



GENERATIONS

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The year 2016 is quickly becoming history and a new year 2017 is fast approaching. Just in time for your holiday reading is a new issue of “Generations” – our Fall 2016 issue. We hope that you will find some interesting and informative articles in this issue.

How many folks remember the Go-Go dancers? Believe it or not, a Labine played a key role in developing the dance and the costume that the dancers wore. Interested? It's in this newsletter. We also have an intriguing article that uses an innovative technique to smash through a brick wall and establish the genealogy of one of our members – Art Guidry of New York. See how we did it here. And every year we announce the appointment of new members to our Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur Circle of Distinction – folks who have brought distinction to the Guédry or Petitpas name through their work, avocation or life. We announce here the 2016 inductees appointed by your Board of Directors.

Of course, our quite interesting regular features are always a treat to peruse. Don't forget those interesting and tantalizing Historical Tidbits. Hungry this holiday season? Perhaps you may want to try one of the family recipes in Bon Appetit. Of course, a nice meal deserves a good book afterwards and we have a couple of outstanding choices in the Book Nook.

It's always difficult to ask folks to contribute a little to our Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur association. But our dues are very minimal at \$6/year individual and \$10/year family. We keep them low so as not to be an impact on your family's annual budget, yet still give us a small budget to do projects for the family. A couple of the major projects we would like to accomplish, but currently do not have the funds are a nice plaque at Grand Isle, Maine to recognize one of the earliest settlers there – Romain Guédry dit Grivois, husband of Marie Comeau and the founder of the Grivois family of the Madawaska region of Maine and New Brunswick. Another project is to begin repairing gravestones of some of our earliest ancestors.

For those that travel and would like to visit Acadian-oriented locations, Marie Rundquist, Greg Wood and Martin Guidry have developed a website on Acadian sites in Maryland. You can access it at <http://www.acadianswerehere.org>. It's free and just another of the projects that your association does to enhance your Acadian and Guédry experience. Take a look at it and let us know if you like it. Maybe we can do the same for other states.

Finally, several folks have asked if we will have a Reunion at the 2019 Congrès Mondial on Prince Edward Island. We do plan to host a Reunion there. We have no definitive plans yet, but are considering Saturday, 17 August 2019 somewhere in the Evangeline (northern) region of Prince Edward Island. This is the area of Acadian settlement today.

Happy Holidays and enjoy the Fall 2016 issue of “Generations”.



**SEEKING THE ROOTS OF ART GUIDRY -
A LOUISIANA CREOLE GENEALOGICAL STUDY**
by Art Guidry & Martin Guidry

THE BEGINNING

Three years ago Art Guidry, currently living in New York City and originally from St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, wrote me about his ancestral history and asked if I could assist him in his quest for his Louisiana roots. During the past three years we have worked together in bringing his past alive – a quest that has led us down many interesting paths including plantation life, the Code Noir of Louisiana in the 1800s, Rosenwald schools and education in the 1950s and 1960s.

Before contacting me, Art had researched his genealogy extensively. He had detailed information on his parents, grandparents and great-grandparents on his Guidry line. Getting beyond this point was proving to be difficult. In addition, Art had several family stories and other bits of information on his Guidry family that later proved quite helpful.

Born in Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, LA, Art (called in the south by his middle name “Lee” and affectionately called “Uncle Lee” by nieces and nephews) is the son of Mathew Millard Guidry and Grace Geraldine Hebert. He attended elementary school in the Opelousas area including the Plaisance Elementary School, a Rosenwald school that is now on the National Historic Register, high school in Michigan, college in Pittsburg, PA and received a Master of Arts graduate degree from LSU New Orleans with a major in Communications. In the 1960s Art joined the Peace Corps and served in West Africa (Dahomey, later renamed Benin) until September 1970. He then returned to the United States and joined the Children’s Television Workshop (CTW), the producer of Sesame Street and other children’s shows, as the New Orleans area coordinator. Charged to grow the viewing audience, Art was so successful in the New Orleans region that CTW promoted him to coordinate CTW programs in Louisiana, Georgia and Florida. In 1976 CTW transferred Art to their national office in New York City as Manager of Media Projects. Later he became the National Program Director for Sesame Street, which required travelling throughout the nation including Alaska and Puerto Rico where he conducted workshops, worked with public TV stations to setup community-based programs throughout their viewing areas, produced TV shows including live call-ins, wrote news releases and was interviewed extensively.

After 22 years with CTW including two years as a consultant, Art joined the U. S. Department of Commerce as the Census Information Officer for the 1990 Decennial Census overseeing press conferences in the New York City region and Puerto Rico. He was the Director’s right-hand person – setting up news conferences and writing speeches for the Director. Eventually, Art began conducting the news conferences himself – providing information to the reporters and answering their many questions.

After the census was completed, Art began working for the New York City Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), a corporation of over 70,000 employees responsible for train and bus transportation throughout New York City and nearby states. The MTA provides transportation for eight million customers. His varied jobs included introducing the MetroCard as the new fare payment system and managing the MTA print shop that handles 36 million print pieces per year. In 2004 Art and a coworker noted that the MTA was discarding older MacIntosh computers. He convinced the MTA management that they could reuse these computers as training devices throughout the MTA system at no cost to the MTA. Management thought this was an impossible task, but gave them the “green light”. Today those old computers are located in stations throughout the five boroughs of New York City training employees in safety, security, health and the environment. Art now is planning to help other corporations in implementing this low-cost, high-return program.

Additionally, Art has spoken at colleges and universities regularly and has served as an adjunct professor. He also spends volunteer time with youth motivating them to remain in school, study hard and work to improve their lives as they grow into adulthood.

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THE NEXT THREE GENERATIONS

Art's father Matthew (Mathias) Millard Guidry, born in St. Landry Parish, LA on 3 October 1910¹, married Grace Geraldine Hebert of Port Barre in St. Landry Parish, LA on 2 December 1939². The young couple had three children - Charles Alsae, Arthur Lee and Robert Ray. Born on the 29th of December 1916³ in Port Barre, Grace raised her three children while working to improve the education of the citizens of St. Landry Parish. She owned and operated for over thirty years a preschool center in St. Landry Parish for African-American and underprivileged children and was the first in St. Landry Parish to open her center to all children of every ethnic group. She was one of the original organizers of the Head Start program in St. Landry Parish and was a supervisor with Head Start for eighteen years. A tireless educator, Grace organized the first adult literacy program in St. Landry Parish and coordinated the tutoring program. In her unending quest to help others, she assisted adults in the parish working to obtain their GED certification and aided inmates in the parish jail with reading and mathematics. Grace Hebert died in Opelousas on 1 December 2001⁴ – sorely missed by all whom she touched in St. Landry Parish.² Millard Guidry also devoted his life to educating the people of St. Landry Parish and serving as a civic leader in the parish. He was the principal of Plaisance Elementary and High School from the early 1940s until his death in Opelousas on 6 March 1962^{2,5} at the age of 51 years. This school was one of the Rosenwald schools built during the early 20th century to educate African-American children in the South.

A partnership between Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company and Booker T. Washington, an African-American leader who founded Tuskegee University, envisioned and developed a program to construct quality schools for African-American children. In the early and mid-twentieth century, laws required African-American children to attend racially-segregated schools that traditionally were heavily underfunded. Julius Rosenwald contributed seed money to the Rosenwald schools and required local communities to make matching contributing to ensure their commitment to the projects. To promote collaboration between white and black citizens, Rosenwald required local communities to commit public funds and labor to the schools and required white school boards to agree to operate and maintain the schools⁶.

Before becoming principal at Plaisance Elementary School, Millard Guidry founded North Elementary School in Opelousas – working tirelessly to get the needed startup funds to construct the school in this poverty-stricken area of town. He also organized and was president for many years of the African-American Yambilee Festival – an annual event celebrating the harvesting of the yam (sweet potato) so vital to economy of the farmers of Opelousas and Plaisance.



Grace Geraldine Hebert



Matthew Millard Guidry



Plaisance Elementary School - 1980



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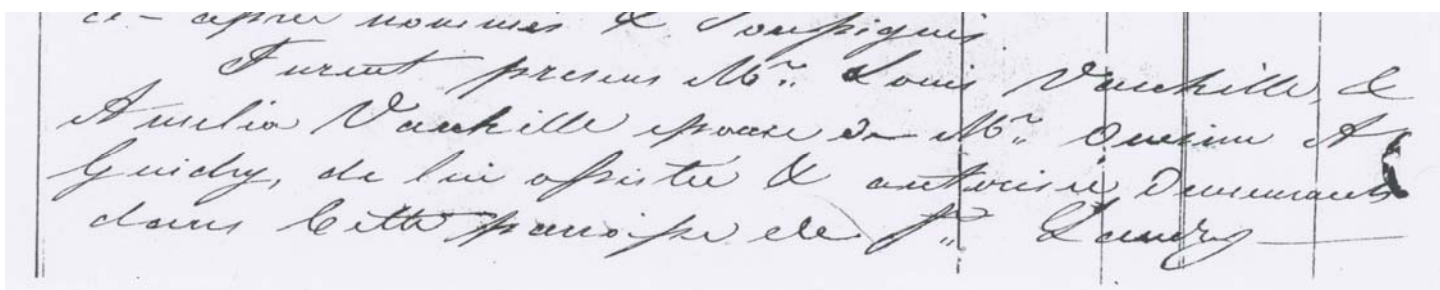


Charles Acee Guidry Family (Front row center – Charles Acee Guidry with watch chain & Marie Martel with large white collar; Back row right - Matthew Millard Guidry)

Millard Guidry's parents were Charles Acee Guidry and Marie Martel as stated on his baptismal certificate¹. Born in Louisiana between 1867 and 1870⁷⁻⁹, Charles Acee Guidry married Marie Martel, daughter of Theophile Martel and Alexandrine Estorage, on 17 December 1891 at St. Landry Catholic Church in Opelousas, LA¹⁰. In 1880 Charles Acee was a 10-year old boy attending school while living with his recently-divorced mother Valentine Acher, his three brothers and his two sisters (Acher, Octave, Louis, Julia and Octavie).

By the 1900 U. S. Census Charles had married Marie Martel and they were living in Opelousas with two sons and three daughters – Blanche, Ethel, Earl, Lawrence and Louise. Charles is listed as being 32 years of age and born in September 1867 while Marie was 30 years of age and born in January 1870. Charles was working as a carpenter, could read and write and owned his home free from mortgage. By 1910 the family of Charles and Marie grew considerably with four sons and six daughters (Marie, Ethel, Earl, Lawrence, Louise, Olga, Ross, Inez, Alexandrine, Bertrand) living at their home in Opelousas. Their last child Matthew (Mathias) Millard Guidry was born in October 1910 - six months after the census was taken. Charles, 41 years old, still was a carpenter and owned his home. His wife Marie was 40 years old and was a seamstress along with their daughter Ethel. Charles, Marie and all of the children nine years old or older could read and write. The family was living on Church Street in Opelousas.

The marriage record of Charles Acee Guidry and Marie Martel confirms that Charles was the son of Louis Onesime Guidry and Valentine Acher (Achee)¹⁰. Louis Onesime Guidry was born about 1850. On 21 November 1867 at St. Landry Catholic Church in Opelousas, Louis Onesime Guidry, son of Onesime Guidry and Adele Derbigny, married Valentine Acher, daughter of Dr. Frederic Acher and Olympe Donat¹¹. This marriage record confirms the parentage of Louis Onesime Guidry. Valentine Acher was born between 1845 – 1851^{7,9}. Louis Onesime and Valentine divorced prior to April 1879. In the 1880 U. S. Census Valentine Acher was 35 years old, divorced and a washerwoman who could read and write⁷. Louis Onesime Guidry and Valentine Acher had six children – four boys and two girls (Charles Acee, Julia, Octavie, Acher, Octave, Louis). On the 12th of April 1879 Louis O. Guidry married Froizine Boatman in St. Landry Parish¹². Born about 1850, Froizine died on 8 September 1933 in St. Landry Parish¹³. No known children were born of this marriage.

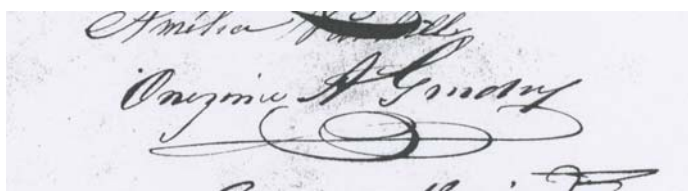


Succession of Benoit Vanhille

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THE BRICK WALL CRACKED

Seldom can one research a family genealogy without encountering pitfalls and roadblocks. And Art Guidry's genealogy is no exception. The stumbling block in his genealogy was determining and proving the ancestry beyond Louis Onesime Guidry. His marriage record to Valentine Acher provided a tantalizing clue that appeared to solve the problem, but, in reality, only led to further research. The marriage record listed the parents of Louis Onesime Guidry as Onesime Guidry and Adele Derbigny¹¹. But who were Onesime Guidry and Adele Derbigny? Besides this tantalizing reference, the ecclesiastical and civil vital records remained silent regarding them. After eighteen months of diligent research and several visits to the St. Landry Parish Court-house, we were able to use the civil records to establish a genealogical proof of the parents of Onesime Guidry, partner of Adele Derbigny. This required discovering several critical church and civil records and



Succession of Benoit Vanhille

using the signature of Onesime Guidry on three of the documents to prove the genealogical connections.

Our search began with the 1870 United States Census. In the 1st Ward of Opelousas was O. A. Guidry - a white male, 53 years of age, a justice of the peace born in Louisiana. Living with him was Adele Derbigny, a

mulatto female, 50 years of age, who owned \$500 of real estate and had a personal estate of \$100. She also was born in Louisiana and could read and write. Her father was foreign-born. The five children in the household included Modeste Guidry (a 17-year old mulatto female seamstress), Oswald Guidry (a 16-year old mulatto male saddler), Mary Guidry (a 13-year old mulatto female attending school), Albert Guidry (a 10-year old mulatto male attending school) and Alexis Guidry (a 5-year old mulatto male)¹⁴. Their eldest child, Louis Onesime Guidry, was not with the family in this census since he had married Valentine Acher on 21 November 1867 and they had a home of their own in 1870¹¹. The 1870 U. S. Census does not indicate if couples were married; however, it is unlikely that O. A. Guidry and Adele Derbigny were married because the Code Noir of Louisiana prohibited marriage between mixed race couples. This census indicated that they must have had a very close relationship as they had been together and had children over a twenty-year period. No evidence of a marriage for them could be located in either the church or civil records.

In the 1850 United States Census Onesime A. Guidry was 33 years of age, a notary born in Louisiana having \$1500 of real estate. He was alone and living in St. Landry Parish¹⁵. The 1860 United States Census indicated that Onesime A. Guidry was still single, 44 years of age, a farmer with \$7000 of real estate and \$35,000 of personal estate and born in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana¹⁶.

Being a justice of the peace and notary indicated that Onesime A. Guidry was a well-educated man and thus likely from a prominent family that could afford to send him to a school of higher education. As a justice of the peace and notary, he would need to understand and interpret basic law and be able to notarize documents. Furthermore, the 1850 and 1860 U. S. Censuses demonstrate that he had a growing wealth in both real estate and personal estate. In neither the 1850 nor the 1860 U. S. Census were any children listed with him. He did have several children with Adele Derbigny by 1860. Could he not disclose this publically because of the Code Noir or perhaps because of the status of his family or himself at the time?

A detailed search of the church and civil records in St. Landry, St. Martin and Lafayette Parishes between the years 1814 and 1821 determined that there were eight males with the first name Onesime or a first name beginning with "A" born in these three parishes between 1814 and 1821. Three of these died before 1870 and thus could not be the Onesime A. Guidry who was with Adele Derbigny. They were Alexandre Guidry (born 8 November 1817 and died in 1838), Antoine Guidry (born 21 January 1816 and died in 1816) and Alexis

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Guidry (born 8 February 1820 and died in 1842). Another male – Alexis Onesime Guidry (son of Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier and born either 15 August 1816 or 5 September 1820) was a St. Landry Parish physician married first to Laperle Dupre and then on her death to her sister Palmyre Dupre with whom he appeared as a physician in the 1850 and 1870 censuses and as a planter with the same wife in the 1860 census. Also, Onesime Guidry (son of Pierre Treville Guidry and Adelaide Bernard and born 18 November 1821) married Zelienn Lyons on 8 January 1855 and they were still married in 1873 when she died. A sixth male – Adolphe Guidry (born 17 Feb 1819) – was born in St. Martin Parish into a well-established family of that parish and no evidence could be found that he moved to St. Landry Parish.

The two remaining persons were from St. Landry Parish and could not be eliminated immediately. They were: Alexis Guidry (son of Louis Guidry and Celeste Savoie and born 2 August 1818) and Onesime Alexis Guidry (son of Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier and born either 15 August 1816 or 5 September 1820). Both were researched to determine who was with Adele Derbigny in 1870.

On 23 January 1840 Onesime A. Guidry married Amelia Marie Vanhille at Grand Coteau in St. Landry Parish¹⁷. The parents of the couple were not noted in the marriage record. A daughter, Julie Amelie Guidry, was born to the young St. Landry Parish couple in March 1841¹⁸. With the birth of their beautiful daughter, tragedy struck the young family as Amelia Marie Vanhille died from complications of childbirth on 22 March 1841¹⁹. She was only 21 years old.

In the Settlement of Succession of Benoit Vanhille, husband of Caroline Fontenot, one of Benoit's heirs was his daughter "Amelia Vanhille, espouse de Mr. Onesime A. Guidry". **Onesime A. Guidry and his wife Amelia Vanhille both signed the document.** The Settlement of Succession was filed in Opelousas on 17 July 1840²⁰.

One of the documents in the Succession of Onesime A. Guidry filed on 16 March 1876 was a Petition of Emilie Guidry of St. Landry Parish signed on 12 January 1880²¹. In this document Emilie Guidry states that she is the sole surviving heir of Onesime A. Guidry who died about 1876. Emilie Guidry was Julie Amelie Guidry, the daughter of Onesime A. Guidry and Amelia Marie Vanhille. Emilie (Julie Amelie) would have been the only white heir of Onesime A. Guidry. The Code Noir at this time forbid any mixed race children of a white person from inheriting any of the estate of the white parent; therefore, if Onesime A. Guidry were white and had any mixed race children (as those of Adele Derbigny), they could not inherit any of his estate. Was this why Emilie Guidry filed the petition as sole surviving heir of Onesime A. Guidry or was she simply trying to close the succession so she could receive her inheritance?

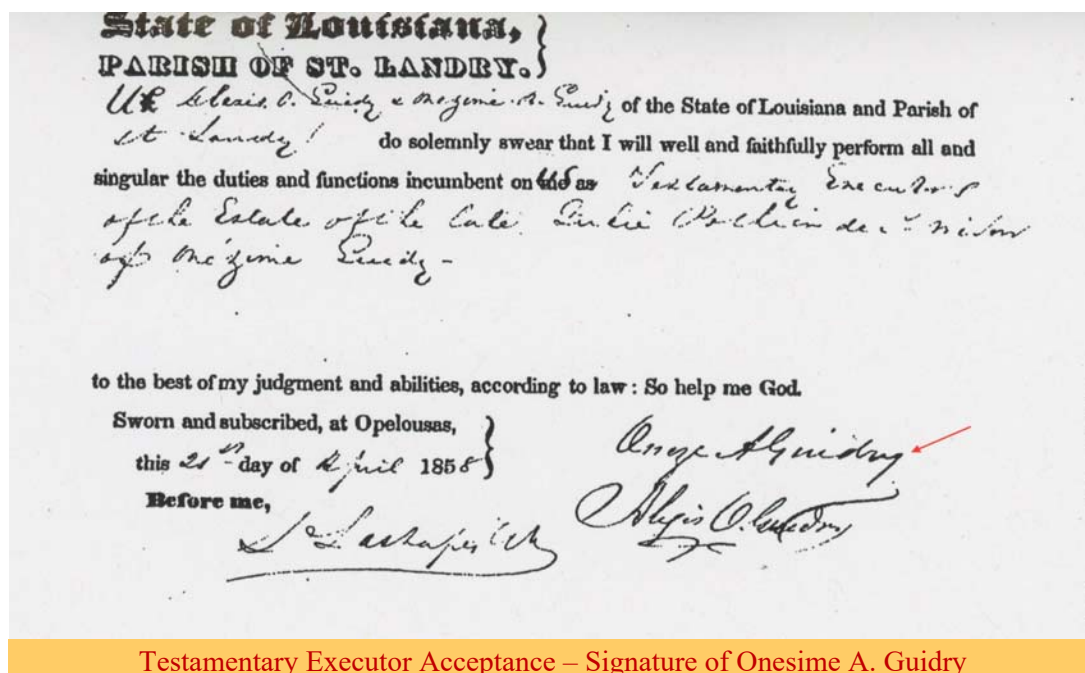
The Opelousas Courier newspaper of 19 February 1876 stated "Died – In this town, on the 16th inst., Mr. Onesime A. Guidry, Clerk of the District Court, aged 60 years"²². This Onesime A. Guidry was the father of Emilie Guidry (Julie Amelie Guidry) and the widower of Amelia Marie Vanhille. He was also the Clerk of the District Court and thus involved in the legal profession.

Earlier *The Opelousas Courier* of 29 November 1873 had recorded the death of Dame Adele Guidry, age of 53 years, on 22 November 1873²³. The funeral register of St. Landry Catholic Church in Opelousas, Louisiana stated that Adele Derbigny was buried on 23 November 1873²⁴; therefore, Adele Guidry and Adele Derbigny in these two documents are the same person.

The Succession of Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier, widow of Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry, filed on 21 April 1858, contained the Oligraphic Will and Testament of Julie Euphrasie Potier, widow of Onesime Guidry (i.e., Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry). In Condition No. 7 of the Will she named A.O. Guidry and O. A. Guidry

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as two of the four testamentary executors of her Will. **Both Alexis O. Guidry and Onesime A. Guidry signed the oath accepting the position of testamentary executor of the estate of Julie Potier, widow of Onesime Guidry²⁵.**



Testamentary Executor Acceptance – Signature of Onesime A. Guidry

In a Donation of Property by Julie Potier, widow of Onesime Guidry, on 2 September 1856, Widow Potier donated to her children her share of the Succession of her daughter Modeste Guidry. The six children to whom she donated were Eliza Guidry, Alexis O. Guidry, Zoé Guidry, Constance Guidry, Benjamin Guidry and Alida Guidry. Furthermore, she stated that she was not including her son Onesime A. Guidry in the donation since the above six children were to pay him a sum to place him on equal footing with them²⁶. **Thus Alexis O. Guidry and Onesime A. Guidry named in the Oligraphic Will and Testament of Julie Pothier were sons of Marie Julie Euphrasie Pothier and Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry.**

The signatures of Onesime A. Guidry in the Settlement of Succession of Benoit Vanhille and on the oath accepting the position of testamentary executor in the Succession of Julie Potier are identical. This confirms that the Onesime A. Guidry who married Marie Amelia Vanhille was the son of Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier.

Another interesting document in the record was the Exchange of Slaves between Onesime A. Guidry and Celina Vanhille Toledano on 15 June 1843²⁷. Celina Vanhille Toledano was the sister of Amelia Marie Vanhille and thus the sister-in-law of Onesime A. Guidry. This exchange of slaves occurred just over two years after the death of Amelia Marie Vanhille, wife of Onesime A. Guidry. Onesime gave to Celina a negress named Nancy, age of about 15 years and guaranteed to be free of illness and disease. Celina gave to Onesime a mulatress named Adele, age of about 20 years, who had an illness or was sickly. In addition, Onesime paid Celina one hundred piastres. Onesime A. Guidry, owner of Adele, signed the document.

Certainly the exchange of slaves does not appear to be a fair trade. Nancy was younger and healthy while Adele was older and sickly. Furthermore, Onesime paid a premium for Adele by giving Celina an additional one hundred piastres. Why would Onesime agree to this exchange? Why was Adele special? Could this

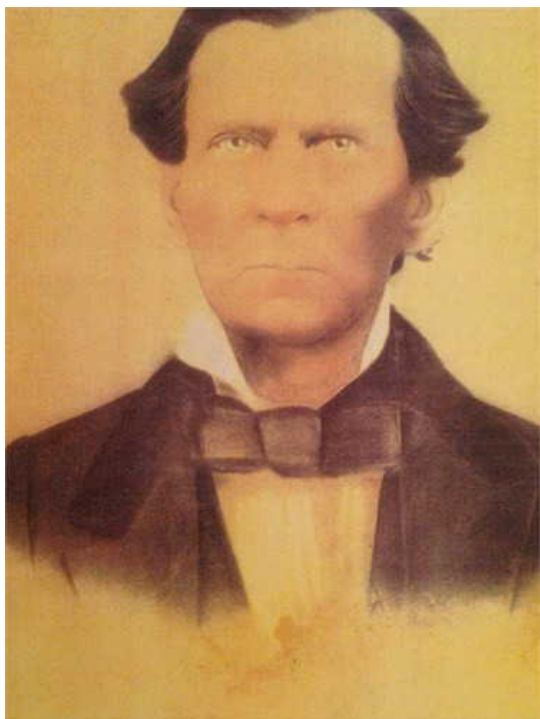
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Adele be the same person as Adele Derbigny in the 1870 U. S. Census? Were Onesime and Adele attracted to each other and thus Onesime wanted to “purchase” Adele to have her with him? Onesime A. Guidry and Adele Derbigny had their first child Louis Onesime Guidry not long after this exchange – sometime around 1845 – 1850. Very likely the Adele exchanged in this agreement was the Adele Derbigny in the 1870 U. S. Census.

Of the thirteen children that Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier had, two were Alexis Onesime Guidry and Onesime Alexis Guidry. Both were born in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Alexis Guidry was born 15 August 1816²⁸ and Onesime Guidry was born 5 September 1820²⁹. Interestingly, in the baptismal records only a first name and surname is given for each son; however, in all later documents they are known by a first name, middle name or initial and surname. A thorough study of the records demonstrates that Onesime Alexis Guidry who was with Adele Derbigny in 1870 and who died in 1876 when Clerk of the District Court in St. Landry Parish was born about 1817 while Dr. Alexis Onesime Guidry who married Laperle Dupre and then Palmyre Dupre was born about 1820. Thus, Alexis Guidry, born in 1816, was known throughout life as Onesime Alexis Guidry and Onesime Guidry, born in 1820, was known as Dr. Alexis Onesime Guidry.

Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier had considerable resources – owning a large plantation called Guidry Plantation. Here they raised cotton as a commercial crop. The original home built in the late 1790s is still owned and occupied by the Guidry family. Called “Ile Carencro” today, it sits near Bayou Carencro south of Carencro, Louisiana. With his wealth Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry was able to send at least his two eldest sons Alexis Onesime Guidry and Onesime Alexis Guidry to Georgetown College in Washington, D. C. for a higher-level education – both receiving sub-graduate degrees³⁰. Alexis Onesime Guidry also attended the University of Maryland where he obtained a medical degree in 1842³¹. His 19-page dissertation was on yellow fever. Throughout the St. Landry Parish records he is referred to as Dr. Alexis O. Guidry.



*Left: Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry
Above: Ile Carencro (Guidry Plantation home built in 1790s)*

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This excellent education provided the foundation for Onesime Alexis Guidry to become a Notary, Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the District Court in St. Landry Parish. In his appointment to the position of Clerk of the District Court, it was noted that Onesime Guidry had been the Deputy Clerk for a number of years and had a long experience in the field³².

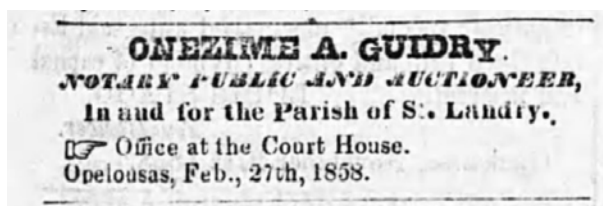
In summary, Onesime Alexis Guidry, born 15 August 1816 in St. Landry Parish, LA, first married Amelia Marie Vanhille by whom he had one daughter before his wife died from complications of childbirth. He then lived and had a family of four sons and two daughters with Adele Derbigny. During his life he was a Notary, Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the District Court. Onesime Alexis Guidry died at the age of 60 on 16 Feb 1876 in St. Landry Parish, LA.

During the life of Onesime A. Guidry, the Code Noir regulated the lives of African-Americans and mixed-race couples in Louisiana. The Code Noir forbade a white person from marrying a black or mulatto person. Also, the Code Noir forbade a white person from passing property through a document of succession to a black or mulatto person. For this reason Onesime and Adele could never marry nor could Onesime's children from Adele inherit any of his property. This may be one of the reasons that Onesime's daughter by Amelia Marie Vanhille, Emily Guidry, filed a petition notifying the court that she was the sole surviving heir of Onesime A. Guidry – that is, to clarify that his children by Adele legally did not qualify as heirs of Onesime. Despite the Code Noir, Onesime Alexis Guidry and Adele Derbigny lived a long and prosperous life together for over twenty-five years and raised a family of four boys and two girls (Louis Onesime, Modeste, Oswald, Mary, Albert, Alexis) in St. Landry Parish.

THE REST OF THE GENERATIONS

The parents of Onesime Alexis Guidry were Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry and Marie Julie Euphrasie Potier as shown above. Born 4 November 1788 in St. Landry Parish³³, LA, Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry married Julie Marie Euphrasie Potier, daughter of Charles Potier and Magdeleine Ducrest, on 19 June 1813 in St. Martinville, St. Martin Parish, LA³⁴. Julie Marie Euphrasie Potier was born about 19 August 1794 in St. Martin Parish, LA³⁵. Together they had four sons and nine daughters (Elizabeth, Onesime Alexis, Alouise, Alexis Onesime, Modeste, Valerie, Marcellite, Francoise, Louis David, Magdeline Mathilde, Emilie Constance, Alida Philomenne, Benjamin). Family and friends knew Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry simply as Onesime. The large family lived on the Guidry plantation near Bayou Carencro. Today the family home is called Ile Carencro. Onesime died on 17 April 1850 in St. Landry Parish³⁶ and his wife died a few years later on 16 April 1858 in St. Landry Parish³⁷.

Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry's parents were Louis David Guidry and Marie Modeste Borda³³⁻³⁴. They had eight sons and six daughters (Charles, Alexis Onesime, Louis, Pierre Treville, Baptiste, Marie, Arsene, Augustin, Emilie, Marcelline, Joseph, Marie Azelie, Claire Clarice, Antoine). The genealogy of Louis David Guidry is well-established³⁸ and is given below.



The Opelousas Courier, Opelousas, LA, 27 Nov 1858

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GUÉDRY GENEALOGICAL LINE FOR ARTHUR LEE GUIDRY

Arthur Lee Guidry

Matthew Millard Guidry - Grace Geraldine Hebert

Charles Alcee Guidry - Marie Martel

Louis Onesime Guidry - Valentine Acher (also Froizine Boatman)

Onesime Alexis Guidry - Adele Derbigny (also Marie Amelia Vanhille)

Charles Alexis Onesime Guidry – Jule Marie Euphrasie Potier

Louis David Guédry – Marie Modeste Borda

Pierre Guédry – Claire Babin (also Marguerite Dupuis & Marguerite Miller)

Augustin Guédry – Jeanne Hébert

Claude Guédry dit Grivois – Marguerite Petitpas

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**SEEKING THE ROOTS OF ART GUIDRY -
A LOUISIANA CREOLE GENEALOGICAL STUDY**
by Art Guidry & Martin Guidry

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Marie Rundquist, Greg Wood and Marty Guidry recently completed an internet travelogue on Acadian tourism in Maryland called “Acadians Were Here”. To view the site visit:

<http://acadianswerehere.org/>



Historic Plaisance Rosenwald

by Art Guidry

I remember well the first grade classroom where I first started school even though I had no idea it was a Rosenwald. Children set in rows just as many did as they learned their nursery rhymes, counting, beginning writing skills, simple word recognition, learning to get along with the person next to you, wondering why the teacher had placed the student in front whose head reached higher than yours, preventing you from seeing what was going on in front. The children would line up before noon, as the teacher turned on the water spigot so they could wash their hands, water flowing one drop at a time from the small barrel as it dripped into their tiny hands. The teacher prepared the wood barrel daily, placing water inside to swell the planks of wood, keeping them tightly joined to each other, preventing the precious water from escaping before the barrel ran dry. I do not know where the water came from, perhaps from a local well on the school property but the children knowing the resource was limited, had to share while it lasted.

The tall narrow windows opened to the southern sky, taking in soft patterns of light, punctuated by long columns separating narrow and graceful windows, kept the children warm throughout the year. When opened they let in cool gentle winds from the southern skies in the hot season and when closed sealed out the sometimes harsh arctic air of cold winters. The architects of Tuskegee Institute perhaps among the finest of the south with Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald as their visionaries and guides, knew how to design buildings to make best use of the environment without even a mechanical ventilator. Windows opened and closed according to the weather. Even interior walls could slide open to accommodate larger groups for special attractions.

Winters could sometimes be harsh in the south. One coal burner per classroom kept everyone warm. The children, now older in grade 4, took turns stoking the fire, using a long metal rod to turn over coals heating the entire room. In the late afternoon, the children rolled compound over oiled floors, product of local trees. No painted wood was seen anywhere, just oiled floors on the inside and natural timber on the outside.

During recess, children paced the school campus, sometimes speaking in English, at other times in their home language, Cajun French. During the school fundraising period, they sold sweet potato pies, neatly arranged on small trays with waxed paper coverings. On the outside, the pies folded over like modern day apple pastry. On the inside, they were colored a lovely golden flesh, gave off sweet aromas, nearly baked over by the steamy Louisiana sun. They were sumptuous, delights you never wanted to end. Though some children came from small farms that their families owned, Plaisance was in the middle of a sharecroppers' area so one knew the children had a life with the sweet potato that stretched beyond selling pies.

In the fall, potato diggers were excused from class to harvest the family crop. No matter where one traveled along Highway 167 slicing through Plaisance, one saw sweet potato vines stretching atop elevated rows that seemed to go on forever. During harvest time, the children pushed their small hands deeply into the soil, bringing up the year's yield, one sweet potato at a time, dusting them off bit by bit, casting them into wooden crates and even dumping them directly into mule drawn wagons.

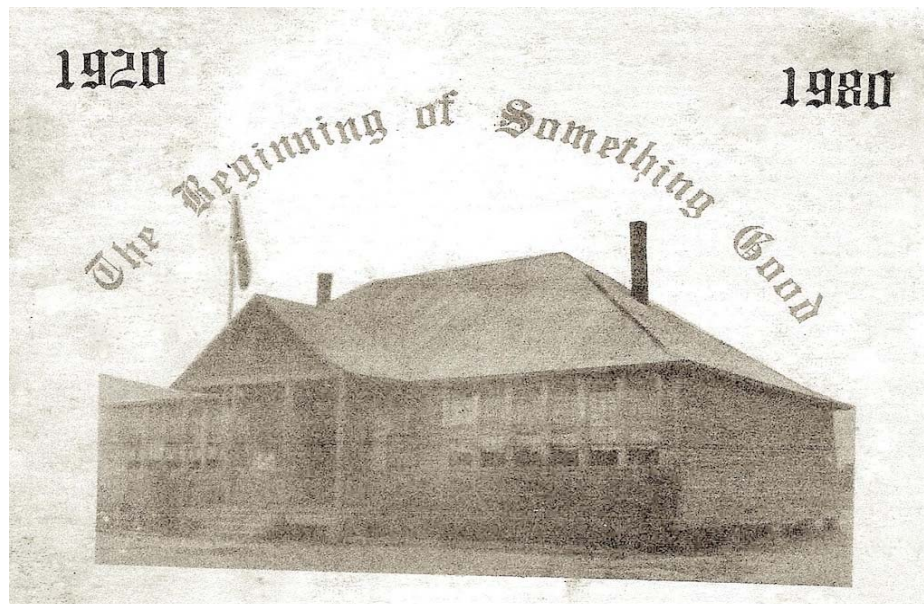
Nearly all products going into baking sweet potato pies - butter, cane syrup, sweet potatoes themselves, originated in small local fields. Farmers harvested tall, graceful stalks of sugar cane, cut into short bamboo like rods, heated in large vats until pulp juiced into a molasses like consistency, filling the room with a new delicate sweetness. Sometimes, a local community mill turned the stalks into syrup but most frequently families did the work themselves overseeing the entire process from field planting to harvesting and final product, resulting in transforming sugar cane into thick and tasty syrup. Pies then reached the school grounds or were sold at a local market. All of this was to support their families and their school.

Historic Plaisance Rosenwald

by Art Guidry

In the 1960's, when schools were ordered to desegregate, battle lines were formed against having children of Plaisance sent to a local school meaning that the Plaisance School would shut down. The community fought against it, rising up meeting after meeting to make their voices heard. They did not mind having children from other areas attend Plaisance School as had been done on other occasions but were against having their own local school closed. Finally, after much debate in the community, they were advised that the school would not shut down and that they could continue to send their children to their local school.

Today, Plaisance School is the only Rosenwald building in Louisiana operating continuously since 1920. It is now a middle school and the band practices consistently in the original all wood structure built in 1920. The National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded the school an historic marker, a living testament to a community's determination to succeed.



Art Guidry is a digital media entrepreneur who produces, directs and writes content. He started first grade at Plaisance School and now makes his home in New York City. His father, Matthew Millard Guidry of Opelousas, was principal of Plaisance School from 1944 to 1962. Among his dreams was to grow the school from an elementary one to a complete education center serving the Plaisance area from First Grade through High School, which he achieved during his life. He passed away while in office in 1962.

REMEMBER THE GO-GO DANCE?

by R. Martin Guidry

This high-energy dance of the mid-1960s captured America's attention and enticed many young college students to the Go-Go nightclubs in New York, Los Angeles and throughout America. And a Labine was instrumental in developing the dance, the costume and the craze.

On January 15, 1964 former police officer Elmer Valentine opened a rock club at 8901 Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles, California and called it Whisky a Go Go after a club he visited in Paris, France the year before. Quickly, its popularity grew as Johnny Rivers and other performers sang to the crowds and a disc jockey spun records between performances from a glass cage suspended above and to the right of the stage. In 1965 Valentine hired Joanie Labine as the first female disc jockey at his club.

During one of Johnny Rivers' sets Joanie began dancing energetically in the cage. Club goers thought she was part of the show and the Go-Go dance was born. Joanie Labine was not through yet though. She began wearing short, fringed skirts and high, white boots as she danced and the official Go-Go uniform emerged. The craze swept America as Go-Go dancing appeared in nightclubs and discotheques everywhere. Young men and women packed the clubs to dance and to watch the go-go dancers with their short, fringed skirts and high, white boots.

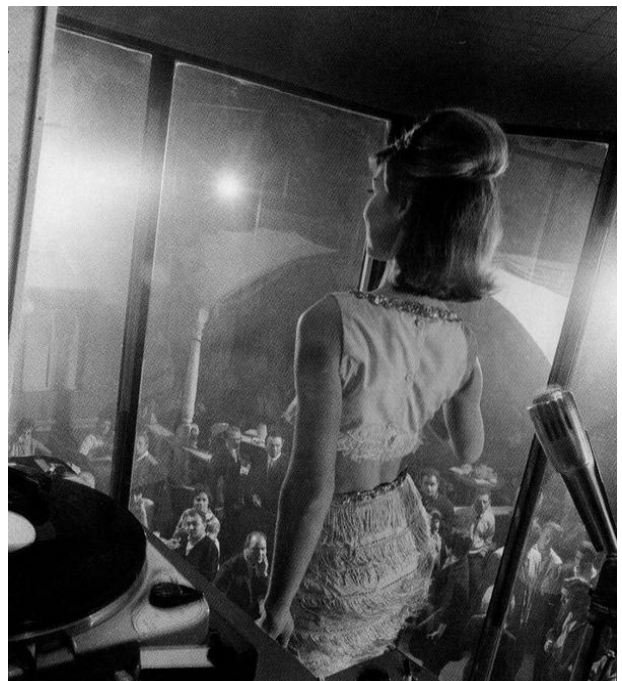
And now you know the rest of the story.



*Above: Joanie Labine spinning records in her cage
Below: Joanie Labine dancing for the crowd below*



Whisky a Go Go Club on Sunset Boulevard



LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR CIRCLE OF DISTINCTION 2016 INDUCTEES

In 2011 The Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur, Inc. created the Circle of Distinction to honor members of the Guédry and Petitpas families that meet specific criteria and are selected by the Board.

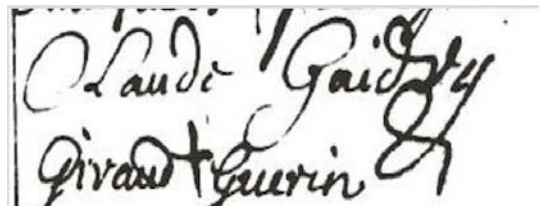
The Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur will periodically select up to six (6) persons a year to the Circle of Distinction. Recipients will receive a Circle of Distinction Certificate and a Gold Medal.

In selecting persons for the Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur Circle of Distinction, the Board will use these criteria:

- * The person must be a direct descendant of either Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas or Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret.
- * Persons with any variation of the Guédry or Petitpas surname are eligible.
- * The person through their work, their avocation or their life must have brought distinction to the Guédry or Petitpas name.
- * The person may be living or deceased.

On 10 November 2016 the Board of Directors of Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astaur appointed to the Circle of Distinction:

Claude Guédry - Claude Guédry, the progenitor of the Guédry family in Acadia, was born about 1648 in France. He arrived in Acadia shortly before 1681. About 1682 he married the widow Marguerite Petitpas and they had eleven children - 2 daughters and 9 sons. At least six of their children (2 daughters and 4 sons) reached adulthood and had offspring. Although Claude



Guédry resided briefly near Port-Royal, he spent most of his life in the small community of Merliguèche where he and Marguerite raised their family. Here among a small group of Acadians and the friendly Mi'kmaq, he earned a living from the forests and seas being a fisherman, woodsman, farmer, coasting pilot and trader. Life was not easy in the backwoods of Acadia as Claude and his family had to endure harsh winters, living off the land often with scarce resources, being mistaken for Mi'kmaq and treated as such by the British, captured and sent to Boston for a year in 1722, the hanging in Boston of a son and grandson in 1726 and other harsh realities of a pioneer life. Claude certainly had some education in his early life as he had a flowing, cursive signature; however, he chose the beautiful, yet undeveloped, Merliguèche as his home. Today all known Guédry's of North America, which includes the surnames Guédry, Guedry, Guidry, Guildry, Guidery, Guidrey, Gaidry, Grivois, Geddry, Gedry, Gidry, Jeddry, Jedry, Labine, LaBine, LaBean and other variations, descend from Claude Guédry and Marguerite Petitpas.



Jules "Nonc Jules" Guidry - Striving to preserve his Acadian culture and heritage, Jules 'Nonc Jules' Guidry has promoted the Cajun culture, language, music and heritage for many years. Born at Church Point, LA in 1944, Jules and his wife Mary Lou Vincent Guidry currently live in Carenco, LA. For over 17 years Nonc Jules worked at the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (CODOFIL) in its mission to preserve the French language in Louisiana. From 1983 to the present he has hosted the popular Sunday French music program "Bal de Dimanche Apres-Midi" (Sunday Afternoon Dance) on KRVS radio – playing Cajun, French and Creole music and speaking Cajun French during interviews and breaks. Occasionally, he emcees the live Saturday evening "Rendezvous des

LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR CIRCLE OF DISTINCTION 2016 INDUCTEES

Cadiens” show at the Liberty Theater in Eunice, LA. Having taught himself to play the accordion, triangle (tit fer) and harmonica (musique à bouche), Nonc Jules and his band “Nonc Jules & Lachez-Les” play at festivals, local restaurants and special events. Jules was a pioneer in forming the very successful Cajun music jam sessions to inspire and help young Cajun musicians. Since 1990, Jules and Mary Lou have volunteered as cultural artisans at Vermilionville – an Acadian living history village in Lafayette, LA. In 2007 Jules Guidry received the prestigious Jo-El Sonnier Greatest Cajun DJ Award for his lifelong service in promoting Cajun music and in 2010 was inducted into the Order of Living Legends at the Acadian Museum in Erath, LA.

Joseph Alfred Jeddry - Born in 1921 in the small community of Meteghan Station, Nova Scotia along the picturesque shores of St. Marys Bay, Joseph Alfred Jeddry was recently awarded the rank of Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour by the French Republic for his superb efforts during the Normandy Campaign of 1944. Shortly after graduating from school, Alfred began working as a welder at the Meteghan shipyard. Here he met Marie Stella Comeau whom he married in 1943.

With World War II beginning Alfred enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1942 as a welder in the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Serving in Canada, Belgium, England, France, Holland and Germany, Alfred Jeddry received the War Medal, Volunteer Medal, France-Germany Medal, Battle of Britain Medal and George VI Defence Medal. In July 1944 Alfred and his Elgin Regiment crossed the English Channel to Normandy and participated in the breakout from Caen and the drive to Germany. Alfred drove a tank during these battles. Returning to Nova Scotia in February 1946, Alfred reunited with his young bride and returned to work first at the Meteghan shipyard and then the Halifax Shipyards. In the early 1950s Alfred Jeddry and his family migrated to New Haven, CT where he eventually joined the A. W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory at Yale University as a technician. Although he had to learn the practical aspects of nuclear physics in a heavy ion accelerator, Alfred eagerly accepted the challenge and excelled at this job. After 33 years at Yale Alfred Jeddry retired as Senior Technical Specialist Supervisor and was recognized for his exemplary service to the lab by Dr. Alan Bromley, the Engineering Dean at Yale.



André Robert Labine - A successful businessman and athlete, André Robert Labine was born on 8 October 1947 at Azilda, Ontario, Canada. Graduating in 1971 from the University of Sudbury at Laurentian University, André began work at Shell-Canada in the sales and marketing arena. Over his 26-year career at Shell, André progressed through management positions as his responsibilities expanded from national to international sales and marketing. Elevated to Export Manager – Lubricants in 1990, his responsibilities included marketing Shell products throughout the world. In 1998 André joined Anderol Specialty Lubricants where he was promoted to Vice-President - Global Sales in 2002. An avid alpine skier, in 2005 André became Vice-President, Marketing and New Business Development at Alpine Canada Alpin, the governing body for alpine ski racing in Canada. In 2008 André cofounded LabineDionne Associates Limited which does international sales and marketing

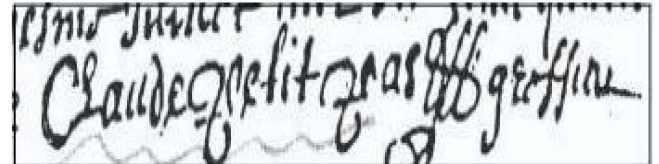
LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR

CIRCLE OF DISTINCTION

2016 INDUCTEES

consulting specializing in lubricants. With skiing deep in his blood, André is not only an expert skier, but also officiates and volunteers at national and international alpine ski racing events. He was Chief of Race for the 1999 Juvenile Championships and has worked at the Lake Louise Winterstart World Cup races and at the 2005 World Championships in Bormio, Italy. In 2010 and 2014 André worked the downhill slopes for the XXI Winter Olympics at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and XXII Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. Never tiring of a challenge, André and his wife Susan own the Twisted Timber Guesthouse in their hometown of Fernie, British Columbia and André manages the Gateway Project in Fernie.

Claude Petitpas - Born about 1624 in France, Claude Petitpas, as a young adult, became uneasy with his life in the homeland. The turmoil of war and uncertainty of everyday life pushed him to a new adventure – sailing to Acadia and beginning anew. He had some basic farming



skills and had learned some rudiments of business probably from his grandfather who is thought to have been a merchant. Arriving in Acadia about 1645 with some business experience, Claude was appointed shortly afterwards as Notary Royal to the tribunal at Port-Royal (the greffier or clerk of court) and given the title Claude Petitpas, Sieur de LaFleur. He continued as greffier the rest of his life. Here he recorded all the legal business of the government at Port-Royal. About 1658 he married Catherine Bugaret and they had 13 children – 5 daughters and 8 sons. They raised their family in Port-Royal, but several of their offspring left the “easy” life of Port-Royal for the more adventurous life of the wilderness and moved to distant Merliguèche. Claude Petitpas is the progenitor of the Petitpas family in Acadia and all Petitpas in North America, which includes the surnames Petitpas, Pettipas, Petipas, Petitpa, Petit Pas, Pitts and other variations, descend from Claude Petitpas and Catherine Bugaret.



Colonel William J. Pettipas - Born in Stellarton, Nova Scotia, William J. Pettipas served with distinction in the Canadian Forces and continues to serve his nation in the civilian defence industry. He joined the Canadian Forces in 1953 and, after serving over 37 years, retired in 1990 as a Colonel. A former Commander of the London Militia District, from 1975 – 1977 Colonel Pettipas was Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment. In 2010 Colonel Pettipas was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment – a position he continues to hold. For many years Colonel Pettipas provided valued service as Chairman of The Royal Canadian Regiment Trust from which he resigned in 2010.

After retiring from the Canadian Forces in 1990, Colonel Pettipas joined General Motors - retiring after a 20-year career as Vice President of General Motors and Executive Director of GM Defence in London, Ontario. From 2008 – 2016 William Pettipas served as an Independent Director of Cymat Technologies, Ltd. and continues as a member of the Cymat Advisory Board. Currently, he is President of Pettipas Consulting specializing in advice to the defence industry.

LES GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS D'ASTEUR CIRCLE OF DISTINCTION 2016 INDUCTEES

Circle of Distinction members and their dates of induction are:

* Ms. Diane Adair Gaidry	Actress	8 Oct 2011
* Brigadier General Albert Louis Geddry	Military	8 Oct 2011
* Mr. Daniel Charles Guidry	Founder/Genealogist	8 Oct 2011
* Mr. Ronald Ames Guidry	Professional Athlete	8 Oct 2011
* Ms. Rita Labine ⁺	Diplomatic Corps	8 Oct 2011
* Ms. Sandra Pettipas Perro	Genealogist/Author	8 Oct 2011
* Mr. Bernard L. "Bernie" Geddry	Genealogist/Author	25 Oct 2012
* Mr. Velton Paul Guidry ⁺	Genealogist/Author	25 Oct 2012
* Dr. Thomas Henry LaBean	Scientist	25 Oct 2012
* Mr. Gilbert Adélar Labine ⁺	Mining/Prospector	25 Oct 2012
* Mr. Georges Henri Petitpas ⁺	Personnel Management	25 Oct 2012
* Mr. Earl V. Guedry Jr.	Portrait Artist	23 Oct 2013
* Mr. Richard James Guidry ⁺	Educator/Historian	23 Oct 2013
* Mr. Robert Charles Guidry ⁺	Songwriter/Musician	23 Oct 2013
* Mr. Robinson Joseph Guidry ⁺	Woodcarver/Modeler	23 Oct 2013
* Ms. Myrtle LaBean Pletos	Genealogist/Author	23 Oct 2013
* Mr. Mark Labine	Genealogist/Author	23 Oct 2013
* Dr. Leo Joseph Guedry Jr.	Educator	16 Aug 2014
* Ms. Allison Lynn Guidry	Genealogist/Editor	16 Aug 2014
* Dr. Michael Wayne Guidry	Scientist	16 Aug 2014
* Mr. Daryl LaBine	Genealogist/Author	16 Aug 2014
* Mr. Roland Arthur "Clem" Labine Jr.	Preservationist/Author	16 Aug 2014
* Archbishop Gérard Pettipas CSs.R.	Religious	16 Aug 2014
* Rebecca "Becky" E. Boggess	Webmaster	10 Oct 2015
* Oran "Doc" Guidry ⁺	Musician	10 Oct 2015
* Colonel Roland David Guidry	Military	10 Oct 2015
* Roland J. Guidry	Government Service	10 Oct 2015
* Clement "Clem" Walter Labine ⁺	Professional Athlete	10 Oct 2015
* Leo F. Petitpas	Scientist/Historian	10 Oct 2015
* Claude Guédry ⁺	Original Ancestor	10 Nov 2016
* Jules 'Nonc Jules' Guidry	Cultural Preservation	10 Nov 2016
* Joseph Alfred Jeddry	Military/Science	10 Nov 2016
* André Robert Labine	Business/Athlete	10 Nov 2016
* Claude Petitpas ⁺	Original Ancestor	10 Nov 2016
* Colonel William J. Pettipas	Military/Business	10 Nov 2016

⁺Deceased

BON APPETIT

CYRILLE TRASIMOND'S JELLY ROLL

*Cyrille Trasimond, Abbeville, LA
A Recipe from Yesteryear*



1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
3 eggs
1/3 cup water
1 cup jelly

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Beat eggs until lemon-colored. Add sugar, eggs and water. Bake on buttered, small-lipped cookie sheet (13"x9") for 10-15 minutes on 375F. Put on damp cotton dishtowel and roll. Let cool. Unroll and spread with jelly. Roll again. To serve, cut in 3/4" slices.

The recipes used in Bon Appetit are from 'The Guedry-Labine Cookbook-A cookbook for and by descendants of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas, 2004'. After 14 years, we have used most of the recipes submitted to create our cookbook. 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

Cut some potatoes in cubes. Place in the bottom of a deep casserole. Add meat, cut up in small pieces (chicken, rabbit or pork). Add 1 layer of potato cubes, sliced onion, salt and pepper. Add one layer of instant biscuit dough, cut in strips of 2 or 3 inches. Repeat the layers until the casserole is 3/4 full. Add hot water to the level of the last layer.

With the remaining dough, make a last layer about 1/2" thick and cover all. Make an incision in the center of the dough. Cook over low heat in oven 4-5 hours.

Bon Appetit! We look forward to sharing your favorite recipes in 2017. Happy Holidays!

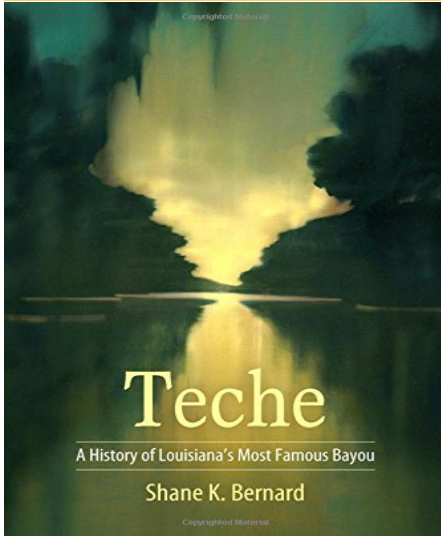
MEAT PIE A L'ACADIENNE

*Simone Comeau Geddry
St. Benoni, Nova Scotia*



BOOK NOOK

Teche **A History of Louisiana's** **Most Famous Bayou** *by Shane K. Bernard*



Shane K. Bernard's *Teche* examines this legendary waterway of the American Deep South. Bernard delves into the bayou's geologic formation as a vestige of the Mississippi and Red Rivers, its prehistoric Native American occupation, and its colonial settlement by French, Spanish, and, eventually, Anglo-American pioneers. He surveys the coming of indigo, cotton, and sugar; steam-powered sugar mills and riverboats; and the brutal institution of slavery. He also examines the impact of the Civil War on the Teche, depicting the running battles up and down the bayou and the sporadic gunboat duels, when ironclads clashed in the narrow confines of the dark, sluggish river.

Describing the misery of the postbellum era, Bernard reveals how epic floods, yellow fever, racial violence, and widespread poverty disrupted the lives of those who resided under the sprawling, moss-draped live oaks lining the Teche's banks. Further, he chronicles the slow decline of the bayou, as the coming of the railroad, automobiles, and highways reduced its value as a means of travel. Finally, he considers modern efforts to redesign the Teche using dams, locks, levees, and other water-control measures. He examines the recent push to clean and revitalize the bayou after years of desecration by litter, pollutants, and invasive species. Illustrated with historic images and numerous maps, this book will be required

reading for anyone seeking the colorful history of Louisiana and the Gulf Coast.

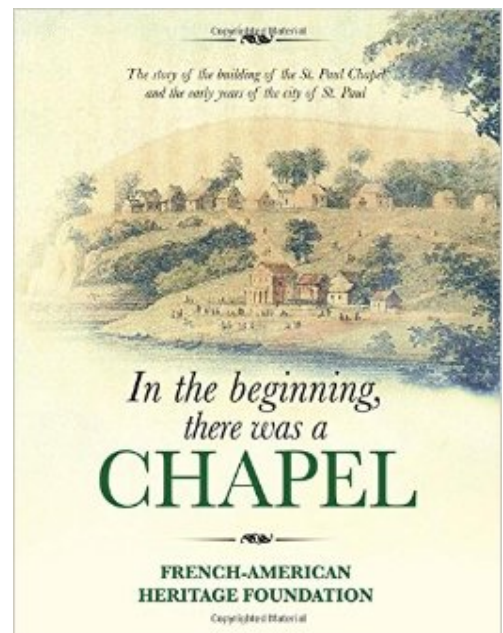
As a bonus, the second part of the book describes Bernard's own canoe journey down the Teche's 125-mile course. This modern personal account from the field reveals the current state of the bayou and the remarkable people who still live along its banks.

In the beginning, there was a **CHAPEL** *by Mark Labine-President of the French-American Heritage Foundation*

On the Feast of All Saints' Day, November 1, 1841, a small log chapel was dedicated on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi. At the time the chapel was built, there were only a small number of French Canadian families living in the area. Little did these parishioners know that this little chapel would become a cathedral, a school, and a hospital, and would become the inspiration and the nucleus of a city that would adopt its name and become the capital of Minnesota.

This is a story of that chapel.

The French-American Heritage Foundation is a 501©(3) charitable non-profit organization with the primary purpose of promoting and sponsoring French Heritage educational events in Minnesata. The mission statement for the Foundation is to promote and cultivate the Heritage of French-language cultures.



IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

MIDNIGHT
Armistice Dance
 Starts 12:01 A. M. Monday
 Guidry's Louisiana
 Blue Rythmn Boys
NICK'S PLACE
 Near the Airport

*Big Spring Daily Herald, Nov 1935
 Big Spring, TX*

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, 24 Aug 1911

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, MI
 5 Sept 1937*



MRS. J. NUGENT WEIS,
 who before her marriage Aug.
 21, was Miss Mae Guidry,
 daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules
 Paul Guidry Jr., of Kirkwood.
 —Schweig photograph.

DANCE
 Every Night Except Sunday
 at
NICK'S PLACE
 East of Airport
 Music by Guidry's Orchestra

*Big Spring Daily Herald, Nov 1935
 Big Spring, TX*

IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

Guidry Shot Three Times by His Brother-in-law

OPELOUSAS, La., Jan. 17.—(By A. P.)—Inez Guidry, living in the Mallet section of St. Landry parish, was shot three times by his brother-in-law, A. Landry.

The shooting was the outcome of Landry cautioning Guidry not to beat his wife, who was his sister—he having heard he had done so on one or two occasions, officers say. This time he happened to be on hand when Guidry had just finished beating his wife, and hot words started between the two men, which resulted in Landry shooting Guidry three times.

Guidry is in a serious condition and is now in the sanitarium in Opelousas.

*Weekly Town Talk, Alexandria, LA
24 Jan 1925*



PRESENTATION of altar cloths and accessories for the Savoy Memorial Hospital Chapel was made to Rev. Robert Guidry, chapel chaplain, by Charlotte Guillory (right), Junior Catholic Daughter Court President, and Brenda Broussard, Troop St. Ann president, on behalf of the court. -- (Photo by Elvin Reed)

Daily World, Opelousas, LA 17 Feb 1967

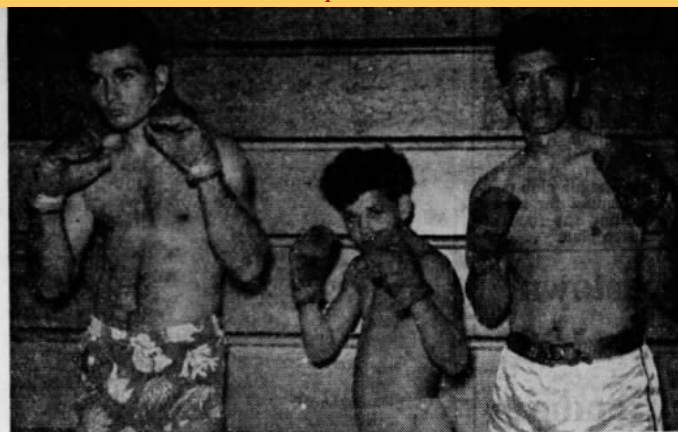
Los Angeles Times, L.A., CA 7 Oct 1930

One Opposes Nine in Fight Over Estate

One child opposes nine brothers and sisters in the contest over the \$25,000 estate of Fred Labine, rancher, which yesterday awaited assignment in Superior Judge Craig's court. Left only \$200, Mrs. Evelyn Stekler, a daughter, is contesting on the grounds that her father was mentally incompetent and was unduly influenced by her brothers and sisters when he drew his will.

When Labine died March 10, last, he willed a Minnesota farm to a son, Phillip, and \$200 to Mrs. Stekler. Two-ninths of the remainder was left in trust for Aurore A. Labine, a daughter. The other seven-ninths was to be distributed equally among the other seven children, Clara M. Esch, Lillian Gango, Stella J. Gillette, Lawrence O. Labine, Celia J. Labine, Emma M. Labine and Olive Rose Labine.

The Times, Shreveport, LA, 3 Feb 1957



GUIDRY FAMILY IN GOLDEN GLOVES

—Two experienced Guidry brothers from Lafayette flank a younger member of the padded-mitten clan while awaiting the State Golden Gloves finals on Feb. 14-16. Left to right are Billy Guidry, a flashy middleweight who won Gloves titles in

1955-56, Nolan Guidry, an 85-pound sub-novice rookie, and Ronald Guidry, 135-pound lightweight who won State titles in 1955-56. All three will compete in the tournament which will also include the North Louisiana champions crowned last night.

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 for a family in 2017.

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'Asteur

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

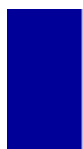
Marty Guidry
6139 North Shore Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70817
225-755-1915
guidrymartin@gmail.com

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 14th 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'Asteur Officers and Committees

OFFICERS:

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

Gayle Guidry (LA) - Special Projects
Warren Guidry (TX)

Sales - Cindy Guidry Herdt (WA) - Chairperson
Wayne Simoneaux (LA)
Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)

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Annie Grignon-Labine (QU) - Translator
Elaine Clement (LA) - Translator
Martin Guidry (LA)

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

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

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Martin Guidry (LA)

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

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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