

GENERATIONS

Inside this issue:

Survival of a Family 1

The Family of Pierre Guidry dit Labine & Marguerite Brasseau

Bon Appetit - Recipes from the Guedry-Labine Cookbook 3

Genealogy/History: Biography from 'The Historical Encyclopedia of Louisiana' Vol. II 6

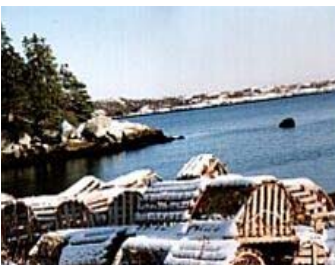
Book Nook 9

Father Mitchell Guidry visits Guity, France-Excerpt from his article in the 'The Gueydan Journal' 12

CMA 2009-Update 14

Family Musicians-Laura Jane Labine 15

Winter in Peggy's Cove, Nova Scotia



Survival of a Family - A continuing series of articles by Marty Guidry on the children of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas

The Family of Pierre Guedry dit Labine & Marguerite Brasseau

By Marty Guidry

In the decade of the mid-1750's through 1763, the English forced many of the children and grandchildren of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau to leave their Acadian homes aboard overcrowded ships and resettle in poverty at uninviting ports along the Atlantic seaboard of America and in France.

Pierre Guedry dit Labine, son of Claude Guedry and Marguerite Petitpas, married Marguerite Brasseau, daughter of Pierre Brasseau and Gabrielle Forest dite Michel about 1720 at Port-Royal, Acadia. Both Pierre and Marguerite died just before the tragic deportations began in the summer of 1755. Pierre, born about 1698, died before 1752 - possibly on 30 August 1751 at Port Toulouse, Ile Royale (today St. Peter's, Cape Breton Island).^{1,2,3} His wife Marguerite Brasseau, born about 1702, passed away before 1749.^{1,3}

Their eldest child, **Marie-Josephe Guedry**, born in 1722, in Acadia, married Charles-Benjamin Mius

Bras d'Or Lake/Grand Narrows Scenic Drive



d'Entremont dit d'Azit de Pobomcoup about 1749 in Acadia. Amid growing pressure from the English, the young couple left their Acadian home in August 1751 and immigrated to Pointe a la Jeunesse on Bras d'Or Lake in Ile Royale (today Grand Narrows, Cape Breton Island). There on the 27th of March 1752 they were living with their two daughters Marie-Josephe (age 2) and Anastasie (age 1). Also living with them was Marguerite Pelagie Brau (age 6) - probably a young orphan that they adopted. They owned only an ox. The land at Pointe al la Jeunesse was very rocky and unsuitable for cultivation. By the summer of 1753 Charles-Benjamin and Marie-Josephe had moved and were residing at Bras du Sud on the Baie des

Espagnols, Isle Royale (today near Sydney, Cape Breton Island) with their children Marie-Josephe, Anastasie and Jean-Baptiste and the young orphan Marguerite Pelagie Brau. Here they had an ox, one pig, one sow and a garden of twelve fathoms (about 76 feet).⁵

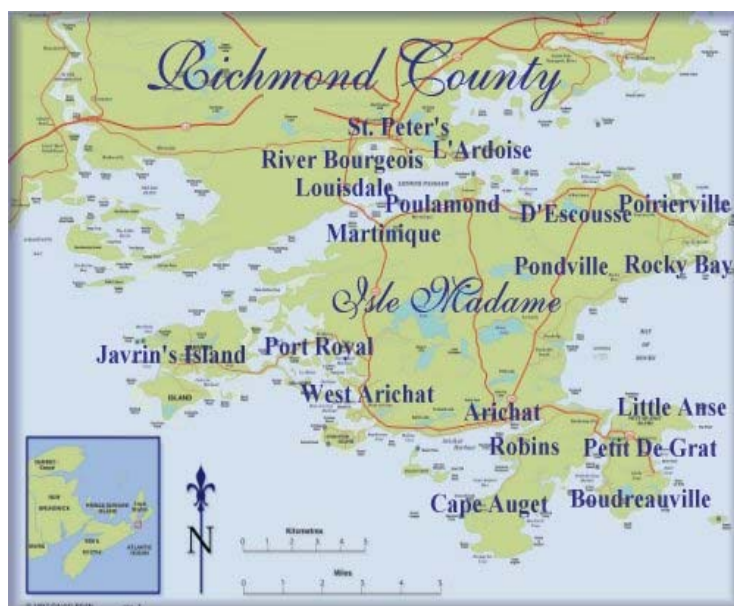
On 23 January 1759 Marie-Josephe Guedry disembarked at St. Malo, France from one of the "Five Ships"⁶ after a tragic voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. During the trip she lost her husband Charles-Benjamin Mius d'Entremont, her three daughters Marie-Josephe, Anastasie and Veronique and her two sons Jean-Baptiste and Firmin - all having died at sea.^{7,8} From 1759 through 1762 Marie-Joseph Guedry resided alone at Chateaufort and nearby Plouer in France.^{7,8} On 8 February 1763 she married Claude LeBlanc, widower of Marie-Josephe Longuespee, at St. Servan, France.

Claude, his first wife Marie-Josephe Longuespee and their two children, Helene and Jean, had disembarked from the ship "Le Tamerian" at St. Malo, France on 16 January 1759 - just a week before Marie-Joseph Guedry had arrived at the same port. After their marriage Claude LeBlanc and Marie-Josephe Guedry with Charles' four children lived at St. Meloir, France until 1764 and St. Servan during 1764 and 1765. They moved to Bordicado, Belle-Isle-en-Mer, France in 1765.

On 31 August 1767 Marie-Josephe Guedry died at Morbihan, Belle-Isle-en-Mer at 45 years of age. On 21 June 1768 at St. Servan Claude LeBlanc married a third time to Dorothee Richard, widow of Alexis Commaux and daughter of Francois Richard and Marie Martin. Claude LeBlanc, his wife Dorothee Richard and her mother-in-law Claire Landry departed Nantes, France on 12 May 1785 on the ship "Le Bergere". After a journey of three months they arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 15 August 1785.

Pierre Guedry, born the 23rd of August 1723 at Port Royal, Acadia, married Agnes Triel dit LaPerriere (born in 1725), daughter of Pierre Triel dit LaPerriere and Catherine Bourg, about 1744 in Acadia.⁹

In August 1751 Pierre, Agnes and their children Marie (age 6), Simon (age 4) and Marguerite (age 2) moved to Ile a Descout, Ile Madame (today D'Escousse, Ile Madame) at the southern edge of Ile Royale. With them was their niece Philippe Turpin (age 9). In late February 1752 Pierre and Agnes were still living at Ile a Descout, Ile Madame with their four children Marie, Simon, Marguerite and Charles (age 7 months) along with their niece Philippe Turpin and Agnes' parents Pierre Triel and Catherine Bourg. They had been granted rations for one year and owned an ox and two cows.¹⁰ After 1752 Pierre Guedry and Agnes Triel disappear from the record.



Jean Baptiste Augustin Guedry dit Labine dit Labrador, born in 1725 at Merligueche, Acadia (today Lunenburg, Nova Scotia), married first Claire Helene Benoit in 1747.^{11,12} Claire died about 1755 - either just before or while the family was being deported from their homeland.¹²

While living at Merligueche in the mid-1750's Jean-Baptiste assisted an Englishman being threatened by the Indians who planned to attack his boat. For warning this Englishman the Indians attacked Jean-Baptiste - shooting him with buckshot such that about thirty pellets went through his topcoat and three lodged in his back.

Continued on page 4

BON APPETIT - Recipes from *The Guedry-Labine Cookbook*

STUFFED MIRLITONS

From Jack Guidry-Lafayette, LA

3-4 Mirlitons (Chayote)
1 lb. ground beef or peeled shrimp
1 med. onion, chopped
1 stalk celery, chopped fine
¼ bell pepper, chopped fine
1 tsp. minced garlic
1/3 cup chopped green onions
2 tbs. cooking oil or butter
1 tsp. Creole Seasoning
Seasoned Bread Crumbs
Salt and pepper to taste

Slice mirlitons in half lengthways and put to boil until fork-tender. Don't over do them as the skin gets too tender and they will fall apart when working with them. If using ground beef, brown it and drain off the fat. If using shrimp, dice and sprinkle a little Creole Seasoning on them and mix them around. Saute for 2 minutes.

Saute onions, celery and bell pepper in oil for about 15 minutes until soft, add garlic and cook for another 5 minutes.

When mirlitons are done take them out of the water and let them cool until you can handle them. Remove the seed and scrape the pulp into a dish. Remove as much of the pulp out as you can without puncturing the skin.



Add the ground beef or shrimp to the sautéed vegetables and cook for about a minute. Add the mirliton pulp, mix well, add seasoning and green onions and mix well. Cook on a low fire for about 15 minutes. Season as needed. Let rest for about 10 minutes.

Heat oven to 375 F degree.

Salt and pepper the inside of the mirliton shells. Spoon the stuffing into each shell; don't be afraid to overstuff them. Sprinkle with breadcrumbs and place in a baking pan or casserole

Bake until breadcrumbs begin to brown



CHARLENE GUIDRY LACOMBE'S ICED TEA

1 qt. Water
2 cups sugar
Grated peel of 1 lemon
1 cup lemon juice
1 quart cool tea
1/2 tsp. almond flavoring
1 tsp. vanilla

Boil water, sugar & peel together for 5 minutes. Add lemon juice, tea, almond flavoring & vanilla. Cool and serve over ice.

Makes 6 servings.

*Charlene Guidry Lacombe - Jennings,
LA*

Furthermore, they threatened to kill him at the first opportunity. Jean-Baptiste, therefore, left Merligueche with his family and moved to Pisiguit, Acadia (today Windsor, Nova Scotia).^{13,14} On 5 September 1755 Captain Murray captured 184 Acadians at Pisiguit. Very likely one of these Acadian prisoners was Jean-Baptiste Augustin Guedry. On 27 October 1755 the English transports “Seaflower”, “Three Friends”, “Dolphin”, “Ranger” and “Neptune” departed Pisiguit with their cargo of helpless Acadians for ports in the American colonies. Jean-Baptiste Guedry, his daughter Anne Marie, his son Mathurin and probably his wife Claire Helene Benoit were crowded aboard one of these ships. Shortly after leaving the Minas Basin the transports encountered a very fierce gale causing the ships to separate and fight the high seas and strong winds on their own. In early November 1755 all five ships entered the harbor of

Shortly after arriving in Massachusetts, Jean-Baptiste remarried to Marie-Marguerite Picot, daughter of Michel Picot and Anne Blain. Marguerite suffered through the same horrifying voyage from Pisiguit that Jean-Baptiste had endured. Jean-Baptiste and Marguerite had four sons and two daughters while living in exile in Massachusetts. After living in squalid conditions at Wilmington, MA from 1755 until 1760, Jean-Baptiste was granted permission to move his destitute family to Woburn, MA.

Here they lived until the Massachusetts government allowed them to emigrate to Montreal, Canada in 1766.¹⁵ Throughout his stay in Massachusetts Jean-Baptiste attempted to improve the squalid living conditions of his growing family. He wrote many petitions to the government describing his wretched living conditions and requesting improvement. Except for securing permission to move to Woburn, he was unsuccessful in his attempts. He also took every opportunity to depart Massachusetts for promising settlements elsewhere including France, Santo Domingo and finally Quebec.

In October, 1766 Jean-Baptiste, Marguerite and their children along with approximately 80 other Acadians, arrived in Montreal, Canada. After spending a tough winter in a Montreal warehouse, Jean-Baptiste and his family moved to nearby St. Alexis where they began life anew and prospered.¹⁵

Throughout his deportation in Massachusetts, Jean-Baptiste Guedry referred to himself by several names including John Labardor, John Labrador, Jean Guidry, Jean Gaidry, Jean Guidri, Jean Guidrit and Guedrit. Within a few years after arriving at St. Alexis the children and grandchildren of Jean-Baptiste Guedry began referring to themselves as Guildry and Labine (the ‘dit’ name of their ancestor Pierre Guedry dit Labine). The surnames of many today are still Guildry and Labine as well as the variations LaBine and LaBean (primarily in Michigan). All of Jean-Baptiste Guedry’s children remained in Canada except for Olivier Guedry (born 1794 at Woburn, MA), who journeyed to Louisiana where he married Marie Felicite Aucoin on 8 January 1793 and began his family.^{16,17}



Boston Harbor-1770's

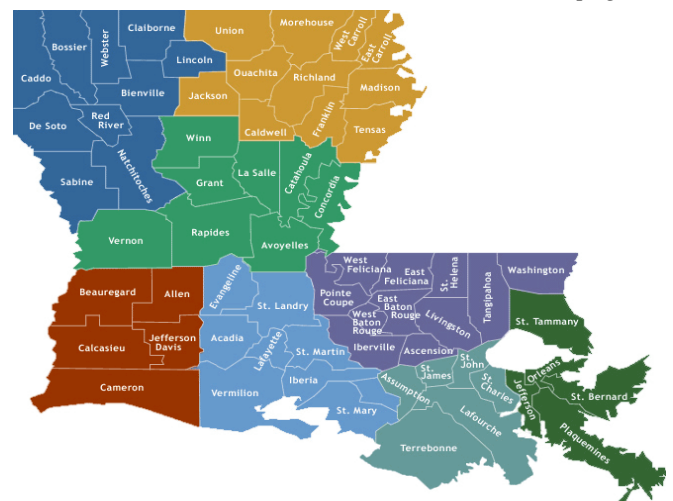
Boston - some discharging their cargo here and others seeking repairs to continue their voyage further down the Atlantic seaboard.

Officials at Boston, noticing the overcrowded conditions and inadequate food and water supplies, removed some Acadians from the ships to relieve these poor conditions. Jean-Baptiste and his family were brought ashore at Boston. After a brief stay in some old huts in Boston to recuperate, the family was sent to Wilmington, MA where they lived until 1760. It is quite likely that Claire Helene Benoit died from the ravaging disease that attacked the Acadians during the voyage.

On 9 March 1759 Charles Guedry, his wife Madeleine Hebert, his step-daughter Marie Madeleine Braud and their children Marguerite, Antoine and Anne Laurence arrived at St. Malo, France on the ship “du Supply” from Ile Royale. During 1759 and 1760 Charles Guedry, Madeleine Hebert and their children resided at Bonnaban, France. On 23 April 1760 Madeleine Hebert died at Bonnaban - leaving Charles to care for his step-daughter and three children. Shortly after his wife’s death, Charles remarried on 13 January 1761 at St. Suliac, France to Agnes Bourg, daughter of Joseph Bourg and Francoise Dugas. They soon moved with their children to LaGouesniere, France and remained there from 1760 to 1763. During 1763-1775 the fam-

After arriving in Louisiana, Charles' children settled at various locations along the Mississippi River. Joseph Hipolite Guedry and Jean-Pierre Guedry made their homes in East Baton Rouge Parish, LA while Jacques-Servais Guedry lived in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Anne Laurence Guedry and her husband Jean Baptiste Doiron lived briefly in East Baton Rouge Parish, LA and then settled in Pointe Coupee Parish, LA.

Continued on page 7



GENEALOGY/HISTORY

Biography from 'The Historical Encyclopedia of Louisiana' Vol. 1

O. G. GUIDRY, a widely known and highly successful rice grower and cattleman, residing near Abbeville in Vermilion Parish, spent a third of a century in the mercantile business. Mr. Guidry formerly owned a large general merchandise establishment, which he had developed over a period of thirty-three years from a small beginning. He also acquired extensive land interests and during the period in which he operated his mercantile business also, became an outstanding success as a producer of rice. In recent years Mr. Guidry has added cattle raising to his other activities and now owns a good sized herd of native mixed cattle.

O. G. Guidry was born in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana, a son of Sibestian Guidry, member of a pioneer Vermilion Parish family, one of the early day planters of this district, a man of vision and progressiveness who aided in a material way the development of this pioneer region, and Natinalia (Simon) Guidry, also a native of Vermilion Parish.

Mr. Guidry obtained his education in the parish schools and began his business career about the time he attained his majority.

In 1904 Mr. Guidry was married to Miss Laura Harrington, member of another well-known Vermilion Parish family and the daughter of Cleophas Harrington, a pioneer cattleman and planter.

For many years Mr. Guidry has taken a prominent and active part in the civic and public affairs of the parish, serving for over a quarter of a century as a member of the Drainage Board from the Sixth Ward and for eighteen years as a member of the Gravel Roads Committee. He enjoys hunting and fishing and finds most of his recreation in the pursuance of these sports.

Mr. Guidry holds a high place in the esteem of the citizenship of Abbeville and Vermilion Parish, among whom he has held a position of unquestioned leadership for many years.

Notes for O. G. Guidry:

1900 Federal Census: Spring Hill, Vermilion Parish, LA, Dist. 97; Sebastian Guidry, age: 35, Farmer, Natalia, wife, age 31, Odilon (O.G.Guidry), Son, age 15, Arc Ange, Son, age 9, Theophas, son, age 7, Ophi, son, age 5, Edward, son, age 1.

1910 Federal Census: Ward 6, Vermilion Parish, LA, Dist. 141; O.G. Guidry, age 25, Lara, wife, age 24, Language: French, Occupation: Farmer

1920 Federal Census: Police Jury Ward 6, Vermilion, Louisiana, O.G., age 35, Farmer, Laura, wife age 34, Walter, son age 11, Ophelia, daughter age 10.

Marriage record: Laura Harrington (Cleophas & Augustine Feverjean) married Odilon Guidry on 21 September 1903 (Vermilion Parish Courthouse Marriages: #2844) St. Mary Magdalen Catholic Church Marriages v. 3 p. 458. Odilon G. Guidry s/o Sebastian Guidry & Natila Simon.

World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918

Name: Odilon G Guidry City: Not Stated County: Vermilion State: Louisiana Birth Date: 5 Oct 1883 Race: White Roll: 1685025

Three other children of Charles Guedry also came to Louisiana. Pierre-Jean Guedry married Louise-Julienne Blandin on 11 May 1784 at Nantes, France.³⁰ Shortly afterwards, on 11 June 1785 he and his new bride boarded the “Le Beaumont” at Nantes and arrived in New Orleans on 19 August 1785.^{25,26,27,28,29} Pierre and Louise settled in Pointe Coupee Parish, LA.

Charles’ eldest child Marguerite Victoire Guedry married Jean-Charles Boudrot, widower of Agnes Trahan and son of Francois Boudrot and Angelique Doiron, on 22 August 1780 in Nantes.³¹

On 20 June 1785 they departed from Nantes on the “St. Remi” with Henriette Boudrot (Marguerite Victoire’s stepdaughter) and their three children Marguerite-Reine (age 4), Pierre-David (age 2) and Felix-Marie (a nursing infant).^{32,33,34,35} After arriving in New Orleans on 9 September 1785, Jean-Charles Boudrot, his wife Marguerite Victoire Guedry and their children settled in Ascension Parish, LA. Jean-Charles Boudrot died between 1790 and 1793. Marguerite Victoire Guedry then married Gregoire Chico, son of Francois Chico and Cecilia de Santos Fernandez, at Donaldsonville, LA on 18 February 1793. Shortly afterwards the family moved to Assumption Parish, LA.

Antoine Guedry, the son of Charles Guedry and Adelaide Madeleine Hebert, arrived in New Orleans, LA about 1780 - well ahead of his family and most Acadians living in France. How he reached Louisiana is not certain at this time. Could he have been a seaman on a ship plying the waters between Nantes, France and New Orleans, LA - remaining in New Orleans during one of the voyages? On 31 July 1780 he married in New Orleans Marie-Joseph Hebert, widow of Antoine Moreno and daughter of Paul Hebert and Marie Menacesou. They remained in New Orleans where Antoine Guedry died in 1809 as did his widow in 1821.^{36,37} Charles Guedry died in New Orleans, where he lived after arriving in Louisiana, in September 1797.^{38,39}

Marguerite Guedry, born at Port Royal, Acadia on 13 October 1727, married Pierre Braud, son of Antoine Braud and Marguerite Dugas, about 1751.⁴⁰

As with her siblings, Marguerite Dugas and Pierre Braud left Acadia in August 1751 and resettled at Pointe a la Jeunesse, Ile Royale. On 27 March 1752 they were living at Pointe a la Jeunesse with their infant daughter Marie (21 days old) and with Marie Joseph Braud (age 18), the sister of Pierre. They owned one pig and four fowl. Pierre was a ploughman.⁴¹

Although no specific records have been found confirming that Pierre Braud and Marguerite Guedry were deported to France, circumstantial evidence indicates that Marguerite Guedry, her children and possibly her husband Pierre Braud were sent to France - probably in late 1758 or early 1759 after the second fall of the Fortress of Louisbourg on 27 July 1758.

It is possible that Marguerite Guedry and her family were deported to Maryland as stated by Bona Arsenault;⁴² but it appears unlikely that they were. Two records from the petition written on 7 July 1763 by the deported Acadians in Maryland to the French government requesting assistance to resettle in France are interesting. At Annapolis, Maryland were “Pierre Braux, Marguerite his wife and Marie Braux”.^{43,44,45} Similarly, at Port Tobacco, Maryland were “Margueritte Braux widow, Marie Braux, Pierre Braux”.^{46,47,48} Clarence T. Breaux in his extensive research on the Breaux family states that the Pierre Braux at Annapolis, Maryland in 1763 was married to Marie Marguerite Josephe LeBlanc.⁴⁹ Gregory Wood confirms that the Marguerite Braux at Port Tobacco was not married to Pierre Braud, but to Simon Braux and that this Marguerite was Marguerite Landry before marriage.⁴⁶ Thus it is unlikely that Marguerite Guedry, daughter of Pierre Guedry dit Labine and Marguerite Brasseau, was deported to Maryland.

Several interesting records on the family of Pierre Braud and Marguerite Guedry exist in France. On 7 January 1761 Marguerite Guedry, widow of Pierre Braud, married at Notre Dame Catholic Church in Rochefort, France, Claude Gabriel Chaperon, a soldier discharged from the Colonies.

Also, on 27 August 1770 Agnes Braud, daughter of the late Pierre Braud and of Marguerite Guedry, married at Notre Dame Catholic Church in Rochefort, France, Olivier LePrince, son of Joseph LePrince and Osite Melanson. She had been in Rochefort, France for 11 years and was a native of St. Pierre and St. Paul Catholic Parish at Cobequid, Acadia. Olivier LePrince was a sailor and was also from Cobequid, Acadia. Olivier had been in Rochefort, France for three years.⁵¹

On 14 August 1780 Pierre Braud, twenty-six years old, son of the deceased Pierre Braud and of Marguerite Guedry, seaman by profession, native of Port Dauphin (today St. Ann's, Cape Breton Island) and the Baie des Espagnols, Ile Royale (today Sydney, Cape Breton Island) and a resident for ten years of St. Martin de Chantenay, Nantes, France married at St. Martin de Chantenay Genevieve La Garenne, daughter of deceased Jean LaGarenne and of Anne Potier, twenty-seven years old and native of Ile Saint-Jean (today Prince Edward Island). Witnesses to this marriage were Jean Guedry and Charles Guedry - both uncles of the groom.⁵² Pierre Braud, therefore, was born at Port Dauphin, Ile Royale about 1754 and arrived at St. Martin de Chantenay, Nantes, France about 1770. Pierre Braud was one of the first Acadians to settle in Nantes, France - arriving long before the three convoys of 1775 from Chatellerault in which most Acadians came to Nantes. The extant records give no indication that Pierre Braud, husband of Genevieve La Garenne, ever left Nantes, France to resettle in Louisiana as did many Acadians in 1785.

The above marriage record confirms that Pierre's parents, Pierre Braud and Marguerite Guedry, moved their small family from Pointe a la Jeunesse, Ile Royale to both Port Dauphin and Baie des Espagnols on Ile Royale between 1752 and 1755. Both of these villages were near Pointe a la Jeunesse. From the above records in France it seems very likely that Marguerite Guedry and her family were deported to France. They either disembarked at Rochefort, France or moved there shortly after arriving in France as they were in Rochefort in 1759.

Helene Guedry, born 28 September 1729 at Port Royal, Acadia, married Charles Pinet Jr., son of Charles Pinet and Marie Testard dit Paris, about 1750.^{53,54} In mid-February 1752 Charles Pinet Jr. and Helene Guedry lived at Port Toulouse, Ile Royale (today St. Peter's, Cape Breton Island). They had no children, no livestock nor a dwelling place.⁵⁵ Charles and Helene had one child Jean Baptiste Pinet, born about 1752. Helene Guedry apparently died about 1755 as her husband Charles Pinet Jr. married Marguerite Lavandie about 1756.⁵³ Charles and Marguerite had two sons Charles, born in 1757 and Louis, born in 1760.⁵³ Charles Pinet Jr. resettled his family at Miquelon sometime prior to September 1767 for on 6 September 1767 his three sons drowned in a pond at Miquelon.⁵³ No further information on this family beyond 1767 is known.

Joseph Guedry, born in 1732 in Acadia,^{19,56} left his homeland as a young man of 19 years in August 1751 and moved to Pointe a la Jeunesse, Ile Royale with his brother Charles and sister-in-law Madeleine Hebert. On 27 March 1752 Joseph Guedry was living with Charles Guedry and Madeleine Hebert at Pointe a la Jeunesse along with Madeleine Hebert's daughter by her first marriage Marie Madeleine Braud (age 6), Charles and Madeleine's daughter Marie Victoire (8 days old) and the siblings of Charles and Joseph - Jean Familien (age 17), Augustin (age 12) and Agnes (age 10).¹⁹ No further information on Joseph Guedry is known.

Jean Familien Guedry, born in 1735 in Acadia,^{19,56} moved with his brother Charles and sister-in-law Madeleine Hebert to Pointe-a-la-Jeunesse, Ile Royale in August, 1751. On 27 March 1752,



Jean Familien Guedry is residing at Pointe a la Jeunese with his brother and sister-in-law. Also living in the household are Charles and Madeleine's 8-day old daughter Marie Victoire Guedry, Jean's three siblings Joseph, Augustin and Agnes as well as Madeleine Hebert's daughter by her first marriage Marie Madeleine Braud.¹⁹ Jean Familien was deported to France probably in late 1758 or in 1759 after the second fall of the Fortress of Louisbourg on 27 July 1758. On 14 August 1780 he was a witness to his nephew's (Pierre Braud) marriage to Genevieve La Garenne in St. Martin de Chantenay, Nantes, France.⁵² No further information on Jean Familien Guedry is known.

Augustin Guedry, born in 1740 in Acadia,^{19,57} was unique in that he was the only known Guedry never deported from the Acadian mainland and left Guedry descendants in Acadia. Like several of his siblings, Augustin left Acadia for Pointe a la Jeunese, Ile Royale in August 1751 and was there on 27 March 1752 living with his brother and sister-in-law Charles Guedry and Madeleine Hebert. In the same household were Charles and Madeleine's 8-day old daughter Marie Victoire Guedry, Augustin's three siblings Joseph, Augustin and Agnes as well as Madeleine Hebert's daughter by her first marriage - Marie Madeleine Braud.¹⁹ Sometime before 1755 Augustin Guedry returned to Acadia from Ile Royale although the exact time is not known. Perhaps he returned to Merligueche where his uncle Paul Guedry (Old Labrador) lived or maybe he went to Pisiguit or Cobequid where his siblings and cousins once lived. Family legend says that he was captured by the English during the deportation, but escaped and hid with the Micmac Indians from the mid-1750's until after the Treaty of Paris in 1763.^{58,59,60}

In 1764 Augustin emerged from the woods and purchased a farm at Hobb's Hill near Gilbert's Cove.^{58,59,60} This property is just west of the St. Croix Church at Gilbert's Cove on Highway 1 with lovely St. Mary's Bay visible from the porch. Here in 1767 Augustin met and married Marie-Francoise Jeanson, daughter of Guillaume Jeanson dit Billy and Marie Aucoin.^{58,60} Due to the lack of a priest at this time, Augustin and Marie married in a civil ceremony in

1767 among witnesses.^{57,58, 61} Later on 8 May 1769, when a priest from Pisiguit, Acadia (today Windsor, Nova Scotia) came to St. Mary's Bay, they consecrated their marriage in a religious ceremony.^{58,62} At Gilbert's Cove Augustin and Marie had six children: Hermat-Pierre in 1767, Joseph Felix in 1770, Augustin in 1771, Anne in 1773, Philippe in 1783 and Romain in 1784.⁵⁸

In 1787 Augustin and his family embarked by boat to resettle farther south along St. Mary's Bay. Legend has it that the English began settling closer and closer to Hobb's Hill and Augustin had had about all he could take of the English so he decided to move away from them. He and his growing family landed at Bear Cove just north of soon-to-be Cheticamp (today St. Alphonse, Nova Scotia). He purchased land just inland from Bear Cove along present-day Highway 1. Here Augustin built a modest home and founded the town of Cheticamp.^{58,59,60} Here also he and Marie had their last two children - Frederic and Jean, both born in 1790.⁵⁸ Two of the children, Hermat-Pierre and Philippe, established families that remain today along St. Mary's Bay and in New England. Over the years along St. Mary's Bay the Guedry name underwent many changes. Among the more common variations are Jeddry, Jedrey, Geddry, Gedry, Guidrey, Guiddry and Guidry. Augustin Guedry died sometime between 1818 and 1822 at Cheticamp, Nova Scotia.^{58,63} Marie Jeanson, born in 1744 at Port Royal, Acadia, died at Meteghan, Nova Scotia in 1826.^{58,62} Today many folks in the St. Mary's Bay region and in New England descend from Augustin Guedry and Marie Jeanson.

Continued on page 14



Meteghan, Nova Scotia

Book Nook

From Migrant To Acadian

A North American Border People, 1604-1755

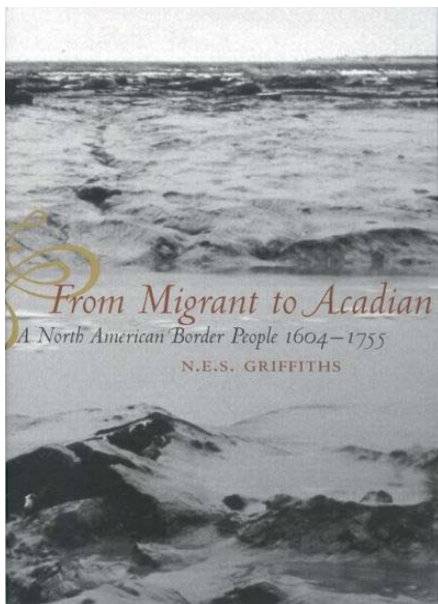
N.E.S Griffiths

A history of the emergence of the Acadian community.

Despite their position between warring French and British empires, European settlers in the Maritimes eventually developed from a migrant community into a distinctive Acadian society. From Migrant to Acadian is a comprehensive narrative history of how the Acadian community came into being. Acadian culture not only survived, despite attempts to extinguish it, but developed into a complex society with a unique identity and traditions that still exist in present day Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

N.E.S. Griffiths uses the results of forty-five years of archival research in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy to place Acadian history in the context of contemporary North American and European events. She emphasizes relationships with the Mi'kmaq, showing they were of crucial importance in the development of Acadian identity, land-holding practices, settlement patterns, religious beliefs, and family structure. From *Migrant to Acadian* also explains how the imperial ambitions of both the French and the British collided with the strong belief of the Acadians in their own identity, resulting in the tragic deportation of the majority of the Acadian community in 1755. Although never achieving political independence, the Acadians forged a connection with Canada's broader national identity and continue to play a significant role in the Canadian mosaic.

N.E.S Griffiths is a distinguished scholar of Acadian history and professor emeritus of the Department of History, Carleton University.

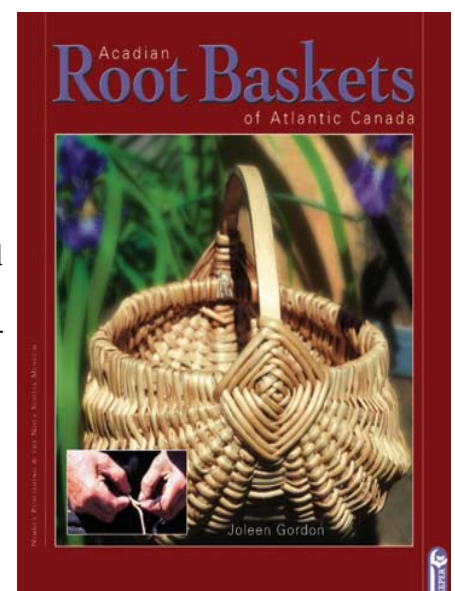


Acadian Root Baskets of Atlantic Canada

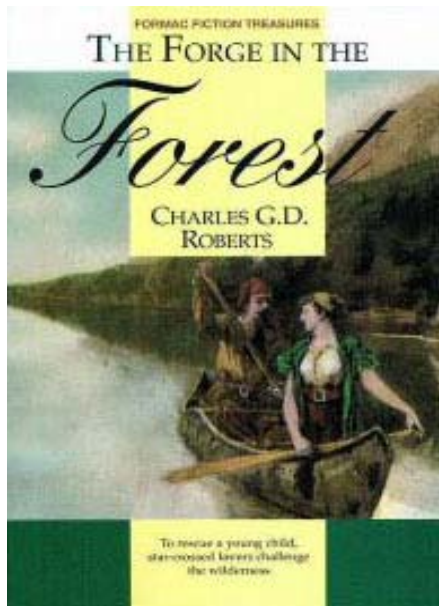
By Joleen Gordon

Seeking to recapture this stunning tradition, author Joleen Gordon profiles three of the last master basket makers in the Atlantic Provinces. Their practices and techniques are carefully explored and incorporated into step-by-step instructions, and are complemented with plentiful and excellent illustration. Gordon also examines the history of the craft, describing how Acadian, Black, and Mi'kmaq styles overlapped and influenced each other, and how important these baskets have been to the Acadians who have created them over the centuries.

Acadian Root Baskets of Atlantic Canada is an invaluable resource for readers and historians interested in Acadian culture, as well as anyone interested in the basket arts.



Book Nook – continued



The Forge in the Forest
by Chales G.D. Roberts

Jean de Mer, an "Acadian Ranger," returns, after three years absence, to his lands on the shores of the Minas Basin to find his son Marc in trouble with the Black Abbe - a priest who is encouraging the Acadians and the Mi'kmaq to attack the English. Marc is waiting to be tried as a spy. Together father and son make a daring escape but Marc is wounded and Jean must endure a perilous canoe journey with a young English woman to rescue her child from the Black Abbe.

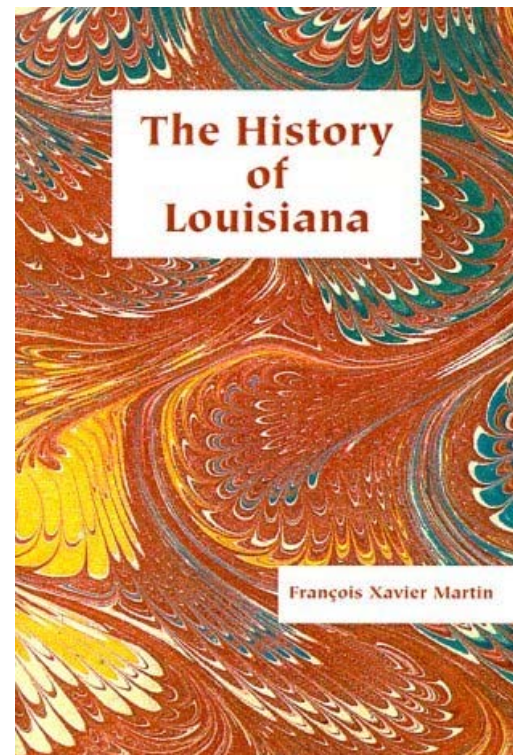
First published in 1896, this historical romance - Charles G.D. Roberts' first novel - takes place before the Acadian deportation, when tensions between the English and French were running high. The Acadians, while refusing to take sides, were nevertheless drawn in while being accused of disloyalty by both sides.



The History of Louisiana: From the Earliest Period
(Louisiana Parish Histories Series)
by Francois-Xavier Martin

The scarcity of Louisiana's recorded past provides a great opportunity for the return of François Martin's intriguing work, "The History of Louisiana." Originally published in 1827, this is one of the classic historical studies of the Pelican State by one of Louisiana's most thorough early historians. Martin befriended many leading figures of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Louisiana, enabling him to write from a personal knowledge of people and events.

Martin based much of his work on the writings of earlier authorities such as Garcilas de la Vegas, Pierre Charlevoix, and Daniel Coxe. His experiences as Supreme Court justice for 31 years, legislator, and historian armored him with the ability to tell history objectively while integrating his own critical judgment and interpretation. Finishing the account at the age of sixty five, his involvement in the government from 1803 to 1815 carry that section of the book vastly in depth. Martin takes readers on a journey through Louisiana's history from the adventures of Hernando de Soto to the pains of a state in secession. More than one hundred fifty years ago, this chronicler covered new ground in what many observers refer to as "the first history of Louisiana which merits the name."



Father Mitchell Guidry Tours Italy, France -

This is an excerpt from a series of articles written by Father Mitchell Guidry for 'The Gueydan Journal' (Oct. 27, 2005)

By Father Mitchell Guidry, Pastor,
St. Peter the Apostle, Catholic Church, Gueydan, LA



"Monday found us renting a car to drive through the countryside toward Lisieux. I discovered in a genealogy book on the Guidry family by a Bernard Geddry that there is a village about 40 miles north of Paris called "Guitry". As we know, there are different variations of surnames which happens when people leave their ancestral areas and are illiterate; they know their names, they just can't spell them and trust others (priests, government officials) to write them for them.

Whether or not the Guidry family originated in Guitry is hard to say, but it is a fascinating possibility. At any rate, we found the village of 240 people and noticed some striking similarities to our small towns here. It is agricultural, the village is a cluster of homes on some narrow winding streets surrounded by fields. I'm not certain what all is grown there, but I did see potatoes, wheat, cattle, goats, sheep and horses.

Guitry - City Hall



The houses are built like the old Acadian style homes, but with no front porches and the outside is stucco. I found their barns built in a similar fashion to the older barns here, the center passageway with stalls on one side, storage on the other, loft on top. To see their backyards there in the country is to see our own. Because we were there in the middle of the day, we weren't able to speak to anyone but the city hall secretary who was on her way to lunch; everything shuts down between 12 and 2 p.m.

Guitry-Catholic Church



I took a walk in the cemetery near the church and saw some names we have around Acadiana like Pitre, Godeau, Bonnet, only one grave had the Guidry name. The priest resided in another town further away, so I wasn't able to speak to him, either.

It is evident that it is a small, close knit community from the announcements on the church and city hall message boards; the town has public religious expression, a crucifix at a crossroads and a statue of the Madonna in a niche of a wall where a street forks; there was a nice little festival hall too.

Guitry Family Tombs



*Father Mitchell Guidry Tours Italy, France -
This is an excerpt from a series of articles written by Father Mitchell Guidry for
'The Gueydan Journal' (Oct. 27, 2005)*

I would hope to get in contact with the pastor or mayor (who is a farmer) in the near future to get some more information about the town's history.

After leaving Guitry we stopped for lunch in Fleury, visited a huge, old cathedral there, then drove on, passing through all kinds of neat little towns, to the port city of Le Havre where Fr. Bordelon's ancestors left to come to Louisiana. We had a nice view of the English Channel there and then went Southwest through Normandy toward Lisieux." This, to me, was the jewel of our trip."

Crucifix in Guitry



Guitry Festival Hall



Approaching Guitry



Guitry Outskirts



SURVIVAL OF A FAMILY— continued from page 9

You can learn more of the family of Augustin Guedry from this earlier article in our Newsletter *Generations*:

“Augustin Guedry - Hero of the Expulsion”; *Generations*, Volume 2 No. 4

This article can be viewed on The Guedry-Labine Family website at:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~guedrylabinefamily/history.html>

Agnes Guedry, born in 1742 in Acadia,^{19,56} left her home with her siblings in August 1751 and resettled at Pointe a la Jeunesse, Ile Royale. Here on 27 March 1752 she lived in the household of her brother Charles and his wife Madeleine Hebert along with their infant daughter Marie Victoire, Madeleine's daughter by her first marriage Marie Madeleine Brau and with her brothers Joseph, Jean and Augustin.¹⁹ After 1752 no mention of Agnes Guedry could be found in the records.

Continued on page 16



Before you know it, it will be time to start thinking about the CMA 2009 reunions in New-Brunswick, CA. The website for the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2009 is cma2009.com.ca. The site is under construction and new information will be added as it becomes available. The site is in French, but there is a survey that's in English which you may be interested in. You can submit your thoughts and opinions on their online survey. Our family reunions in Meteghan, NS and Merligueche (Lunenburg), NS were a great success and we thank all of you who contributed your time, money and efforts. We want the reunion in 2009 to be just as successful and your ideas are needed. Looking forward to seeing you all there in 2009!

Building together the 2009 World Acadian Congress

In 2009, the Acadian Peninsula in northeastern New-Brunswick will host the fourth World Acadian Congress. In order to prepare this event, the members of the Organizing Committee are asking Acadians from everywhere to express their views and their ideas regarding the proposed activities, the dates of the event, and its general orientation. A vast consultation is now taking place and we appreciate receiving any comments, suggestions or ideas you may have.

Here are the questions for which we would appreciate your comments :

What kind of Congress do you wish to see organized in the Acadian Peninsula in 2009 ?

What kind of image of the Acadian Peninsula should be presented during the World Acadian Congress 2009 ?

What sort of heritage should the World Acadian Congress 2009 leave to the Acadian Peninsula ?

How long should the World Acadian Congress 2009 last?

Which dates should be considered for the World Acadian Congress 2009 ?

Which fields of interests of the Acadian Peninsula should be featured in the World Acadian Congress 2009 program ?

What should be the main events of the World Acadian Congress 2009 ?

Which elements or activities should absolutely be included in the World Acadian Congress 2009 Program ?

FAMILY MUSICIANS - LAURA JANE LABINE

LAURA JANE (LAURA) LABINE Singer & Songwriter [1973 -]

Born in chilly Grand Forks, ND on 30 December 1973, Laura LaBine recently debuted her first CD *With Words*. The daughter of Noel Phillip Labine and Julie Streifel, Laura currently lives with her husband Christopher Ochsner in Los Angeles, CA where she is pursuing her music career. Teaming up with Rocco Presutti in 2001, Laura's career turned dramatically upward as the two began writing a library of songs in a variety of styles. With a common thread of love and joy, *With Words* mixes flavors of Salsa, Rhythm and Blues, Jazz and Pop to create an incredible album. Recently Laura began work on a second album to debut soon.

With a mother of a Lakota Sioux heritage and hailing from the prairies of the Dakotas, Laura's early musical inspiration came from listening to the wind. As she says "There are stories in every breath of the earth". In her family, singing was like breathing and stories were often told in melodic form. Pursuing a musical career seemed natural for Laura. At the age of five she began piano lessons. Imagine the difficulty of finding a piano instructor in the Dakota wilds, but her mother was persistent and found the perfect coach. Loving music, Laura practiced incessantly and along the way gained proficiency in several instruments besides piano - including her favorite, the flute.

While in high school, at age 15, Laura studied under a professional flutist who recommended that she move to Minneapolis, MN to pursue her career. She enrolled in an arts high school in Minneapolis and never looked back - mastering the flute and performing around the world. After graduating, Laura settled in Los Angeles and joined a rock band "The Spoons" - adding her animated flute antics to the band's live show. Soon she realized that she was composing new songs in her head and wanted to get them out so she quit "The Spoons". Rocco Presutti learned of her decision to leave "The Spoons" and asked her to audition for a song he had written and needed a vocalist to perform. She auditioned and a new career and team were born.

Today Laura and Rocco co-write songs in a variety of diverse styles with Laura and her band "The Bella Boys" bringing musical life to the written words.

If you'd like to enjoy Laura LaBine's music, why not visit her website and listen to a song or two. If interested, you can purchase her CD there.

<http://www.LauraLaBine.com>

Laura is the daughter of Noel Philip Labine and the niece of Mark Labine, author of [La Verduce de Merligueche - The Story of the Guidry dit Labine Family in North America](#) and an attorney in Arden Hills, MN.



References

1. LaBine, Daryl; The Guedry, Guidry, Geddry Jeddry, Guildry dit LaBine, LaBine & LaBean Family - Descendants of Claude Guedry & Marguerite Petitpas (Skyway Digital Print Shop; St. Catherine's Ontario, Canada, 1999), p. 38.
2. White, Stephen A.; Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiennes - Premiere Partie 1636 a 1714 en Deux Volumes (Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, Universite de Moncton; Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, 1999), p. 772.
3. Correspondence with Ms. Elaine Rose Jeddry LeBlanc of the Centre Acadien, Universite Sainte-Anne, Pointe-de-l'Eglise (Church Point), Nova Scotia, Canada.
4. Canadian Archives; Report Concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1905 in Three Volumes - Volume II (Sessional Paper No. 18) - "Tour of Inspection Made by the Sieur de la Roque, Census, 1752" (S. E. Dawson Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1906), Appendix A Part I pp. 38, 40-41.
5. "Recensement Général des habitants des Ports et havres de 'Isle Royale, de là quantité de Bestiaux, ... pour la pêche, des terrains defrichés, auquel est ... des observations qui ont été ... fait en Juillet et Aoust 1753" ("Census of Ile Royale in 1753") (National Archives of Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada) MG1, Series G1, Vol. 466, Part 3a, p. 558 (22).
6. The "Five Ships" were the "Yarmouth", "Patience", "Mathias", "Restoration" and "John Samuel" that sailed together from Ile Royale, Ile Saint-Jean, Gaspé and other nearby locales and landed at St. Malo, France in January 1759. The ship manifests do not indicate which persons traveled on which ship; therefore, they are called collectively "The Five Ships".
7. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Acadians in France, Volume III - Archives of the Port of Saint-Servan (Milton P. Rieder, Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1973), pp. 39-40.
8. Robichaux, Albert J. Jr.; The Acadian Exiles in Saint-Malo 1758-1785 (Hebert Publications; Eunice, LA, 1981), pp. 625-626.
9. Arsenault, Bona; Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens (Editions Lemeac, Inc.; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1978), pp. 589, 635.
10. Canadian Archives; op. cit., Appendix A Part I p. 26.
11. LaBine, Daryl; op. cit.; p. 44.
12. Labine, Mark; La Verdure de Mirligueche. The Story of the Guidry dit Labine Family in North America (Mark Labine; St. Paul, MN, 2002), pp. 46, 53-54, 65, D-23.
13. d'Entremont, Father Clarence-Joseph; Histoire du Cap-Sable de L'An au Traite de Paris, 1763 (Hebert Publications; Eunice, LA, 1981), pp. 1829-1830, 1851-1856, 1860, 1863-1864.

14. Bell, Winthrop; The "Foreign Protestants" and the Settlement of Nova Scotia. The History of a Piece of Arrested British Colonial Policy in the Eighteenth Center (University of Toronto Press; Toronto, Canada, 1961), pp. 339, 346, 484 (note 3), 501.
15. Labine, Mark; op. cit.; pp. 46, 51, 53-55, 57-61.
16. St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church (St. Martinville, LA) Marriages: v. 4 #67
17. Hebert, Rev. Donald J.; Southwest Louisiana Records - Church and Civil Records (Hebert Publications; Eunice, LA, 1974, 1996), v. 1 p. 256; v. 1-A p. 374.
18. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit.; pp. 589-590, 1496.
19. Canadian Archives; op. cit.; Appendix A Part I pp. 38, 40-41.
20. Robichaux, Albert J. Jr.; op. cit.; pp. 376-378.
21. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Acadians in France 1762-1776, Volume I (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1967), pp. 62, 104.
22. Braud, Gerard-Marc; Les Acadiens en France - Nantes et Paimboeuf 1775 / 1785 Approche Genealogique (Quest Editions; Nantes, France, 1999), p. 129.
23. Robichaux, Albert J. Jr.; The Acadian Exiles in Nantes, 1775-1785 (Albert J. Robichaux Jr.; Harvey, LA, 1978), p. 74.
24. Braud, Gerard-Marc; op. cit.; p. 130.
25. Braud, Gerard-Marc; Les Acadiens a Nantes au 18eme Siecle Depart Pour la Louisiane (Association Regionale de l'Ouest des Amities Acadiennes; Nantes, France, 1999), p. 12.
26. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Crew and Passenger Registration Lists of the Seven Acadian Expeditions of 1785 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1965), p. 30.
27. Hebert, Rev. Donald J.; Acadian Families in Exile - 1785 and (Part Two) Exiled Acadians - An Index (Hebert Publications; Rayne, LA, 1995), pp. 36-37.
28. Winzerling, Oscar William; Acadian Odyssey (Louisiana State University Press; Baton Rouge, LA, 1955), p. 202.
29. Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba (P.P.C.)" (Seville, Spain), Legajo 576, folios 134-135.
30. Braud, Gerard-Marc; From Nantes to Louisiana - The History of Acadia, the Odyssey of an Exiled People (La Rainette, Inc.; Lafayette, LA, 1999), pp. 83, 97.

Survival Of A Family - references - continued

31. Ibid.; pp. 82, 98.
32. Braud, Gerard-Marc; Les Acadiens a Nantes au 18eme Siecle Depart Pour la Louisiane (Association Regionale de l'Ouest des Amities Acadiennes; Nantes, France, 1999), p. 17.
33. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Crew and Passenger Registration Lists of the Seven Acadian Expeditions of 1785 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1965), p. 39.
34. Hebert, Rev. Donald J.; Acadian Families in Exile - 1785 and (Part Two) Exiled Acadians - An Index (Hebert Publications; Rayne, LA, 1995), pp. 46-47.
35. Archivo General de Indias, "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba (P.P.C.)" (Seville, Spain), Legajo 576, folio 141.
36. St. Louis Catholic Cathedral (New Orleans, LA), Deaths: v. F7 #49; v. F13 #28.
37. Woods, Rev. Earl C. and Nolan, Dr. Charles E.; Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New Orleans (Archdiocese of New Orleans; New Orleans, LA, 1994, 1999), v. 9 p. 170; v. 14 p. 198.
38. St. Louis Catholic Cathedral; op. cit.; v. F4 #51.
39. Woods, Rev. Earl C. and Nolan, Dr. Charles E.; op. cit.; v. 6 p. 144.
40. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit.; p. 1349.
41. Canadian Archives; op. cit.; pp. 38-39, 41.
42. Arsenault, Bona; op.cit.; p. 1349.
43. Wood, Gregory A.; A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (Gateway Press, Inc.; Baltimore, MD, 1995), pp. 9, 103
44. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Acadian Exiles in the American Colonies 1755-1768 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1977), p. 27.
45. Jehn, Janet; Acadian Exiles in the Colonies (Janet Jehn; Covington, KY, 1977), pp. 139, 154.
46. Wood, Gregory A.; A Guide to the Acadians in Maryland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (Gateway Press, Inc.; Baltimore, MD, 1995), pp. 9, 102-103.
47. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; The Acadian Exiles in the American Colonies 1755-1768 (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1977), p. 34.

Survival Of A Family - references - continued

48. Jehn, Janet; Acadian Exiles in the Colonies (Janet Jehn; Covington, KY, 1977), pp. 135, 153.
49. Breaux, Clarence T.; "Acadian Genealogy Exchange" (Janet T. Jehn; Covington, KY), Volume XVI No. 1 (January 1987) p.12.
50. Hebert, Rev. Donald J.; Acadians in Exile (Hebert Publications; Cecilia, LA, 1980), pp. 69, 173.
51. Ibid., pp. 53, 302.
52. Robichaux, Albert J. Jr.; The Acadian Exiles in Nantes, 1775 -1785 (Albert J. Robichaux Jr.; Harvey, LA, 1978), pp. 37, 179.
53. Arsenault, Bona; op.cit.; pp. 589, 1276.
54. Rieder, Milton P. Jr. and Rieder, Norma Gaudet; Acadian Church Records, Volume IV (Port Royal, 1716-1729) (Milton P. Rieder Jr. and Norma Gaudet Rieder; Metairie, LA, 1983), p. 91.
55. Canadian Archives; op. cit.; Appendix A Part I, p. 16.
56. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit., p. 589.
57. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit., pp. 589-590.
58. Geddry, Bernard L.; The Story of An Acadian Family - The Geddrys, Guedrys, Guiddrys, Guidreys, Jeddrys and Jedreys of Clare, Nova Scotia and New England (Bernard L. Geddry; Peoria, AZ, 2004), pp. 51-57, 83-84.
59. Wilson, Isaiah W.; A Geograph and History of the County of Digby Nova Scotia (Holloway Brothers, Printers; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1900), pp. 28, 98.
60. Deveau, J. Alphonse; Along the Shores of Saint Mary's Bay - The Story of a Unique Community Volume 1 - The First Hundred Years (Universite Sainte-Anne; Church Point, Nova Scotia, 1977), pp. 40, 66, 73, 79a, 105, 118.
61. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit., p. 590.
62. Arsenault, Bona; op. cit.; pp. 607-609.
63. Census of St. Mary's Bay taken over the years 1818 to 1822 by Father Logogne

Share your ideas for the Newsletter

Contact:

Marty Guidry
6139 North Shore Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70817

225-755-1915
guidryrm@cox.net

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

The Guedry-Labine Family Newsletter, GENERATIONS, serves as a focal point for family members to share and learn about us. To submit your ideas, articles or comments, please contact:

Allie Guidry
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Les Guidry d'Asteur Officers and Committees

OFFICERS:

President - Martin Guidry (LA)
Vice-President - Warren Guidry (TX)
Secretary - Billy Harrell Guidry (LA)
Treasurer - Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)

COMMITTEES:

Website - Becky Boggess (IA) - Chairperson
Annie Grignon-Labine (QU) - Translator
Elaine Clement (LA) - Translator
Martin Guidry (LA)*
Genealogy - Daryl LaBine (FL/ON) - Chairperson
Bernard Geddry (AZ)
Mark Labine (MN)
Daniel "Chuck" Guidry (LA)
Martin Guidry (LA)*
Finance - Cheryl Guidry Tyiska (MD) - Chairperson
Paul Labine (IL)
Marshall Woolner (OR)
Gloria Parrent (TX)
Chuck Guidry (LA)*

Membership - Charlene Guidry Lacombe (LA) - Chairperson

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

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

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

Newsletter - Allie Guidry Hardee (VA)
Rachel Hardee (VA)
Lindsey Hardee (OH)

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)