



Landry

HISTORY OF A LANDRY FAMILY

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History of Acadia

Samuel de Champlain established the second permanent settlement in America at Port Royal, Acadia, in 1605. The first was at St Augustine, Florida by the Spanish.

In 1607, the English settled in Virginia. Throughout the rest of that century, the French and English colonies were in continued conflict to dominate the American continent.

At first, the native indians were defending their domain against both intruders. However, the French Acadians became friendly and the indians joined in the resistance against the English. During that century, English colonies invaded Acadia about ten times.

Finally, in 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht settled the war of the English against the French and Indians. The Treaty required the French to cede all of Canada to Queen Anne, the English throne.

The Acadians were ordered to pledge allegiance to Queen Anne or leave Acadia. The Acadians agreed to pledge allegiance provided they would not have to fight against their mother country, France. This was not acceptable to the London government.

In general, the English government ignored the status quo because they feared loss of the population. In 1753, Charles Lawrence succeeded Cornwallis as governor of Nova Scotia, the English title for Acadia.

He decided that the land of the Acadians was needed to establish scottish settlers.

in 1755, about 6,000 Acadians were deported to the English colonies to the south. About 1,000 were deported to Charleston, S. Carolina. About 400 were deported to Savannah, Georgia.

Apparently, Governor Lawrence did not have the concurrence of the governors to deport the Acadians to their colonies. In Virginia, the Acadians were immediately loaded on ships and sent to prisons in Liverpool. In Georgia, the government provided boats for the Acadians to go back to Canada. In South Carolina, an Act was passed the legislature to distribute the Acadians through the state.

Many of the Acadians found their way cross country to the French colony in Louisiana. Many also built rafts to float down the Mississippi to South Louisiana.

In 1785, about 2,000 of the expelled Acadians were living in the area of Nantes, France. The Spanish governemnt financed an expedition of 7 ships to send Acadians to colonize Louisiana, which was a Spanish colony at that time.

France, in 1785, was in the early stage of the French Revolution. It was not a happy time. One of our ancestors, a woman, died in the Charge on the Bastille. In 1793, Marie Antoinette and King Louis XVI were beheaded on the guillotine.

Our ancestor, Prosper, his wife , Elizabeth Pitre and their two sons were passengers who sailed on "La Bergere" which was the second ship of the expedition sponsored by the Spanish King. It sailed from Nantes on 12 day of May and arrived in New Orleans on the 15 day August 1785.

Upon arrival, our great grand father and his son, Jean Pierre, each received a grant of land along Bayou Lafourche.

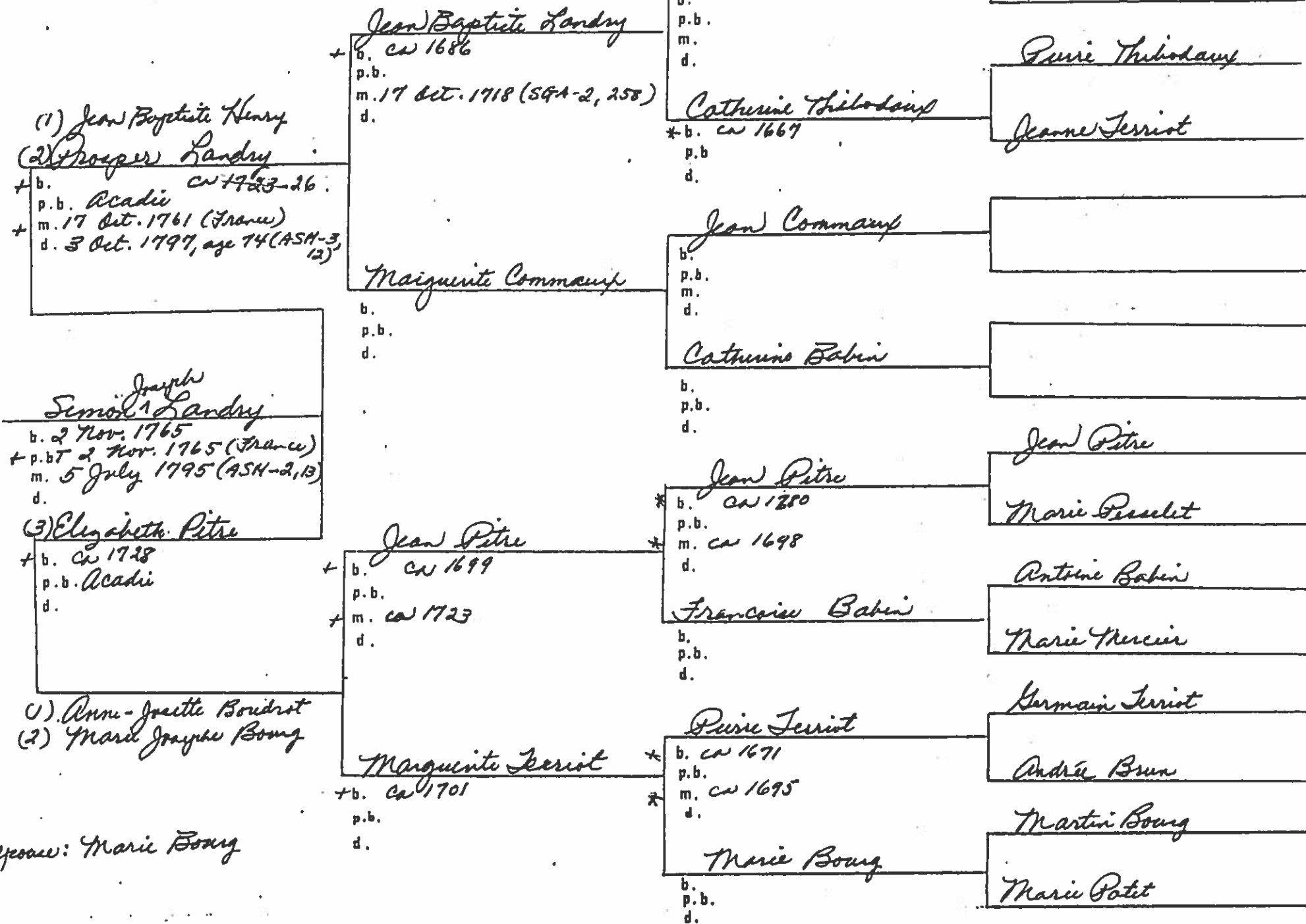
Lafource is a french word that means "the fork". It refers to the fact that Bayou Lafource is a fork of the Mississippi River. The fork is just south of Baton Rouge and the bayou flows directly south to the Gulf of Mexico.

It is rich alluvial soil along a navigable river. The terrible odyssey of the expulsion of my ancestors was over.

The descendants were quite successful. They have been leaders in the government, business and society of Louisiana. We are still there, 1,000,000 strong.

Charles B. Landry
Acadian

THE LANDRY FAMILY CHART



Spouse: Marie Boung

LANDRY

Rene Landry was born in 1634 probably at Chausse, Loudon, France.

He married Marie Bernard in about 1659 in France. She was born in about 1645 at Jemseg on the River St. John, New Brunswick, Acadia, Canada. She was the daughter of Andre Bernard of Jemseg and France. He was a mason in the establishment of Charles de Latour, Governor of Acadia.

Soon after the marriage, Rene and Marie moved to Acadia and settled at Port Royal, Acadia.

Children of this marriage were;

Antoine	1660
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Claude	1663
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Rene	1668
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Rene died at Port Royal in about 1692. Marie was buried at Port Royal in 1719.

Source: Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians,
Bona Arsenault, Pages 623, 624, 1198 and 1199.

BERNARD

Andre Bernard was born in about 1620 in France at Beauvoisin-sur-Mer in the Vendee. He arrived in Acadia in 1641 to enter the service of Charles de Latour, Governor of Acadia at Jemseg on the River St. John in present day New Brunswick. At that time it was a part of Acadia. His occupation was that of a mason. He returned to France with his daughter, Marie. She married Rene Landry in 1659.

Andre went back to Acadia with Charles de Latour when Latour was rehabilitated by the French Court and was made Governor by King Louis XIV.

Source: Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens
Part 2, Port Royal, Page 428, Bona Arsenault

CLAUDE LANDRY

Claude Landry was born in 1663, the second son of Rene and Marie Bernard, at Port Royal, Acadia. He married Catherine Thibodeaux at Port Royal in about 1684.

Children of this marriage were:

Jeanne	1685
Jean Baptiste	1686
Rene	1688
Claude	1689
Eustache	1690
Genevieve	1692
Marguerite	1693
Marie	1699
Marie Madeleine	1700
Claire	1701
Joseph	1708

In about 1680, Pierre Melancon pioneered La Grand Prairie, or Grand Pre. In 1682, Pierre Theriot began another colony nearby on the St. Antoine River. He was joined by Claude Landry, Antoine Landry, Rene Leblanc, Sr., Jean Theriot, Etienne Hebert and Claude Boudrot.

This establishes that our ancestors, the brothers Claude and Antoine Landry, sons of Rene, were among the earliest pioneers in the colonization of the Grande Pre area of Acadia.

Apparently, Catherine Thibodeaux died sometime between 1708 and 1725. Claude married for the second time in 1725 to Marie Babin, daughter of Antoine and Marie Mercier of Port Royal. He was 62 years of age at that time. He married for the third time at St. Charles des Mines to Jeanne Bellemere, daughter of Andre and Derrine Basile, who was the widow of Mathieu Brasseur. He was 78 years of age at the time of that marriage.

Claude lived in those years at the River of Habitants. He was buried at the St. Charles des Mines Church on 4 Sept, 1747 at age 84.

Source: Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians
Page 1198, Bona Arsenault

JEAN BAPTISTE LANDRY

Jean Baptiste was born in 1686, the son of Claude and Catherine Thibodeaux.

He married at the Church of St. Charles des Mines on 17 October 1718 to Margaret Comeaux, daughter of Jean and Catherine Babin.

Their children were:

Eustache	1719
Helene	1721
Euphrosie	1723
Prosper	1726
Hilaire	1728
Joseph	1729
Clet	1731
Jean Baptiste	1733
Simon	1735
Marguerite	1738

This was the family of our ancestors that was deported by the British in 1755. Jean Baptiste was deceased in 1761 when his son Prosper married Elizabeth Pitre at Pleurtuit, France. Some members of this family were living at St. Servan de St. Malo, France in 1769.

Sources: Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians
Bona Arsenault, Page 1200

Acadian Marriages in France
Albert J. Robichaux, Jr.

PROSPER LANDRY

Prosper Landry, a son of Jean Baptiste and Marguerite Comeaux, was born at St. Charles, Acadia on 1726.

His first marriage was at Port Lajoie on 23 Sept 1751 to Anne-Josette Boudrot, daughter of Jean Baptiste and Louise Saulnier. The only child of this marriage was Marguerite born in 1752.

His second marriage was on 8 July 1754 at Port Lajoie to Marie-Josephe Bourg, who was born in 1729, daughter of Jean Bourg and Francoise Aucoin. Jean Baptiste who was born in 1757 was the only child of this marriage.

His third marriage was on 17 October 1761 at Pleurtuit, Ille et Vilaine, France to Elizabeth Pitre. She was born in 1724 in the Parish of St. Pierre and St. Paul of Cobequid in Acadia, the daughter of Jean Pitre and Marguerite Terriot. She was the widow of Jean Baptiste Henry.

Children of the third marriage were:

Jean Pierre	1762	Simon	1766
Marie Madeleine	1764	Marguerite	1769

Prosper and his wife Elizabeth were among the colonists sent from France to a colony at Poitou in about 1773. This colony was not successful because the colonists were without success in harvesting crops in 1774 and 1775. Prosper and Elizabeth were in the fourth convoy that left Chatellerault for Nantes, France from 6 March to 13 March 1776.

Prosper, his wife Elizabeth and their two sons, Jean Pierre and Simon Joseph, were passengers aboard the ship La Bergere which departed France on 12 May 1785 and arrived in Louisiana on August 15, 1785.

In 1788, Prosper and Elizabeth and their son Simon were established on 6 arpents of land on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche. Jean Pierre and his wife, Isabell Guerin were living on the adjoining 6 arpents of land.

In 1797, Prosper was buried on 3 October and Isabel was buried on 5 October at the Church of the Assumption of Plattenville, Louisiana.(ASM-3, 12) This was the first of three of our Landry ancestors in which the husband and wife died within days of each other.

Source: Histoire et Genealogie des Acadians- Bona Arsenault
Church Records of the Catholic Diocese of
Baton Rouge
Louisiana Census Records compiled by A.J. Robichaux

SIMON LANDRY

Simon Landry was born in France in about 1766, the son of Prosper and Elizabeth Pitre.

He sailed with his parents aboard the ship, La Bergere, which departed France on 12 May and arrived in Louisiana on 15 August 1785. He was 19 years old at the time.

In the 1788 Census of the inhabitants established along Bayou LaFourche, he lived with his parents on the left bank of the river.

He married Marie Bourque, daughter of Marino, deceased, and Osita Daigle of St. Malo, France on 5 July 1795 in the Church of the Assumption at Plattenville, Louisiana.

It appears that Simon inherited his father's farm in the latter part of 1797. He and his brother, Jean Pierre, lived on adjacent 6 arpent farms in 1798.

The son, Simon Joseph, was born on 30 May 1798. He was baptised the following day in the Church of the Assumption at Plattenville, Louisiana.

Marie Bourg was buried 24 December 1814 at the Church of the Assumption, Plattenville. Simon was buried 28 December 1815 at the same church .

We speculate that the son, Simon Joseph, inherited the 6 arpent farm of Simon. He was 16 years of age at the death of his father.

Source: Colonial Settlers Along Bayou Lafourche 1770-1776
Albert J. Robichaux, Jr.
Diocese of Baton Rouge Church Records
Volume 2, 1770-1803.

Simon Joseph Landry

Simon Joseph Landry was born 30 May 1798 in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, the son of Simon and Marie Bourque. Maternal parents were Marino Bourque and Marie Daigle of Acadia. Simon Joseph was baptised at Plattenville, LKa.

Simon married Elise Aucoin, daughter of Jean Baptiste Aucoin and Madeleine Rose Bourg.

Children of this marriage were:

Octave	1824
Marie Parmelise	1826.

Simon and Elise died on the 5 and 9 of June 1833. They were buried at the Church of the Assumption at Plattenville, Louisiana.

This was the second set of Landry ancestors who died within a few days of each other. Octave and Parmelise were orphaned at 9 and 7 years of age.

Sources: Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records

OCTAVE LANDRY

Octave Landry was born about 1824 in Assumption Parish, Louisiana, the son of Simon Joseph, Jr. and Elise Aucoin, daughter of Jean Baptiste Aucoin and Madeleine Rose Bourg.

Octave's father and his mother died on the 5th and 9th days of June 1833. These deaths left him an orphan at 9 years of age and his sister, Parmelise, an orphan at 7 years of age. Their paternal grandfather and grandmother had died in 1814 and 1815.

The history books do not indicate who raised them but we speculate that it was Fanny Aucoin as she was one of the sponsors at their baptism on 30 January 1835. She remained in close contact with their families and was godparent to Gustave, son of Octave, and to Marie Anne daughter of Parmelise, in later years..

Octave married Marie Angelina Giroir, daughter of Alexander and Anne Moise. Their children were:

Neudora	1850
Gustave	1852
Oscar	1854
Oleuse	1862
Eldora	1866.

Octave may have inherited the 6 arpent farm that was originally established by Prosper Landry. He moved his family from the Napoleonville-Plattenville-Bayou LaFourche area of Assumption Parish to the Youngsville area of Lafayette Parish between the 1860 and 1870 Census. Gustave was a teen ager at the time of their move.

Sources: Census Records of 1860 and 1870.
Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records.

GUSTAVE LANDRY

Gustave Landry was born in Assumption Parish, Louisiana in 1852. He was the son of Octave and Angelina Giroin, who was the daughter of Pierre Alexandre Maximilion Giroin and Anne Marie Gabrielle Moise.

He moved with his parents from the rural area of Napoleonville to the rural area of Lafayette Parish near Youngsville between 1866 and 1870.

Gustave married Eugenie Saulnier, the daughter of Pierre Edgard Saulnier and Emelia Fabre on 9 January 1874. The children of their marriage were:

Edgar	1875	Zulme	Unknown
Anita	Unknown	Edvar J.	1888
Edward	"	Gustave	Unknown

Gustave acquired land near Youngsville and established a family farm. He was successful and in due time acquired a livery stable at 306 Jefferson Street, which was the main street of Lafayette, Louisiana.

This was at about the turn of the century (1900) before automobiles were developed, so the principle means of transportation were horses, buggies and wagons. The stable rented horses, buggies, wagons, plows and other farm tools. It was successful and Gustave accumulated a small estate.

On Mardi Gras day in 1900, Gustave rented a horse and buggy to a mulatto woman who was the mistress of a white man named Labbe, a prominent citizen of Lafayette. The story, handed down by word of mouth in the family, is that the mulatto woman abused the horse by whipping and racing it into a state of exhaustion.

Someone notified Gustave about what was going on and he immediately went to that part of the town and found the woman and the horse and buggy. He took the whip away from the woman and proceeded to whip her with it.

The next morning, at the break of dawn, Labbe accosted Gustave at the stable. A fist fight ensued but Labbe wore brass knuckles. Gustave was soon unconscious. He died a couple of days later and was buried in the cemetery of the Cathedral of St. John at Lafayette.

His widow, Eugenie, could not withstand the loss of her beloved. She died from grief in thirty days, and was buried in the same vault with Gustave.

This was the third set of our ancestors who died within a few days of each other.

Source: Census Records of 1860 and 1870
Family history handed down by word of mouth.