

WINTER  
2021

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*Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astéur*

# GENERATIONS

Our Winter 2021 edition of *Generations* highlights the Acadians of Massachusetts. If traveling to Massachusetts, be sure to review the many sites there that have an Acadian connection. I found it amazing that a carved powder horn given as a gift by Acadians to a British farmer has survived to this day. Read about this group of Acadians expelled to Andover, MA and their relationship with Jonathan Abbott and the unique gift he received.

In the Summer 2020 (Vol. 18 No. 2) issue of *Generations* we discussed the many museums and historic villages across the world that displayed our Acadian heritage. As expected, we did not capture every museum. Al Pettipas of Dartmouth, NS added another museum to our list – the Amos Seaman School Museum in Minudie, Nova Scotia near Amherst. Built in 1840 by Amos Seaman as a one-room school for his children and those of his tenants – likely including some Acadians. He also built the historic Unitarian and Catholic Churches on either side of the school. The museum contains many historic artifacts and documents preserving the history of the Minudie community which was an Acadian settlement from 1672 – 1755. In addition to documents identifying the Acadian residents in Minudie before 1755, the museum contains an original Acadian aboiteau found in the Minudie area in 1989, the original desks and furniture of the school and a model of an Acadian house. The museum is open in July and August from 10:00 am until 6:00 pm, seven days a week. An excellent 4-minute video of the museum is at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbY6HyD8gyk>. Also, while in the area, visit the Joggins Fossil Cliffs whose coal seams were used by the local Acadians as early as 1686. Rene and Bernard LeBlanc, brothers, discovered the coal seams at Joggins.

Acadians have a strong history of helping each other. We often see it in Louisiana and southeast Texas after hurricanes or when a neighbor is ill and needs help on his farm. I have heard the same is true in our Acadian regions of Canada, Maine, Minnesota and other areas. In August-September 2005 Louisiana suffered the

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the devastating impacts of two hurricanes (Katrina and Rita) within 30 days. Communities literally were flattened, homes and businesses destroyed, many people suffering. Many Cajun communities especially were hard hit. A group of Acadians from the Pomquet-Tor Bay area of Nova Scotia quickly organized a very well-planned, targeted relief effort. Spearheaded by Clarence and Mary Ann DeYoung of Pomquet, the group collected over \$25,000 and sent a team of nine volunteers to south Louisiana to deliver the aid where most needed and effective. They repaired homes, provided needed furniture and food and brought compassionate relief to many Cajun families including the Guidry family in Grand Caillou. The Louisiana team members were Clarence and Mary Ann DeYoung, Jean Delorey, Mary Ann Melanson, Keigan Doiron, Tim Robertson, Pierre Boucher, Bill Gerrior and Jude Avery. Again, the strong ties that bind our Acadian family together shone brightly.

A reminder – with 2021 finally here it is time to renew your membership in Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Astcur. Due are only \$6 for individuals and \$10 for a family. Please complete the application here or on our website and renew your membership.

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*every family has a story to tell*

### “ACADIANS WERE HERE”

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

To view the site visit:

<http://acadianswerehere.org/>

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

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

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

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## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

We continue our series on historical sites of Acadian significance in various U. S. states and Canadian provinces. In this issue we highlight those historical sites in Massachusetts – a colony that received more Acadian deportees than any other province.

Massachusetts also was instrumental in the deportation of the Acadians with its governor William Shirley working with Charles Lawrence to plan and carry out the deportations, with its militia serving alongside British regulars in deporting the Acadians and with most of the deportation ships provided by Apthorp & Hancock – a Boston mercantile firm.

Houses and buildings present in the area during the period that the Acadians were in Massachusetts (generally 1755-1770), but not connected directly to the Acadians are not mentioned.

### ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES - MASSACHUSETTS

#### Boston (Suffolk County)

- \* **Boston Commons** (Charter Street at Beacon Street)
  - Acadians housed here temporarily when they first disembarked at Boston in late 1755
- \* **Old State House** (Corner of State Street and Washington Street)
  - Built in 1713
  - West end of 2<sup>nd</sup> floor was home to the Courts of Suffolk County and the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court
  - This is where **Jean-Baptiste Guédry and his son Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils** were tried for piracy on 4 October 1726 and condemned to death by hanging
- \* **Old Prison Site** (Court Street at Court Square; on site of granite Courthouse)
  - Site of the Old Prison of Suffolk County from late 1600's until 1767
  - This is where **Jean-Baptiste Guédry and his son Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils** were held in September, October and November 1726 while awaiting trial for piracy and awaiting hanging on 13 November 1726
- \* **Old Charleston Bridge near North End Park**
  - Site of many hangings of pirates during 1600's and early 1700's
  - Pirates hung near old Charleston Bridge (across Charles River as an extension of Prince Street and just downstream of current bridge) on bank of river near present-day North End Park (extends on river edge to Commercial Street from about 53 Commercial Street to just before Prince Street extension). The gallows were placed on the shore near the ebb and flow of the tides.
  - This is where **Jean-Baptiste Guédry and his son Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils** were hung on 13 November 1726



*Old State House - Boston, MA*



*Bird Island (edge of Logan Airport)  
Boston, MA*



*Tower at Fort Hill, Boston,*

## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

- \* **Bird Island** (edge of Logan International Airport)
  - Burial location of many pirates in 1600's and 1700's
  - Today it has been incorporated into the southern edge of Logan International Airport between Harbor-side Drive and the bay just after the end of Runway 14.
  - This is where **Jean-Baptiste Guédry and his son Jean-Baptiste Guédry fils** were buried on 13 November 1726. Their remains are now under property of Logan International Airport.
- \* **Fort Hill** (where prolongations of Pearl and Batterymarch might intersect)  
(located at today's intersection of Oliver Street & High Street)
  - Sheltered Acadians in Boston at times
  - Fort now leveled and Financial District covers it
- \* **Old Almshouse / Boston Poor House** (Beacon Street at Park Street)
  - Built in 1686. Used until 1801
  - Sickly Acadians in 1756-1766 taken to the almshouse
  - Some of Acadians that disembarked in November 1755 were housed here
  - It was home for poor, aged or infirmed
  - **Jean Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** and family placed here in 1750s
  - M. W. Lablong, a French Neutral, admitted on 15 Feb 17
- \* **Province Hospital** (near West Boston Bridge on today's Grove Street, called "Pest House Point")
  - Acadians housed in Province Hospital until December 1760
- \* **Windmill Point** (Main Street past Helen Street on Pemberton Point of Nantasket Peninsula at Hull, MA)
  - In 1765 Acadians housed in Sugar House at Windmill Point
  - Sugarhouse was built 1733 by J. Watson & Samuel Watson of Thornton, Watson & Co.  
(On Lime Street)
- \* **Castle William** (today called Fort Independence) (2010 William J. Day Blvd in Boston, MA)
  - Acadians housed in barracks at Castle William in 1764 to avoid getting smallpox
  - Located on Castle Island
  - Existing fort built between 1833-1851
- \* 1764 - Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine (John Labardor) family (11 of them) living in Boston

### Walpole (Suffolk County)

- \* **Old House in Walpole** (site of Jeremiah Dexter home where Jacques d'Entremont & family lived at least from 1 March 1758 to 22 August 1760)
  - Near old cemetery at corner of Main Street and Kendall Street and located west of Cemetery on Main Street. Neponset River about 100 feet north of dam.
  - Cellar remains – about 150 yards behind the home at this location (16 Pemberton Street – K. W. Arthur home). This was cellar of the original house where Jacques d'Entremont lived
  - d'Entremont house demolished about 1882. It was about 24 feet by 18 feet; built on edge of a hill, a bank served as northwest wall of the cellar which was about 8 feet high, 23 feet long and 19 feet wide. Foundation about 2.5 feet thick.
  - Neponset River about 100 feet from cellar of d'Entremont house
  - About 75 feet south of cellar is an apple tree (Rhode Island Greening)
  - In 1754 there was a sawmill at the dam
  - Path from Pemberton Street, north of the premises starting about halfway up hill passes northwest and west of the cellar and leads to the dam. This path is roughly the dividing line between land owned by Union Oil Co. and land of Herbert Davis, who is proprietor of the hill northwest of "Stetson Pond".
  - Land currently owned by Phillip's 66 (Union Oil Company)



## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES



Remains of dam



Cellar remains – about 150 yards behind the home at this location



### Roxbury (Suffolk County)

- \* **Eliot Cemetery** (at Andrew Coyle Square – corner of Eustis St. and Washington St.)
  - Established 1630
  - Burial location of Jacques d'Entremont (died 28 July 1759)
  - Tombstone no longer readable and thus cannot be located. It was readable in 1859.)

### Andover / North Andover (Essex County)

- \* **Homes on Jonathan Abbott farm in Andover, MA**
  - 1685 house – In 1685 Benjamin Abbott built a home at Argilla Street and Andover Road. Still being lived in.
  - ca. 1710 - Log cabin built by Jonathan Abbott
  - ca. 1730 - Jonathan Abbott built a frame Cape Cod Cottage style home (This is home used by Acadians). It originally was located near present 11 Ballardvale Road. It was moved to 354 South Main Street and eventually razed in 1967.
  - ca. 1750 - Jonathan Abbott built a frame house across the road (Sunset Rock Road) from the ca.1730 house. The ca. 1750 house was taken down about 1825 to make room for the Captain Stephen Abbott House. It would have been on land at northwest corner of Sunset Rock Road and Ballardvale Road – today 45 Ballardvale Road.
  - 1825 - Two-story house built by Stephen Abbott at northwest corner of Sunset Rock Road and Ballardvale Road (45 Ballardvale Road). In 1940s owned and occupied by Jenkins family. On 24 February 2002 the house was moved to 375 South Meeting Street by Michael Ristuccia to save it from demolition. (Article in *Lawrence Tribune* newspaper on 23 Feb 2002)
- \* **Jonathan Abbott homesite used by Acadians (Built ca. 1730)**
  - The Jonathan Abbott house was about 100 yards north of Ballardvale Road and approximately 1/8 mile west of Highway 28 (South Main Street) near present 11 Ballardvale Road. This is east of the corner of Ballardvale Road and Sunset Rock Road. [Located on south slope of Scotland Hill up around South meeting house; south on old Boston Road from Porter Street]
  - Jacques Hebert, Charles Hebert & their families lived in Jonathon Abbot home from 1755 until 1760. Jacques Hebert family moved to Springfield, MA in 1760 while Charles Hebert family continued to live in Abbott home until about 1763.
  - Home moved from original location to 354 South Main Street and then razed in 1967 to make room for parking lot of Faith Lutheran Church. Site of Jonathan Abbott House was at northwest corner of Faith Lutheran Church parking lot.

## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

- \* **Captain Stephen Abbott House (1825)** (375 South Main Street; North Andover, MA)
  - Two-story house originally built at the northwest corner of Sunset Rock Road and Ballardvale Road – today 45 Ballardvale Road. On 24 February 2002 moved to 375 South Main Street in North Andover by Michael Ristuccia to save it from demolition. (Article in Lawrence Tribune newspaper on 23 February 2002)
- \* **Jonathan Abbott Farm**
  - The historic Jonathan Abbott farm occupied land from Woburn Street east to South Main Street (Highway 28) and from Ballardvale Road north for a distance. Flax was the primary crop grown.
  - At the northwest corner of Sunset Rock Road and Ballardvale Road (today 45 Ballardvale Road) were located the ca. 1750 home of Jonathan Abbott that was taken down to build the 1825 home of Captain Stephen Abbott that was moved in February 2002 to 375 South Main Street.
  - From 1756-1763 the Acadians (Jacques Hébert, Charles Hébert and their families) lived in a ca. 1730 Cape Cod Cottage house east of Sunset Rock Road and north of Ballardvale Road near where 11 Ballardvale Road is today. Jacques Hébert and his family moved to Springfield, MA in 1760.
- \* **Captain Job Abbott House (Built 1766)**
  - Located at 57 Ballardvale Road.
  - Called the “Old Red House”



North Andover Historical Society  
North Andover, MA



Captain Job Abbott House (Built 1766)  
57 Ballardvale Rd  
North Andover, MA

- \* **Arcadia Street** (near intersection of Ballardvale Road and Sunset Rock Road and across Ballardvale Road from this intersection.
  - May be a historic memory of the Acadians that lived in this area in the 1750s & 1760s
- \* **Jean Hebert**, a rag picker, and family lived in Andover, MA in 1750s
- \* **North Andover Historical Society** (153 Academy Road; North Andover, MA)
  - Acadian souvenir given to Jonathan Abbott by Jacques Hébert and Charles Hébert. Currently in possession of North Andover Historical Society (153 Academy Road; North Andover, MA).
  - It is a powder-horn embellished with animal figures & soldiers and inscribed:  
 JONATHAN ABBOT  
 His Horn Made in Alens Town  
 April ye 5<sup>e</sup>, 1770  
 I powder With My Brother Ball Most  
 Hero Like Doth Conquer ALL  
 Historical society has a small Acadian collection of literature

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## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

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### Meuthen (Essex County)

- \* **Marron Leberdore** was delivered here in 1760

### Salem (Essex County)

- \* Acadians in 1756 housed in three houses at a place called the ferry near Salem Harbor about one mile from the town

### Topsfield (Essex County)

- \* Site of William Towne Home (Stood beside South Main Street near the lone apple tree by the bars in the field of William H. Walsh at northeast corner of South Main Street at Salem Street) – Used as home for an Acadian family – Dugoy family

### Concord (Middlesex County)

- \* In 1761 Simon Landry and family housed near Barrett's Mill
- \* In 1761 Trahan family housed in Jonas Bateman's vacant farm on Punkatasset Hill.
- \* Louis A. Surette (born 29 Dec 1818 in Yarmouth, NS); arrived in Boston, MA in 1841 and settled in Concord, MA ca. 1849; became wealthy in shipping; died at Concord, MA in 1897; buried at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord, MA. Surette was an Acadian.
- \* **Colonial Inn (East House, late 1600s; Central Building, 1770-1775; West End – ca. 1820)** (48 Monument Square)
  - House present at time Acadians lived in Concord, MA
  - In 1861 Louis A. Surette Jr. and wife Frances Shattuck were deeded West House and East House by her father Daniel Shattuck. They lived in West House
- \* **Sleepy Hollow Cemetery** (34 Bedford Street about one block east of Monument Square)
  - Graves of Louis A. Surette, wife and family. He was an Acadian who came to Concord in 1844.
  - Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louisa Mae Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne buried here
- \* **Old Hill Burying Ground (Earliest Grave - 1677)** (2-12 Monument Square)
  - Burying Ground present at time Acadians lived in Concord, MA

### Wilmington (Middlesex County)

- \* 28 May 1756 - **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** (John Labrador), wife, sister and 4 children sent here
  - \* 26 December 1757 - **Jean-Baptiste Guedry dit Labine (John Labrador)** and 6 family members here
  - \* 1764- **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** (John Labrador) family living in Boston, but belonged here (9 of family here)
  - \* **John Harnden House / Massacre House - Destroyed** (Overlooks Andover Road; 15-20 feet east of northeast corner of Stone Wall that is northerly boundary of Woburn Street School on Woburn Street & High Street in North Wilmington)
    - **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** and family lived here in 1756
    - Either Dorothy Ruggles, wife of Rev. Isaac Morrill, or Rev. Isaac Morrill wrote the letters for **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** that he sent to Massachusetts government
    - Tennis court at Woburn Street School is in immediate vicinity of the cellar hole for the John Harnden House; Old Harnden Well was 60-70 feet distant
    - Map of Woburn Street School Site in 21 Mar 1963 "*Town Crier*".
  - \* **Richard Harnden House – in 1665**; destroyed ca. 1880 (ca. 150 yards from John Harnden House; at 67 High Street – today also called Boston-Andover Road)
    - Brother of John Harnden
    - Augustus Norton built Federal style house in 1929 on site of Richard Harnden House; Today called Norton-Neilson House as Stuart Neilson family lives there.
-



## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

- \* **Herman House / Rev. Isaac Morrill House (ca, 1705)** (Middlesex Avenue)
  - Dorothy Ruggles, wife of Rev. Isaac Morrill, is believed to have written letters sent by **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** to the Council & House of Representatives in General Court in Boston
  - Photo of house in 9 Jan 1980 "*Town Crier*".
- \* **Marion Murphy Real Estate Office** (943 Main Street; South Wilmington) & **Near Wilmington / Woburn Town Line** (on Main Street)
  - Benjamin Harnden accidentally killed an Indian near this site in 1704. The Indians retaliated in 1706 by attacking the John Harnden House, ripping hole in roof and killing Mrs. Harnden and several children. The young girl Abigail took several smaller children to hide at Indian Rock (south side of Marcia Road and north of stone wall) where they were found by Indians. Abigail was thrown into Morris Pond (at east end of Marcia Road). She and the children survived.
- \* **Daniel Eames House** (Red farm house on Woburn Street opposite Wildwood Street)
  - Home where Abigail Harnden and husband Daniel Eames lived after Abigail grew up. Her son was John Harnden, who let Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine live in the John Harnden House in 1750s.
- **Paul Surette House** (Middlesex Avenue near Clark Street)
  - Paul Surette and his brother Pierre were from Eel Brook, Nova Scotia and came in 1880s or 1890s to Wilmington.
  - Photo of house in 27 Oct 1982 "*Town Crier*"
- \* **Indian Rock** (Across from 39 Marcia Road; In front yard just before High Street) & **Morris Pond** (north end of Marcia Road near High Street; mostly filled in)
  - This is all that remains of the Harnden Massacre of 1706
  - Abigail Harnden took her younger siblings here to hide during the Indian attack.
  - Discussed in 20 Mar 2002 "*Town Crier*" & 13 Aug 2007 "*Lowell Sun*"

### Woburn (Middlesex County)

- \* 6 June 1760 - **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** (John Labrador), Margaret (wife), and children Hannah, Maturin, Izabell. Charles lived here
- \* 1764 - **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** (John Labrador) family living in Boston, but belonged here (2 children here)
- \* There are records of **Jean-Baptiste Guédry dit Labine** in Woburn town records

### Wrentham Center (Norfolk County)

- \* **Wrentham Center Cemetery** (Dedham Street [South St., Route 1A] at Beach Street)
  - Graves of **Joseph Robichaud** and wife Mary Ware. Joseph fought in American Revolution and may be an original Acadian deportee.

### Marshfield (Plymouth County)

Home once owned by Colonel John Winslow – Acadians lived in home after being deported to Massachusetts

### Old Abbingdon (Plymouth County)

- \* John White (LeBlanc) housed at home at 351 High Street in French & Indian War Period (1755-1763). Built by David Porter about 1730.

### North Pembroke (Plymouth County)

- \* Peter's Well (In 1756 Pierre Pellerin family lived in small hut owned by Isaac Keene. This was part of the then Wallis Orchard and today is part of the Fairwood Drive neighborhood. Peter's Well is in this neighborhood and has a plaque commemorating the Acadians. Well is 18 inches in diameter, 10-12 feet deep and of fine cut stones that rise a few inches above the ground. [Off Fairwood Drive just after northern curve of circle]. There may be two giant outcroppings near well that could be foundation of house Pellerin's stayed in.



## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

### DEPORTATION OF ACADIANS TO MASSACHUSETTS

#### Acadians Arrived in Boston, Massachusetts on:

Sloop "Seaflower" (81 tons; Capt. Samuel Harris)	
Left Pisiquid (Avon River at St. Croix River) – 27 Oct 1755	(206 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 15 Nov 1755	
Ship "Helena" (166 tons; Capt. Samuel Livingston)	
Left Annapolis Royal (Goat Island) – 27 Oct 1755	(323 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 19 Nov 1755	
Schooner "Racehorse" (? tons; Capt. Joseph Banks)	
Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) – 20 Dec 1755	(120 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 26 Dec 1755	
Brigatine "Swallow" (102 tons; Capt. William Hayes)	
Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) – 13 Dec 1755	(236 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 30 Jan 1756	
Sloop "Vulture" (? tons; Capt. Johnston Scaife)	
Left Port La Tour (Cape Sable area) – Unknown date	(72 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 10 May 1756	
(Also called the "Mary")	
Sloop "Eagle" (? tons; Capt. McKown)	
Left Halifax – 1 Apr 1756	(At least 4 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 29 May 1756	(At least 4 Acadians)
	[LeBlanc family]
Ship "HMS Hornet" (? tons; Capt. Salt) – Escort Vessel	
Left Annapolis Royal (Goat Island) – 28 Oct 1755	(0 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 17 Nov 1755	(0 Acadians)
Ship "HMS Mermaid" (? tons; Capt. Wash. Shirley) – Escort Vessel	
Left Annapolis Royal (Goat Island) – 13 Oct 1755	(0 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 17 Nov 1755	(0 Acadians)
Ship "HMS York" (? tons; Capt. Silvanu Cobb) – Escort Vessel	
Left Annapolis Royal (Goat Island) – 13 Oct 1755	(0 Acadians)
Arrived Boston, MA – 17 Nov 1755	(0 Acadians)

\* Due to a violent gale in Atlantic Ocean in late October 1755 several ships carrying Acadians to ports along the Atlantic coast had to take refuge in Boston harbor for repairs. Massachusetts authorities observed the fragile condition of many Acadians aboard these vessels due to overcrowding, poor water, insufficient food and and disease. The authorities removed those in the worst condition. Vessels having Acadians removed to Boston were:

## ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES

- Sloop “Dolphin” (87 tons; Capt. Zebad Forman; 230 Acadians)*  
*Left Pisiquid (Avon River at St. Croix River) – 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (47 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Annapolis, MD – 30 Nov 1755*
- Sloop “Endeavor” (83 tons; Capt. John Stone; 166 Acadians)*  
*Left Grand-Pré (Pointe des Boudro) - 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (0 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Hampton Roads, VA – 30 Nov 1755*  
*(Also called Sloop “Encherée”)*
- Schooner “Neptune” (90 tons; Master William Ford; 206 Acadians)*  
*Left Pisiquid (Avon River at St. Croix River) – 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (29 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Hampton Roads, VA – 30 Nov 1755*
- Sloop “Ranger” (90 tons; Capt. Frances Piercy; 263 Acadians)*  
*Left Pisiquid (Avon River at St. Croix River) – 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (25 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Annapolis, MD – 30 Nov 1755*
- Sloop “Sally and Molly” (70 tons; Capt. James Purrington; 154 Acadians)*  
*Left Grand-Pré (Horton’s Landing) – 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (11 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Hampton Roads, VA – 13 Nov 1755*  
*(“Sally and Molly” also called “Sarah and Molly”)*
- Sloop “Three Friends” (69 tons; Capt. Thomas Curtis; 156 Acadians)*  
*Left Pisiquid (Avon River at St. Croix River) – 27 Oct 1755*  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 5 Nov 1755* (22 Acadians removed)  
*Arrived Philadelphia, PA – 21 Nov 1755*

\* *After arriving at Georgia, the deported Acadians were given canoes and small, open boats in poor condition as well as passports and told they could travel up the coast toward their homeland. Along the way they were joined by some Acadians deported to South Carolina. They were led by Jacques Vigneau dit Maurice. About 200 Acadians left Georgia in the boats.*

*Left Savannah, GA in small boats – Mar 1756*  
*Arrived in South Carolina – 29 Mar 1756*  
*Left South Carolina – 15 Apr 1756*  
*Arrive at Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., NJ – 28 Jun 1756*  
*Arrived just east of New York – 12 Jul 1756*  
*Arrived at Sandwich, MA (Cape Cod) – 20 Jul 1756* (99 Acadians)  
*(Arrived in 7 small boats; were arrested by authorities and distributed to various MA towns)*

*Seven ships destined for Boston with 915 Acadians*  
*Left Halifax – 18 Aug 1762* (915 Acadians)  
*Arrived Boston, MA – 25 Aug 1762 (Not allowed to disembark)* (0 Acadians)  
*Arrived back in Halifax – early October 1762* (ca. 915 Acadians)  
*[Ships were the “Lyon”, “Exchange”, Charming Nancy”,*  
*Schooner “Charming Nancy”, “Despatch”, “Hopson”]*

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**ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES**

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**DISTRIBUTION OF ACADIANS TO MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS****Barnstable County**

Barnstable  
Chatham  
Eastham  
Falmouth  
Harwich  
Sandwich  
Truro  
Yarmouth

**Bristol County**

Attleborough  
Berkley  
Dartmouth  
Dighton  
Easton  
Freetown  
Norton  
Raynham  
Rehoboth  
Swansea  
Taunton

**Essex County**

Amesbury  
Andover  
Beverley  
Boxford  
Bradford  
Davners  
Gloucester  
Haverhill  
Ipswich  
Lynn  
Manchester  
Marblehead  
Methuen  
Middleton  
Newbury  
Rowley  
Salem  
Salisbury

**Nantucket County**

Topsfield  
Wenham

**Hampshire County**

Brimfield  
Hadley  
Springfield

**Middlesex County**

Acton  
Bedford  
Billerica  
Cambridge  
Charlestown  
Chelmsford  
Concord  
Dracut  
Dunstable  
Framingham  
Groton  
Holliston  
Hopkinton  
Lexington  
Lincoln  
Littleton  
Malden  
Marlborough  
Medford  
Natick  
Newton  
Pepperell  
Reading  
Sherburne  
Stoneham  
Stow  
Sudbury  
Tewksbury  
Townsend  
Waltham  
Watertown  
Westford  
Weston  
Wilmington  
Woburn

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**ACADIAN HISTORICAL SITES**

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**Plymouth County**

Abington  
Bridgewater  
Duxbury  
Halifax  
Hanover  
Kingston  
Marshfield  
Middleborough  
Pembroke  
Plymouth  
Plympton  
Rochester  
Scituate  
Wareham

**Suffolk County**

Bellingham  
Boston  
Braintree  
Chelsea  
Dedham  
Dorchester  
Hingham  
Hull  
Medfield  
Medway  
Milton  
Needham  
Roxbury  
Stoughton  
Weymouth  
Wrentham

**York County (now Maine's most southernmost county)**

Arundel  
Berwick  
Biddeford  
Falmouth  
Kittery  
Scarborough  
Wells  
York

**Worcester County**

Bolton  
Brookfield  
Charlton  
Douglas  
Dudley  
Grafton  
Hardwick  
Holden  
Lancaster  
Leicester  
Leominster  
Lunenburg  
Mendon  
New Braintree  
Oxford  
Petersham  
Rutland  
Shrewsbury  
Southborough  
Spencer  
Sturbridge  
Sutton  
Upton  
Uxbridge  
Westborough  
Westminster  
Weston  
Worcester

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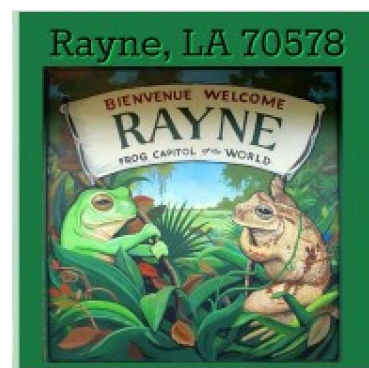
## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

**GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION**  
**MONDAY, 4 OCTOBER 2021 (9 am – 4 pm)**  
**RAYNE CIVIC CENTER (RAYNE, LA)**  
 &  
**GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2021**

### **GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION WITH BREAUX'S & HÉBERT'S**

On Monday, 4 October 2021 we will have a joint Guédry & Petitpas Reunion with the Breaux and Hébert families in the Ballroom of the Rayne Civic Center in Rayne, Louisiana.

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



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



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

We will have a very lightly structured Reunion with most of the day devoted to meeting cousins and visiting with them. We will have two presentations during the Reunion and will have some displays for everyone to view. Folks are encouraged to bring family photos, genealogies and other items of family interest to share. Lunch will be served. I am working with an outstanding chef to prepare a big jambalaya and a pot of black-eyed peas. We will also have salad, desserts, breads and drinks. And it is all **FREE** to the attendees.

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## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Lafayette

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

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

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

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

### St. Martinville

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

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## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

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

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

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

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

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

### Scott

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

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

### Breaux Bridge

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

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

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

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

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

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## GUÉDRY ET PETITPAS REUNION

### **Eunice**

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

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

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

### **Opelousas**

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

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

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

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

### **GRAND RÉVEIL ACADIEN 2021**

With the Congrès Mondial Acadien 2019 and the Guédry et Petitpas Reunion in Summerside, PEI just behind us, we are now moving swiftly ahead for our next major Acadian event – the Grand Réveil Acadien 2021 (Great Acadian Awakening) in south Louisiana.

The Grand Réveil Acadien (GRA) occurs every five years between the Congrès Mondial Acadien (CMA) events. Unlike the CMA which occurs in mid-August usually in the north, the GRA occurs in early October in south Louisiana when temperatures are mild. We will have GRA 2021 from 2-10 October 2021 with activities centered in Lafayette, Louisiana; however, there will be events throughout south Louisiana. And, yes, family reunions will headline the GRA 2021. Although plans are still being formulated and finalized, you can see the activities planned thus far at this website: <https://www.louisianeacadie.com>

Major events will be the Opening Day on 2 October 2021 at the CajunDome in Lafayette, Louisiana; the Guédry et Petitpas Reunion with the Breaux's and Hébert's in Rayne, LA on 4 October 2021, the Unveiling of the Beausoleil Plaque in Loreauville, LA on 5 October 2021, the Broussard Reunion in Broussard, LA on 7 October 2021, the Cajun Toujour, Boucherie and Mardi Gras Run in Morse, LA on 9 October 2021 and the French Mass and Tintamarre in Lafayette, LA on 10 October 2021. In addition, there are many other events planned in the surrounding towns of Cajun country.

Also, the Festivals Acadiens et Créoles will be at Girard Park in Lafayette, LA on 8-10 October 2021. Although not part of the GRA 2021, this is a major Acadian and Creole music festival with five stages, a Cajun food festival and a Louisiana arts and crafts festival – all in one. There are also very interesting presentations on Acadian and Creole culture, crafts, music, books, etc.

So begin making your plans to attend the GRA 2021 and our Guédry et Petitpas Reunion now. Lodging should not be a problem as Lafayette is a large metropolitan area with numerous hotels, motels and RV parks. The surrounding towns also have lodging available. ***See everyone in October in south Louisiana!!!!***



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**A UNIQUE GIFT  
FROM ACADIANS TO THEIR ANDOVER LANDLORD**  
*by R. Martin Guidry*

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13 October 1755 – A fateful day in Acadian history for on this day the British began deporting the Acadians from their homeland. On October 13<sup>th</sup> eight ships packed with 1,100 Acadians left the Chignectou area (Beaubassin) headed for South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>1</sup> Shortly thereafter would follow the deportations of thousands more Acadians from Grand-Pré, Pisiguit, Annapolis Royal and Georges Island. These ships of horror would continue to send multitudes of Acadians to the British colonies of the Atlantic and to France. It would not end until 1763.

On 19 August 1755 Lt. Col. John Winslow of the Massachusetts militia arrived at Grand-Pré with 300 Massachusetts provincial soldiers. They came from their previous assignment at the Chignecto peninsula.<sup>2</sup> Winslow immediately began fortifying the area around the Saint-Charles-des-Mines Catholic Church to protect his soldiers from the 2100 Acadians in the area who had no concept of what was about to happen. This was to be his base of operations. The soldiers erected a palisade around the church, the priest's home and the cemetery. Winslow moved into the home of the priest and his soldiers pitched tents within the palisade.<sup>3a</sup> The Acadians were harvesting their crops – not realizing this would be their last harvest.

On 4 September Winslow issued an order for all Acadian males ages 10 and above to come to the church in Grand-Pré at 3:00 pm the next day for an important announcement. On 5 September 418 Acadian males from the nearby villages walked through the palisade, past the armed soldiers and entered the church. As the last Acadian entered, the soldiers sealed the doors shut and Lt. Col. Winslow read the deportation orders from Governor Charles Lawrence. The British were going to deport them and their families. All of their lands, homes, effects and livestock were forfeited to the Crown. They only could take their savings and some personal items from their homes. No destination was given to them.<sup>3b</sup>

Among those in Saint-Charles-des-Mines Church that fateful day were Germain Landry from the Village des Antoine; Jean-Baptiste Landry, a son of Germain, from the Village des Antoine; François Landry, another son of Germain, from the Village des Antoine; Joseph Landry, also a son of Germain, from the Village des Antoine; Jacques Hébert, son-in-law of Germain, from the Village des Hébert dit Groc, Amand Dupuis, another son-in-law of Germain, of the Village des Dupuis and Charles Hébert, also a son-in-law of Germain, from the Grand-Pré area.<sup>3c</sup>

The women, girls and young boys stayed in their homes in the various villages of the Grand-Pré region while the men were imprisoned in Saint-Charles-des-Mines Catholic Church under armed guard. Lt. Col. Moncton allowed the Acadian men to select ten of their number from the Grand-Pré area and ten from the Rivière-aux-Canards and Rivière des Vieux Habitants to go to the villages and tell the families what was happening. They were also to bring information on any Acadia men absent from the church.<sup>3d</sup>

The British strategy relied on the women and families staying at their homes and harvesting the crops while the men remained confined. The women also had to provide food and clothing to the men and boys at the church. A few men at a time were allowed to return to their families to assist with the harvest; however, they must return to the church to avoid endangering the other Acadians. Because of the large number of Acadian men imprisoned compared to the relatively small number of soldiers, Winslow on 7 September 1755 loaded 250 Acadian men on the five available transports while he awaited the arrival of sufficient ships to deport all the Acadians of the Grand-Pré region.<sup>3e</sup>

Most of the transport vessels arrived by 7 October 1755; therefore, on 8 October Winslow began embarking the Acadians onto them. His goal was to keep villages together as much as possible and to keep families together. In the confusion of loading this did not always occur. It was a sad day as the men joined their grieving families and reluctantly, they climbed into the rowboats to be brought to the awaiting ships. The very young

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## A UNIQUE GIFT FROM ACADIANS TO THEIR ANDOVER LANDLORD by R. Martin Guidry

and the old had to helped or carried into the rowboats and onto the ships. Often personal goods could not be brought on board due to limited space. Families became separated as rowboats filled and some of the family had to await the next rowboat – which often went to a different ship and a different destination. The soldiers were not to load more than 2 people per ton of the ship; however, almost always the ships became overloaded which resulted in very cramped space and not enough food and water for all the Acadians onboard. It also caused greater illness and allowed disease to spread rapidly – resulting in many deaths.<sup>3f</sup> As the Acadians were being embarked forcibly on the vessels, they turned and could see their homes, farms and church ablaze – fires purposefully set by British soldiers so the Acadians would not try to return to their villages. On 27 October with favorable winds many of the vessels overfilled with Acadians began departing the Gaspereau anchorage (Horton's Landing) and Boudrot Point (Starr's Point today) for Annapolis, Maryland; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Hampton Roads, Virginia. Meanwhile Winslow had to await other vessels to load the remaining Acadians.<sup>4a</sup>

As more ships arrived, they were overfilled with Acadians and sailed to their designated port. The Brigantine *Swallow*, 102 tons under Captain William Hayes, sailed from its Gaspereau anchorage on 13 December 1755 with 236 Acadians packed into its hold and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts on 30 January 1756. A week later on 20 October the Schooner *Racehorse* with Captain John Banks departed the Gaspereau with 120 Acadians and after a fast voyage of six days reached Boston on 26 December 1755.<sup>4a</sup> Among those cramped into these two vessels were Germain Landry, his wife Cécile Forest and their daughters Marie-Josephe, Cécile, Anastasie and Isabelle-Praxède; their son Joseph Landry and his wife Marie; their son Jean-Baptiste Landry; their son François Landry; their son-in-law Jacques Hébert, his wife Marie Landry and their daughters Marie-Josephine, Marguerite, Marie-Josephe, Marie-Magdeleine and Elizabeth; their son-in-law Amand Dupuis, his wife Marie-Blanche Landry and their daughter Marie-Josephe and Charles Hébert and his wife Marguerite-Monique Landry. As noted above, these families had resided in the three small communities Village des Antoine, Village des Hébert dit Groc and Village des Dupuis (near present-day Canard and Port Williams).<sup>4b</sup>

Once the *Swallow* and *Racehorse* reached the harbor at Boston, the Massachusetts authorities refused to let the Acadians disembark for several days. The Acadians were tired and sick, poorly fed with a bad water supply. The local people despised and feared the Acadians who were French and Roman Catholics. The French and Indian War was heating up and a Catholic was the worst of the worst to these Puritans. The conditions on the ships were dreadful – people were suffering horribly with smallpox and malaria prevalent. Would they be a burden to society once they came ashore? Some in Massachusetts took pity on the Acadians and tried to assist them – including Thomas Hutchinson of the General Court and Reverend Ebenezer Parkman.

Once permitted to land, the Acadians received temporary quarters on the Boston Common. Shortly, they were parceled out to the surrounding towns. Andover, Massachusetts received 23 Acadians – the extended Germain Landry family plus an infant born shortly after their arrival in Boston – likely Marie-Charlotte Hébert, daughter of Charles Hébert and Marguerite-Monique Landry. The Acadians arrived in Andover on 4 February 1756.<sup>6a</sup>

Province of the  
Massachusetts Bay  
To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Josiah Willard  
Secretary

In Pursuant to an Act of the  
Great & General Court of the Province aforesaid the following  
is the Act of the Select Men of the Town of Andover in the  
County of Essex of their Expenses in the Support of the Acadians  
(Called Neutral) Late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia sent to  
Lower by order of the Committee appointed to Dispose of the same  
the Family sent to Lower were Germain Landry his Wife  
Seven Sons thirteen Daughters & one Born since  
arrived twenty three (sent to Lower Feb<sup>y</sup> 1756  
To Agree Rent . . . . . 04 16 0  
to 422<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of Pork @ 14 p<sup>ts</sup> . . . . . 7 0 10

**A UNIQUE GIFT  
FROM ACADIANS TO THEIR ANDOVER LANDLORD**  
*by R. Martin Guidry*

There is evidence that another Acadian couple also resided at least a short time at Andover. A petition filed in early April 1755 by Acadians of several towns to stop the practice of binding out their children was signed by Jacques Hébert and Joseph Vincent of Andover. This is the only known extant record of Joseph Vincent at Andover. He had a wife Marie-Joséphé Daigre and two infant children – Marguerite and Joseph.<sup>5</sup>

These Acadians were the first Catholics known to set foot in Andover. They were not wanted. After all Andover's own townsman Major Joseph Frye had fought at Beaubassin in the battle for Fort Beauséjour and also in the engagements on the Petitcodiac River and he had commanded Fort Gaspereaux. Some Andover men had died in the Siege of Louisbourg earlier and others had fought with Major Frye. Were these Papists going to side with the French in the French and Indian War, will their financial burden on Andover be high, will there be work for them? The anxiety level among all in Andover was high. Of course, the Acadians did not want to be in Andover either, but they had no choice. Soon Massachusetts authorities passed laws against the Acadians – no public practice of religion, no moving between towns without a license and having the selectmen remove children from Acadian families and place them with local British families. Furthermore, no local families wanted to house these papists.

In mid-1758 at 63 years of age Germain Landry was quite old, infirmed, not capable of any labor and confined to the bed in winter. He needed a great deal of care in winter – more than his wife could perform. Their son Joseph, husband of Marie, was in such a weakly condition that the town was obliged to support him altogether. In addition, there were 11 young children under age nine in three families.<sup>7a</sup>

Despite these hindrances, the townspeople of Andover provided care for the Acadians. To help in providing employment, the townspeople lodged the Acadians in three separate areas.<sup>7a</sup> Amand Dupuis and his family stayed at the house of Ebenezer Abbott. In the Records for the Board of Selectmen of Andover the first entry dated 14 June 1756 ordered the Treasurer to pay Asa Carlton six shillings for necessities for keeping house delivered to the French Neutrals at the house of Ebenezer Abbott.<sup>8,9a</sup>

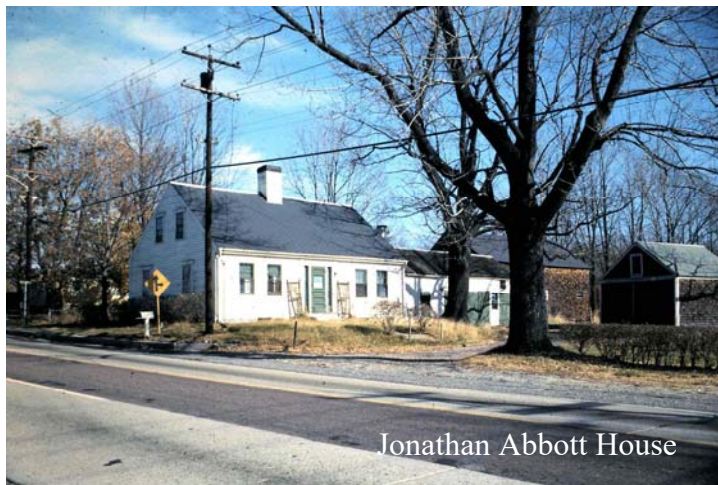


The Jacques Hebert and Charles Hebert families lived at the old Jonathan Abbott house on Ballardvale Road. In 1756 the house was empty as Jonathan Abbott had built a new one across the road.<sup>9a,b</sup> When the Hébert families occupied this house, it was part of the extensive Jonathan Abbott farm that extended from Reading Road (today MA Highway 28 or S. Main Street) to Woburn Street and had a very nice spring on it. The major crop grown on the farm was flax and there were woodlands supplying lumber for the houses and buildings.

The house, built about 1730, was of the Cape Cod Cottage type and located about 1/8 mile west of Reading Road (today MA Highway 28 or S. Main Street) and north of Ballardvale Road well into the field.<sup>12</sup> It was later moved to 354 South Main Street when a new home was constructed where it stood. In 1967 the original Jonathan Abbott house was razed and its 1967 location is now the northwest corner of the parking lot of the Faith Lutheran Church.<sup>9b</sup> Arcadia Road that intersects Ballardvale Road near the Jonathan Abbott homesites may be a remnant memory of the Acadians living in the area over 250 years ago.



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The remaining Acadians, the Landry family, lived in the third location; however, neither the owner nor the location of the home is known.<sup>7a</sup>

The Selectmen and residents of Andover provided necessities to the Acadian families from the time of their arrival and throughout their stay in Andover. By 10 April 1756 – only two months after the arrival of the Acadians in Andover – the townspeople had spent over 185 pounds for rent and food.<sup>5a</sup> During the next four years the Andover Selectmen filed several expense reports detailing the costs of house rent, food and firewood provided the Acadians as well as medical care from Dr. Abiel Abbott.<sup>6b-d,7a,d</sup> Various townspeople and merchants assisted the Acadians with their needs including Isaac Abbott, Samuel Phillips, Moody Bridges, Abiel Stevens, John Farnum, Samuel Johnson and the widow Mary Bridges.<sup>6d,9a</sup>

Despite the assistance provided by the people of Andover, problems persisted for the Acadians. Several of the Landry family, including Germain and his son Joseph, were ill when they arrived at Andover in February 1756. Dr. Joseph Osgood of the North Parish provided medical assistance as he did to other Andover Acadians during their stay in the town.<sup>9a</sup> It was reported in October 1757 that Germain Landry, his son Joseph Landry, Jacques Hébert and Charles Hébert had been sick and indisposed for several months.<sup>6d</sup>

Shortly after the Acadians arrived in Massachusetts, the authorities in Boston passed a law that allowed the Selectmen of the various towns caring for the Acadians to bind out the Acadians including taking Acadian children from their parents and binding them out to townspeople.<sup>10</sup> The townspeople to whom the Acadian children were bound out required the children to do various tasks to earn their subsistence. Acadian parents strongly resisted this due to their strong familial ties and because they did not want their children growing up in British homes, speaking English rather than French and learning British customs. In April 1756 Acadians from various towns including Andover submitted a petition to the Governor and General Court praying for a redress of their grievances. Jacques Hébert and Joseph Vincent signed the petition for Andover. Written in French, the petition brings forth the anguish and deep sorrow felt by the Acadians on losing their children.<sup>5</sup> An English translation is:

*To His Excellency the Governor General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay of New England and to the Honorable Gentlemen of the Council*

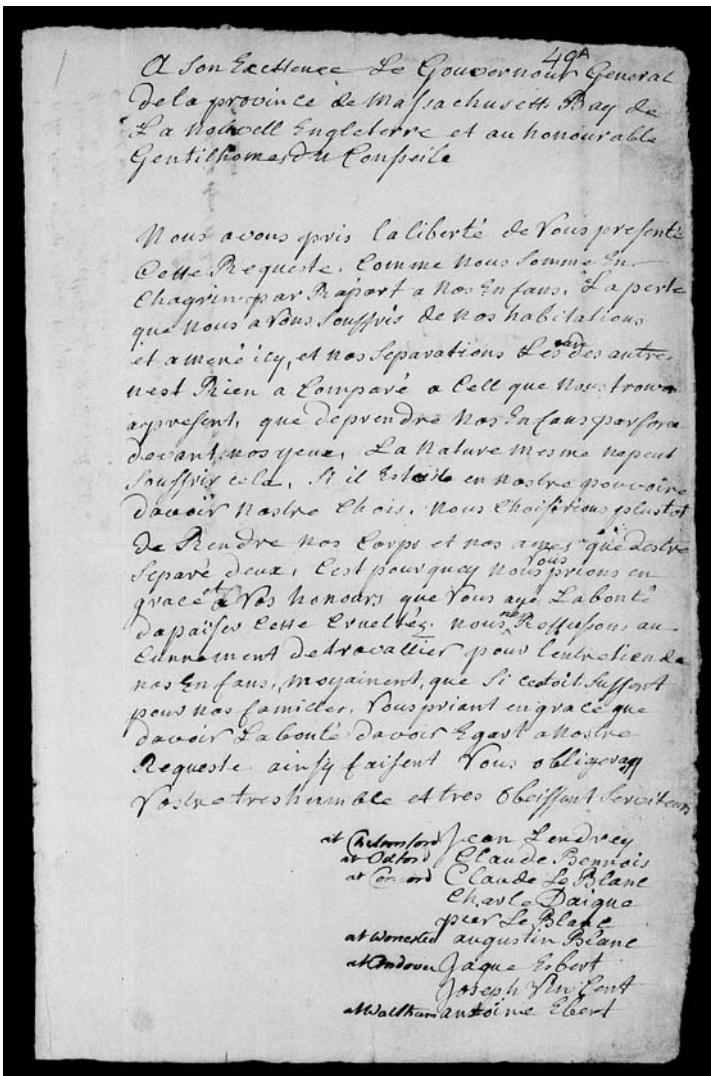
*We have taken the liberty to present you this request, as we are in sorrow on account of our children. The loss which we have suffered at your hands, of our houses, and being brought here and our separation from one*



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another is nothing to compare with what we experience at present, that of losing our children by force before our eyes. Nature herself cannot endure that. If it were in our power to have our choice, we should choose rather to lose our body and our soul than to be separated from them. Wherefore we pray your honors that you would have the goodness to mitigate this cruelty. We have not refused from the first to work for the support of our children, provided it were permitted for our own families. Praying you in mercy to have the goodness to have regard to our Petition, thus doing you will oblige your very humble and obedient servants.

at Chelmsford	Jean Landrey
at Oxford	Claude Bennois
at Concord	Claude LeBlanc
	Charle Daigre
	Pier LeBlanc
at Worcester	Augustin Blanc
at Andover	Jaque Ebert
	Joseph Vincent
at Waltham	Antoine Ebert



The 15 April 1756 Order by the Committee considering this Petition required that there be no more binding out of Acadian children. Furthermore, the Order stated that houses be provided for each family so they can remain together and that those Acadians that can work must support their family by their labor. The Selectmen of the towns must assist these Acadians in obtaining jobs at reasonable pay. Furthermore, what the Acadians require beyond what can be obtained by their labor should be provided by the Selectmen. If it became necessary to bind anyone out, it would require the approval of two Justices of Peace in the respective County.<sup>5</sup>

In August 1756 the Massachusetts provincial government passed another law forbidding Acadians from moving outside the town or district to which they were assigned unless they possessed a license signed by at least two Selectmen. The punishment for disobeying this law was confinement in the prison for five days without bail and placed on a restricted diet. Any free person could apprehend a "wandering" Acadian. No license could be issued for longer than six days.<sup>10</sup>

As elsewhere where the Acadians were deported, the Massachusetts Acadians were not submissive people, but fought for their rights and persisted in their struggles to hold together their families, to keep their religion and to maintain their language and culture.

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In the 1600s and 1700s Massachusetts enacted laws forbidding the practice of Catholicism and Catholics were not permitted in the Colony. Catholic priests could not reside in Massachusetts under penalty of imprisonment and execution. It was not until after the War of Independence that Catholics could practice their religion publicly. Since Massachusetts did not permit Catholicism in the 1750s and 1760s, the Acadians could not practice their religion publicly – neither the Mass nor the Sacraments. They had to hold private ceremonies in their houses. When a young couple wished to marry, they had to do it in front of witnesses presided over by a lay person from the community. An adult of the Acadian community had to baptize a young child since no priests were available (referred to as “ondoyé”). The hope was that later a priest would provide the sacramental rites for these marriages and baptisms.

The British in Massachusetts disliked and distrusted the Acadians dropped on their shores. These strange people were French and Catholic for which the British had great prejudice. Furthermore, the French and Indian War was beginning and the horrific news had just been received. The superior military forces of the revered British General Edward Braddock had been defeated on 9 July 1755 by the much inferior French and Indian forces at the Battle of Monongohela and General Braddock had been killed. There was great fear that the French would now overrun the British colonies. Would these Acadians become French spies and assist their “countrymen” during the war?

Although Jonathan Abbott agreed to let the Acadians stay in his empty house, they were a major annoyance to his Puritan character. They not only were tenants in his former house; they were neighbors to his new home. Catholic and French Acadians so close to his home. Despite the strong prejudice of the Puritans and the recent punishing laws, the Acadians overcame all and gained the goodwill of their neighbors in Andover. They were industrious people and very frugal. Although Catholic, they practiced their religion in an inoffensive manner and demonstrated it through their everyday living and good conduct. Even the women worked in the fields pulling flax and harvesting it.<sup>12,13</sup>

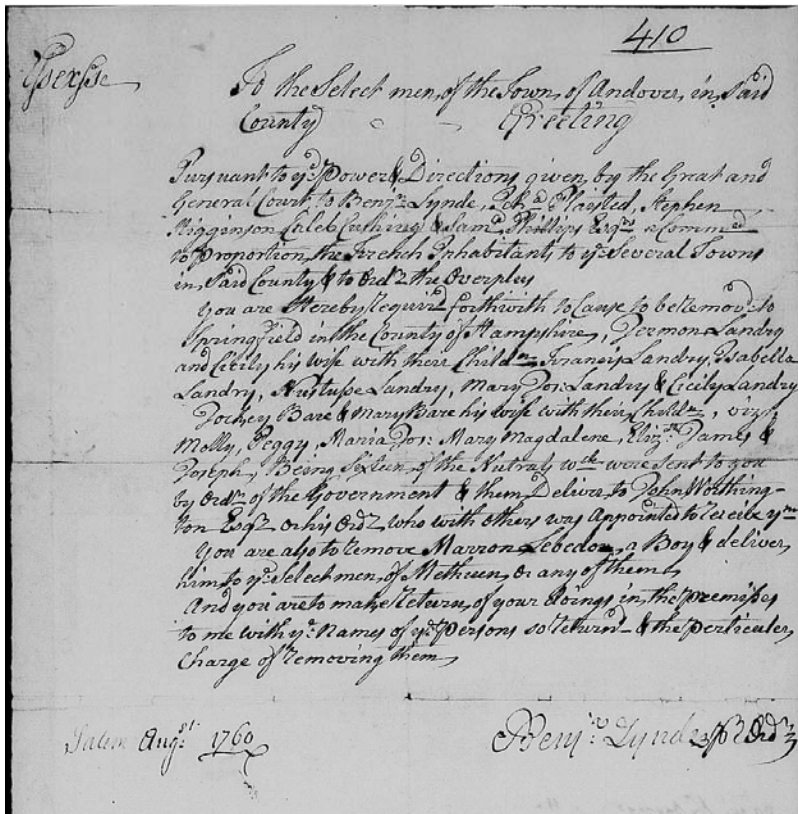
As the Acadians adapted to their lives in Andover, they toiled for a living, but also continued to have children. Infants born during 1756-1759 included Jacques Hébert (b. 1758) and Marie-Joséphé Hébert (b. 1759), children of Jacques Hébert and Marie Landry; Marguerite Dupuis (b. 1757), daughter of Amand Dupuis and Marie-Blanche Landry and Charles Hébert (b. 1757), son of Charles Hébert and Marguerite-Monique Landry. Other children were born during the 1760s.



During the decade that the Acadians were held in Massachusetts, the provincial government continually moved groups of Acadians from one town to another for various reasons such as spreading the financial burden among the various towns and requests by Acadians to relocate. In 1760 in order to reportion the Acadians among the various towns, the provincial government moved sixteen of Andover's Acadians to Springfield, Hampshire County, MA. Located in western Massachusetts, Springfield is approximately 105 miles from Andover. Acadians transported to Springfield were Germain Landry, his wife Cécile Forest, their children François, Elizabeth, Anastasia, Marie-Joséphé and Cécile; Jacques Hébert, his wife Marie Landry, their children Marie-Joséphé (Molly), Margarite (Peggy), Marie-Joséphé, Marie-Magdeleine, Elizabeth, Jacques (James) and Joseph.<sup>7b</sup> It was with sadness that Jonathan Abbott and his family watched these Acadians – their friends now – depart for such a faraway place.



**A UNIQUE GIFT  
FROM ACADIANS TO THEIR ANDOVER LANDLORD**  
by R. Martin Guidry



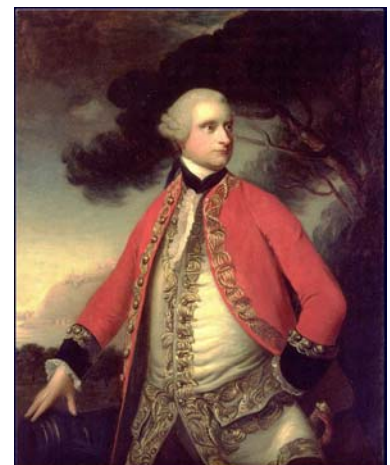
The thirteen remaining in Andover were Charles Hébert, his wife Margarite-Monique Landry, their children Mary-Charlotte (Molly, age 4), Charles (age 2), Margarite (Margaret, age 1); Jean-Baptiste Landry; Joseph Landry and his wife Marie; Amand Dupuis, his wife Marie-Blanche Landry and their children Marie-Josephe (age 5), Margarite (age 2), Firmin (9 months).<sup>7c</sup>

Interestingly, because the citizens of Andover had a difficult time pronouncing the French names of the Acadians, they “renamed” them with Anglicized names. The Hébert families became the Bear families and the Landry family became the Laundry family. Jacques Hébert was known as Jockey Bear and Germain Landry was called Jermon Laundry. Many of the French Christian names were changed to their English counterparts as Marie became Mary or Molly and Margarite became Margaret or Peggy.

With the 1763 Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War many Massachusetts Acadians independently left their assigned towns and moved to Boston. Here on 14 August 1763 were the Germain Landry, Jacques Hébert, Charles Hébert and Amand Dupuis families requesting to be sent to Old France.<sup>14a-d</sup> This request was denied to all the Acadians in Massachusetts.

After negotiations in 1765 between the Massachusetts provincial government and James Murray, Governor of Québec, Acadians of the New England colonies were invited to resettle in Québec.

The French and Indian War of 1756-1763 had devastated the economy of Québec. In 1765 to entice as many Acadians as possible to Québec, James Murray offered the Acadians of the New England colonies free land so he could revitalize the Québec economy. Most of these Acadians accepted Governor Murray's offer. They saw in it an opportunity to leave the American colonies which offered no hope to them and their children. This was a chance to begin life anew in a land with a French culture and language, where the inhabitants were Catholic and where many Acadians who had escaped the deportation were settled. Governor Murray granted their resettlement request, but stipulated that they must come at their own expense and they must take an Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown. The Acadians agreed and began arranging how they would pay their transport.



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Immediately the Acadians in Massachusetts began making requests to the Massachusetts General Court for financial assistance to go to Québec. Initially, these requests were denied. Acadians who could afford to pay their transportation gathered together and hired a ship to take them to Québec. In early September 1766 two boatloads of Acadians from Boston arrived in Québec.<sup>16</sup> In 1767 the provincial government relented and agreed to pay the transportation costs for Acadians that could not afford to pay their own travel expenses.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, several Massachusetts towns donated money to their Acadians to assist with the travel. Most of the remaining Acadians then left for Québec. By 1775 approximately 1500 Acadians from New England had resettled in Québec. Many of these came from Massachusetts.

All of the Acadians initially assigned to Andover settled in various areas of Québec during the last half of the 1760s.

In 1770 Jacques and Charles Hébert presented Jonathan Abbott with an elaborately carved powder horn as a token of their appreciation for his friendship and his taking care of them and their families. Although there is no primary documentation of the transfer of this gift from Jacques and Charles Hébert to Jonathan Abbott, there are convincing family stories that survive to this day. Furthermore, the powder horn has survived all these years in superb condition and is owned and maintained by the North Andover Historical Society at their headquarters (153 Academy Road; North Andover, MA).

The powder horn is inscribed:

*JONATHAN ABBOT  
His Horn Made in Alens Town April y<sup>e</sup> 5 1770  
I powder With My Brother Ball Most  
Hero Like Doth Conquer  
ALL*

And also:

*The Band  
IS B*

The verse of the last three lines in the upper inscription is not unique to this powder horn, but has been found on a number of carved powder horns from this era.





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Embellishing the horn are figures of animals as a turtle, a fox, a deer, a ram, dolphins and other creatures. Additionally, the carvings include armies waging battle, soldiers in uniform armed with muskets, sabres and bayonets, artillerymen and field pieces.

Several interesting questions arise about this horn. What is the family lore and tradition about the horn? Who carved the horn? Where is Alens Town? How did the Hébert brothers get this horn to Jonathan Abbott since they were residing in Québec in 1770?

In 1880 Mabel Norcross (Mrs. William) Denholm of Worcester, MA and a Jonathan Abbott descendant, owned and cherished the powder horn. She remained the owner until her death in 1939.<sup>12,13,18,19</sup> At some point after 1939 the Jonathan Abbott horn was taken from Worcester, MA to Marblehead, MA. A New York dealer found the horn in Marblehead in 1968 and brought it to New York. During that same year Mr. Roland B. Hammond, a North Andover antiques dealer went to New York on business and discovered the powder horn. He alerted the North Andover Historical Society who quickly arranged purchase of the powder horn before it could be put on the auction block.<sup>20,21</sup>

The rich written tradition of the Jonathan Abbott powder horn dates back over 140 years when Sarah Loring Bailey in 1880 recounted the story of the gift from Jacques and Charles Hébert to Jonathan Abbott in her book *Historical Sketches of Andover*.<sup>13</sup> In 1964 Bessie P. Goldsmith retold this story in *The Townswoman Andover*.<sup>12</sup> Likely, Mabel Norcross Denholm, the owner of the powder horn in 1880 and a direct descendant of Jonathan Abbott, provided information on powder horn's unique history to Sarah Loring Bailey. In 1896 at age 59 Annie Sawyer Downs penned a beautiful poem "The Acadians in Andover" that discussed the gift of the powder horn. In discussing the stay of the Acadians in Andover she wrote:

....When they  
Back to their homes were sent, sad was the day  
And mournful their farewell. They left to show  
Their love a carven powder horn, and bow,  
And snatches gay of song and dance  
And stories strange of distant France.<sup>12,22</sup>

Occasionally, a news account on the powder horn will mention that Jacques and Charles Hébert carved the powder horn themselves. This seems very unlikely because of the intricate detail and true artistry in the de-

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signs, figures and lettering. A person very experienced in carving powder horns in the late 1700s almost certainly carved it. Very likely this carver was Jacob Gay of Allenstown, New Hampshire. William H. Guthman of Guthman Americana (Westport, CT), a prominent antiques dealer who specialized in historical and military Americana of the Colonial and Federal periods and a national expert on carved powder horns examined photographs of the Jonathan Abbott powder horn. Mr. Guthman determined that the carver of the Jonathan Abbott powder horn was the same person who had carved several of his own powder horns – Jacob Gay.<sup>19</sup> One of the best known and most prolific carvers of the period during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, Gay's powder horn carving spanned the period 1758 – 1787. Several publications refer to Jacob Gay (Guay) as being an Acadian deported to Andover in 1755 and then resettling in Allenstown, New Hampshire after the Treaty of Paris. No evidence of this has been found.

Three towns in the eastern United States have a name similar to Alens Town: Allenstown, NH; Allentown, PA and Allentown, NJ. Almost certainly the Alens Town referred to on the powder horn is Allenstown, New Hampshire – the home of Jacob Gay.

The literature occasionally mentions that Jacques Hébert and Charles Hébert moved to Allenstown, New Hampshire after the Treaty of Paris (1763) and either carved the powder horn themselves or had the powder horn carved in Allenstown in 1770. This could not have occurred since both Jacques Hébert and Charles Hébert and their families moved to the Province of Québec, Canada in the late 1760s. Jacques Hébert and Marie Landry had a daughter Anastasie born in La Prairie, Québec in 1769. The fact that Jacques Hébert and his family were transferred to Springfield, Hampshire County, MA in 1760 may have resulted in confusion with the name New Hampshire. The distance from Springfield, MA to Allenstown, NH is approximately 140 miles.

In some way Jacques and Charles Hébert contracted with Jacob Gay to carve the powder horn and deliver it to Jonathan Abbott. This likely occurred before the Hébert families left for Québec about 1766. The brothers could have met Jacob Gay at some point in their stay in Andover. Allenstown, NH is only 44 miles from Andover, MA so it would not have been difficult for Jacob Gay to deliver the powder horn to Jonathan Abbott after he had carved it in 1770.

I especially want to thank Ms. Carol Majahad, Executive Director of the North Andover Historical Society, for her vast knowledge and wonderful hospitality when I visited the North Andover Historical Society in August 2019. Carol not only set up a visit outside of normal visiting hours because of my limited schedule, but also assisted me for almost two hours showing me the Jonathan Abbott powder horn and other related Acadian material that the Society held.

*Genealogy - life in the past lane*

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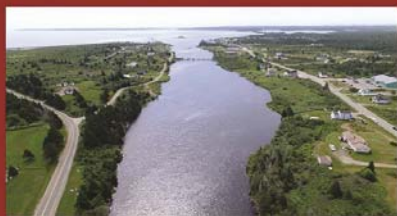
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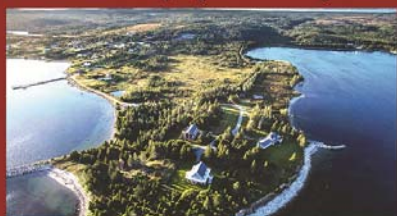
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## BOOK NOOK



### *The Forgotten Acadians* ... a story of discovery



Jude Avery

*The Forgotten Acadians...*  
a story of discovery  
by Jude Avery

*The Forgotten Acadians* is a culmination of years of effort by local author Jude Avery to reveal a “lost chapter” in Canadian and Maritime history – the history of the Acadian communities Larry’s River, Charles Cove and Port Felix in the Tor Bay area of eastern Nova Scotia. The story begins with the seasonal presence of the *Mi’kmaq* and Basque on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia as early as the sixteenth century. In the late 1700s several Acadian families from Chezzetcook, Nova Scotia moved to the Tor Bay area in Guysborough County to begin life anew.

Did you know Samuel de Champlain visited Tor Bay in 1607 before sailing up the St. Lawrence River to found Quebec City? Discover the *Acadian Awakening* in Nova Scotia and its connections to the “quiet revolution” in Quebec, the first Acadian premier of New Brunswick and, on the federal scene, the emergence of the “Three Wise Men” who changed national perspectives on bilingualism and multiculturalism in Canada forever.

Filled with interesting regional stories and history, *The Forgotten Acadians* surely will entice readers to visit these “forgotten shores” to uncover a wealth of information at the unique “Parc de Nos Ancêtres” Commemorative Park in Larry’s River and the “Place Savalette National Historic Site” in Port Félix, Nova Scotia. The Petitpas family appears prominently in the pages of this work. Available for \$16.95 from New World Publishing.

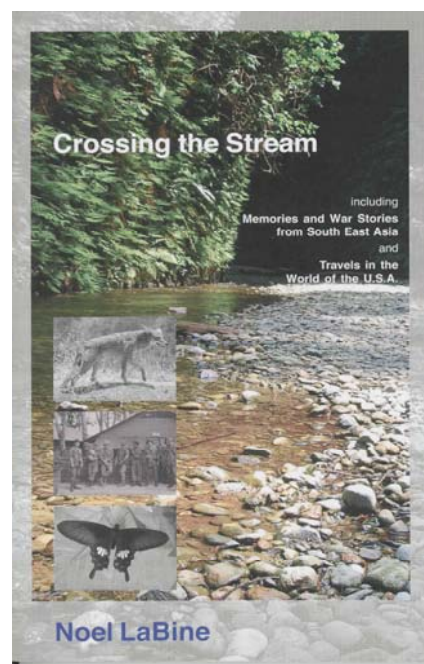
### *Crossing The Stream* by Noel LaBine

*Crossing the Stream, including Memories and  
War Stories from South East Asia*

and

*Travels in the World of the U.S.A.*

A collection of ten short stories in the “creative memoirs” genre. The first five stories are based on personal experiences in Viet Nam and Thailand. The second five stories are about the experiences of a returning soldier and his travels about the United States of America after having been in the orient and a war zone in Viet Nam.



## BON APPETIT

1 pound shrimp, crab meat or crawfish  
 3/4 stick butter  
 1/2 cup onions, chopped fine  
 1 tsp garlic powder  
 1 tsp onion powder  
 1/3 cup scallions onion tops  
 1 cup cheese of choice or 2 oz. each American, Cheddar, Parmesan or Mozzarella cheese  
 1 cup mayonnaise  
 Salt and pepper to taste  
 1 tbsp. butter  
 1 tbsp. honey

### Shrimp, Crab, Crawfish Boats *from RealCajunRecipes.com*



Sauté the onions, onion tops, in the butter adding the garlic powder & onion powder to the mixture. Add the seasoned crawfish & cook 5 to 7 minutes.

Add the cheese stirring until melted. Add the 1 cup of mayonnaise, mix thoroughly. Add salt & pepper or Cajun seasoning to taste. In a separate dish combine the butter and the honey. Set aside to be used for basting. Press down the center of the bread creating a valley, place in large muffin tin and fill with the seafood mixture or remove the center portion of the bread and add to the mixture. Baste with the honey and butter.

Bake at 350 for 15 minutes.

### Grilled Catfish with Black Bean Salsa *from Guidry's Catfish Henderson, LA*



4 (4-6 oz) U.S. Farm Raised catfish fillets  
 1/2 tsp garlic salt  
 1/2 tsp ground black pepper  
 1 15 oz. can black beans, drained  
 1 cup frozen corn kernels, thawed & drained  
 1/4 cup minced onion  
 1/2 cup diced red bell pepper or tomato  
 1/4 cup minced cilantro or parsley  
 3-4 tbsp seeded, minced jalapenos  
 2 tbsp vegetable oil  
 1 tbsp minced garlic  
 Salt and pepper to taste

Preheat grill. Sprinkle catfish fillets on both sides with garlic salt and pepper. Place on clean baking sheet, cover and chill until ready to cook.

In a medium bowl, combine black beans, corn, onion, red pepper, cilantro, jalapenos, oil and garlic; toss well to mix. Adjust seasonings with salt and pepper to taste. Cover and hold until ready to serve. Place seasoned catfish fillets on pre-heated and well-oiled grill rack or basket and grill uncovered over medium-high heat for about 5 minutes on each side until fish flakes easily. Place fillets on serving plate and spoon reserved black bean salsa evenly over fillets to serve. Serves 4

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](mailto:guidrymartin@gmail.com)



## IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS

### LaBine And Lodmell In Mail Service Over There

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

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

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

### Weddings..

William Ostrander and Miss Ida LaBean of Lincoln township, were married in this city, January 4, 1905, by Justice D. H. Hawn.

Henry L. Cox and Miss Pearl LaBean of Lincoln township, were married in this city January 4, 1905, by Rev. G. B. Hawkes.

The LEADER extends its heartiest New Year compliments to its newly wedded friends over in Lincoln township.

Above: Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, ND  
22 Oct 1918

Below: Dakota Farmers' Leader, Canton, ND  
06 Jan 1950

## MACEO'S

RESTAURANT  
& CREST CLUB

Lunch-11- 2:30  
Dinner- 5-10  
Happy Hour- 4-7



Featuring

## FRESH RED SNAPPER AND PRIME RIB

Prepared By  
**Chef Nolan Guidry**  
2120 The Strand 762-4542

Above: Galveston Daily News, Galveston, TX  
01 Sept 1979

Below: Hollis Times, Hollis NH  
03 Sept 1915

### Two Deaths from Diphtheria

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Albert LaBean, which has been in quarantine for diphtheria, the boy who was first taken, Albert J. LaBean, died late Thursday night, Aug. 26. His age was 12 years and 8 months.


On Thursday of this week the little daughter, about 11, died in the morning at 8 o'clock. She seemed to be getting along quite nicely until Wednesday, when there was a change for the worse. There are now two other children of the family sick with the same, but at the time of writing their condition is not considered dangerous.

A three-year-old child in Henry Welton's family came down with the disease this week, but is doing well at present. This family lives just across the street from the LaBean home at Nissitissit square. All possible precautions are taken to check the spread of the disease.



## IN THE NEWS-HISTORICAL NEWS TIDBITS


**VOTE FOR**  
**SOSTHENE GUIDRY**  
**For Police Juror—Second Ward**



Sosthene Guidry was born and raised in Acadia Parish and has been a lifelong farmer in this area. A resident of the 2nd Ward for 48 years, he is well known for his outstanding service to this community. Mr. Guidry has served for 35 years on the Drainage Board and is chairman of the Police Jury Road and Bridge committee and is a member of the Airport committee with the rating of expert in the field of road and bridge work. He has served two terms on the Police Jury for the 2nd Ward making him a well qualified candidate for his 3rd term as Juror. Sosthene Guidry has made a success of every undertaking set before him and your vote for him will be putting an experienced, well qualified juror before the public. He is married and father of 6 children, 4 boys and 2 girls.

**SOSTHENE GUIDRY**  
**Your Vote and Support Appreciated**  
**By Your Friend**  
**SOSTHENE GUIDRY**  
**Candidate for Police Juror, Ward 2**

*The Crowley Post-Signal, Crowley, LA*  
25 Oct 1955



**F.F.A. PRESIDENT**  
**CLIFFORD GUIDRY**  
is the newly elected president of the Breaux Bridge High School Future Farmers of America Chapter. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Camile Guidry of Rt. 1 Box 99, St. Martinville. Clifford is also the FFA representative on the Student Council of the school.

*Teche News, St. Martinville, LA*  
23 Oct 1958



Remember "Sliding Down a Haystack?" — Pictured in front of a giant haystack after rice threshing are family members including, front from left, Mrs. Mirna Breaux, Rita Guidry (Stutes) and Alfred (Muni) Breaux, Duson store-owners; back row from left, Lucy B. Winnington, Mrs. Alfred Breaux, Alfred Breaux, Mrs. Alfreda B. Doucet, Marcel Guidry, Delia Arsement Guidry (holding little son Julian), Mrs. Marcel Guidry and Forest Guidry.

*Photo from an article in The Rayne*  
*Acadian-Tribune, Rayne, LA on*  
29 Dec 2016

(photo date would be about 1924 or  
1925 as Julian Guidry was born in  
1923.

## Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur

### What's in a name?

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

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

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

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

## DUES REMINDER

Attached at the back of this issue is a membership application for renewing your membership in **Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur**. Our dues are very reasonable at \$6.00 for individuals and \$10.00 for a family in 2021.

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  
225-571-9726  
guidrymartin@gmail.com

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

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

Allie Guidry  
txguidry2000@yahoo.com

Marty Guidry  
guidrymartin@gmail.com



## *Les Guédry et Petitpas d'Asteur Officers and Committees*

### OFFICERS:

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

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

### COMMITTEES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAFA Board Member - Jeanette Guidry Leger (LA)

Membership - Charlene Guidry Lacombe (LA) -

***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