date two years earlier and they were married on that date in 1976. "I never forget our birthday or anniversary!" he is fond of saying.

Though he was born in New Orleans he grew up along the bayous of his father's native Terrebonne Parish. His father (Hayes J. Guidry), grandfather (Louis J. Guidry), and great-grandfather (Willie Guidry) were all born in Terrebonne and each one (including Dan) selected a bride from neighboring Lafourche Parish – "...a good mix of Bayou Cajuns with a splash of French Creole tossed in!"

con't on pg 2

Letter from the Editor

This issue of "GENERATIONS" completes our first year of publication. We are learning and growing and hope to get better with each issue. Family newsletters help to bridge the gap between the present and the past. It inspires future generations by increasing awareness of who we are and what we hope to achieve. They help us remember those who came before and teach us to understand and admire their pioneering spirits.

We have been very fortunate to have so many wonderful articles submitted by Martin Guidry. In this issue you will find a very interesting story about "The Last Guedry's in Merligueche".

If you have a family story you'd like for us to include in a future issue, just send it along and we will be sure to feature it in a future issue of GENERATIONS.

We'd love to hear from you and we really enjoy sharing these stories.

Our featured Family Athlete is Mark Guidry. Read about his exciting and successful career on page 7.

con't on pg 2

Newsletter Editor: Allie Guidry – Email: <u>txguidry2000@yahoo.com</u>

Graphics/Layout: Lindsey Hardee **Computer/Technical:** Rachel Hardee

Welcome to the fourth issue of Les Guidry d'Asteur's "GENERATIONS" Newsletter. Please let us know what you would like to see included here. We want to create an informative, interesting and entertaining newsletter for our members. To submit articles or ideas for future issues of the Les Guidry d'Asteur "GENERATIONS" contact Allie Guidry at txguidry2000@yahoo.com, or Marty Guidry at guidrym@cox.net, 6139 North Shore Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70817. Our Winter issue will go out in January, 2004. Please submit your stories by Jan. 15th in order for us to include them in that issue.

con't from pg 1 "Letter from the Editor"

We have chosen travel books on Nova Scotia for the 'Book Nook' section. With the reunion not too far off now, it would be a good time to start firming up our plans for CMA 2004.

Please let us know if there you have reunion related issues that you'd like to have published here. We try

to include the most current information and we have some very helpful links posted in each issue.

We won't be back until January, 2004. Have a wonderful fall. Enjoy your family gatherings over the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. Best wishes to you all.

Allie Guidry

con't from pg 1 "Meet Our Members"

He graduated from Vandebilt Catholic High School (Houma, LA) 1973 and received a B.S. degree in Geology from Nicholls State University (Thibodaux, LA) in 1977. It was during these college years that his friends began to call him "Chuck". He attended Kansas State University (Manhattan, KS) and The University of Southwestern Louisiana for graduate studies.

From the late 1970's to the mid 1980's he was a Petroleum Geologist with Gulf Oil Corporation in New Orleans, LA. For the past seventeen years Chuck has been the Administrative Assistant to the Director for Operations at Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium (LUMCON) in Cocodrie, LA.

Chuck developed an interest in Guidry Family history/genealogy about fifteen years ago and has "collected an untold number of Guidrys." He is a member of a number of genealogy groups and is on the Board of Directors of the Terrebonne Genealogical Society. "Originally I intended to write the definitive book of Guidry. I currently have over 800 pages into the project and each page averages 40 people. I am just now beginning to understand the family and there is a long way to go!"

His work on the family genealogy was put on hold from 1997 to 1999 when he was instrumental in

developing the Guidry family reunion during Congrès Mondial Acadian 1999. He gathered together the group of family members which chartered and created *les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc*. This non-profit organization is the legal corporation under which we conduct activities related to the reunions. "The 1999 reunion was a great success, but was for me personally very exhausting. I truly value, cherish and thank each person who helped with, and attended the reunion. We had over 500 people there, and experienced the great diversity which this family has to offer."

Chuck turned over the presidency of *les Guidry d'Asteur* to Marty Guidry two years ago but he remains as the treasurer for the 2004 reunion. He also represents the family in the organization known as CAFA (Confederation d'Associations de Familles Acadien) where he is a member of the Board of Directors.

CAFA lends support and guides families with their reunion activities. CAFA is also doing great work in promoting the preservation of our Cajun culture through financially supporting the French emersion programs in Louisiana schools. Although both of his parents spoke French, Chuck does not, but believes preservation of the language is integral to preservation of the culture.

The Last Guedry's in Merligueche or The Labrador and the Guedry Family

Who are this family "Labrador"? Several times in the old records we discover at least two Guédry families being called "Labrador". Even today the name is known among the Micmac Indians. Here we only find the surname after the Acadian Expulsion of 1755-1763. For example, in the church registers of Abbé Bailly we notice the baptism of a young boy in Halifax on 23 December 1770 called François Noël Labrador, the son of Philippe Labrador and Marie Bisk8ne, both calling themselves Micmacs.

Later, the registers of Père Sigogne of Saint-Anne-du-Ruisseau mention a François Noël Labrador and Anna Labrador having their young son François Noël Labrador, eight months of age, baptized on 1 July 1832. In Birchtown, near Shelburne, one discovers the birth on 18 March 1900 of Frank Burbine, son of Alphée Burbine and Marguerite Labrador, whose parents were François Labrador and Marie Lucksee. Later, Frank Burbine married Anne Labrador, daughter of Benjamin Labrador and Marie Covy. Note that the spelling of the surname varies slightly in the records.

Historically and even today most of the Micmacs named Labrador reside mainly on the East Coast from Cape Sable to Halifax and occasionally as far as Cape Breton.

The name Labrador first appears in Acadia about 1750. On 27 May 1750 Cornwallis requests some Acadian delegates to apprehend Labrador along with Joseph LeBlanc, J. P. Pitre and Pierre Rembour for having aided a certain number of soldiers of the administrator Philipps to desert. This Labrador may be the Jean Guédry dit Grivois discussed below; however, we are unsure of this at the present time.

We first encounter the name Labrador among the Guédry family in 1753. In that year Charles Lawrence was establishing some "Protestant Foreigners" at the new village of Lunenburg (formerly known as Merliguèche). On their arrival at Lunenburg on 8 June 1753 the new colonists discovered there Vieux Labrador (Old Labrador), who was thought to be at least part Indian according to Lawrence's Journal and his nephew whom Lawrence called Deschamps (nicknamed Cloverwater).

This Deschamps provided valuable services to Lawrence and requested a share of land with gardens so that he could send for his wife and children at Pisiguit. It seems probable that this Deschamps was actually Jean-Baptiste Augustin Guédry, son of Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Brasseau, and the nephew of Paul Guédry, son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, who almost certainly is the Vieux Labrador identified in Lawrence's Journal.

A 1753 map of Lunenburg identifies "Ferme Labrador" (Labrador's Farm) and "Maison Labrador" (Labrador's House) situated on approximately seven arpents of land near the community. When this property was granted to Patrick Sutherland in 1762 it was noted as having belonged to Paul Labrador.

On 24 August 1754 William Cotterell, secretary of the province, penned a letter to Colonel Patrick Sutherland of the Warburton Regiment, who had replaced Lawrence as the commandant of the Lunenburg settlement. In this correspondence Cotterell provided the names of 25 Acadians that had left Louisbourg to avoid famine - several of which are related to Vieux Labrador.

Those listed as relatives of Vieux Labrador included Paul Boutin, Charles Boutin, Joseph Guédry and Pierre Guédry - all of whose families had formerly been from the Merliguèche region. In addition, Julien Bourneuf, husband of Jeanne Guédry, moved to Lunenburg at this time. In October 1754 another group migrated from Louisbourg to Lunenburg including a family bearing the name Labrador.

Could the Vieux Labrador mentioned by Cotterell be Paul Guédry, born in 1701 and son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas. Certainly the persons noted in the above correspondence are all closely related to him. Charles Boutin married Marie-Joseph Guédry and Paul Boutin married her sister Ursule Guédry - both daughters of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert and thus nephews-in-law of Paul Guédry. Furthermore, Jeanne Guédry, wife of Julien Bourneuf, was also a daughter of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert.

It is very probable that the Joseph Guédry and Pierre Guédry referred to by Cotterell were sons of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert and thus nephews of Paul Guédry. These children of Augustin Guédry and Jeanne Hébert were on Ile Royale (Cape Breton) during the Census of 1752 and later in 1763 Paul Boutin and his wife Ursule along with Joseph and Pierre Guédry were together in Pennsylvania.

We know that Paul Guédry and his family suffered disgrace at Ile Royale when his daughter Marguerite married illegally Chevalier Toussaint-Marie de Lanoue, a young French officer at Louisbourg. At the time it was forbidden for a French officer in America to marry a woman with Indian descent. Marguerite Guédry's mother Anne-Marie Mius d'Entrémont dit d'Azy was of mixed blood and thus Marguerite could not marry the young officer.

In defiance of his commanders orders they married at Baye des Espagnols in February 1754 and a scandal ensued. The marriage was

annulled in February 1755 and Paul Guédry and his family disappeared from the record. Could Paul and his family have taken the name Labrador during the scandal of 1754 to gain anonymity and quietly left Cape Breton for the more-friendly Lunenburg?

Furthermore, his age of 53 years old in 1754 certainly would have qualified him for the term "Vieux Labrador" (Old Labrador). Note also that the above correspondence of 1754 was written to Patrick Sutherland, commandant at Lunenburg, who in 1762 was granted the property of Paul Labrador. This evidence strongly suggests that Vieux Labrador (and Paul Labrador) was Paul Guédry, son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas.

But what about Vieux Labrador's nephew Deschamp who also was at Lunenburg on 8 June 1753 when the "Foreign Protestants" arrived? On 21 September 1754 William Cotterell, secretary of the province, wrote to Captain Alexander Murray, commander at Fort Lawrence at Pisiguit, requesting that he warn the pilot Grivois that, if he went to Merliguèche without a passport, they would arrest him.

This pilot Grivois could not have been Paul Guédry dit Grivois, son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, who piloted his boat at Ile Royale and along the East Coast, It was rather his nephew Jean Guédry dit Grivois, son of Pierre Guédry and Marguerite Brasseau. Jean Guédry married Marguerite Picot, daughter of Michel Picot and Anne Blain, shortly before the Acadian Dispersion. Earlier he had had to flee from Merliguèche to Pisiguit to avoid a threat from the Micmacs since he had aided the English.

On the 26th of December 1757 the Petition of John Labardor of Wilmington, Massachusetts to Thomas Pownall, Governor and the Council and House of Representatives in the General Court, states:

The humble Petition of John Labardor sheweth that while he lived at Maligast he was so faithful in serving and assisting all Englishmen in distress and from the cruelties of the Indians that one day in particular having sent away out of the harbor one vessel which the Indians intended to prey on and which they forbade him at his peril, they waylaid him coming

from the vessel and shot at him with Buckshot seven of which were log'd in his flesh and Thirty odd went thro his coat which marks he now bears, having three yet in his back, but they not satisfied with that treatn'd to take his life away the first opportunity which obiged him to abandon his habitation and go live to Pisiguite, but having done all the service in his power, and in a perishable condition at pres't without any regard or pity showed him almost breaked his heart. For those ten weeks he has had no kind of subsistance only one quarter lamb, and about a quart Milk each Day among seven in family without wood having at length refused him oxen to fetch home his wood which he always cut himself, and left them now in that condition without victuals or firing, and in a kind of house without doors or roof for when it rains they are obliged to shift their bed from part of the wett to leeward and from a melting snow there is no screeing and having told one of the selectman that we were afloat in the house he said I must build a boat and sail in it. He has with his family lived chiefly on acorns three weeks without any pity, and innumerable other cruelties too tedious to mention.

Therefore, if your honours would permit him to quit Wilmington that place of woe and come to Charlestown he would for you as in duty bound forever pray so hoping for the love of God (that your Honours being the fathers of your country) you will help and redress the grievances of the distressed, and in this confidence subscribed himself.

Your Honours most Dutiful servt JN. LABARDOR

As time progressed and no action was being taken by the authorities to relieve his dire situation, John Labrador (Jean Guédry dit Grivois) pursued his desire to find a better life for his family. On 1 December 1764 Jean Guedrit and his family of ten are listed on a role desiring to leave Boston for Hispaniola. On a role of 2 June 1766 of the French who desire to go to Canada we find Jean Guedry and his family of eleven.

On 27 June 1766 in a Petition from John Labrador to the Governor and Council in Boston, Jean Labrador provides a similar account of his attack by the Micmac for aiding an English ship and his dire condition with his family of eight children. At this time he is in Marblehead and requests permission for he and his family to emigrate to Québec where he had a cousin's house to live in during the upcoming winter.

Another petition of 23 July 1766 urges the Boston Council to let John Labrador, a French Acadian, emigrate to Québec at public expense and states that a vessel is sailing for Québec the next Saturday.

From the various Petitions of John Labrador and the Roles of those desiring to emigrate, it is almost certain that John Labrador and Jean Guédry are the same person. Furthermore, the accounts presented in the two Petitions cited agree favorably with both the 1754 request of William Cotterell to Captain Alexander Murray to warn the pilot Grivois not to sail from Pisiguit to Merliguèche without a passport and with the 1753 Journal entry of William Lawrence concerning Deschamps, nephew of Vieux Labrador, who provided invaluable service to Lawrence (an Englishman) and had a family in Pisiguit that he wanted to bring to Merliguèche. Deschamps, John Labrador and Jean Guédry dit Grivois are almost certainly one and the same person - who was to change his name yet one more time.

Persistence provided reward for Jean Baptiste Augustin Guédry dit Grivois as he eventually did emigrate with his family to the Québec region arriving in Québec in 1766 and eventually settling at Saint-Jacques-del-l'Achigan about 1767. Jean Guédry and his wife Marguerite Picot had at least ten children: Elizabeth (born ca 1754), Joseph (born 1757), Joseph (born 1759), Jean-Charles (born 1760), Olivier (born 1764), Marguerite (born 1766), Pierre (born 1770), Marie-Judith (born 1772), Marie-Anne (born 1774) and Augustin (born 1775).

It seems certain from the available records that Jean Guédry and Marguerite Picot had other children whose births were not recorded and may have perished during their twenty-year struggle beginning about 1750. After arriving in Québec, Jean Baptiste Augustin Guédry dit Grivois changed his name yet another time - taking the 'dit' name Labine of his father Pierre Guédry dit Labine. With that final name change he became the father of the large Labine family of North America.

Most of his children settled with him in the Québec region to begin the Labine family; however, interestingly, one son Olivier Guédry (born 1764) emigrated south sometime after 1766 and carried the

Jean Guédry dit Grivois ancestry to Louisiana. On 8 January 1793 at St. Martin Parish, LA he married Felicité Ocoin, daughter of Alexandre Ocoin and Isabel Duhon and the widow of Joseph Faulk. The records of Louisiana consistently refer to Olivier Guédry as "Olivier Guidry of Boston" and his father Jean Baptiste Augustin Guédry as "Augustin of Canada". Olivier and Felicité had two sons and a daughter: Suzanne (born 1794), Pierre (born 1796) and Paul (born 1798).

A close examination of the available records strongly suggests that the last two Guédry's to remain in Merliguèche were the uncle and nephew - Paul Guédry dit Grivois, the youngest son of Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas, who is often called Vieux Labrador, and his nephew Jean Baptiste Augustin Guédry dit Grivois, son of Pierre Guédry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau, who is called variously Deschamps, Cloverwater, John Labrador and Jean Baptiste Labine.

REFERENCES

- 1) Canadian Archives, <u>Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905 in Three Volumes</u> (S. E. Dawson, Ottawa, Canada, 1906) v. 2 Appendix E pp. 91, 97, 117-118, 131-132.
- 2) Bell, Winthrop, <u>The "Foreign Protestants" and the Settlement of Nova Scotia.</u> The History of a Piece of <u>Arrested British Colonial Policy in the Eighteenth Century</u> (University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada, 1961) pp. 431, 484, note 30.
- 3) d'Entrémont, Rev. Clarence J., <u>Histoire du Cap-Sable de l'An Mil au Traité de Paris (1763)</u> (Hébert Publications, Eunice, LA, 1981) pp. 1016, 1851-1856.
- 4) Masachusetts Archives, "Archives of Massachusetts, Nova Scotia and Canada" (Boston, MA) v. 23 folio 576; v. 24 folio 582.
- 5) Murdoch, Beamish, <u>A History of Nova-Scotia or Acadie</u> (James Barnes, Printer and Publisher, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1865-1867) v. 2 p. 180.
- 6) The Northcliffe Collection (F. A. Acland, Printer, Ottawa, Canada, 1926) p. 22

Family Athletes

MARK GUIDRY [6 Aug 1957 -] Horseracing



Born: Aug. 6, 1959, in Lafayette, La.

Resident: Chicago Height: 5'4" Weight 114

Family: Wife Tina, sons Marcus and Mecus

and daughter Fallon



Born in Lafayette, Louisiana on 6 Aug 1957, Mark Guidry began riding on the Cajun bush tracks of southwest Louisiana at the age of nine. In 1973 at the age of 16 he began his professional career - mounting thoroughbreds at Louisiana para-mutuel tracks Evangeline Downs (Lafayette, LA) and Delta Downs (Vinton, LA). Mark recorded his first official win at Evangeline Downs aboard Temperamental Tom in 1974.

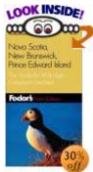
In 1986 Mark moved his tack to Fairmount Park and several years later relocated to Chicago, IL where he now resides. The National Jockey Club's perennial leading rider, Mark has won seven titles in the last eight years at Chicago's Sportsman's Park. Mark holds the National Jockey Club all-time record of 134 winners in one season (1992) at Sportsman's Park. Since 1990, he has won 24 stakes races and in 1992 three times he won six races in one day. On 25 Apr 1992 he posted 4 stakes wins during Illinois Red Letter Day at Sportsman's Park. In 1998 he rode 122 winners and earned over \$2,800,000 at Hawthorne including the 3,500th win of his career. Lenexa Gold gave Mark his 2,500th career victory on 16 Mar 1995. On July 2, 2000 Mark Guidry became the 36th jockey in history to reach 4000 wins.

A top jockey nationwide Mark holds five Hawthorne riding crowns (1990, 1991, 1994, 1995 and 1996), six titles at Sportsman's Park (1991, 1992, 1994-1997) and one each at Arlington (1992) and Delta Downs (1978). In 1994 riding aboard Chrysalis House Mark Guidry won the Hawthorne Derby. Also racing at the New Orleans Fairgrounds, Mark perennially has 40-50% of his mounts finish in the money (1st, 2nd or 3rd). In 1997 Mark ranked 21st nationally among professional jockeys based on earnings (\$5,331, 686) and 1998 he was 24th (\$5,690,246). In 2001 Mark ventured from the comfort of Chicago to make his mark in Florida, Kentucky and New York.

To honor his many accomplishments on the track, Mark Guidry was elected to the Hawthorne Race Course Hall of Fame in 1997. Mark and his wife Tina have three children - Marcus, Fallon and Mecus.



With the 2004 reunion just around the bend now, we thought we'd post some of the more popular travel books. The books featured here can be purchased at most book stores. The prices from Amazon.com are very good and that is where most of these titles can be found at a discounted price.



Fodor's Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island (Fodor's Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island)

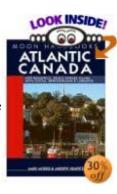
by Shannon Kelly (Editor), Fodors

Fodor's Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island shows you hundreds of hotel and restaurant choices in all price ranges – from budget-friendly B&Bs to luxury hotels, from casual eateries to the hottest new restaurants, complete with thorough reviews showing what makes each place special.

Moon Handbooks Atlantic Canada: New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador (3rd Ed)

by Mark Morris, Andrew Hempstead

Captivating and picturesque, Atlantic Canada is yours to discover with this updated guide Authors Mark Morris and Andrew Hempstead provide details on Nova Scotia's maritime traditions, New Brunswick's Acadian coast, Prince Edward Island's villages, and Newfoundland and Labrador's great outdoors.





Nova Scotia: A Colour Guidebook (Colourguide Travel Series)

by <u>Stephen Poole</u>, <u>Colleen Abjullah</u>, <u>Keith Vaughan</u> (Photographer), <u>Colleen Abdullah</u>

Here is a completely updated edition of the most successful illustrated guide to Canada's beautiful seacoast province.. More than 400 beautiful, full-color photographs show every part of the province at its best

In addition to the travel books listed above, these books are included for those interested in brushing up on the history of the Acadians in Nova Scotia.

An Unsettled Conquest: The British Campaign Against the Peoples of Acadia (Early American Studies)

by Geoffrey Plank

The blood of the citizens of the Native American civilizations that occupied Eastern North America was spilled with much enthusiasm by the British during the 17th and 18th centuries. In fact their extermination campaign was so effective that the survivors were reduced to the depths of poverty. With the passage of time many were brought to the doorstep of oblivion and several passed the threshold

Acadians of Nova Scotia: Past and Present

by Sally Ross, Alphonse Deveau

The first work dedicated exclusively to the Acadians of Nova Scotia. This book presents a thorough study of Acadian history from the earliest days of French settlement to present-day Acadian communities.

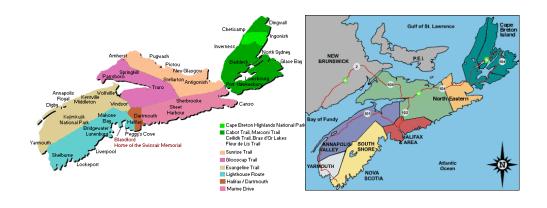
Notes from Exile: On Being Acadian

by Clive Doucet

What it means to be a people without a nation is one of the more haunting problems of our times. In the twentieth century, this has been an immense issue for Jews, for the Romanies, and for African-Americans; it has been a question for Acadians for more than 350 years.

In 1755, in retribution for their refusal to bear arms, all Acadians were deported from their homeland around the Bay of Fundy in what is today Canada's Maritime region.

Ever since, they have worked hard to keep a sense of their identity as Acadians, no matter whether they lived in New Brunswick or Louisiana, Nova Scotia or Texas.



Congrès Mondial Acadien 2004 Nova Scotia Links

Travel/Accommodations

Here are some links that will be very helpful in planning your trip to Nova Scotia. More links will be added to each issue of the newsletter.

For Lunenburg -

http://www.town.lunenburg.ns.ca/

http://destination-ns.com/

For Clare -

http://www.clarenovascotia.com/

Travel Info -

http://www.worldacadiancongress.com

http://www.legalinfo.org/tips.html

http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/index.html

Map of Nova Scotia –

http://nsonline.com/main/nsmap.htm

Cruise/Ferry/Auto –

http://www.catferry.com/

http://www.scotiaprince.com/

http://www.wheelsabroad.com/

History –

http://acadie2003-2005.ca/

http://www.francophonie.gc.ca/communit/ne_e.shtml

http://www.littletechshoppe.com/ns1625/histindx.html

Accommodations -

http://www.novascotia.worldweb.com

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CAFA Board Member -

Chuck Guidry (LA)

Volume 1 Issue 3

Les Guidry d'Asteur Membership Application (Formulaire d'adhésion)

Name (Nom)							
Last	(Nom de famille)	First	t (Prénom)		Middle (Deuxième	e prénom)	
Spouse (Épouse)						 ,	
	Maiden (Nom de	jeune fille)	First (Prénd	om)	Middle (Deuxième	e prénom)	
Children (Enfants)							
Address (Adresse)							
,	Street (Rue)						
	City (Ville)	State (Éta	ıt/Province)	Zip Code	e (Code postal)	(Pays)	
Telephone (Téléph	none)						
Fax (Numéro de télé	écopieur)						
E-mail Address (C	Courriel)						
Hobbies or Special (Passe-temps ou tale							
Type of Members	ship (Type de cotis	sation):					
Individu	Individual (Individuelle)		\$12.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)				
Family	Family (Familiale)		\$20.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)				
Benefactor Leve	els (Niveaux de bi	enfaiteur):					
dit Jovia	dit Jovial Level		\$50.00 U.S. Dollars (Dollars américains)				
dit Labi	dit Labine Level		\$100.00 U. S. Dollars (Dollars américains)				
dit Grive	ois Level	\$500.00	U. S. Dolla	ars (Dolla	ars américains)		
Please return forr (Retournez le formula					o: Les Guidry s Guidry d'Asteur,		
Les Guidry d'Aste	eur, Inc.						

Les Guidry d'Asteur, Inc. Charlene Guidry Lacombe Membership Chair 141 Lesim Lane Jennings, LA 70546

Les Guidry d'Asteur REGISTRATION for 2004 REUNION (L'enregistrement pour 2004 Réunion)

Name (Nom)				
,	Last (Nom de famille)	First (Prénom)	Middle (Deuxième pr	énom)
Spouse (Épouse)	Maiden (Nom de jeune fille)	First (Prénom)	Middle (Deuxième pr	rénom)
Children (Enfants)	First Names of Children (Préno	oms de enfants)		
Address (Adress)	Thou Names of Official (Fronce	onio de emanto,		
Address (Adresse)	Street (Rue)			
	City (Ville) State (État/F	Province) Zip Code	(Code postal) (Pa	ys)
Telephone (Téléphon	e)			
Fax (Numéro de téléc	copieur)			
E-mail Address (Cour	rriel)			
Number of People Att	tending (Le numéro de Gens qui	i assistent)		
Plan to Eat Meals at F	Reunion (A l'intention de Manger	r des Repas à la Réur	nion)Yes (Oui) No	(Non)
	es Both Gatherings & 2004 Ments. Inclut les deux Rassemble			d'Asteur)
Family -Parents and (Children under 22 (Famille - Les	parents et les Enfants	s sous 22 <u>)</u> :	
	ollars (Canadian dollars for Car anadiens pour les paiements Ca			
Individual (Individuelle	<u>ə)</u> :			
	ollars (Canadian dollars for Car canadiens pour les paiements Ca			
Plan to attend (A l'inte	ention d'assister): Metegha	in Lunenburg	Both (Les deux)	
Please return form ar (Retournez le formula		payable to: Les Guic ez le chèque à: Les	lry d'Asteur, Inc. Guidry d'Asteur, Inc.)	
Les Guidry d'Asteur, l Martin Guidry, Preside 6139 North Shore Dri Baton Rouge, LA 708	ent ve			