

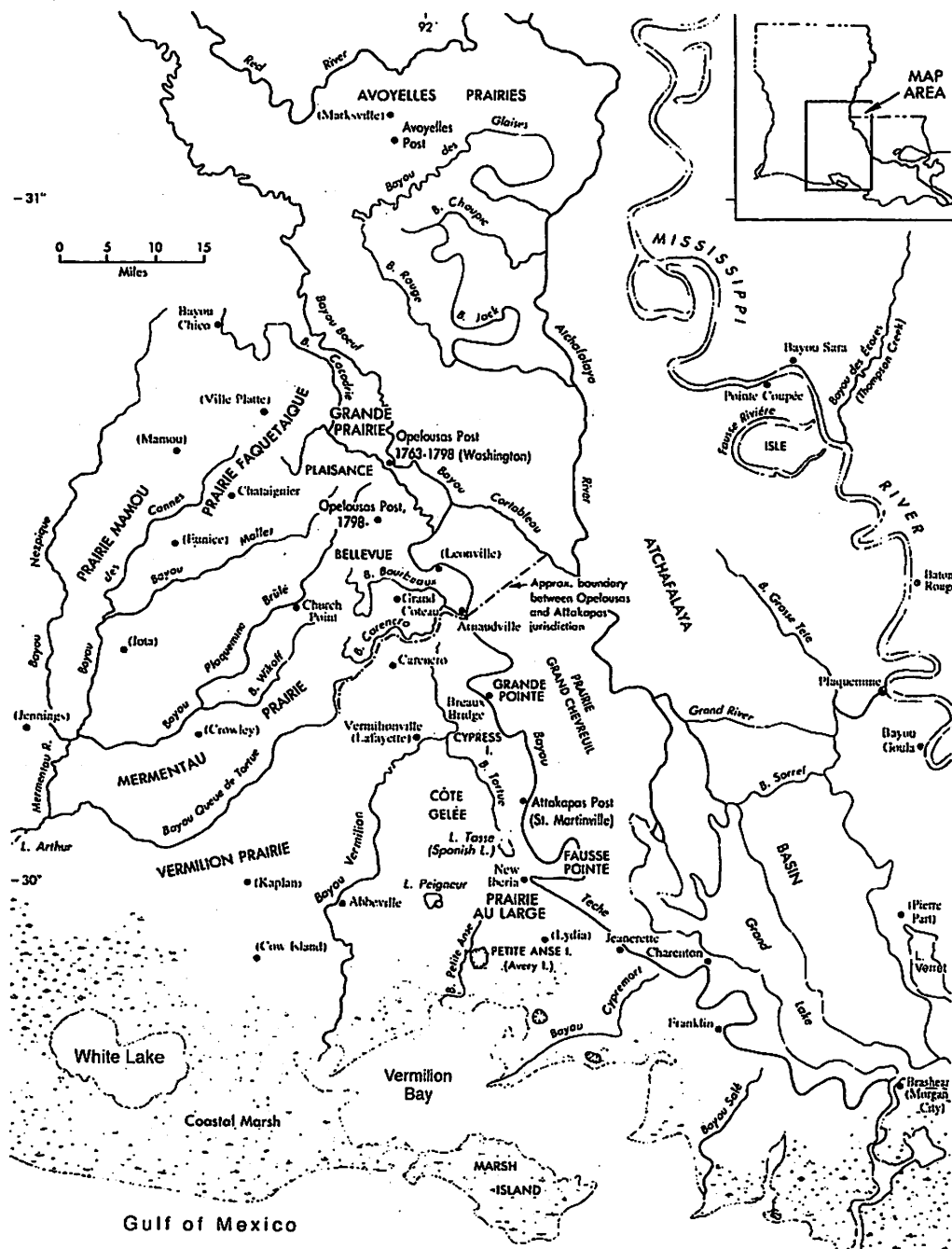
LA VOIX DES PRAIRIES

Founded 1980 ISSN
0743-1848

Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society
P.O. Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586

July 2014

Vol. 34, #137



Prairies of Southwest Louisiana

EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
POST OFFICE BOX 664
VILLE PLATTE, LA 70586

Officers:

President: Jane Vidrine

Treasurer: Jane Vidrine

Secretary: Mardell Sibley

Newsletter: Jane Vidrine & Mardell Sibley (co-editors)

Advisors: Mary Foster-Galasso & Jacqueline O. Vidrine

La Voix des Prairies is published quarterly
in January, April, July, and October.

Meetings of the Society are held on the third Saturday of January, April, July and October at 9:30 a.m. in the Louisiana Room of the Evangeline Parish Public Library, 242 West Main Street, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

Currently members' dues are \$15.00 annual for individuals, \$20.00 for couples, and \$25.00 for organizations and Institutions based on the calendar year. Members receive a copy of the quarterly journal "La Voix des Prairies". Single copies of back issues of the quarterly are \$6.00 each mailed first class postage paid by the requestor.

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Address: LA VOIX DES PRAIRIES, P.O. BOX 664, VILLE PLATTE, LA 70586.
Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society, P.O Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586

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The membership year begins in January. Renewal forms will be available at all meetings. Although many of you may have already renewed, maybe other friends and family would like to join. This membership includes a quarterly issue of our publication, access to experienced genealogists: make new friends, visiting with old ones and learning those very helpful hints and tips for your research. Mail your check or money order to the address on the front of the publication and renew now to make sure you don't miss any issues.

Note: Our July meeting has been cancelled. Our next meeting is scheduled for October 18, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. Evangeline Public Library.

THE EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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PHONE # _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

RESEARCH INTEREST: _____

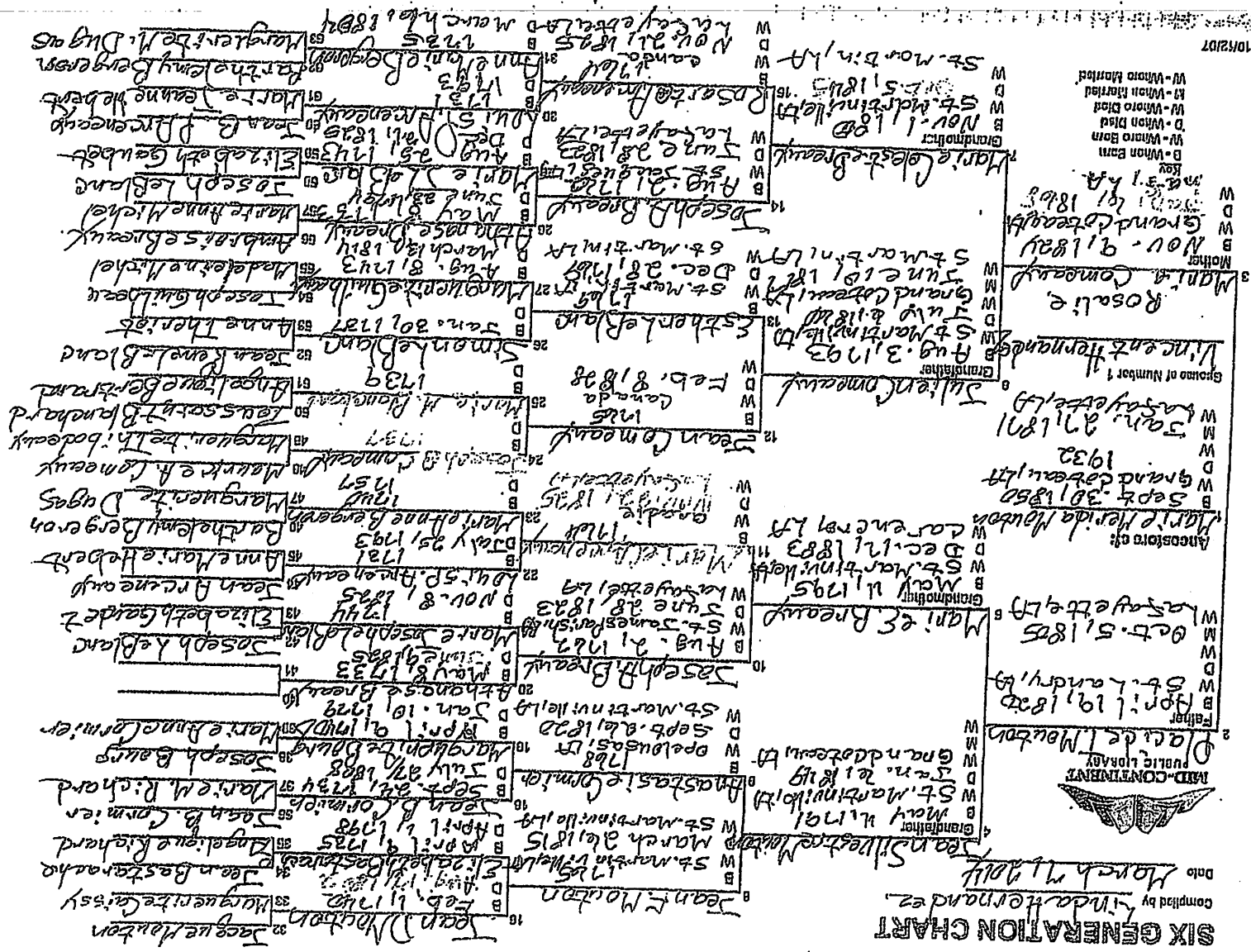
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SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by *Sebastien Hernandez*

Date *Feb. 23, 2014*



Vincent Hernandez

Father
B June 7, 1851
W LaSayette, LA
D July 18, 1914
M Carencro, LA
W Jan. 27, 1871
W LaSayette, LA

Angustors:pf

Jean Hernandez
B Nov. 28, 1827
W Carencro, LA
D Sept. 11, 1893
M Carencro, LA
W

Son of Mother 1

Francois Mayer

Mari e Marie Mouton

Mother
B Sept. 3, 1880
W Grand Coteau, LA
D 1930
W Carencro, LA

Key
B - When Born
W - Where Born
D - When Died
M - Where Died
M - When Married
W - Where Married

Sebastien Hernandez
Grandfather
B Nov. 21, 1851
W St. Louis, MO
D Feb. 31, 1921
W Carencro, LA
M June 21, 1881
W LaSayette, LA

Euchariste Spanier
Grandmother
B Jan. 21, 1823
W LaSayette, LA
D Carencro, LA
W

Placide Mouton
Grandfather
B 19, 1820
W St. Landry, LA
D Oct. 5, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Rosalie
Grandmother
B Nov. 2, 1821
W Grand Coteau, LA
D 1896
W

Armand Hernandez
B Jan. 21, 1851
W Agitation, St. Louis
D April 10, 1899
W Platten, VA

Jean Louis Carriere
B June 10, 1827
W Agitation, St. Louis
D June 2, 1899
W Agitation, St. Louis

Placide Spanier
B 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D April 18, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Mari e Roussette
B 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D June 18, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Jean Simplicien Mouton
B May 1, 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D Jan. 1, 1899
W Grand Coteau, LA

Mari e Euchariste
B May 1, 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D Dec. 1, 1893
W Carencro, LA

Julien Comeau
B Aug. 3, 1793
W St. Martinville, LA
D July 6, 1824
W Grand Coteau, LA

Mari e Celeste Breau
B Nov. 1, 1825
W St. Martinville, LA
D 1898
W

Sebastien Hernandez
B Feb. 5, 1878
D Dec. 1890
W

Perseus Lopez
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Mari e Roussette
B 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D June 18, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Mari e Roussette
B 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D June 18, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Jean F. Mouton
B 1851
W St. Martinville, LA
D June 18, 1895
W LaSayette, LA

Joseph Breau
B Aug. 21, 1770
D June 28, 1823
W

Julien Comeau
B Aug. 3, 1793
W St. Martinville, LA
D July 6, 1824
W Grand Coteau, LA

Juan Lopez
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Silviana Pusurhe
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Teresa Camacho
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Maria Delator
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Teresa Camacho
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Teresa Camacho
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

Teresa Camacho
B Dec. 1890
D Dec. 1890
W

SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by Amanda L. McNeil
Date 2-23-2014



Emile Mayer
Father
B Dec. 24, 1863
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Apr. 7, 1883
W Grand Coteau, LA
M Dec. 24, 1863
W Grand Coteau, LA

Ancestors of:
Emile Mayer
B Sept. 3, 1839
W Grand Coteau, LA
D July 27, 1887
W Grand Coteau, LA
M

Spouse of Number 1
Jean Hernandez

Emiline Bourque
Mother
B March 8, 1861
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Key
B - When Born
W - When Died
D - When Died
M - When Married
W - When Married

10/12/07

Louis Mayer
Grandfather
B Feb. 7, 1841
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Sept. 27, 1885
W Grand Coteau, LA
M Feb. 7, 1841
W Grand Coteau, LA

Emelienne Landry
Grandmother
B July 10, 1848
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Augustin J. Bourque
Grandfather
B Oct. 12, 1837
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Aug. 12, 1905
W Grand Coteau, LA
M Nov. 10, 1882
W Grand Coteau, LA

Francois Amelie Smith
Grandmother
B Jan. 20, 1823
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Jan. 20, 1883
W Grand Coteau, LA

Louis Maxey
B Jan. 24, 1811
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Emile Landry
B Nov. 24, 1818
W St. Martin, LA
D
W

Auguste Richard
B
W
D
W

Augustin J. Bourque
B Aug. 8, 1818
W Opelousas, LA
D Jan. 10, 1882
W Opelousas, LA

Suzanne Legere
B
W
D
W

Michel Stoll
B Sept. 22, 1818
W Opelousas, LA
D Oct. 22, 1882
W Opelousas, LA

Francoise Boulton
B April 24, 1808
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Aug. 31, 1874
W Grand Coteau, LA

George Magee
B April 2, 1812
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Christine Landry
B Sept. 20, 1818
W St. Martin, LA
D
W

Louis Richard
B Nov. 20, 1818
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Feb. 17, 1885
W Grand Coteau, LA

Jean Bourque
B
W
D
W

Marie Richard
B Dec. 23, 1818
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Michel Stoll
B Sept. 22, 1818
W Opelousas, LA
D Oct. 22, 1882
W Opelousas, LA

Francoise Boulton
B April 24, 1808
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Aug. 31, 1874
W Grand Coteau, LA

Andre Mayer
B
W
D
W

Marie Landry
B
W
D
W

Louis Richard
B Nov. 20, 1818
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Feb. 17, 1885
W Grand Coteau, LA

Jean Bourque
B
W
D
W

Marie Richard
B Dec. 23, 1818
W Grand Coteau, LA
D
W

Michel Stoll
B Sept. 22, 1818
W Opelousas, LA
D Oct. 22, 1882
W Opelousas, LA

Francoise Boulton
B April 24, 1808
W Grand Coteau, LA
D Aug. 31, 1874
W Grand Coteau, LA

SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by *David W. Brown*

Date *Febr. 26, 2000*



Joseph Brasseaux

Father
B June 21, 1849
D Grand Coteau, LA
W Oct. 7, 1860
W Lafayette, LA

Ancestors of:

Philomen Brasseaux
B Dec. 21, 1876
W Carencro, LA
D May 12, 1963
M Carencro, LA
W Jan. 26, 1898
W Carencro, LA

Spouse of Number 1

Joseph Laurent Prejean

Emilie Babineaux

Mother
B Aug. 17, 1847
D Grand Coteau, LA
W

Key
B - When Born
W - When Died
D - When Died
M - When Married
W - When Married

Aurelien Brasseaux

Grandfather
B May 1829
W Lafayette, LA
D March 31, 1883
W Lafayette, LA
M Aug. 7, 1848
W Lafayette, LA

Aurelia Cormier

Grandmother
B Jan. 25, 1828
D Lafayette, LA
W

Onesime Babineaux

Grandfather
B Nov. 21, 1818
W St. Martinville, LA
D June 7, 1878
W Carencro, LA
M Oct. 10, 1836
W Lafayette, LA

Julienne Beno

Grandmother
B June 14, 1820
W St. Martinville, LA
D Aug. 24, 1852
W Lafayette, LA

Joseph C. Brasseaux

B Sept. 6, 1798
W St. Gabriel, LA
D Aug. 28, 1848
W Lafayette, LA

Marie V. Dugas

B Oct. 12, 1807
W St. Martinville, LA
D

Pierre Cormier

B March 2, 1799
W St. Martinville, LA
D Dec. 2, 1871
W Grand Coteau, LA

Celeste Babineaux

B May 7, 1793
W St. Martinville, LA
D Aug. 28, 1829
W Grand Coteau, LA

Charles D. Babineaux

B Nov. 4, 1783
W St. Martinville, LA
D May 2, 1830
W Lafayette, LA

Marquerite Melancon

B May 31, 1780
W St. Martinville, LA
D May 2, 1832
W Lafayette, LA

Augustin Beno

B Apr. 17, 1780
W St. Martinville, LA
D Aug. 2, 1800
W Lafayette, LA

Nastasi Babineaux

B Aug. 1, 1796
W St. Martinville, LA
D Apr. 1, 1846
W Lafayette, LA

Joseph Brasseaux

B Jan. 25, 1803
D Theodase Gaudreault
B Sept. 3, 1775
D

Seigneur Dugas

B Apr. 13, 1785
D May 1850
B Marie M. Sennier
D March 1, 1822
B Pierre Cormier
D May 1860

Pierre Cormier

B Sept. 1, 1779
D July 13, 1871
B Rosalie Dugas
D May 3, 1787
D March 10, 1859

Charles D. Babineaux

B Aug. 30, 1815
D Aug. 30, 1815
B Marguerite Thibodeaux
D Aug. 2, 1830
B Charles D. Babineaux
D Aug. 30, 1815

Charles D. Babineaux

B Aug. 30, 1815
D Aug. 28, 1830
B Jean B. Melancon
D Oct. 5, 1813
B Marie M. Prejean
D May 24, 1826

Etienne Bonit

B Dec. 8, 1781
D Dec. 8, 1781
B Madeleine Breau
D Sept. 10, 1825
B Joseph Babineaux
D June 14, 1827

Felicite Cormier

B March 3, 1821
D

Pierre Brasseaux

B Elisabeth A. Richard
D Armand Gaudreault
B Marie M. Landry
D Armand Dugas

Armand Dugas

B Genevieve Robicheaux
D Joseph Sennier
B Marie L. Thibodeaux
D Pierre M. Cormier

Pierre M. Cormier

B Catherine Stelly
D August A. Dugas
B Genevieve Robicheaux
D Louis C. Babineaux

Louis C. Babineaux

B Anne Guilbeaux
D Pierre Thibodeaux
B Gertrude Bourg
D Charles L. Babineaux

Charles L. Babineaux

B Anne Guilbeaux
D Pierre A. Thibodeaux
B Gertrude Bourg
D Paul Melancon

Paul Melancon

B Marie Theriot
D Armand Prejean
B Magdeleine Martin
D

Charles Breau

B Claire Trahan
D Louis C. Babineaux
B Anne Guilbeaux
D Joseph P. Cormier

Joseph P. Cormier

B Marguerite Sennier
D

SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by *John & Mary*

Date *10/12/07*



Reuben G. Wilcox
Father
Sept. 17, 1937
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Ethel Guidry
Grandmother
Sept. 4, 1934
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

James G. Wilcox
Ancestors of
Aug. 27, 1944
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Shelia Marks
Spouse of Number 1
Villageville, NY
Apr. 1, 1944
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Mary H. Ziger
Mother
March 23, 1936
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

Clear Ried
Grandmother
1909
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

John G. Wilcox
Grandfather
Dec. 29, 1917
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Hermina
Grandmother
Aug. 11, 1882
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Elmer
Grandfather
Nov. 11, 1921
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Isaac Ried
Grandfather
1827
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

Clear Ried
Grandmother
1909
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

John G. Wilcox
Grandfather
Dec. 29, 1917
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Hermina
Grandmother
Aug. 11, 1882
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Elmer
Grandfather
Nov. 11, 1921
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Isaac Ried
Grandfather
1827
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

Clear Ried
Grandmother
1909
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

John G. Wilcox
Grandfather
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Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Hermina
Grandmother
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5025.25, 1957

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Grandfather
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5025.25, 1957

Isaac Ried
Grandfather
1827
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
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Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

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Grandmother
1909
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
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Villageville, NY
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Grandfather
Dec. 29, 1917
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

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Grandmother
Aug. 11, 1882
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

Elmer
Grandfather
Nov. 11, 1921
Canandaigua, NY
5025.25, 1957

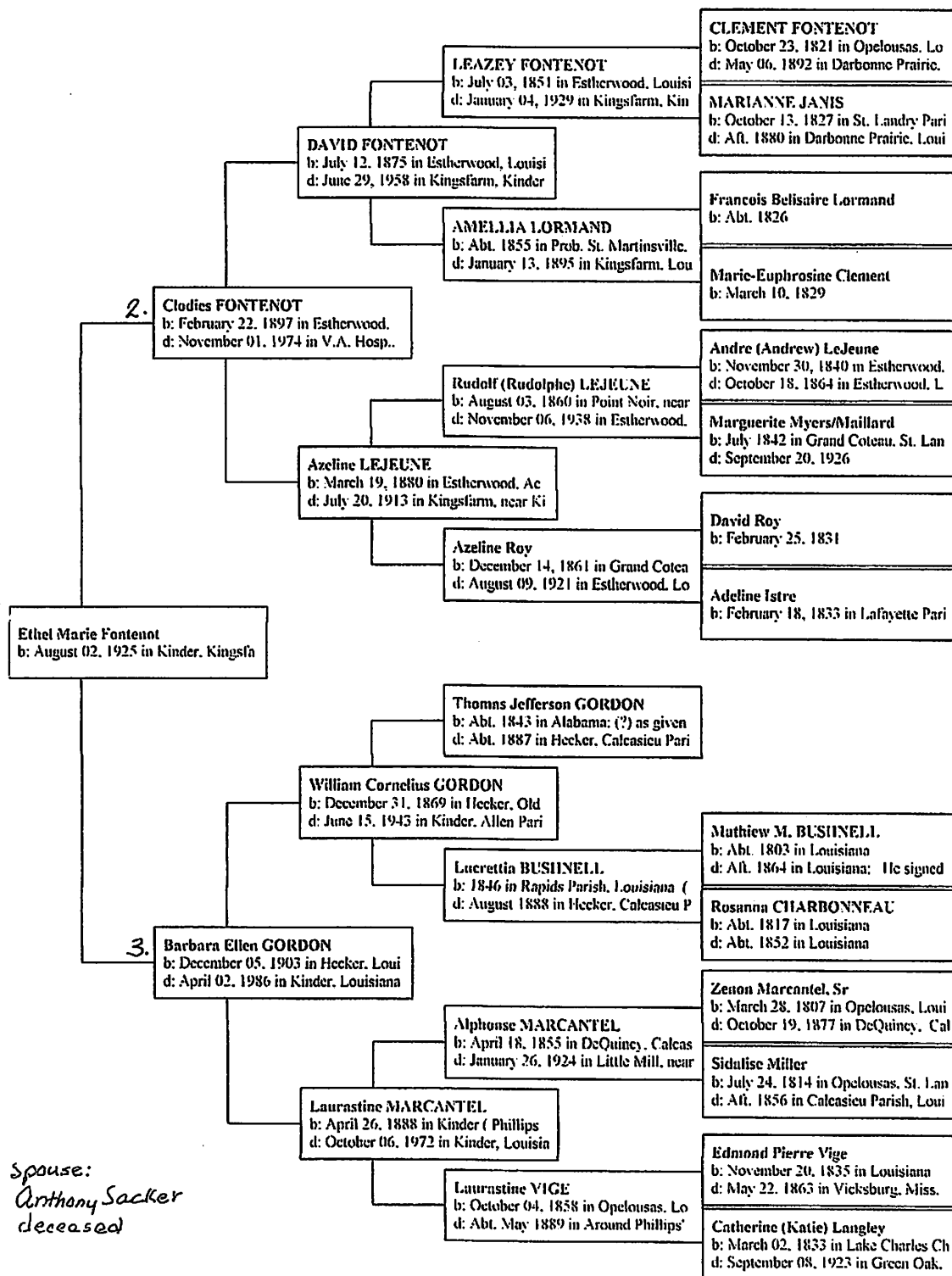
Isaac Ried
Grandfather
1827
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

Clear Ried
Grandmother
1909
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

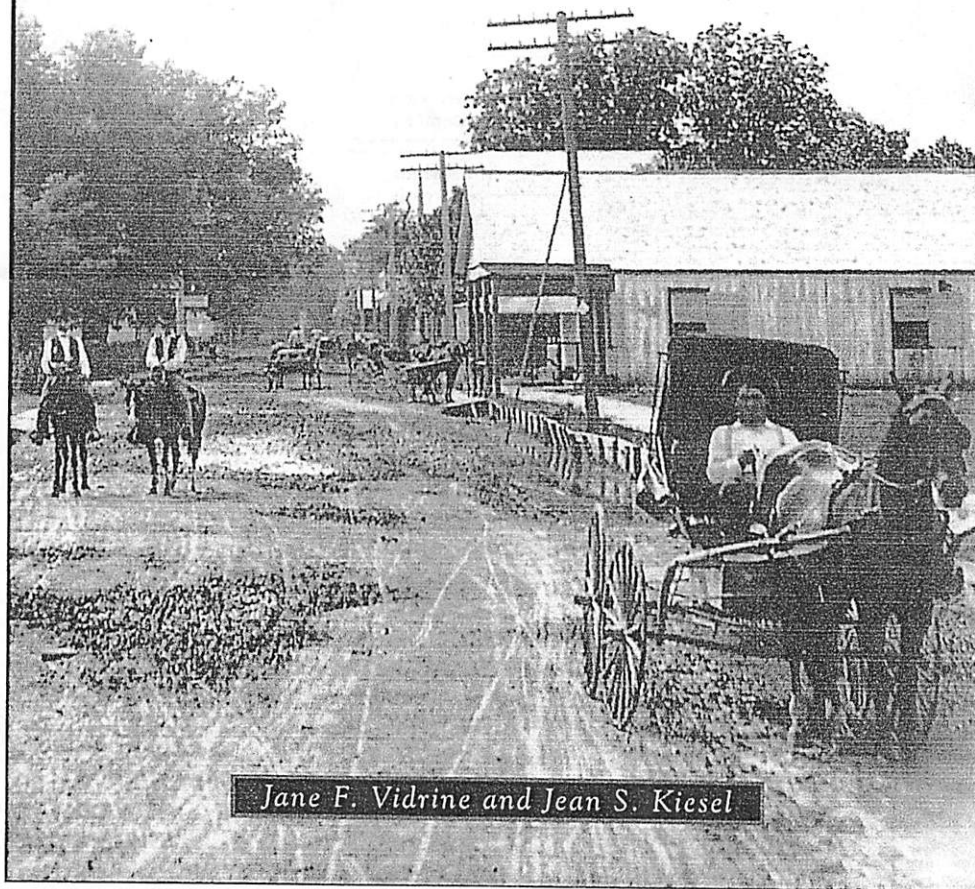
May
1871
Villageville, NY
5025.25, 1957

Ancestors of Ethel Marie Fontenot



New Release: Evangeline Parish
For purchase contact Jane Vidrine at 337.459.0284

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of America
EVANGELINE PARISH



Jane F. Vidrine and Jean S. Kiesel

EVANGELINE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Evangeline Parish is located near the center of Louisiana, between the prairies and wetlands of the south and the hills and piney woods of the north. Culturally, too, it embraces both the French south and the English north. Evangeline is relatively young among the parishes of Louisiana, having been carved from the western portion of St. Landry in 1910. It is named for Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's epic poem about the exile of the Acadians, many of whose descendants reside in Louisiana. Today, the people of Evangeline Parish remain close to the land, earning their livelihood from agriculture and forestry or small businesses. From outdoor recreation at Chicot State Park to the Courir de Mardi Gras in Mamou and Basile, and all the festivals in between, they know how to pass a good time.

Jane F. Vidrine is a lifelong resident of Belair Cove, where her family has lived for generations. Jean S. Kiesel is a librarian and historian who previously authored *Images of America: Lafayette*. For more than 25 years, both authors have worked in the Special Collections Department of the Edith Garland Dupré Library, University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

The Images of America series celebrates the history of neighborhoods, towns, and cities across the country. Using archival photographs, each title presents the distinctive stories from the past that shape the character of the community today. Arcadia is proud to play a part in the preservation of local heritage, making history available to all.



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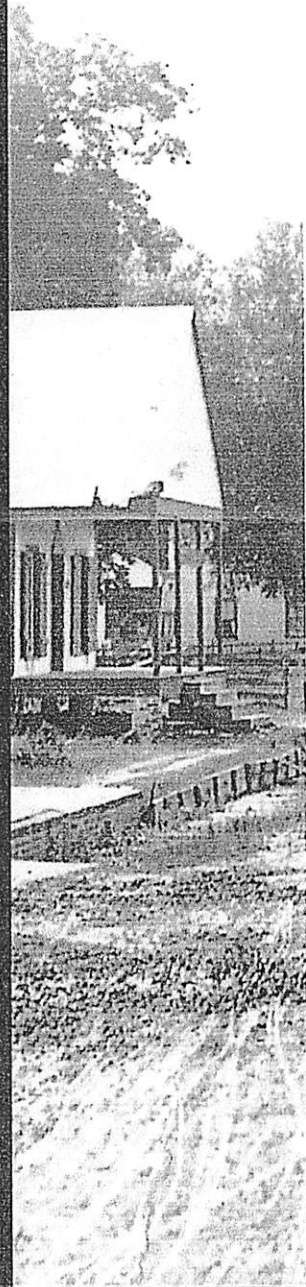


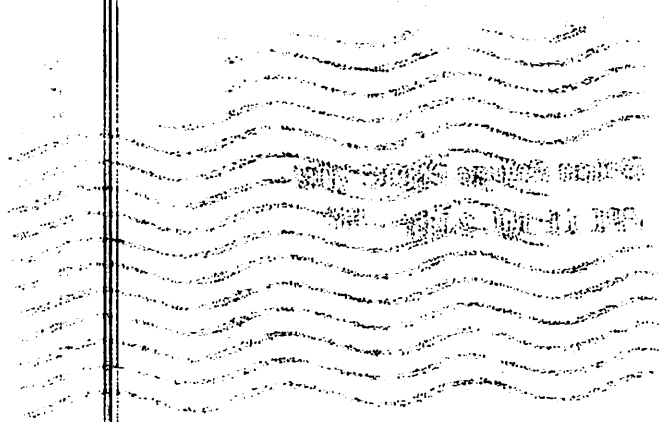
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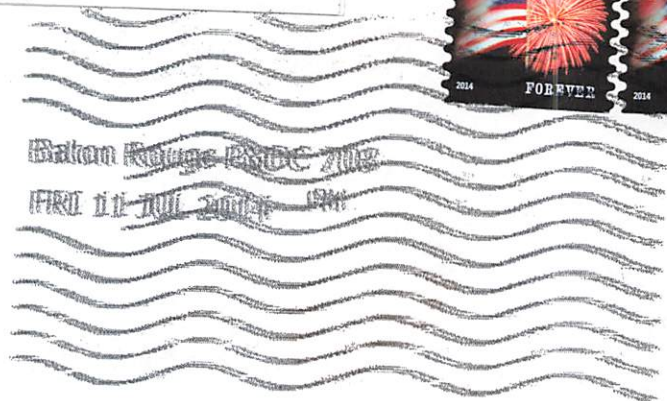
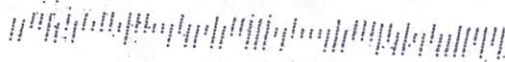
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Vol. 34, #136



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POST OFFICE BOX 664
VILLE PLATTE, LA 70586

Officers:

President: Jane Vidrine
Treasurer: Jane Vidrine
Secretary: Mardell Sibley
Newsletter: Jane Vidrine
Mardell Sibley

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Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society, P.O Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586

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Spring is here and in full bloom! The year has started off to a good start and we expect the rest of the year to be good as well.

Again on behalf of the Society, I would like to thank Ms. Janis Landreneau for all her hard work as she has spent countless hours donating her time to the society. Even though she has stepped down as president, she continues to volunteer at the Library and has been a great mentor to me as I begin my journey as President of the Society.

The membership year begins in January. Renewal forms will be available at the meetings. Although many of you may have already renewed, maybe other friends and family would like to join. This membership includes a quarterly issue of our publication, access to experienced genealogists: make new friends, visiting with old ones and learning those very helpful hints and tips for your research. Mail your check or money order to the address on the front of the publication and renew now to make sure you don't miss any issues.

We now have a Facebook page and an email address. On Facebook post or comment some of your great finds of your research.

Note:

Our next meeting will be Saturday, April 26, 2014 at the Evangeline Public Library. Mr. Randy Deshotel, Clerk of Court will be our guest speaker. Mr. Deshotel will talk about what's available to the public to help with your research. They have a lot of good material. Come to the meeting and bring a friend.

Jane Vidrine & Mardell Sibley, co editors (newsletter)

THE EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: _____

PHONE # _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

RESEARCH INTEREST: _____

Dues are \$15.00 for individuals; \$18.00 for couples; \$25 for institutions or organizations per calendar year. Mail form to EGHS, P.O. Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586. Please make out check or money order to EGHS.

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THE HOME FRONT

JOHNNY REED

As most Sothern's do we tied to honor the men who left their homes to defend the south during the Civil War. Some chose to stay home and defend their communities. Most family's had no choice but to stay home and care for those left behind. Thus is the case of a Lady in Bayou Chicot and the group that stayed home to defend the home front.

One group that joined the confederate cause but seldom left St. Landry parish was *the Prairie Rangers Company Cavalry (St Landry Parish)*. They were organized July 20, 1861 by Captain Samuel M Todd. On April 5, 1862 they joined the St Landry Militia Cavalry Regiment. They performed scout and courier duties. They collected conscripts for the army and operated against the Jayhawkers and deserters in south western Louisiana. They were the law and order for the region.

A lady from the Bayou Chicot area best expressed the thoughts of this unit in a letter to Governor Thomas Overton Moore. Governor Moore was living in Opelousas at the time this letter was sent.

Bayou Chicot. Aug. 9th A.D.

1862

To His Excellency

Gov. of the State of Louisiana.

Sir.

I appeal to you in the name of the Mothers, wives, and daughters of Bayou Chicot and the surround country; for protection against the insults, threats and outrages of the Prairie Rangers. (Prairie Banditti would be a far more appropriate name.) We know not where to appeal for protection since our fathers, husbands, and brothers are disarmed, if not the Governor of our loved State. We could not fare worse were we surrounded by a band of Lincoln's mercenary hirelings. As often as that lawless band visits this part of the country, outrages of the deepest dye are daily committed in our midst by those whom we consider enemies to their country. Our homes are

entered and pillaged of everything that they see fit to appropriate to themselves. They do not as much as respect private rooms, but enter in spite of tears and entreaties; and turn up beds, rip them open, search closets, break open what happens to be locked, in fact they leave no corner untouched. And if we appeal to the lawless wretches their reply is that they are but carrying out the orders of their (Captain Todd), who if justice was measured out to him not power but rope would be administered.

It is the general opinion of this community that ere' the ending of this war that they will, after disarming the country, incite an insurrection or join the Yankees, the first opportunity that offers. We hope that your Excellency will inspect this matter closely, and remedy the terrible calamity that threatens this community. We can no longer claim protection from our fathers, husbands or brothers, the most of them are in the army and those that remain at home are unarmed. And if the evil is not corrected by the power of your arm, civil and law martial, we will appeal to the public Journals, and hold the lawless band up to the execration of our glorious Confederacy.

If this appeal is not heeded by Your Excellency, then I say God help us, for we (the ladies) must rely upon their own right arms, and I think that Your Excellency, will discover that soldiers do not all wear pants.

We beg and entreat you not to suspect this as having been written maliciously against Todd or our country. It is written by a patriot in whose veins flow the blood of the Fathers of our community and the cause of our loved Confederacy.

Very Respectfully,
A Soldiers' Sister

Captain Todd is listed as deserted after the letter was received by the Governor. Some speculate the ladies, of Bayou Chicot, caught up with him in the woods. The Prairie Rangers became Company K of the 3rd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment under Colonel Isaac Harrison in the fall of 1863.

Article in Opelousas Clarion News June 17, 1905
"Three Killed One Wounded"

The following article chronicles a violent gunfight that occurred on the property of my Great Uncle Theogene Smith. He was the fifth child of my great grandparents, Christian David Smith (Schmidt) and Marie Jean Baptiste Soileau of the Faquetaique Prairie in what was St. Landry Parish. Theogene had moved with his family to the area near Palmetto where this incident occurred on June 10, 1905.

The newspaper article follows as it was written:

Three Killed One Wounded

The Most Fatal Duel in the History of St. Landry Parish

**Twenty-two orphans and three widows Thrown on the World as a
Result of the Fearful Affair**

Three men and a horse killed outright and one man desperately wounded from which it is thought he will die, is the bloody outcome of a fight near Palmetto last Sunday.

All parties are white, and sound citizens of that section of the parish – they are neighbors, and three of them connected by marriage.

The fight occurred in a barnyard, the property of Mr. Theogene Smith. There were four men engaged in the fight, and all four were shot down. The weapons used were: Thomas Carroll, Winchester rifle; Oscar G. Frederichs, .38 Smith & Wesson pistol; F.A. Soileau, .41 Colt; John McGee shotgun.

The story of the tragedy, as told by the deputies who went to the scene and the witnesses who testified at the Coroner's inquest is about as follows:

F.A. Soileau is the constable of that ward. Saturday he was handed a warrant made by his brother before the justice-of-the peace, Wesly

Budden, charging Oscar Frederichs with violating a labor contract. Frederichs early in the season worked for Ernest Soileau, affiant. It appears that Frederichs traded a mule belonging to Mr. Soileau for a pair of Creole ponies to which Mr. Soileau objected and caused Frederichs to undo the trade and return the mule to the plantation. This angered Frederichs and he left the place and secured employment some miles from Palmetto. This caused Mr. Ernest Soileau to swear out the affidavit.

Frederichs came to visit his wife and family at the place of Mr. Theogene Smith near Palmetto every Sunday returning to his work Monday morning.

Sunday the day of the tragedy, F.A. Soileau, who had the warrant to execute left for that purpose getting his brother-in-law, Mr. John McGee to accompany him as it had been told that Frederichs might offer resistance.

The officers arrived at the house of Mr. Smith just before a fishing party composed of Mr. Smith, T.R. Carroll Jr.; Oscar Frederichs and a negro named

Jim Adams was about to start. Carroll and Frederichs were yet at breakfast when Messrs. Soileau and McGee entered the barn yard and called for Mr. Smith. That gentleman went out to meet them, and when the officers asked for Frederichs, he promptly called him. Soileau was on horseback and McGee was walking. On being called by Smith, Frederichs came out of the house accompanied by Carroll. Carroll had a rifle and Frederichs a revolver. They walked directly to the officers, and Carroll advanced a few steps ahead of Frederichs and toward McGee told the latter: "Well I reckon you have come to get what you are looking for," and struck McGee with the rifle. The men clinched and Soileau, who was still on horseback, opened fire on Carroll, killing him instantly. He fired three shots, all three taking effect. One entered the left arm over the bicep muscle passing through the arm and entering the left side between the fourth and fifth ribs, passing the heart and lung and making its exit on the right side between the fifth and sixth ribs, below the nipple. Another below and to the left of the umbilicus making its exit to the rear over the left hip. Another passed through the right forearm. When Soileau fired at Carroll, Frederichs fired at Soileau, the first two shots striking him, and the third breaking his horse's neck. The horse fell and Soileau lay prostrate for some minutes, when he arose and walked some distance. He was taken to his brother's house, where he died a few minutes after arriving there. He only said "Please let me alone," before he died. One bullet entered the right side between the 11th and 12th ribs, passing through the liver, stomach and spleen, making its exit between the 10th and 11th ribs of the left side. The other entered the right

side, two inches under the axilla (armpit), making its exit from behind between the 6th and 7th ribs.

When the horse fell, Frederichs fired the last shot at McGee, striking him in the abdomen. Frederichs then with empty pistol started to run. McGee had sufficiently recovered from the blow from the rifle and the shot from Frederichs to be able to get his shot gun, which he had dropped to the ground, during the scuffle with Thomas Carroll, and as Frederichs was about to take shelter behind a hog pen, McGee blazed away at him. He fell, and Jim Adams called to McGee not to shoot him again to which McGee replied with a whoop, "No, I won't --- I got him' but he shot me twice." Mortally wounded with eleven buckshot's in his body, Frederichs jumped a fence into the field and ran about a hundred yards, and finally fell to the earth and died before aid could reach him. Some of the buckshot's entered his left side between the 4th and 5th ribs, penetrating the heart; others broke his left arm, entered the forearm and wrist, middle finger or right hand, and over the region of the left kidney, and between the 9th and 10th rib.

Smith during all this time was sitting on the root of a tree, "while the shots and shells were raging" around him. Of course his course was a wise one. If he had endeavored to interfere he would probably have gotten a stray bullet. He frankly admits that from the time the shooting began until it was over he was in a semi-stupor, and all he could see was men falling all around him. His children were in the yard, and his greatest fear was that they had been killed, as after the smoke cleared there was not a living human being in sight. There seemed to be but Death everywhere. The retreating smoke carried away by the gently breeze, seemed to smell of Death. The horse lay at his feet, struggling in the throes of death --- the men were stretched out in a radius of a hundred yards; all apparently stiff in death. Smith's mental agony for some minutes must have been agonizing indeed.

It is understood that the warrant for violation of a labor contract cut very little figure in the real cause of the unfortunate affair. There was a feud between the Soileau's and Carroll's of some years standing. It began over a successional matter some three years ago, and the people of that section were not at all surprised at the bloody culmination. It had been expected, and as both sides were determined, a conflict was inevitable.

Ernest Soileau, brother of the man killed is a brother-in-law of Carroll, and the bad blood existing was really between these two.

Deputy Sheriff Sword received a telegram advising him of the affair Sunday evening, and at once repaired to the scene, accompanied by

Deputy Ambroise Vidrine. On arriving there they found that the services of officers were not needed, however, as all the participants were either dead or on the points of death. The bodies of Carroll and Frederichs were laid in state in the same bed and on the next day buried in the same grave. They died for each other, the families argued, and should fill the same grave.

Frederichs was about twenty-five years old, Soileau twenty-two, Carroll forty, and McGee forty.

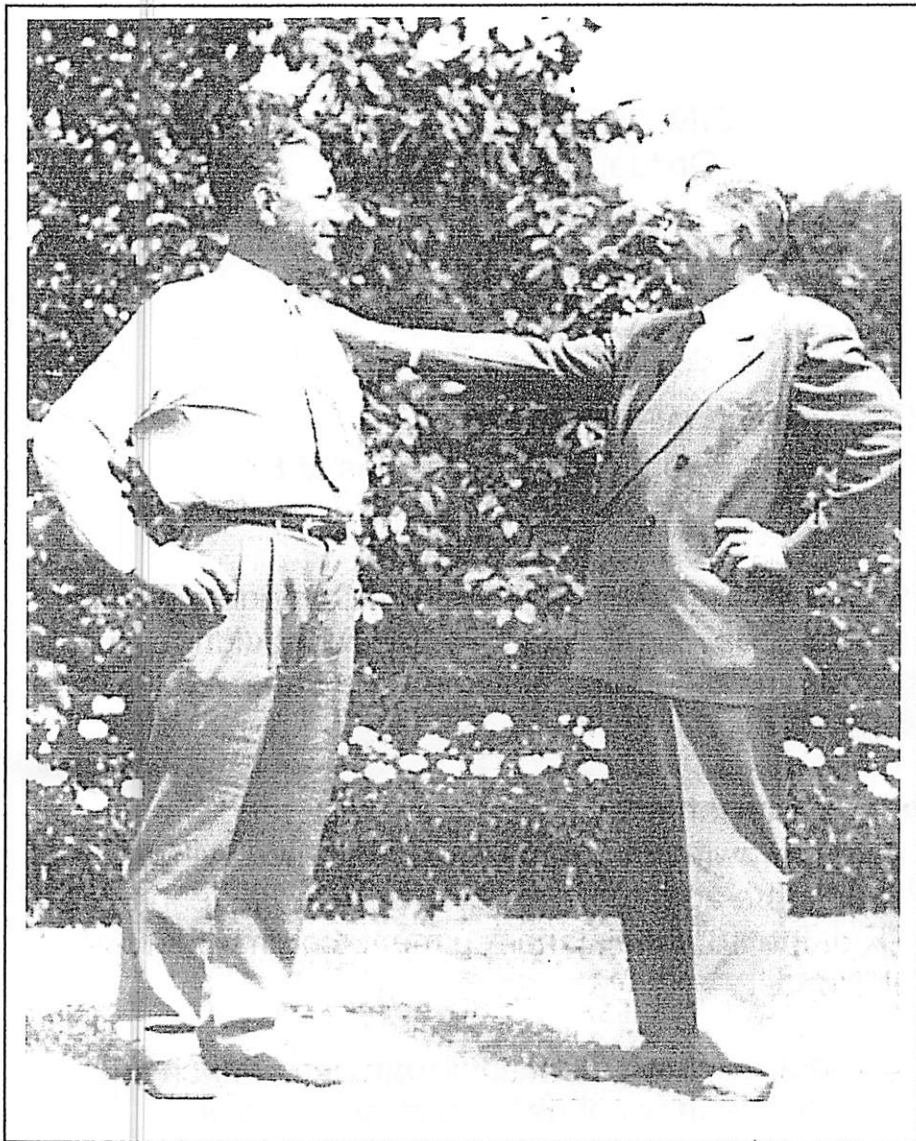
All were married and leave widows and children. Frederichs leaves five children, Soileau three and Carroll 10. McGee has four children, and if he dies which is expected, the horrible affair will have left twenty-two orphans and four widows.

Dr. H.S. Joseph, deputy coroner, came up from Melville that evening and held the inquest over the bodies of the dead men. The following gentlemen formed the Coroner's Jury." John Tier, Homer Legier, Reson Carriere, Lucius Carriere and John J. Pierce.

The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that Thomas Carroll came to his death at the hands of F.A. Soileau, constable, in the performance of his duty. F.A. Soileau came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of Oscar Frederichs, and Oscar Frederichs came to his death at the hands of John McGee, same being in self-defense after he (McGee) had been shot by Frederichs

This ends the newspaper article. John McGee survived the incident. Less than three months later, Theogene Smith died of typhoid fever. Theogene was the older brother of my maternal grandmother Victoria Smith Landreneau my mothers, mother. She was married to Armand Landreneau of Mamou, the son of Cyprien Landreneau and Eugenie Hebert. Victoria Smith Landreneau's father Christian David Smith was an extremely tall man, reported six foot six. Theogene and Eloise Soileau had four children, who were present during this event. They were: John Theogene Smith born July 7, 1894; Marie Alida Smith born November 11, 1896; Yeves Smith born August 19, 1897; and Annie "Teet" Smith born March 24, 1900. We do not know how tall Theogene Smith was, but his son Yeves was taller than his uncle Lucien Christian Smith who we know was six foot three. The picture of them together gives evidence of how tall Yves was. It is likely he inherited this from his grandfather Christian David Smith.

Submitted and written by J. Randy Vidrine



Yve Smith with his uncle Lucien Christian Smith in 1957 shortly before Yve's death on March 13, 1957 at the age of 60. L.C. Smith was six foot Three inches tall.

ALCIN VIDRINE Obituary

ALCIN VIDRINE FUNERAL HELD WED. MORNING.
Noted confederate War Veteran, Prominent Citizen, Dies at 86

Another of the rapidly disappearing forces of the Great Confederacy answered the final roll call Monday night at 9:10, when Alcin Vidrine, one of the last five Opelousas veterans of the War between the Stats, expired following a serious illness of several weeks.

Born on October 21 1845 on his father's plantation in the Grand Prairie section, Mr. Vidrine was just growing into manhood when the Civil war loomed, and before attaining the age of 16, enlisted at Ville Platte in the Big Cane Rifle's Company K of the 16th Louisiana regiment, commanded by Capt. Gober, under Col. Pond.

The Big Cane riflers were sent to New Orleans by Boat, after which they were ordered to report to Albert Sidney Johnson, commander of the Confederates at Cornith, Miss, where they journeyed to Shiloh, 18 miles distance to participate in one of the bloodiest battles of American history. The Opelousas veteran took part in Bragg's march through Kentucky, but became too ill to continue and made his way to a hospital at Glasgow, Ky., being captured shortly afterwards when the federals seized the town. The following year he was exchanged and again took up arms against the federal government reporting to the Confederates the day after the historic battle of Murfreesboro.

At Chickamauga, where the Confederates were slain by the tens of thousands, Mr. Vidrine was again captured a federal prisoner and sent to

Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until nearly two years after peace had been declared.

With a memorable record of bravery behind him, destitute and without a word from home since the beginning of the war, the young St. Landry soldier, after being discharged from the federal prison, started from Chicago to Louisiana, walking most of the way, refusing to beg for food from any Yankee and arriving here, after many months of weary travel, his clothes tattered and almost starved, to start life anew among his people of Grand Prairie. He had been given up as dead, memorial services already having been conducted and at first his relatives failed to recognize him.

Settling in Grand Prairie, the determined, industrious veteran married Miss Estelle Andrepont, rearing a large family and becoming one of the most substantial citizens of North St. Landry. Three of the children of this issue preceded him to his death, those being Eva Marie, first wife of Y.

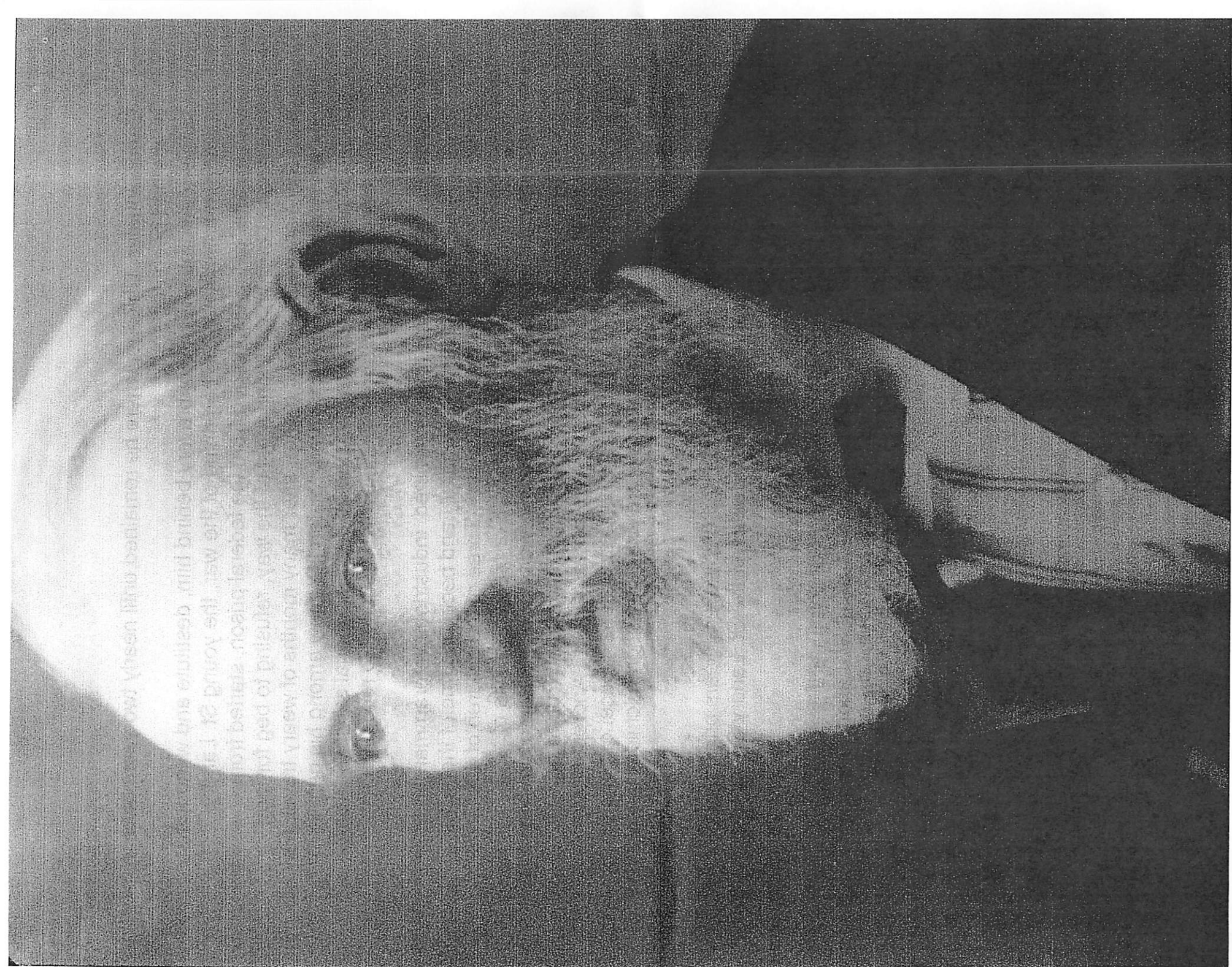
Andrepont, J. Frank Vidrine and George Vidrine. The children surviving are Eraste, of New Orleans, Dr. Frederick of Andrepont, Robert of Port Arthur, Texas, Alfred and James of Opelousas; Mrs. Y. Andrepont and Mrs. Felix Hargroder of Opelousas, and Mrs. Marshal Doucet of Grand Prairie. Approximately one hundred grand and great grandchildren also survive.

In 1920 Mr. Vidrine, whose first wife had died several years prior, was married to Miss Celema Thibodeaux, sister of the St. Landry Sheriff, who survives him.

Funeral services were conducted from the Sandoz funeral parlors Wednesday morning at 9:30 with Requiem Mass at St. Landry Catholic church. Interment followed in the St. Landry Catholic cemetery.

Pictured on next page is Alcin Vidrine

Source: From the personal collection of his daughter-in-law Aurelia Hargroder Vidrine



SIX GENERATION CHART

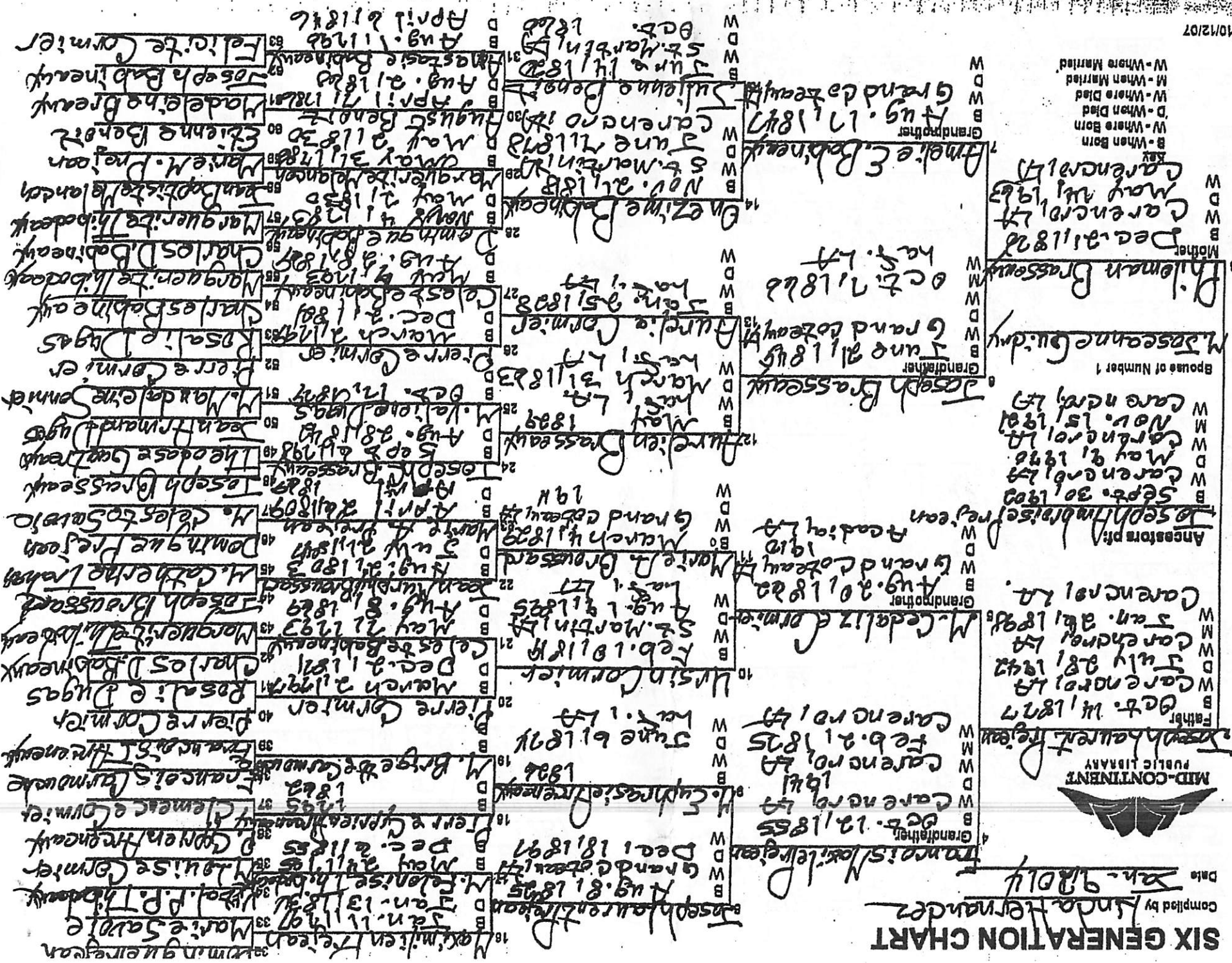
Compiled by Linda Hernandez

Jan - 9/20/14



Key
B - When Born
D - When Died
W - Where Born
M - Where Died
W - When Married

10/12/07



SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by

Date



Jean Hernandez

Father
B Nov. 29, 1889
W Carencro, LA
D Sep 2, 11, 1970
W Carencro
M
W

Ancestors of:

Emile Hernandez

B July 28, 1929
W Carencro, LA
D Feb. 24, 1962
W Rayne, LA
M March 11, 1949
W Dushon, LA

Spouse of Number 1

Marie Amy Prejean
B May 3, 1933
D July 7, 2004

Francis Mayer

Mother
B Sep 8, 3, 1889
W Grandcoteau, LA
D July 29, 1940
W Carencro, LA

Key
B - When Born
W - Where Born
D - When Died
W - Where Died
M - When Married
W - Where Married

Vincent Hernandez

Grandfather
B June 9, 1851
W LaSayette, LA
D July 6, 1914
W Carencro, LA
M Jan 2, 1891
W LaSayette, LA

Marie Merida Meaton

Grandmother
B Sept. 3, 1850
W Grandcoteau, LA
D 1932

Emile Mayers

Grandfather
B Dec. 22, 1862
W Grandcoteau, LA
D April 17, 1983
W Grandcoteau, LA

Emelian Bourque

Grandmother
B March 24, 1861
W Grandcoteau, LA
D

Sebastien Hernandez

B Nov. 3, 1815
W platteville, LA
D Feb. 3, 1904
W Carencro, LA

Euphraise Sennier

B Jan. 31, 1823
W LaSayette, LA
D
W Carencro, LA

Placide Meaton

B 4-1820
W
D
W

Marie R. Comeau

B Nov. 2, 1834
W Grandcoteau, LA
D 1886

Louis Mayer

B Jan. 27, 1814
W Grandcoteau, LA
D Sept. 27, 1865
W Grandcoteau, LA

Emelienne Landry

B July 10, 1842
W Grandcoteau, LA
D

Augustin J. Bourque

B Oct. 12, 1837
W Grandcoteau, LA
D Aug. 18, 1900
W Grandcoteau, LA

Francis Amelia Stally

B Nov. 10, 1836
W Grandcoteau, LA
D Jan. 20, 1896
W Grandcoteau, LA

Vincent Hernandez

B Jan. 2, 1786
D April 10, 1829
W

Placide Sennier

B 1787
D April 18, 1835
W

Jean Silvestre Meaton

B May 11, 1791
D Jan. 21, 1849
W

Julien Comeau

B Aug. 3, 1793
D July 2, 1864
W

Louis Mayer

B
D
W

Emile Landry

B Oct. 12, 1837
D Aug. 18, 1900
W

Augustin Bourque

B Aug. 8, 1837
D Jan. 10, 1880
W

Michel Andre Stally

B Sept. 22, 1815
D Oct. 27, 1839
W

Francis R. Ritter

B April 22, 1820
D Aug. 3, 1861

Sebastien Hernandez

B Jan. 2, 1786
D April 10, 1829
W

Placide Sennier

B 1787
D April 18, 1835
W

Jean Silvestre Meaton

B May 11, 1791
D Jan. 21, 1849
W

Julien Comeau

B Aug. 3, 1793
D July 2, 1864
W

Louis Mayer

B
D
W

Emile Landry

B Oct. 12, 1837
D Aug. 18, 1900
W

Augustin Bourque

B Aug. 8, 1837
D Jan. 10, 1880
W

Michel Andre Stally

B Sept. 22, 1815
D Oct. 27, 1839
W

Francis R. Ritter

B April 22, 1820
D Aug. 3, 1861

SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by

Date



Amberse Freyach

Father
B Sept. 30, 1902
W Caranovo, NY
D May 9, 1910
M Caranovo, NY
W Nov. 15, 1921

Ancestors of:

Maria Rm. Freyach
B May 31, 1931
W March 11, 1949
M Caranovo, NY
D July 12, 2003

Spouse of Number 1

Emile Hernandez

Stearns Gundry

Mother
B Nov. 26, 1902
W Caranovo, NY
D July 31, 2003
W Caranovo, NY

Key
B - When Born
W - Where Born
D - When Died
W - Where Died
M - When Married
W - Where Married

10/12/07

Joseph Laurent Freyach

Grandfather
B Oct. 14, 1907
W Caranovo, NY
D May 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 22, 1898
W Caranovo, NY

Philomena Brassca

Grandmother
B Dec. 21, 1892
W Caranovo, NY
D May 14, 1963
W Caranovo, NY

Alphonse Gundry

Grandfather
B Nov. 28, 1868
W Granddora, NY
D Dec. 8, 1943
W Caranovo, NY
D Dec. 5, 1889
W Granddora, NY

Emile Hernandez

Grandmother
B Jan. 21, 1892
W Caranovo, NY
D May 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 22, 1898
W Caranovo, NY

Manuel Hernandez

Grandmother
B Jan. 21, 1892
W Caranovo, NY
D May 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 22, 1898
W Caranovo, NY

Maple

Grandfather
B Dec. 12, 1860
W Caranovo, NY
D Jan. 27, 1945
W Caranovo, NY
M Jan. 27, 1945
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 27, 1945
W Caranovo, NY

Joseph A. Brassca

Grandfather
B June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
D June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
M June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
W June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY

Emile Hernandez

Grandfather
B Aug. 12, 1844
W Caranovo, NY
D Aug. 12, 1844
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 12, 1844
W Caranovo, NY
W Aug. 12, 1844
W Caranovo, NY

Alphonse Gundry

Grandfather
B Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
D Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
M Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
W Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY

Manuel Hernandez

Grandmother
B Jan. 21, 1892
W Caranovo, NY
D May 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 22, 1898
W Caranovo, NY

Joseph Freyach

Grandfather
B Aug. 8, 1825
W Caranovo, NY
D Dec. 18, 1897
W Caranovo, NY
M Dec. 18, 1897
W Caranovo, NY
W Dec. 18, 1897
W Caranovo, NY

Joseph A. Brassca

Grandfather
B May 1829
W Caranovo, NY
D May 1829
W Caranovo, NY
M May 1829
W Caranovo, NY
W May 1829
W Caranovo, NY

Emile Hernandez

Grandfather
B June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
D June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
M June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY
W June 21, 1849
W Caranovo, NY

Alphonse Gundry

Grandfather
B Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
D Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
M Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY
W Dec. 12, 1831
W Caranovo, NY

Manuel Hernandez

Grandmother
B Jan. 21, 1892
W Caranovo, NY
D May 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
M Aug. 28, 1942
W Caranovo, NY
W Jan. 22, 1898
W Caranovo, NY

SIX GENERATION CHART

Compiled by Linda Hernandez

Date 12-11-2013



MID-CONTINENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY

2 Jerome Bergeron

Father

B 1900
W Louisiana
D March 15, 1971
M Scott, LA
W Sept. 31, 1863
W Scott, LA

Ancestors of:

1 Nelson J. Bergeron

B April 11, 1931
W Louisiana
D July 1, 1994
M Scott, LA
W

Spouse of Number 1

Evelyn Allemend

3 Marie Trahan

Mother

B 1901
W Louisiana
D Sept. 7, 1989
W Lafayette, LA

Key

B - When Born
W - Where Born
D - When Died
W - Where Died
M - When Married
W - Where Married

4 Simon Bergeron

Grandfather

B 1862
W Louisiana
D March 18, 1937
W Scott, LA
M Dec. 11, 1890
W Lafayette, LA

5 Marie Rosa Trahan

Grandmother

B Dec. 13, 1844
W Lafayette, LA
D Nov. 27, 1926
W Lafayette, LA

6 Pierre Stainville Trahan

Grandfather

B 1854
W Louisiana
D May 11, 1915
W Scott, LA
M April 17, 1884
W Abbeville, LA

7 Madeleine Hebert

Grandmother

B June 12, 1859
W Youngsville, LA
D 1959

8 Siméon Bergeron

B May 1844
W 6th. Martinville, LA
D 1900
W Opelousas, LA

9 Levisalouise

B Aug. 1839
W Lafayette, LA
D Sept. 10, 1883
W Carencro

10 Richard Alcide Trahan

B April 3, 1840
W Lafayette, LA
D 1882
W Scott, LA

11 Marguerite Trahan

B April 20, 1844
W Lafayette, LA
D March 24, 1920
W Lafayette, LA

12 Delphin S. Trahan

B July 1826
W Lafayette, LA
D 1885
W Lafayette, LA

13 Marie Cidalis Trahan

B Feb. 12, 1825
W Lafayette, LA
D June 1, 1906
W Louisiana

14 Gerasin Morvant

B Feb. 12, 1836
W Lafayette, LA
D Jan. 1863
W Abbeville, LA

15 Elizabeth Smith

B 1840
W

16 Pierre Bergeron

B March 9, 1828
D Nov. 30, 1882
W

17 Marie Sidanis

B Oct. 11, 1802
D July 8, 1842
W

18 Zepherin Broussard

B Aug. 15, 1813
D Dec. 17, 1852
W

19 Eugenie Boudreau

B April 1822
D 1882
W

20 Simon A. Trahan

B Dec. 11, 1810
D 1859
W

21 Marie A. Ducharme

B 1819
D July 24, 1845
W

22 Jean Baptiste

B May 8, 1812
D 1855
W

23 Marie Aspasie Menseng

B Oct. 18, 1811
D 1854
W

24 Michel Trahan

B March 20, 1805
D 1870
W

25 Pierre Bergeron

B March 9, 1828
D Nov. 30, 1882
W

26 Eulalie Saizan

B 1822
D 1882
W

27 Jean Baptiste Guidry

B 1822
D 1882
W

28 Armand Broussard

B Aug. 15, 1813
D Dec. 17, 1852
W

29 Susanne Benoit

B 1819
D July 24, 1845
W

30 Olivier A. Boudreau

B April 1822
D 1882
W

31 Anne Suzette Breaux

B 1822
D 1882
W

32 Athanasie Trahan

B Dec. 11, 1810
D 1859
W

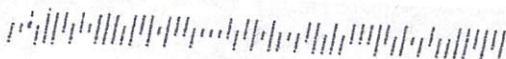
33 Marie Clotilde Landry

B 1819
D July 24, 1845
W

145-100-8-15 MOM

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Ville Platte, LA 70587

EGHS
P.O. Bo
Ville Pl



Baton Rouge, LA 70801

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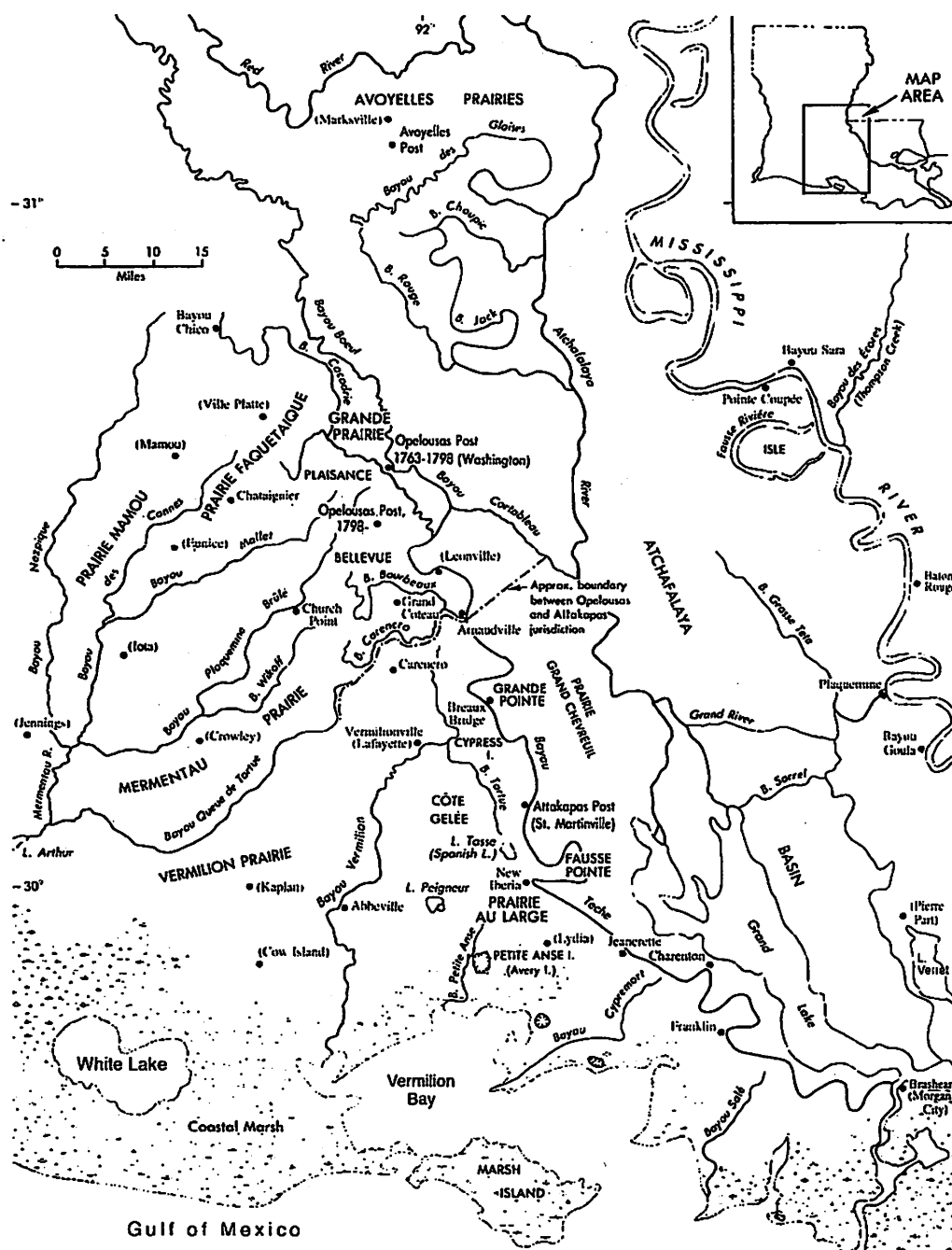
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October 2014

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Prairies of Southwest Louisiana

**EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Meetings of the Society are held on the third Saturday of **January, April, July and October** at 9:30 a.m. in the Louisiana Room of the Evangeline Parish Public Library, 916 West Main Street, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

Currently members' dues are \$15.00 annually for individuals, \$20.00 for couples, and \$25.00 for organizations and Institutions based on the calendar year. Members receive a copy of the quarterly journal "La Voix des Praires". Single copies of back issues of the quarterly are \$6.00 each mailed first class postage paid by the requestor.

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Fall is here. We hope that everyone had a safe and relaxing summer. Researching your family may be something you have thought of many times but not quite sure how to sort out all of that great information you have received throughout the years. Many questions need answers and many answers need questions to that great information you have at hand. How does one preserve documents, pictures and where are other sources available. All these questions can be answered by visiting our local library and/or joining our Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society.

The membership year begins in January. Renewal forms will be available at the meeting. Although many of you may have already renewed, maybe other friends and family would like to join. This membership includes a quarterly issue of our publication, access to experienced genealogists; make new friends, visiting with old ones and learning those very helpful hints and tips for your research. Mail your check or money to the address on the front of the publication and renew now to make sure you don't miss an issue.

We now have a Facebook page and an email address. On Facebook post or comment some of your great finds of your research. Inquiries may be emailed to eghsyp@yahoo.com.

Our next meeting will be Saturday, October 18, 2014 at the Evangeline Parish Library, Ville Plate, LA. Mr. James Douget from Cemetery Tours & Historical Reenactments, St. Landry Catholic church will be our speaker. The dates for the Reeneactments will be October 11, 12, 18, 19, 2014. Cost will be \$10.00 per person. For more information contact the St. Landry Catholic Church (Valentin Hall) 1020 N. Main Street, Opelousas, LA 70570. 337.942.6552.

Jane F. Vidrine and Mardell Sibley
Co-editors of Newsletter.

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Apostle of Southwest Louisiana's Bayous and Prairies

Rev. Fr. Jason Vidrine

The life of Fr. Michel Barrière is a very interesting one. Several historians and commentators have written bits and pieces about it, and each of them has arrived at the same conclusion: his life deserves a more in-depth study. I became interested in Fr. Barrière's life because I was intrigued by his connection to the Vidrine family - not only as their Pastor of the Opelousas Post who baptized, married, anointed, and buried the Vidrine pioneers and their children - but also because of his personal knowledge for many years of this same family in France, which he himself noted. This is an attempt to piece together the various bits and pieces from the various sources that exist in order to have a fuller picture of Fr. Barrière, who was one of the greatest Apostles of Southwest Louisiana's Bayous and Prairies.

BIRTH AND FAMILY LIFE

Michel Bernard Barrière was born in the parish of Saint Mexant in Bordeaux, France on May 30, 1755 and baptized the same day in the Cathedral Saint André.¹ He appears to be named after his maternal grandfather, Michel Bernard, who served as his godfather. Michel Barrière was the second child of François Barrière and Françoise Rose Bernard. His father was a clerk of the Table de Marbre, the office in Bordeaux's Parliament which had jurisdiction over the water and forests, and his grandfather was the chief clerk. He had an older sister named Catherine and would later have seven younger brothers and sisters. One was named Michel, born in 1761; with Fr. Barrière serving as his godfather, who would eventually join his uncle in Louisiana.²

Perhaps Fr. Barrière's family had a greater influence than could be imagined. It is difficult to not see the connection between him being the son and grandson of the clerk of the courts of the Parliament of Bordeaux and his amazing work he would later undertake to maintain the sacramental records of the parishes of Attakapas and Opelousas. As Fr. Donald Hebert noted:

"Fr. Barrière was a real friend to the genealogist and historical researcher. He never realized that many years after he died, there would be people like ourselves who would appreciate the exactitude and completeness with which he recorded the every-day events of church and sacramental life for his flock."³

CHAPLAIN AT HOSPITAL FOR ABANDONED CHILDREN

Fr. Barrière was ordained to the Priesthood at the Cathedral of St John the Baptist in Bazas in 1782.⁴ A few years after his Priestly ordination, he was assigned in February 1785 as the assistant chaplain at L'Hôpital de la Manufacture or Home for Abandoned Children in Bordeaux. The archives of the Home which have survived the chaos of the Revolution are often not helpful and can even be deceiving. But they do help us in this case as they provide some evidence of Fr. Barrière's ministry as the assistant chaplain at the Home.



Home for Abandoned Children in Bordeaux

¹ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov. 1997, p. 3; Note: there is a dispute about the date of his Baptism. In her book, *Vidrine-Vedrine*, Jacqueline Vidrine cites the Archives Municipale of Bordeaux that it was in the church of Ste. Croix in Bordeaux on 4 February 1754 (p.155). After his death at Cabanac, a memorial plaque that was placed in the church says his Baptism was at St. Maixant of Bordeaux in June 1755.

² *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov. 1997, p. 3

³ *Southwest Louisiana Records V*, 2A, Rev. Donald Hebert, (Rayne, LA: Hebert Publications, 1997), p. 35

⁴ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul. 1996, p. 15

In the files of the Treasurer which have been preserved, there are 7 receipts written and signed by Fr. Barrière for his salary from February 1785 to January 1788. And since the minutes of the meetings of the administration between 1784 and 1791 do not mention a change in the position of the assistant chaplain, he seems to have had those duties at the Home until the last staff meeting on March 13, 1791, when the persecution of the Revolution in Bordeaux began.⁵

On Sunday, February 6, 1791, the Municipality of Bordeaux revealed a significant decision regarding the chaplains of the various Homes dedicated to charity. Since their life and ministry were considered public functions, all chaplains were required to take the oath to the Nation; if they refused, they had to be removed and replaced.⁶ The head chaplain at the Home for Abandoned Children in Bordeaux, Abbé Audureau, declared that he would never take the oath. From Fr. Michel Barrière's notes written later in the registers of his parish in Louisiana, we know that he also refused.⁷ Discussion about the consequences for the refusal to sign the oath continued in the months that followed, but it became clear that the two chaplains would face them.⁸

DEPARTURE FROM BORDEAUX

As the Revolution progressed, Priests who refused to sign the oath suffered the consequences imposed by the State, especially in Bordeaux. They were jailed in great numbers - no doubt in appalling conditions - as well as deported. But in the long list of Priests who were put in jail, Fr. Michel Barrière's name is not found.⁹ Even still, according to the memorial plaque at the church of Cabanac, Abbé Barrière was imprisoned during the Revolution and deported to America. Fr. Spalding claimed that he escaped from a prison in Bordeaux and chose to flee the Revolution in France, sailing from the port of Bordeaux to America.¹⁰ Others have speculated that he may have even done so clandestinely.¹¹

Fr. Barrière himself made a note in the Baptismal register of St. Landry Church in Opelousas, LA, where he briefly mentions his departure. In the note, he wrote about both "fleeing" "the horrors of anarchy" as well as being "expelled from our country". So even he doesn't seem to clarify the way he departed France.¹² But whether he was imprisoned and deported or freely chose to flee France, it must have happened very quickly because at the beginning of the Fall of 1793, Fr. Barrière was already in Baltimore.



The anarchy of the Revolution indeed arrived, and the mortality rate rose very quickly. Abbé Audureau, the head chaplain of the Home for Abandoned Children, was imprisoned and died on December 4, 1794 at the Blaye hospital. Other Priests died the same day, one of them with Fr. Audureau at the Blaye hospital and others at the Saint-André hospital in Bordeaux. During the course of 1794, 167 Priests in Bordeaux refused to swear the oath, and most of them died during the last six months of that year, either at Saint-André hospital or the Blaye hospital if not by the Guillotine.¹³

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 16; See also *Southwest Louisiana Records V.2A*, Rev. Donald Hebert, (Rayne, LA: Hebert Publications, 1997), p. 39.

⁶ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul. 1996, p. 16

⁷ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920)

⁸ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul. 1996, p. 17

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 18

¹⁰ *Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky*, Rev. M.J. Spalding, (Louisville: B.J. Webb and Brother, 1844), p. 63; See also *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 245 and *Priest Fled French Revolution*, Jim Bradshaw

¹¹ see *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul. 1996, p. 19

¹² *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 23

¹³ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul. 1996, p. 18

THE ÉMIGRÉ CLERGY

Whether Fr. Barrière had been deported or freely chose to become an émigré Priest is not known for sure. But while many of his colleagues were suffering martyrdom, he was on a ship to America.¹⁴ Indeed, the number of Priests who died during the French Revolution would've been much more if so many of them had not immigrated; some estimate that as many as 40,000 did. Their refusal to compromise with the Revolution was a great act of virtue, and therefore, commendable. Immigration was certainly an easier option than the persecution of the Revolution. But at the same time, fleeing France involved many sacrifices, both spiritual and physical. Many of the clergy were totally destitute when they finally reached the countries which they hoped would receive them.

The great irony is that most Catholic countries refused to welcome the émigré clergy when they arrived. For example, Austria and Bavaria rejected them, just as most of the Italian states. The Papal States were the exception as the Holy Father received 5,000. Even many of the great Abbeys of Europe denied to offer the émigrés their hospitality. The Abbey of Weingarten went so far as to send the dogs out for any French Priest attempting to enter its cloister. On the other hand, Spain welcomed the émigré clergy, as did the Catholic parts of Switzerland, which accepted and cared for 4,000, with the great Abbey of Einsiedeln spending massive amounts to help them. Perhaps, most surprisingly, it was the Protestant nation of England that offered the greatest hospitality, receiving nearly 10,000 Priests and 31 Bishops. Pope Pius VI later publicly thanked England for it.¹⁵

Equally surprising is that a good number of the émigré clergy decided to make the 2 to 3 month journey to the new world across the ocean. Distraught by the new regime and fearing either execution or a different way of life they didn't want, many Priests were part of the nearly 10,000 who braved the dangers and difficulties of travel across the Atlantic during the last decade of the 18th century.¹⁶

ARRIVAL AND BEGINNINGS IN THE NEW WORLD

Either deported as a punishment or personally chosen to escape the Terror of the Revolution, Fr. Barrière found himself - as one of the émigré clergy - in the new world. He arrived in Baltimore during the summer of 1793. Bishop Carroll welcomed him and by that September, sent him to Kentucky as Vicar General for the missionary territories. Sent with him was another native of France and fellow émigré, Fr. Stephen Theodore Badin, who had just been ordained on May 25, 1793 - the first Catholic Priest ordained in the United States.

The two missionary Priests left Baltimore on September 6, 1793, and after an incredibly difficult journey on foot over the Appalachian Mountains, down terrible roads and through rough country, they arrived at Pittsburgh. Then, on November 3, they boarded a flatboat heading south down the Ohio River.¹⁷

After 7 days of travel, they arrived at Gallipolis where most of the residents were French Catholics who had been without a Pastor for a long time.¹⁸ During their 3 days at Gallipolis, they sang a High Mass in the garrison and baptized 40 children. The French colonists were so delighted to have the Priests in their village that the tears flowed as they were leaving.¹⁹



Fr. Stephen Badin

¹⁴ See note about passport, in *Vedrine-Vidrine*, Jacqueline Vidrine (Lafayette, LA: Acadiana Press, 1980), p. 155.

¹⁵ *For Altar and Throne: The Rising of the Vendée (1793-1796)*, Michael Davies, (St. Paul: Remnant Press, 1997), pp. 64-65

¹⁶ A "Noble" Attraction: *French Revolutionary Exiles in the Trans-Appalachian West*, Thomas C. Sosnowski, p. 31 in Ohio Academy of History Proceedings, <http://www.ohioacademyofhistory.org>.

¹⁷ See "Stephen Theodore Badin", Camillus Maes, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. Vol. 2. (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02200b.htm>.

¹⁸ On that ill-fated colony, see Lawrence J. Kenny, S.J.: *The Gallipolis Colony (1790)*, in *The Catholic Historical Review*. Vol. IV, No. 4 January 1819, pp. 415-451.

¹⁹ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 244

They landed next at Maysville, where there were about 20 families. Having spent the first night in an open mill 6 miles from Limestone, sleeping on the mill bags, with no covering, during a cold night late in November, they then walked about 65 miles to Lexington.²⁰

They arrived in Lexington on December 1, 1793 - the first Sunday of Advent. Fr. Badin offered Holy Mass for the first time in Kentucky there, in the house of Mr. Dennis McCarthy. Then traveling 16 more miles that same day until he reached the Catholic settlement of Bardstown, he brought their only chalice to Fr. Barrière who offered Holy Mass at White Sulphur.²¹

Fr. Badin remained in Scott County for about 18 months, visiting the various Catholic settlements in Kentucky while Fr. Barrière served the Catholic families around Bardstown. They would travel from mission to mission on horseback every day to visit their flock and minister to the sick.²² Before long, though, Fr. Barrière found the mission in the backwoods of Kentucky too difficult, and particularly the English language.²³ So about 4 months after his arrival in Kentucky, he left Louisville in April of 1794 in a pirogue and headed south down the Mississippi. Bishop Carroll later expressed great disappointment that Fr. Barrière left the English settlements he had sent him to serve so soon after he arrived.²⁴ Likewise, Fr. Badin lamented that he had been left alone as a novice in the missions.²⁵ But with great missionary zeal, Fr. Barrière headed for New Orleans where he knew he could better serve those who spoke his native French.²⁶

Since the Spanish government now owned Lower Louisiana, it was on guard for an attack by the French. Being a native of France, Fr. Barrière was arrested and detained in southern Missouri. He wrote to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana explaining why he was going to New Orleans and was released and allowed to continue down the Mississippi.²⁷ Fr. Barrière arrived safely in New Orleans; and not long after, went to the Attakapas Post where he would minister zealously for 3 decades in the missionary territories.

SERVING THE ACADIANS AT ATTAKAPAS

Arriving at Attakapas, Fr. Barrière claimed the Post of St. Martinville as his headquarters. Like he had done during his few months in Kentucky, he visited the homes of his parishioners throughout the whole area around the Attakapas Post (to nearly every part of what is today the Diocese of Lafayette), including areas not yet developed. It seems that for his normal route, he crossed the bayou between Breauux Bridge and Carencro, then went south and crossed the Vermilion again just south of present-day Lafayette, and then crossed the Cote Gelee to return home. Of course, at other times he traveled a different way. But one thing was sure: when he returned to St. Martinville, he always recorded the sacraments he celebrated during his missionary journeys in the parish's registers.²⁸



St Martin de Tours Church, c. early 1800's

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 245

²¹ See "Stephen Theodore Badin", Camillus Maes, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2. (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02200b.htm>; See also *A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians*, Volume 1, E. Polk Johnson, p. 458.

²² *Dialogue on the Frontier: Catholic and Protestant Relations, 1793-1883*, Margaret DePalma, (Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2004), p. 29.

²³ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 245: "He was never able, it seems, to get sufficient hold on the English, and his entries on the Registers of the Louisiana parishes where he officiated bear witness."; See also *A "Noble" Attraction: French Revolutionary Exiles in the Trans-Appalachian West*, Thomas C. Sosnowski, p. 37 in *Ohio Academy of History Proceedings*, <http://www.ohioacademyofhistory.org>.

²⁴ *Frontiers of Faith: Bringing Catholicism to the West in the Early Republic*, John Dichtl, (Louisville: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008) p. 37

²⁵ *Dialogue on the Frontier: Catholic and Protestant Relations, 1793-1883*, Margaret DePalma, (Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2004), p. 29

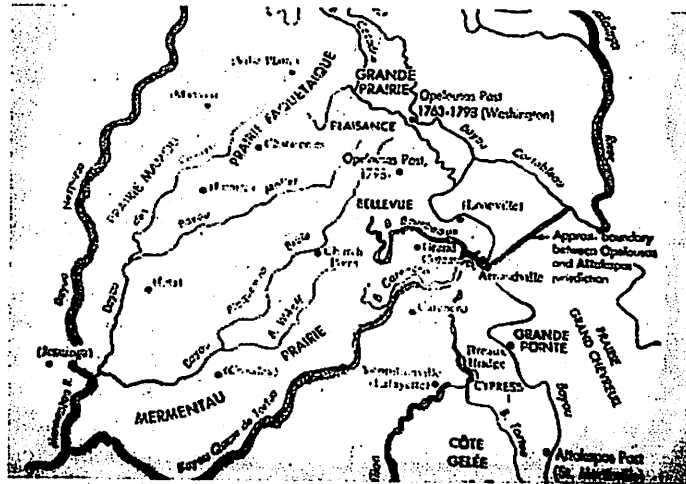
²⁶ "Stephen Theodore Badin", Camillus Maes, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2. (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02200b.htm>.

²⁷ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 245

²⁸ *The Church of the Attakapas, 1750-1889*, *America Catholic Quarterly Review*, Vol. xiv, 1889, pp. 462-487

Tracing his paths, Fr. Souvay gives us a glimpse of Fr. Barrière's missionary zeal:

"From the testimony of the Church Registers of St. Martin, it appears that during the time of his incumbency at the latter place (March 8, 1795 to October 1804), Father Barrière visited this neighborhood some 15 times. These little *salidas* - to use his own expression - took him habitually three or four days. His customary stations were, about the site of the modern village of Carencro, at Mrs. Arcenaux and Pierre Hebert's, although we find him occasionally stopping with Pierre Bernard, Francois Caramouche, Joseph Mire, Joseph Breaux and, in 1804,



Frederic Mouton. Farther south, at the Grande Prairie, Father Barrière found the large plantation of Jean Mouton "T'oncle, dit Chapeau", where he never failed to go; once in a while we meet him also at the house of Marin Mouton, Jean's brother, of Anselme Thibodeaux, Don Nicolas Rousseau, Joseph Hebert, Louis Trahan and Pierre Trahan. Still farther down along the Bayou, he sometimes visited Mrs. Dayle and the Landrys, whilst on the Cote Gelee he was twice the guest of Don Jean Baptiste Broussard and once of Jean Baptiste Comeaux."²⁹

And as Fr. Souvay points out, it didn't stop there:

"And should anyone be tempted to think that his pastoral visits to these quarters were too rare and far apart, let him bethink himself that the good man had, besides his flock of St. Martin and along the Vermillion, "*other sheep that were not of this fold*". The territory under his spiritual care was immense, and we see him once in a while saddle his horse for trips down the "Baillou Tech," as he writes, the Prairie St. Jacques, la Cote des Anglais, la Prairie Salee, la Cote des Allemands, and returning by way of New Iberia (already in existence and known by that name), where he stopped at the house of Joseph Saingermain, a native of Fort de Chartres, Illinois. At other times he had to direct his course down the Bayou Vermillion, or yet *en el parage de la Punta*, as he puts it, where he assembled the scattered Catholics of the neighborhood in the habitation of Mrs. Claude Martin."³⁰

Through these missionary journeys, a conclusion can be made about Fr. Barrière. He was both a good man who lived a simple life as well as an unselfish, pious, and zealous Priest who was loved by those he served. His sincere interest in and love for his parish is captured genuinely in the records that he helped to preserve from his predecessors as well as those which he himself kept so well.

In 1805, Fr. Barrière was replaced as Pastor of the parish of St. Martin by Fr. Isabey. He remained in residence at St. Martinville, keeping the title of "Prêtre approuvé pour tout le Diocese" (Priest approved for the whole Diocese). There, he occasionally lent a helping hand to his successor and even continued the practice of his occasional *salidas* to the outlying areas.³¹ For example, on March 31, 1812, he celebrated the marriage "au quartier du Carencros," of Jean Baptiste Benoit of

²⁹ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 246

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

Opelousas and Helene Roger, of Carencro. He went back one week later - "sent by Father Isabey" (as the note in the register is sure to point out) - for the marriage of Joseph Hebert and Justine Guilbeau; and just a few months later, he was "au Vermilion," witnessing the marriage of Joseph Guedry and Marie Comeaux.³²

While in residence at St. Martin, there was one particular instance when all of his faithful missionary works were almost crowned with martyrdom. As he was travelling around Lake Chitimacha, he met up with a group of hostile Indians by surprise, and they were more than ready to torture him and put him to death. They had already wrenched the nails off his fingers and toes when the head of the tribe arrived. He surprisingly protected the missionary, commanded that the torture be stopped immediately, and took care of him, making sure he returned safely to his home on the Teche. And so once again, Fr. Barrière showed his great humility and modesty by neither recording anything about this heroic struggle for the faith nor alluding to it in the many notes he made in the pages of his church registers.³³

SERVING THE CREOLES IN OPELOUSAS

In 1813, Fr. Barrière was moved a little further north where he was put "in charge of the parish of Opelousas". Even though he was now older, he could still saddle his horse for his missionary journeys throughout his parish, and these still occasionally presented extreme difficulties. Fr. Barrière makes the note that while one of his parishioners on the prairie was dying, "he could not receive the sacraments due to the high water which flooded everywhere because of the abundant rains which we've received for over a month and the lack of bridges."³⁴

According to the Baptismal records, Fr. Barrière took a missionary excursion toward the middle of November 1813, celebrating at least 18 baptisms. Though by this point he was no longer young, he traveled through the "Prairie Mamou," to James Campbell's, then to Mrs. Hall's, then again to Dennis McDaniel's at the head of "Bayou Chicot", then to the "quartier called Baton Rouge" at the house of "Mr. [Jean] Baptiste de Vidrinne" (this is not the city which now serves as the Capital of Louisiana on the Mississippi River, but a place on the outskirts of Prairie Mamou, in present-day Ville Platte), and finally at Pierre Foret's, in the "Prairie Ronde."³⁵

It seems that on this missionary journey and others, Fr. Barrière encountered the matron of the Vidrine family in Louisiana, Elizabeth de Monchervaux, several times during her sickness. She must have been in the care of her son, Jean Baptiste, as Fr. Barrière notes in the record of her death and burial that she spent "three long years" at the quartier du Baton Rouge before dying there.

Can mil huit cent seize le Sept de Septembre je soussigné pasteur de la paroisse de St. Landry des Opelousas en Louisiane
Cimetière de la dite Paroisse de St. Landry des Opelousas en Louisiane
D'unviron soixante-trois ans, elle étoit veuve de M. Pierre de Vidrinne ancien
officier de la majesté le Roy de France dans cette Colonie, elle étoit toute
Sacraments Et habitoient de très longues années au quartier du
Baton Rouge dans cette paroisse
M. Fr. Barrière Pasteur

Death record of Elizabeth Tisserand de Monchervaux in the archives of St. Landry Church in Opelousas

³² *Ibid*, Register of Baptisms of Grand Coteau

³³ *Ibid*, p. 252: This was told to Rev. F. L. Gassler, by an old Chitimacha woman of Charenton, LA, who was the daughter of Fr. Barrière's deliverer.

³⁴ See St. Landry Church (Opelousas, LA), Death Register, V.1, p. 138.

³⁵ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 246; See also St. Landry Church (Opelousas, LA) Baptism Register, Volume 2, p18.

As Fr. Barrière grew older, he may have had more free time to quietly pass in his simple room. It seems that he spent much of it musing over the past (a sure sign aging) as he went through the parish records. It was difficult for him to keep from expressing the strong memories and feelings the records evoked, and he recorded them through his various notes in the margin, which make them always interesting to read.

One of these notes is of particular interest for the Vidrine family in Louisiana. In the first Baptismal register of St. Landry Church, there's a note made in the margin next to the entry about Jean Pierre Baptiste Vidrine's second son, Lisandre Jean Baptiste Vidrine, who had been baptized by Fr. Pedro de Zamora in August of 1791. The Spanish Capuchin had recorded the name as he had most likely heard it - incorrectly - as Bidrine. When he went through the registers years later, Fr. Barrière corrected it by noting that it was actually de Vidrenne (Védrines), and that he had known the family well in Bordeaux in 1770. It is not clear how he knew the Védrines family. He could have known the brothers of Jean Baptiste Lepaise de Védrines who remained in France (two of them were monks in the region of Bordeaux). Or if he was from the Diocese of Bazas (where he was ordained), he might have known the family from their family home at the Chateau Doisy-Védrines near Barsac, which was in the Diocese of Bazas.

20.
Lisandre de Vidrine.
Cette famille est noble
et m'a été particulièrement
connue à Bordeaux en
1770.

Marginal note made in the Baptismal Register

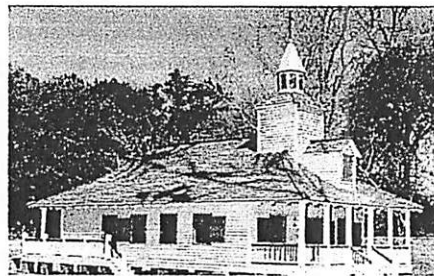
Fr. Barrière retired once again when Fr. Rossi was assigned as the Pastor of Opelousas in 1818, but remained in residence there. Just as in St. Martinville after Fr. Isabey's appointment, his name continues to appear for some months in the records of the parish in Opelousas, serving faithfully and quietly. And just as he had been before, he would be called to return once again to active duty.

RETURN TO VERMILIONVILLE

In May of 1822, Fr. Barrière was assigned as the first Pastor of the new parish of St. John at his old mission of Vermilionville. He discussed his arrival in the note about the history of the parish, which is on the title page of the register of Baptisms and Funerals of the Black Catholics:

"The Priestly functions have been exercised regularly in this parish during, or about the month of June of this last year 1822. They were discharged by Father Brassac, rector of Grand Coteau, since about the time of the foundation of this church. Either the Pastor of the Attakapas, or myself, or the Pastor of Grand Coteau took care of this place before. Finally I was appointed resident Pastor of it about May of last year; and since then, have baptized in particular the following..."

Even though he arrived at Vermilionville in 1822, the register for black people didn't begin until 1823, compiled from various notes he had made at the time he celebrated the sacraments. This delay in recording the entries was very different from what he had done in years before. Could this indicate that Fr. Barrière was now no longer the healthy and active missionary who used to spend days and weeks travelling on horseback from farm to farm across the prairies to exercise his Priestly ministry? The records at Vermilionville seem to indicate that they were written by an older man who was now weaker and more fragile.



Replica of the first church at Vermilionville

For example, in one note he briefly mentions how sickness now slowed him down:

"I believe that these are all the Baptisms of slaves which I have performed, and also the burials at which I presided, during or since the month of June to December, all in 1822; but as at that time I fell very sick, it may well be that I forgot some of them, especially burials. For this reason I leave here these two lines blank, to write them thereon, in case I should discover any."³⁶

He probably did forget some because there are no entries of burials performed by him even though there were many deaths during the fall of 1822, due to the epidemic of yellow fever, which brought so many difficulties throughout Louisiana that year.³⁷

He mentions his sickness again in another interesting entry of the burial of one of his own slaves: "Casimir, negro belonging to Mr. Barrière, Pastor of this parish of St. John, died and was buried in the cemetery of this parish, the 2nd or 3rd of the year 1823, during my great illness. He was the natural son of Marie Louise and Michel, my negroes. In witness whereof Barrière, pastor of St. John."

After he recovered from his "great illness", Fr. Barrière completed his pastoral duties quietly and humbly for about another year at Vermilionville. The active missionary life, which had been a great part of his Priestly service for so many years on the Louisiana Prairie, was now more difficult for him. As he approached the age of 70, he surely yearned to see his native land once again.

The final funeral Fr. Barrière celebrated at Vermilionville was on March 1, 1824. And his last Baptism was a few days later on the 5th. Shortly after, he sold his animals, tools and two slaves, Francois, age 14 and Bernard, age 10 for \$1,900.³⁸ Then he boarded the ship for his native land of Bordeaux after having lived and worked faithfully in Louisiana for 30 long years.

RESTORING THE CATHOLIC FAITH IN BORDEAUX

Several historians in America have erroneously asserted that Fr. Barrière died only 8 days after returning to France.³⁹ In reality, however, it was 8 years. He returned to his motherland 20 years after the Concordat was signed and religious peace had returned, but many of the churches were still without a resident Priest or Pastor. Fr. Michel Barrière offered his services to the Archbishop, who first thought that he should be given an important parish because of his background; but, at the same time, it couldn't be one that would be too heavy of a burden for him since he was now 68 years old. At the edge of the Archdiocese of Bordeaux, the parish of Saucats was open. The Archbishop offered it to Fr. Barrière, but he refused it. But just as he had done so often in his missionary endeavors in Louisiana, he settled for a Parish in the forest, which had no Priest for more than a quarter century.⁴⁰

The Municipal Council of Cabanac had asked the Archbishop for several years for a resident Priest. Finally, they were given one. Fr. Barrière was appointed Curé on December 1, 1824.



St. Martin Church in Cabanac, France

³⁶ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 253

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 254

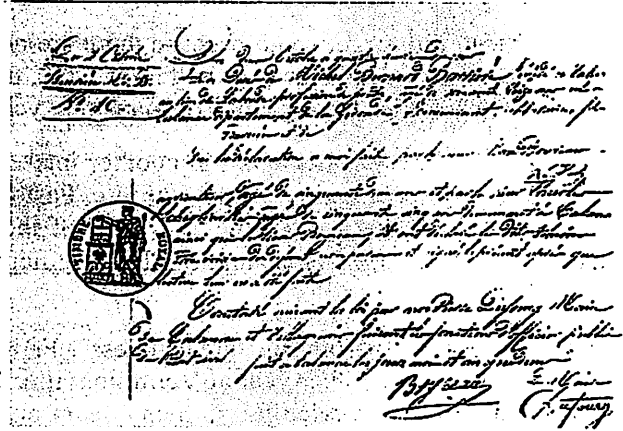
³⁸ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov. 1997, p. 4; See also *Southwest Louisiana Records* V. 2A, Rev. Donald Hebert, (Rayne, LA: Hebert Publications, 1997), p. 37.

³⁹ *Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky*, Rev. M.J. Spalding, (Louisville: B.J. Webb and Brother, 1844), p. 63; See also *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 245 and *Priest Fled French Revolution*, Jim Bradshaw

⁴⁰ Fr. Hebert notes that one of his father's last big business deals as the clerk of the Table Marbre was the forest of Cabanac. "Was it to find his childhood memories that Fr. Barrière preferred to finish his life in this place?" See *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov. 1997, p. 3

His arrival was in many ways providential, and he was welcomed with great enthusiasm. Even though there was no longer a rectory since the last one had been taken over by the State and sold, the parishioners didn't hesitate to raise the money to accommodate their new Pastor. A new rectory was built, with all the parishioners participating.⁴¹ Fr. Barrière found himself surrounded by the same spirit of the people he had served in Louisiana. He generously served the faithful at Cabanac-Villagrains until he died on October 2, 1832.

The stone plaque erected in his honor in the church of Cabanac proves how much his parishioners loved their Pastor. Their words indicate that they knew about his suffering and fight for his faith during the Revolution and revered him for having devoted his life to those most in need: children abandoned at birth by their mother, the Acadians and Creoles both seeking their new homeland in Louisiana, and finally, his fellow citizens of France, whom the Revolution had abandoned in their forests without any spiritual aid.



Death certificate of Fr. Barrière

Yes, Fr. Barrière lived an extraordinary life as a tremendous Priest. And yes, that life should be better known, particularly by those who owe much to his loving service to their ancestors and their parish's history. May he now enjoy true rest from his labors and receive the reward of eternal happiness promised to those who remained faithful even through persecution and the hardships of missionary life.

⁴¹ See the history of the parish, <http://www.si-graves-montesquieu.fr/9-eglises-romanes/328-les-2-eglises-de-cabanac-et-villagrains>.

Timeline of the life of Fr. Michel Bernard Barriere

30 May 1755	Born at Bordeaux and baptized at the Cathedral of St. Andre ⁴²
1770	Knows the de Védrines family well ⁴³
1782	Ordained a Priest at Bazas ⁴⁴
Feb 1785-Nov 1791	Chaplain at Home for abandoned children ⁴⁵
1792	Imprisoned (and forced to embark for America) ⁴⁶
8 May 1793	Passport to leave France ⁴⁷
Late summer 1793	Arrived in Baltimore ⁴⁸
6 Sept 1793	Left Baltimore for Kentucky as the Vicar General of Bishop Carroll for those remote districts with Fr. Stephen Theodore Badin ⁴⁹
Apr 1794	Left Kentucky for New Orleans, then to Attakapas
8 Mar 1795 - Oct 1804	Pastor of St. Martin de Tours, Attakapas Post (St. Martinville, LA) ⁵⁰
1804-1813	In residence at St. Martinville, LA ⁵¹
1813 - 1817	Pastor of St. Landry Church, Opelousas, LA
8 Sept 1816	Burial of Elizabeth de Moncharvaux de Védrines ⁵²
1818-1822	In residence at Opelousas, LA ⁵³
May 1822 - March 1824	(First) Pastor of St. John, Vermilionville (Lafayette, LA)
16 March 1824	Returned to Diocese of Bordeaux ⁵⁴
1 Dec 1824 - 1832	Pastor of St. Martin church in Cabanac ⁵⁵
2 Oct 1832	Died at Cabanac (age: 76) ⁵⁶

⁴² *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov. 1997, p.3

⁴³ Baptismal record of Lisandre Jean Baptiste Vidrine, St. Landry Church, Bk. 1, p. 113

⁴⁴ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul 1996, p. 15

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, Jul 1996, p. 18

⁴⁷ *Vidrine-Védrines: Our Védrines in France*, Jacqueline Vidrine (Lafayette, LA: Acadiana Press, 1980), p. 155

⁴⁸ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 244

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *The Church of the Attakapas, 1750-1889*, *America Catholic Quarterly Review*, Vol. xiv, 1889, pp. 476-477

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 252

⁵² Funeral record, St. Landry Church, Bk 1

⁵³ *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Opelousas, LA*, Rev. Charles Souvay, C.M., *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review*, Volumes 2-3, (St. Louis, MO: 1920), p. 253

⁵⁴ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, July 1996, p. 15; Bulletin n. 17, Rev. Donald Hebert, Nov 1997, p. 5

⁵⁵ *Racines et Rameaux d'Acadie*, Bulletin n. 15, Claude Massé, July 1996, p. 15; 20

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 15

Santiago de ORTEGA
B: 10 Aug 1704 Pallos, Spain
M:
D: 4 Aug 1768 Spain

Joseph Joachim ORTEGO
B: 2 Aug 1755 Spain
M: 14 Jan 1782 Louisiana, USA
D: 29 Jun 1826 Louisiana, USA

Francisca PRIETO
B: 1 May 1712 Pallos, Spain
M:
D:

JOSEPH MANUEL ORTEGO
B: 30 Jan 1799 Opelousas, Louisiana, USA
M: 8 Jan 1821 Opelousas, Louisiana, USA
D: after 1850 Opelousas, Louisiana, USA

E de SOTO Y BERMUDEZ
B: 1720 Galicia, Spain
M:
D: 26 Sep 1789 Louisiana, USA

MARIE J * B DESOTO DE ST. DENIS
B: 2 Jun 1760 Louisiana, USA
M: 14 Jan 1782 Louisiana, USA
D: 1 Oct 1814 Louisiana, USA

MARIE DES NIGES J de ST. DE...
B: 5 Aug 1734 Louisiana, USA
M:
D: 21 Aug 1797 Louisiana, USA

MARIE CLEOPHA "Clothilde" ORTEGO
B: 8 May 1842 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana...
M: 16 Apr 1869 Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana...
D: 8 Feb 1931 Ville Platte, Louisiana, USA

Jean Pierre Baptiste VIDRINE
B: 17 May 1712 France
M: 10 Oct 1758 Illinois
D: 15 Jan 1788 Louisiana, USA

PIERRE-JEAN (Baptiste) (VIDRINE
B: 1762 * Illinois
M: 7 Jul 1788 Louisiana, USA
D: 1814* Louisiana, USA

Elizabeth T de MONCHERVAUX
B: 22 Apr 1744 USA
M: 10 Oct 1758 Illinois
D: 7 Sep 1816 Louisiana, USA

MARIE DENISE (Dionysia) VIDRINE
B: 5 Apr 1801 Opelousas, Louisiana, USA
M: 8 Jan 1821 Opelousas, Louisiana, USA
D: 1895

Jacques M. BRIGNAC
B: 1737 * Mobile, Alabama, USA
M:
D: 8 Oct 1781 Louisiana, USA

Marie Joseph BRIGNAC
B: 21 Dec 1770 Louisiana, USA
M: 7 Jul 1788 Louisiana, USA
D:

Theresa D. SYLVESTER
B: 1743 *
M:
D:

Francisco ORTEGA
B: 22 Sep 1665
D:

Ann Molinero
B: 29 Apr 1676
D:

Manuel PRIETO
B: 1680 *
D:

Thomasse DEL RIO
B: 1692 *
D:

Dominique Bermudes DESOTO
B: 1700 *
D:

Marie Joseph de SUENDU
B: 1693
D: 1759

LOUIS JUCHEREAU de ST. DENIS
B: 17 Sep 1676 Quebec, Canada
D: 11 Jun 1744 Louisiana, USA

de NAVARRO Y GOMES MASCARR
B: 26 Apr 1697 Mexico
D: 16 Apr 1758 Louisiana, USA

Jean VIDRINE, II
B: about 1677 *
D: 28 Apr 1708 France

Marie de RAYMOND
B: 1684 *
D: about 1764*

Simon Jacques BRIGNAC
B: 1700 *
D: 10 Aug 1754

Marie TURPIN
B: 18 Dec 1700
D: After 1777

SOILEAU-PELLERIN

A GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

BY JACQUELINE OLIVIER VIDRINE

REPRINT FROM SPRING 1981 ISSUE

An article on the Noel SOILEAU who came to America in 1719 was accepted for publication by the Attakapas Gazette in the Fall of 1979. The first part appeared in volume XVI, no. 1, spring 1981. In response to telephone calls and letters, a summary of his ancestry is presented below.

Noel Soileau, born November 28, 1700 in Mezieres, Department of Ardennes in France, died on June 4, 1757, in Pointe Coupee parish. As widower of Marie Bordeaux, he contracted marriage on June 28, 1737 with Marie Josephe Richaume, widow of Jean Fradin dit Xaintonge.

Noel was the son of Jean Baptiste Soileau, of the Parish of Clavy, and of Elizabeth Pellerin who had married in the bride's Parish, Mezieres, on February 22, 1700. Besides Noel, known children of this marriage are Ponce (male), born July 31, 1702; Jeanne-Marie, born April 19, 1704; and Ponce (male), born August 9, 1706.

Jean Baptiste Soileau died only a year later and was buried in Mezieres on August 23, 1707. His parents were Noel Soileau (no further data) and Marie Rondeau (born Decembr 10, 1623 in Mezieres, deceased by the time her son married in 1700.)

Elizabeth Pellerin, born September 24, 1680 in Mezieres, was a sistr of the Gerard Pellerin who died in New Orleans on April 9, 1737. They were children of Robert Pellerin (born about 1649, died February 12, 1689) and Elizabeth Foulon (born June 30, 1660, died May 29, 1720) who had married in March 19, 1676, were probably her parents. Two paternal uncles of Elizabeth Pellerin were Philippe Pellerin and Guillaume Pellerin, procurer du Roi a l'hotel de Ville in 1700. Ean Foulon, soudiacre et channaine d l'eglise collegiage de Mezieres in 1700, may be her maternal uncle or cousin, and Gerard Paton, canon of Saint-Pierre at Mezieres in 1676, may be a brother of her probable grandmother Dacquette.

Sources:

Archives Departementales d'Ardennes, 10, rue de la Porte du Bourgogne, Mezieres, Franch.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, volume 9, page 26.

Forsyth and Pleasonton, Louisiana Marriage Contracts 1725-1758, New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1980

(The author would be grateful for corrections and for further information from France.)

THE EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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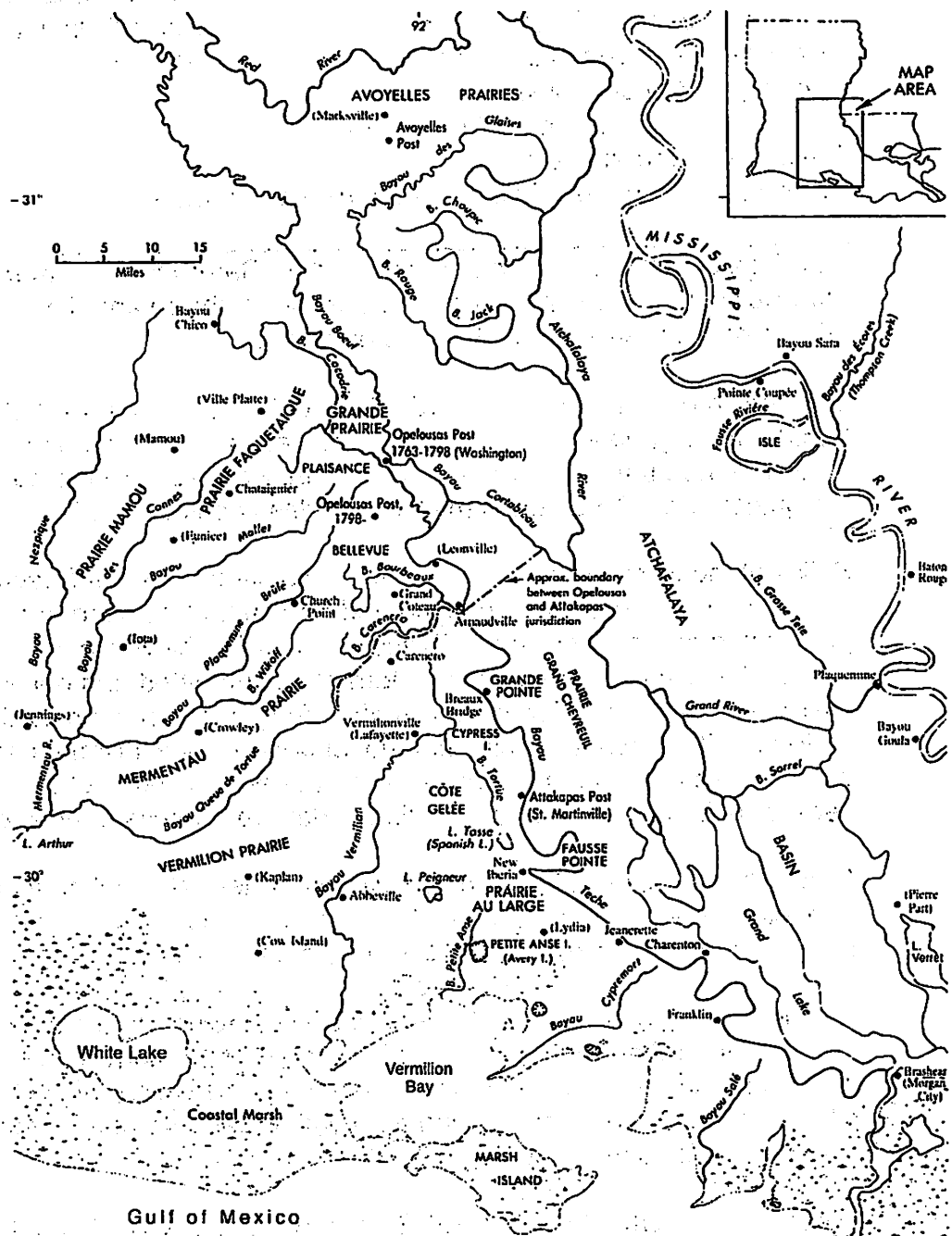
LA VOIX DES PRAIRIES

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Evangeline Genealogical and Historical Society
P.O. Box 664, Ville Platte, LA 70586

January 2015

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Prairies of Southwest Louisiana

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Happy New Year! Here we are off to a new year: By the time you get this issue, we have already had our January 2015 meeting. At this meeting one of the things we do at our January meeting is appoint officers for the current year. Here are the results:

President: Jane F. Vidrine;

Vice President: Donna D. Johnson;

Secretary: Mardell Sibley;

Treasurer: Mardell Sibley;

Newsletter co-editors: Jane F. Vidrine & Mardell Sibley.

Advisors: Mary Foster-Galasso & Jacqueline O. Vidrine

The membership year begins in January. Renewal forms will be available at the meeting. Although many of you may have already renewed, maybe other friends and family would like to join. This membership includes a quarterly issue of our publication, access to experienced genealogists; make new friends, visiting with old ones and learning those very helpful hints and tips for your research. Mail your check or money to the address on the front of the publication and renew now to make sure you don't miss an issue.

We now have a Facebook page and an email address. On Facebook post or comment some of your great finds of your research. Inquiries may be emailed to: eghsvp@yahoo.com.

Our next meeting will be Saturday, April 18, 2015 at the Evangeline Parish Library, Ville Platte, LA.

Jane F. Vidrine and Mardell Sibley

THE EVANGELINE GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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1870 Census record, page 2, "LaTour, Alexis"

Photo of LaTour, Alexis grave

Document of LaTour family

Marriage license of Francois Brignac and Adelaide Vidrine and photo

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Alexis Etienne Grasset LaTour-Blanche

Replies: 1

Alexis Etienne Grasset LaTour-Blanche

Harrison Thomas LaTour ([View posts](#)) Posted: 6 Jul 2006 3:29PM

Classification: Query

Surnames: LaTour

Name: Alexis Etienne Grasset LaTour-Blanche

Sex: M

Birth: 6 APR 1807 in BERGERAC, DORDOGNE, FRANCE

Death: 15 MAR 1870 in ST. LANDRY PARISH, LOUISIANA, UNITED STATES

Religion: CATHOLIC

Event: 1860 Census 1860 OPELOUSAS, ST. LANDRY PARISH, LOUISIANA

Reference Number: 121

Note:

Dordogne, France

Aujourd'hui septième avril mille huit cent huit, devant nous soussigné Jean VALETON BOISSIERE, officier public, maire de BERGERAC, chef lieu de sous-préfecture du 4^eme arrondissement du département de la Dordogne, dans la salle de la mairie est comparu Jean GRASSET LouisianaTOUR, capitaine pensionné, habitant en cette commune, qui nous a présenté un enfant dont le sexe est masculin, auquel a été donné les prénoms de Étienne Alexis, à déclarer ledit GRASSET LouisianaTOUR que cet enfant naquit le jour d'aujourd'hui à 9 heures du matin qu'il est son fils légitime et de Marie BERTRAND, son épouse. Cette déclaration a été faite en présence de sieur Jean LESPINASSE, propriétaire agriculteur et de Gabriel CAILLOUX, employé à l'octroi de BERGERAC, lesquels ont signé avec le père, et nous, après avoir entendu lecture du présent acte.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

THE Alexis LA TOUR HOUSE

The Alexis LaTour House (1835-7) is a story-and-a-half bousillage Creole house located in the parish seat of Ville Platte. Despite a number of alterations, the house retains enough of its original architectural character to merit listing on the National REGISTER.

The LaTour House began in 1835 as a small cottage one room wide and two rooms deep, with a front gallery. In 1837 two more rooms were added along with an American central hall. The new

enlarged house had something of a Greek Revival look with a more or less symmetrical facade and a central doorway with transom and side lights. The house also had numerous traditional Creole features such as an exterior staircase, bousillage construction, beaded clapboarding, exposed beaded ceiling beams, and beaded ceiling boards. In addition, the 1835 part of the house had an unusual looking mantel with cove moldings, panels, and a large central lozenge motif. Other mantels in the house were more conventional with panels and pilasters, but they too had a curious style.

In about 1900 a pair of large Queen Anne Revival dormers were added front and rear, along with a large rear wing. In addition, many of the windows and doors were replaced and the hall ceiling and garret were sheathed in narrow gauge beaded board. Finally, the front staircase was replaced.

In recent years many of the downstairs rooms have been resheathed in either plywood paneling or bagasse board. In addition, all of the gallery columns were replaced and scroll brackets were added.

Assessment of Integrity

There is no doubt that the LaTour House has had more than one set of columns since it was built. Taken without the brackets, the present solid wood gallery posts are probably fairly close to the original columns. Of course, the brackets are easily removable. In our opinion, the house is still easily recognizable for its early date and style. It still retains its basic Creole cottage shape as well as its bousillage construction. Moreover, it retains vital decorative features such as mantels and copious beading. Even with the loss of some of its original details, it is still the most richly detailed early house in the parish. (See Item 8.)

To the rear of the house is a small nondescript shed which may or may not be fifty years old. Because it does not relate to the architectural significance of the main house, it is listed as a non-contributing element.

Specific dates 1835-37

Builder/Architect Builder: Alexis LaTour

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)
Criterion C

The LaTour House is locally significant in the area of architecture as an early and important structure within the context of Evangeline PARISH.

Evangeline, once the northwestern part of Imperial St. Landry PARISH, broke off to form its own parish unit in 1910. According to the historical record, settlement began in the late eighteenth century, and by the mid-nineteenth century the area was fairly well populated. Ville Platte (where the LaTour House is located) was incorporated in 1858 and is the parish's oldest town. Little is known of Evangeline's early architecture, but presumably there was the usual mix of Creole

structures and structures combining Creole and American features such as the LaTour House. This, of course, was the typical architectural pattern for French parishes during the period 1820 to 1860.

It should be noted that very little survives in Evangeline PARISH from before about 1880. Of the handful of early structures that do remain, the LaTour House is certainly the finest. As far as the State Historic Preservation Office can determine, all of the other earlier structures in the parish are humble one or two room cabins of indeterminate date with little or nothing in the way of architectural detailing. By contrast, the LaTour House is as large as a medium size plantation house of the period. Moreover, it is well detailed, with decorative mantels, beaded clapboards, exposed beaded ceiling beams, and beaded ceiling boards. Clearly it is the architectural landmark of the parish.

Historical Note:

It is said that Ville Platte was named in the parlor of the LaTour House, which could be true, but is very difficult to document.

Major Bibliographical References

Conveyance Records, Evangeline PARISH.

Joseph Aldebert To Pierre Labyche
Sale of negroes
Recorded 3 may 1837

State of LOUISIANA PARISH of St. Landry Opelousas. Be it Known that this third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven Before me George King PARISH Judge and ex-officio Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Landry residing in the Town of Opelousas. Personally Came and Appeared, Joseph Aldebert, residing in the Town of Opelousas, who declared, that for and in consideration of the sum of sixteen hundred dollars Cash to him in hands Paid By Pierre Labyche, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged he the said Joseph Aldebert do by these presents, grant, Bargain, sell, convey transfer, assign, set over, with a full guarantee against all troubles, debts mortgages claims, evictions, Donations, Alienations, or other encumbrance whatsoever unto Pierre Labyche residing in the said Town of Opelousas here present and Accepting, his heirs and assigns and Acknowledging possession thereof two certain negroes Boy slaves for life, towit, Same [Sam?] aged ab[ou]t. fourteen years & Bobb aged ab[ou]t. thirteen years warranted free from the vices and maladies prescribed by Law and being the same which the present seller [sic] Acquired from William Moore By Act passed Before Pierre Labyche Notary Public on the Third day of September in the year one thousand eight

hundred and thirty four. From the certificate of the recorder of mortgages of the said PARISH of St. Landry it appears no mortgage exist[s] on the said two slaves against the said Joseph Aldebert. To have and to hold the said two slaves, unto the said purchaser his heirs and assigns to their proper use and behalf for ever and the said sellor [sic] for himself and his heirs the said two slaves t o the said Purchaser his heirs and assigns, shall and will warrant and forever defend again[s]t the Lawful claims of all persons whomsoever by these presents and the said Vendor does moreover subrogate the said purchaser to al the rights and actions of warranty which he has or may have against his own Vendor as Against the vendors of his Vendor fully authorising [sic] said purchaser to exercise the said rights and Actions in the same manner as he himself might or could have done. This done and passed in my office in the Town of Opelousas aforesaid in the presence of Louis Nicolas Moulin and Alixus LaTour competent witnesses of an full age and domicilated [sic] in the Town who have hereunto signed their names together with the said Parties, and me the said Notary & ex-officio [Notary Public] the day and year first above written.

Joseph Aldebert Labyche Moulin Alixis LaTour Geo. King P. Judge

Name: Alexis LaTour
Land Office: OPELOUSAS
Sequence #: 1
Document Number: 2697
Total Acres: 94.78
Signature: Yes
Canceled Document: No
Issue Date: October 01, 1845
Mineral Rights Reserved: No
Metes and Bounds: No
Statutory Reference: 3 Stat. 566
Multiple Warantee Names: No
Act or Treaty: April 24, 1820
Multiple Patentee Names: No
Entry Classification: Sale-Cash Entries
Land Description: 1 1 LOUISIANA No 4 S 2 E 21

Name: Alexis LaTour
Land Office: OPELOUSAS
Sequence #: 1
Document Number: 269
Total Acres: 101.8
Signature: Yes

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in the County of on the 1 day of October 1880.

of enumerated by me, on the 1 day of October 1880.

Post Office

Dwelling-house numbered in the order of visitation.	Family numbered in the order of visitation.	The names of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1880, was in this family.			Description.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.			Value of Estate Owned.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.		Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.		
		Male.	Female.	Color.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	Upper M. Spauld	19 m						St. Lawrence								
2	2	Marion M. Spauld	19 f						St. Lawrence								
3	3	George M. Spauld	27 m					Blacksmith	2500	9000	St. Lawrence						
4	4	Elizabeth M. Spauld	27 f								St. Lawrence						
5	5	William M. Spauld	19 m								St. Lawrence						
6	6	J. A. Spauld	18 m					Blacksmith	550	1800	St. Lawrence						
7	7	L. P. Davidson	20 m					Bruggist	550	1800	St. Lawrence						
8	8	May M. Spauld	60 f								St. Lawrence						
9	9	George M. Spauld	60 m					Caregiver	300	1000	St. Lawrence						
10	10	Celine P. Spauld	45 f								St. Lawrence						
11	11	Joseph M. Spauld	21 m					Labourer			St. Lawrence						
12	12	Laurie M. Spauld	18 f								St. Lawrence						
13	13	Joseph M. Spauld	14 f								St. Lawrence						
14	14	Joseph M. Spauld	11 f								St. Lawrence						
15	15	Paul M. Spauld	1 m								St. Lawrence						
16	16	Idesia M. Spauld	3 f								St. Lawrence						
17	17	Idesia M. Spauld	44 f					Seamstress	100	300	St. Lawrence						
18	18	Idesia M. Spauld	11 m								St. Lawrence						
19	19	Idesia M. Spauld	9 m								St. Lawrence						
20	20	Idesia M. Spauld	14 f								St. Lawrence						
21	21	Idesia M. Spauld	46 m					Labourer	2000	3000	St. Lawrence						
22	22	Idesia M. Spauld	18 f								St. Lawrence						
23	23	Idesia M. Spauld	3 f								St. Lawrence						
24	24	Idesia M. Spauld	44 f					Planter	2000	3000	St. Lawrence						
25	25	Idesia M. Spauld	23 m								St. Lawrence						
26	26	Idesia M. Spauld	20 f								St. Lawrence						
27	27	Idesia M. Spauld	14 f								St. Lawrence						
28	28	Idesia M. Spauld	12 f								St. Lawrence						
29	29	Idesia M. Spauld	11 m					Labourer			St. Lawrence						
30	30	Idesia M. Spauld	48 f								St. Lawrence						
31	31	Idesia M. Spauld	9 m								St. Lawrence						
32	32	Idesia M. Spauld	5 f								St. Lawrence						
33	33	Idesia M. Spauld	9 f								St. Lawrence						
34	34	Idesia M. Spauld	9 m								St. Lawrence						
35	35	Idesia M. Spauld	63 m					Merchant	2000	1700	St. Lawrence						
36	36	Idesia M. Spauld	47 f								St. Lawrence						
37	37	Idesia M. Spauld	14 m					Child			St. Lawrence						
38	38	Idesia M. Spauld	13 f								St. Lawrence						
39	39	Idesia M. Spauld	11 m								St. Lawrence						
40	40	Idesia M. Spauld	11 m								St. Lawrence						

179 39

Canceled Document: No
Issue Date: June 01, 1846
Mineral Rights Reserved: No
Metes and Bounds: No
Statutory Reference: 3 Stat. 566
Multiple Warantee Names: No
Act or Treaty: April 24, 1820
Multiple Patentee Names: No
Entry Classification: Sale-Cash Entries
Land Description: 1 2 LOUISIANA No 4 S 2 E 21

Name: Alexis LaTour
Land Office: OPELOUSAS
Sequence #: 1
Document Number: 7837
Total Acres: 40.53
Signature: Yes
Canceled Document: No
Issue Date: December 1, 1860
Mineral Rights Reserved: No
Metes and Bounds: No
Statutory Reference: 3 Stat. 566
Multiple Warantee Names: No
Act or Treaty: April 24, 1820
Multiple Patentee Names: No
Entry Classification: Sale-Cash Entries
Land Description: 1 SWNE LOUISIANA No 5 S 1 W 8

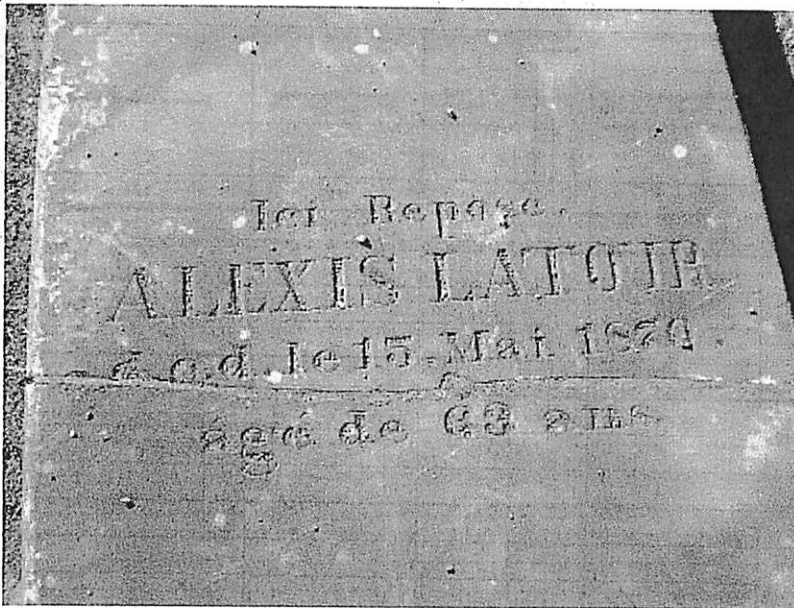
SCHEDULE 2.—Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June, 1870, in the Fourth Ward, in the
Parish County of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, enumerated by me, T. H. Thompson, Ass't Marshal.

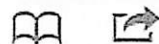
Number of the Family, as given in the 1st column of Schedule 1.	Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1870, whose place of abode at the time of death was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.				Place of Birth, naming the State or Territory of the U.S., or the country, if of foreign birth.	PARENTAGE.		The Month in which the person died.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade.	Disease or Cause of Death.
		Age last birth day, or date of birth, if known.	Sex.	Color.	Married (M.) or Single (S.)		Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	548	Guillory Delphin	63	F	M	Louisiana			Feb	Helping hand	Excess of liver
2	547	Fontenot Joseph D	3	M	M				Sept		Coryphosis
3	558	Liselon Mary	20	F	B				Dec		Old age
4	584	Guillory George	21	F	M				January		Run over to death
5	585	Laurville Felicite	27	F	M				October	Farmer	Worms decided killed by them
6		Acis Sylvain	30	F	M				May	Helping hand	Apoplexy
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12	1	Lator Alexis	63	M	M	France			May	Merchant	Apoplexy
13											
14											
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33											
34											
35											

Total number of deaths, 6 (No. of white males, 1 No. of black males, 0 No. of mulatto males, 0 No. of married, 1 Total foreign born, 0 X
 (No. of white females, 4 No. of black females, 1 No. of mulatto females, 0 No. of widowed, 3

REMARKS:

It was in most cases extremely difficult to obtain reliable information with regard to the disease of which most of the above persons died, as many of them were not attended by a Physician



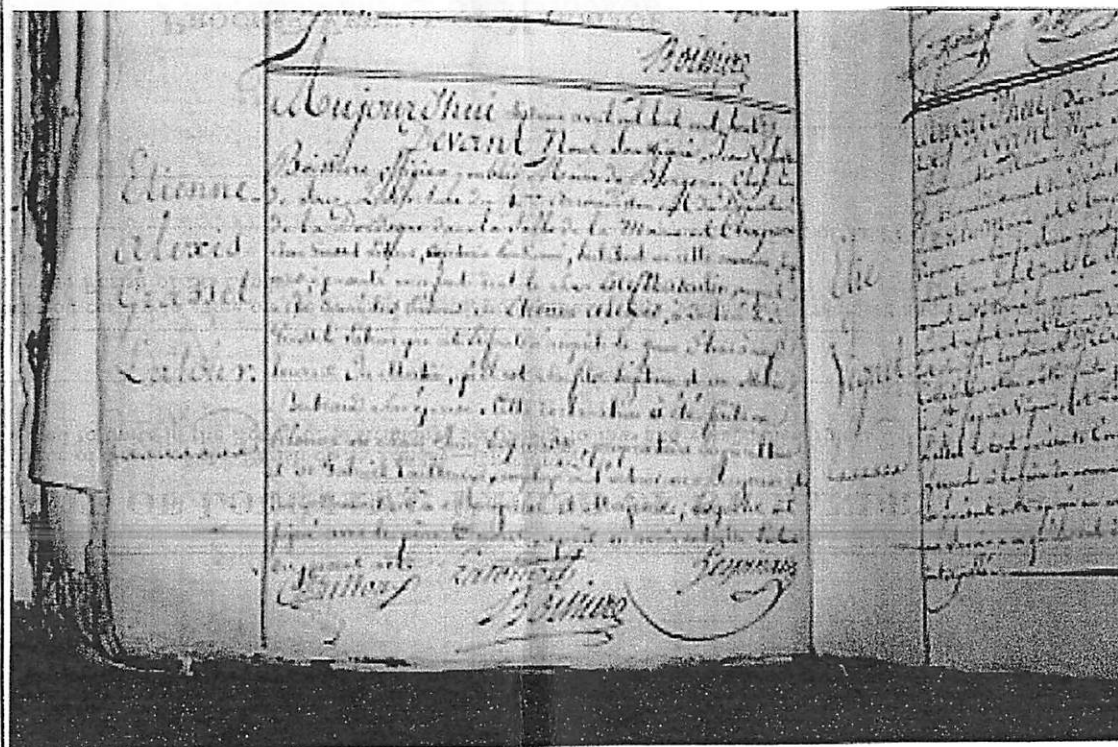


Acte de naissance de
Etienne Alexis
GRASSET LATOUR,
le 7 avril 1808 à BER-
GERAC

Aujourd'hui septième avril mille huit cent huit, devant nous soussigné Jean VALETON BOISSIERE, officier public, maire de Bergerac, chef lieu de sous préfecture du 4^{ème} arrondissement du département de la Dordogne, dans la salle de la mairie, est comparu Jean GRASSET LATOUR, capitaine pensionné, habitant en cette commune, qui nous a présenté un enfant dont le sexe est masculin, auquel a été donné les prénoms de Etienne Alexis.

A déclaré ledit GRASSET LATOUR que cet enfant naquit le jour d'hier à 9 heures du matin, qu'il est son fils légitime et de Marie BERTRAND, son épouse.

Cette déclaration a été faite en présence de sieur Jean LESPINASSE, propriétaire agriculteur et de Gabriel CAILLOUX, employé à l'octroi de Bergerac, lesquels ont signé avec le père et nous, après en avoir entendu lecture du présent acte.



A.D. 24:5 E 36/12

Martine DUHAMEL
généalogiste

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY

o Any Minister of the Gospel, Judge or Justice of Peace of the Parish of St. Landry—GREETING:

You are hereby authorized and empowered to unite in the Bonds of Matrimony, according to law and established rules,

.....

id M.

And when you shall have done so, that you certify to same on the reverse hereof, yourself and three witnesses, as required and return within thirty days to the office of the Clerk of the District Court in and for the Parish of St. Landry.

Given under my hand and seal of office, as Clerk of said Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry

e day of 18.....

..... Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY

PROCESS VERBAL OF MARRIAGE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I,, have this,

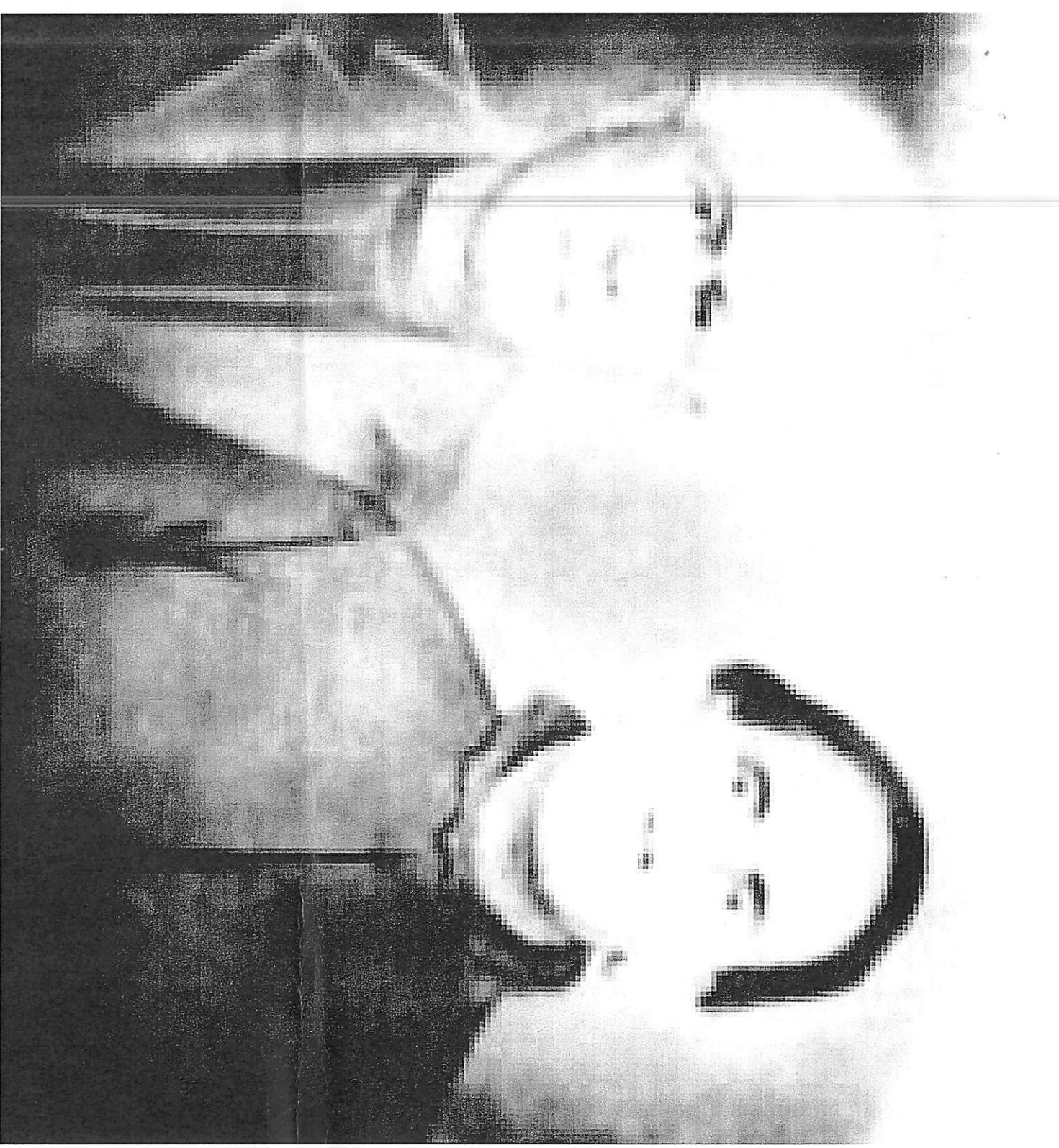
c. 9th day of January A. D. 1891, united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony

Francois Brignac with Adelaide Vidrine

the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

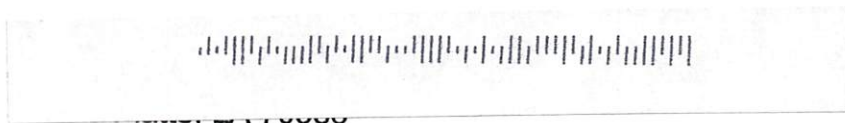
Jos. L. Anderson
Jos. E. King
WITNESSES

Francois Brignac
Adelaide Vidrine
PARTIES



**François Brignac and Adelaide Vidrine
(from Bonne Nouvelles article)**

1908-09
1907-08



American-Canadian Genealogist
P.O. Box 6478
Manchester, NH 03108