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Washington, DC

Fred D Simon

(b) (6)

Pioneer, LA. 71266

Department of the Interior
Office of the Assistant Secretary-
Indian Affairs
Attention: Office of Federal Acknowledgment
Mail Stop 4071 MIB
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

In response to "Opportunities for comment" about Petition #402, the Butte Tribe of Bayou Bourbeaux.

I am the Duly Elected Primary Chief of the State recognized Natchitoches Tribe. I am writing this response to respond to the false information contained within the Butte Tribes submission. In 2008 I started researching my ancestry. I did not know our history so I gathered legal documents to prove our heredity and I have legal documents supporting everything I have put in this letter. We are preparing our application to be acknowledged as the descendants of the original Natchitoches Nation.

1. The Butte Tribe is a splinter group from our Tribe.

- A. On May 16-2015 Belinda Brooks was elected as our Vice-Chief and remained as such until April 6, 2019. She is presently the Vice-Chief of the Butte Tribe of Bayou Bourbeaux. Belinda Brooks is my 3rd cousin

- B. Rodger Collum joined the Natchitoches Tribe in the latter part of 2018, he quit at the same time that Belinda Brooks did along with 48 of his close relatives. The next day we read about the announcement of the Butte Tribe of Bayou Boureaux electing Rodger Collum as their Primary Chief and Belinda Brooks as their Vice-Chief.

The day before, on April 5, 2019, Belinda Brooks had called a special meeting of the Tribal Council of the Natchitoches Tribe, I was told that it was to place Rodger Collum on our Council, since our regular meeting was scheduled for the next day, on April 6, I cancelled her meeting. Three months later I was told that the true purpose of her "special meeting" was to replace me as Primary Chief with Rodger Collum. This is the true reason that they resigned. Rodger Collum is my 5th cousin.

1. There are no historical records of a Butte Tribe and none written until after April 6, 2019.

- A. No Butte Tribe on the letter written by President Thomas Jefferson to the U. S. Congress after the Louis and Clark expedition on 2-19-1806, Notice our tribe is listed, see attachment #1.1. The Natchitoches Nation is on page #57. The complete letter is on the flash drive and online.
- B. No Butte Tribe on the records of Dr. John Sibley, who was appointed the first Indian Agent for the Louisiana Territory by President Thomas Jefferson. He did write about the Natchitoches and many other Tribes.
- C. No Butte Tribe on a report by the Superintendent of the Seventh Census in 1853 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "REPORT ON INDIANS TAXED AND NOT TAXED", the Caddo and the Natchitoches are listed as separate Tribes, see attachment #1.2.

The Butte Tribe of Bayou Bourbeaux was not included in any of these because they did not exist.

Now for the true story of the Desadere family and not the false one in the petition and told by Rodger Collum.

My grandmother was Eraine Desidere, the spelling is different but the family is the same, born Feb. 15, 1899, her father was Ozam Desadier born Jan. 17, 1860, his father was Philoseme Desidier born Dec. 10, 1835, his father was Joseph Desiderio Pereida (aka Alvarado) born about 1775.

Philoseme and his parents could not read or write so the Priest and census takers who wrote the entries in their books spelled their name's many different ways and they also used different last names until Philoseme and his brother, Joseph, joined the Confederate Army, after the war ended they then used their father's middle name, which became Desadere but is still spelled many different ways, and no other families were using this name.

The following is a list of names that Joseph Desiderio Pereida and his 1st wife were listed as in Natchitoches Parish records;

1. Jose Percyne and Lise Alvarado, on 1826 baptismal record of 2 children;
2. Joseph Peraya and Lisea Albarado, on 1830 baptismal record of 2 children;
3. Desiderio Percido and Marie Louisa Alvarado, on 1832 child's baptismal record;
4. Desidero Pereida and Marie Louise Perez, on 1834 child's baptismal record;
5. Joseph Deriderio Pereida and Marie Louise Perez, on 1838 child's baptismal record;
6. Desiderio Perreida and Marie Louise Alverda, on 1843 child's baptismal record;
7. Desiderio Pereira and Casimira Carmona, 1858 marriage to 3rd wife, both signed with X's;
8. Joseph Desiderio, 1853 child's baptismal record;
9. Desidair Parella, 1879 after his death on a daughter's marriage record, a few of his children used Parella as their last name;
10. In Opelousas, Louisiana I found: See attachment #2.1 & 2.2;

Jose Alvarado married Marie Vincent Peres and Jose Alvarado and Marie Vincent Peres of St. Antoine when their first child was born in 1801;

11. When some of his children were confirmed in 1868 they used Procella as their last name. This list contains the names that 2 of his sons' used:

- A. Joseph Philoseme Desire born 1835, father listed as Joseph Desire and mother as Louise Alvereda; on 1870 census his last name is Perrier;
- B. On 1880 census his last name is Desadan;
- C. On 1900 census its Desidere;
- D. On 1910 census his wife's last name is spelled Dezedier;
- E. On 1920 census its spelled Desideri;
- F. When he is in the Confederate Army his name is spelled Desadere, Desiair, Dezadair and Dezotaire, see attachment #13, he also used Parcella.

12. Jose Pereyro born 1839, parents; Desiderio Pereyro and Marie Louise Alvarado, **the Butte Tribe lists his birth year as 1832, that baptismal record is for a daughter**; when he married his first wife his last name is Pareille; at his death he is listed as Joe Desidere in the Natchitoches Times; in 1860 census his last name is spelled Disedah and 20 years old; in 1870 census its Disadier; in 1880 census its Desadan; in 1900 its Dizidere; when he married his 2nd and third wife its Desidere.

This is just to show how hard it was to find ancestors of this family, and since neither could read or write and they had no control over how their names were spelled. The persons writing the documents decided that.

Information given by the Butte Tribe that is wrong on their Petition for Federal Acknowledgment, January 2023 – Page 9 and 11; and 2.1.2 Texas Indian Ancestors;

1. Jose Franco Pereda Montano also known as (called Chief White Smoke by the Butte Tribe)

(born ~1770, Mexico City, Mexico); (Ref. 7, "Franco Jose Pereda Montano," from Ancestry.com, Mexico, Select Church Records, 1537-1966) and Ana Maria Loreto Leal Corvera ("Two Moons") (Ref. 8, "Ana Maria Loreto Leal Corvera," from Ancestry.com, Mexico, Select Baptisms, 1560-1950)

As written by the Butte Tribe.

My investigation and records show that both never came to our Louisiana community as Rodger claims. The records show they died in San Antonio, Texas. This is just an example of fabrication in which Rodger Collum claims White Smoke is buried on his property standing up as well as his son Jose Desidorio Pereda.

2. Jose Desidorio Pereda (Joseph Sr. called Chief Powder Face by Butte Tribe)(February 17, 1798 to July 24, 1868), born at San Fernando Mission, San Antonio, Texas.

As written by the Butte Tribe.

SAN FERNANDO CHURCH BAPTISMAIS

1798 ,

My investigation shows Jose Desidorio Pereda, born Feb. 17, 1798, his parents are listed as Jose Francisco Pereda and Ana Maria Leal, it also reads "both natives of this city", that city is now called San Antonio, Texas and "native" means that they were born there. See attachment #3, and below;

Attachment #3, May 21, 1805, the baptizmal of Jose Desidorio Pereda;

343. Feb. 17. PEREDA, Jose Desidorio, a lovo, 7 days old, legitimate son of Jose Francisco Pereda and Ana Maria Leal, both natives of this city. Godparents: Jose Cortinas and Gertrudes de la Serda, both of this city. Father Valdez baptized the child. ←

Attachment #4; the burial of Jose Pareda, married to Anna Leal, May 21, 1805. Found in San Fernando Church Burials, now called San Antonio, Texas.

Attachment #5; from "Residents of Texas" printed by the University of Texas, volume 1, these books contain the Spanish census records of Texas before it became Texas of the USA. In 1796 we find Francisco Perea married to Anna Leal with no children.

47. Francisco PEREA, native of this villa, occupation farmer, Coyote, of 23 yrs., married to Anna LEAL, of the same origin, Spaniard, of 16 yrs. of age. 2

Attachment #6 from the same source, in 1803 we find Jose Francisco Pereda married to Ana Leal with no children listed. This would indicate that Jose, born 1798 had died.

Census Report of the Villa of San Fernando and Presidio of Bexar, December 31, 1803.

57. Jose Francisco PEREDA, Indian, farmer, of 30 yrs; married to Ana LEAL of 25 yrs. 2

Attachment #7 from the Church records of Spanish San Antonio, we find on Oct. 18, 1813 the burial of Pedro de Cordova married to Ana Maria Leal. Her second husband.

568. Oct. 18. CORDOVA, Pedro de, spanish, married to Ana Maria Leal. He died of "diaherra." 2

Now back to my research. Since the Desidere family is tied to so many spellings and last names I had to look for all of these in the Texas records. Mr. John Ogden Leal had transcribed most of the church records made in what is now Texas, USA, all that are still in existence, many are lost. When he was still alive he put his work on the internet which I downloaded and now have a copy of his works. I also have a 3 volume set of books titled "Residents of Texas 1782-1836" Printed by the University of Texas, a reprinting of Spanish and Mexican census records.

I have gone through these records many times for many different Citizens of our Tribe.

Attachment #8: Found in the 1790 census of what is now called San Antonio, Texas; Jose Albarado, Coyote, 15 years old, living with Anttonio Leal.

Year of 1790 General Census Report (Continued)

3

S. - Anttonio LEAL, his wife Getrudis de los SANTOS, the 1st one 40 yrs. old and the 2nd 28; added: Jose ALBARADO, Coyote, 15 yrs. old.

This person is the right age, living in the right place, using the right name to be the father on attachment #2.1 & #2.2.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA RECORDS ≈ 1801-1810

ALBARADO, Aspasic (Jose ALVARADO & Marie Vicente PEREZ - natives of St. Antonio, and inhabitants of this parish) bt. 18 Oct. 1801 at age 2 mths. Spons: Jean Baptiste RICHARD & Amata or Amada [possible Aimee or Amanda] GRADENIGO. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-A, p.258)

PEREZ (Sometimes PERES)

PEREZ, Aspasic (Jose Alvarado & Marie Vincent PERES of St. Antoine) bt. 18 October 1801 at age 2 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v.1, p.258) ←

PEREZ, Francisco, native of Lugar in Campillo, Granada in Andalusia, widr. of Cathalna SANCHEZ (Juan Joseph & Marie MORILLO) m. 9 April 1793 Marie FOREST, native of St. Malo, France (NO Ch.: v.2, p.368)

PEREZ, Jose Alvarado m. Marie Vincent PERES (Opel. Ch.) ←

PEREZ, Marie Vincent m. Jose Alvarado PERES ←

Definition of Coyota can be found on attachment #9. (Las Adaes page 3)

3. Joseph Desadier Jr. (called Chief Hawkeye by Butte Tribe)(1832 to 1906), born on Bayou Bourbeaux, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. See above notations. AS written by the Butte Tribe.

My investigations shows Joseph Desiderio Pereida, born 1775, was the first of Desadere family to move to the Black Lake Community in Natchitoches Parish, he came with his wife and one child, all told he had three wives and 18 children during his life. They were not alone, his wife's sister's husband and their children moved with them, they were my Simon lineage. This move happened in the 1820s.

None of the Church records listed where the Desadere family came from, I finally found a marriage record of a Simon that stated that they came from Opelousas Parish. In my search of the Opelousas Church and Parish records I found records of both the Desadere and Simon Family, in these records in is listed that they came from San Antonio, Texas, see attachment #2.

Now about the Mounds in Natchitoches: back in **March of 2021, when I was told that Rodger Collum was claiming that his ancestors had built the mounds around Black Lake in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana**, I researched the history of the "mound builders" and wrote a report on what I had found, see attachment #10. In my report you will see that mound building had stopped by the end of 1700, and since the Desidere family did not arrive in that until the 1820s they had nothing to do with the building of any mounds. If Rodger Collum has taken anything from these mounds then he is no better that a grave robber!

The only Apache Indians in Natchitoches after 1750 were slaves brought there by the Spanish and sold to the French and the free Apache Tribe lived in western Texas and New Mexico and was in an ongoing war against the Spanish and the Comanche Indians. **There were no hostile Indians in what is now the state of Louisiana after 1750. All these stories that have been produced by the Butte Tribe do not match any historical records, and all the stories in the Natchitoches Times are dated after April 6, 2019.**

Bayou Bourbeau was named for a Spaniard named Y'Barbo who owned much of the land along that stream, by 1835 it is owned by others, see attachment #11.

Attachment #12 "The True Story of Death of Ozam Desadier", I researched and wrote this article, I have copies of the listed court cases.

2.3.1.8 Unwelcome Settlers- Butte Tribe of Bayou Bourbeaux Page 15 tells a story, by Rodger Collum, about the killing of white transpassers and the burnt remains of their wagon.

As a member of the family I have never heard this story as told by Rodger Collum and published by him. The story that is told and known to many of the Desadiers is not the same, nobody died, but a wagon was burned to hide its identity.

Joseph Desidere, born 1839, I will always use his birth year to identify him because there were 5 men in the same family using this name in the 1800s. He married his first wife, Josephine LaRenaudiere, on 10-14-1858 in Campti, LA. On the 1860 census they were living in Montgomery, LA., occupation, farmer. And on the 1870 census they are living in St. Maurice, LA., occupation, farmer. On the 1880 census they are living in the town of Natchitoches, LA. Occupation: merchant. **Now how can this man be a merchant in Natchitoches and lead a band of "wild" Indians in Sabine Parish when these two areas are at least a day's travel apart?**

Maria Casimira Carmona was not the first wife of Joseph Desidere, born 1839, she was the third wife of his father and they had 7 children. I have the 3 books produced by Elizabeth Mills with the transcribed church records of this area that I have listed in this letter. I also have the 2 books by Judy Riffel that also has transcribed baptismal records of the same area.

All Indians that moved to Natchitoches Parish in 1700s and 1800s amalgamated into the Natchitoches Nation, a person can not join a Tribe that does not exist.

2.3.4.12 Banishment and Murder on the Bayou- Butte Tribe of Bayou Bourbeaux Page 30.

Rodger added this in an attempt to discredit my side of our family.

Here Rodger Collum has again told a false story. Philoseme was never banned from the family or as they say the "Butte Tribe", which did not exist. He and his brother Joseph served together in the Civil War and are buried side by side in Campti, La.

Philoseme, 1835, never worked for his brother Joseph, 1839, he had his own land that he lived and farmed on near "The Black Lake Community", by the lake now called Clear Lake, which is at least 20 miles from St. Maurice and 30 from Montgomery where his brother lived, maybe a day's ride by horseback.



Chief Fred Simon
Natchitoches Nation

AUG 10 2023

DOI/OS/AS-IA/OFA
Washington, DC

AMERICAN JOURNEYS COLLECTION

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Message from the President of the
United States, Communicating
Discoveries Made in Exploring the
Missouri, Red River, and Washita,
by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor
Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar . . . (1806)

by Thomas Jefferson

DOCUMENT No. AJ-090

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Spanish men and women among them, who are slaves, and who they made prisoners when young.

An elderly gentleman now living at Natchitoches, who, some years ago, carried on a trade with the Hietans, a few days ago related to me the following story:

About 20 years ago a party of these Indians passed over the river Grand to Chewawa, the residence of the governor-general of what is called the five internal provinces; lay in ambush for an opportunity, and made prisoner the governor's daughter, a young lady, going in her coach to mass, and brought her off. The governor sent a message to him (my informant) with a thousand dollars, for the purpose of recovering his daughter: he immediately dispatched a confidential trader, then in his employ, with the amount of the 1000 dollars in merchandize, who repaired to the nation, found her, and purchased her ransom; but, to his great surprise, she refused to return with him to her father, and sent by him the following message: that the Indians had disfigured her face by tattooing it according to their fancy and ideas of beauty, and a young man of them had taken her for his wife, by whom she believed herself pregnant; that she had become reconciled to their mode of life, and was well treated by her husband; and that she should be more unhappy by returning to her father, under these circumstances, than by remaining where she was. Which message was conveyed to her father, who rewarded the trader by a present of 300 dollars more for his trouble and fidelity; and his daughter is now living with her Indian husband in the nation, by whom she has three children.

 **NATCHITOCHES**, formerly lived where the town of Natchitoches is now situated, which took its name from them. An elderly French gentleman, lately informed me, he remembered when they were 600 men strong. I believe it is now 98 years since the French first established themselves at Natchitoch; ever since, these Indians have been their steady and faithful friends. After the massacre of the French inhabitants of Natches, by the Natches Indians, in 1728, those Indians fled from the French, after being reinforced, and came up Red river, and camped about 6 miles below the town of Natchitoches, near the river, by the side of a small lake of clear water, and erected a mound of considerable size, where it now remains. Monsieur St. Dennie, a French Canadian, was then commandant at Natchitoches; the Indians called him the Big Foot, were fond of him, for he was a brave man. St. Dennie, with a few French soldiers, and what militia he could muster, joined by the Natchitoches Indians, attacked

the Natches in their camp, early in the morning; they defended themselves desperately for 6 hours, but were at length totally defeated by St. Dénue, and what of them that were not killed in battle, were drove into the lake, where the last of them perished, and the Natches, as a nation, became extinct. The lake is now called by no other name than the Natches lake. There are now remaining of the Natchitoches, but 12 men and 19 women, who live in a village about 25 miles by land above the town which bears their name, near a lake, called by the French *Lac de Muire*. Their original language is the same as the Yattasee, but speak Caddo, and most of them French.

The French inhabitants have great respect for this nation, and a number of very decent families have a mixture of their blood in them. They claim but a small tract of land, on which they live, and I am informed, have the same rights to it from government, that other inhabitants in their neighbourhood have. They are gradually wasting away; the small pox has been their great destroyer. They still preserve their Indian dress and habits; raise corn and those vegetables common in their neighbourhood.

BOLUXAS, are emigrants from near Pensacola. They came to Red river about 42 years ago, with some French families, who left that country about the time Pensacola was taken possession of by the English. They were then a considerable numerous tribe, and have generally embraced the Roman catholic religion, and were ever highly esteemed by the French. They settled first at Avoyall, then moved higher up to Rapide Bayau, and from thence to the mouth of Rigula de Bondieu, a division of Red river, about 40 miles below Natchitoch, where they now live, and are reduced to about 30 in number. Their native language is peculiar to themselves, but speak Mobilian, which is spoken by all the Indians from the east side of Mississippi. They are honest, harmless, and friendly people.

APPALACHES, are likewise emigrants from West Florida, from off the river whose name they bear; came over to Red river about the same time the Boluxas did, and have, ever since, lived on the river, above Rayau Rapide. No nation have been more highly esteemed by the French inhabitants; no complaints against them are ever heard; there are only 14 men remaining; have their own language, but speak French and Mobilian.

ALLIBAMIS, are likewise from West Florida, off the Allibami river, and came to Red river about the same time of the Boluxas and Appalaches. Part of them have lived on Red

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1853.

The following statement was made up on November 10, 1853, at the request of the Superintendent of the Seventh Census, 1850, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is valuable as showing the location of the Indian tribes which form a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of the United States, though they are not included in any of the enumerations of 1850 except in a few cases, which can not affect the general correctness of the table. The total number of Indians for 1789 is 76,000; for 1825, 129,306; for 1833, 400,764. The exceedingly large estimate of 100,000 Indians for California swells the number above other estimates.

INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1853, WITH THE NUMBER IN 1789 AND 1825, SHOWING THEIR LOCATION.

NAMES OF TRIBES AND LOCATIONS IN 1853.	1789	1825	1853	Present location and remarks [1853].
Total number of both sexes and all ages (a).....	76,000	129,306	400,764	The number for 1789 was obtained from report of Hon. H. Kears, Secretary of War, to the President of the United States, dated June 15, 1789, to be found in volume of American State Papers: names of the tribes, etc., not given in detail.
St. Johns Indians, Maine.....		306		
Passamaquoddy, Maine.....		379		
Penobscot, Maine.....		277		
Marquette, Massachusetts.....		330		
Herring Pond, Massachusetts.....		40		
Martha Vineyard, Massachusetts.....		340		
Frey, Massachusetts.....		50		
Narragansett, Rhode Island.....		420		
Mohican, Connecticut.....		300		
Stockington, Connecticut.....		50		
Groton, Connecticut.....		50		
Seneca, New York.....		2,325		
Tuscarora, New York.....		253		
Oneida, New York.....		1,998		
Onondaga, New York.....		448	3,748	The aggregate number of Indians now residing in New York. The Oneida, Stockbridges, Brothertons, and a few Seneca are now west, part living in Wisconsin, the others in Indian territory.
Cayuga, New York.....		90		
Stockbridges, New York.....		273		
Brothertons, New York.....		300		
St. Regis, New York.....		300		
Nottoway, Virginia.....		47		Supposed to be none in Virginia at present.
Catawba, South Carolina.....		450	200	Estimated.
Wyandots, Ohio.....		542	553	Now in Indian territory west.
Hawwasa, Ohio.....		800	1,400	Now in Indian territory west.
Seneca, Ohio.....		551		
Delaware, Ohio.....		80		Now in Indian territory west.
Ottawa, Ohio.....		277	217	Now in Indian territory west.
Wyandots, Michigan territory.....		37		Supposed to be few, if any, in Michigan now.
Pottawatamies, Michigan territory.....		186	7,068	
Chippewas and Ottawas, Michigan territory.....	18,473			
Menomonee, Michigan territory.....	2,909	2,590		The Menomonee and a large number of Chippewas, with the Winnebagoes, are now the first tribe in Wisconsin; the others in Minnesota.
Winnebagoes, Michigan territory.....	2,890	2,708		
Mississippis and Red River, Indiana.....	1,073	768		The larger portion live in Indian territory west; balance in Indiana.
Menomonee, Illinois.....	270			Now in Wisconsin. (See above.)
Kaskaskias, Illinois.....	38	300		Now in Indian territory west.
Sacs and Foxes, Illinois.....	6,403	2,373		Now in Indian territory west.
Pottawatamies and Chippewas, Indiana and Illinois.....	2,909	4,089		Now in Indian territory west.
Creeks, Georgia and Alabama.....	26,000	25,000		Now in Indian territory west.
Cherokees, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina.....	2,900	19,130		Indian territory west; about 1,000 of this number live in North Carolina.
Choctaws, Mississippi and Alabama.....	21,000	17,600		Indian territory west; about 1,000 of this number live in Mississippi, or east.
Chickasaws, Mississippi.....	3,825	4,709		Indian territory west.
Seminole, Florida.....	4,800	2,900		Indian territory west; about 500 of this number live in Florida.
Illizi, Louisiana.....	55			
Apalache, Louisiana.....	45			
Passagnolas, Louisiana.....	121			
Addees, Louisiana.....	37			
Yattassons, Louisiana.....	30			
Onatillos, Louisiana.....	180			
Caddos, Louisiana.....	450			
Delawares, Louisiana.....	51			It is believed there are but few Indians now in Louisiana.
Choctaws, Louisiana.....	178			
Shawnees, Louisiana.....	110			
Hotchitcheas, Louisiana.....	25			
Quapaws, Louisiana.....	8			
Flackchaws, Louisiana.....	27			

a The great difference in the several aggregates must be accounted for in the extension of the territorial limits of the United States by the acquisition of Texas, etc., bringing with it an increased Indian population; and, further, in the fact that the report of Mr. McKenney for 1835 does not appear to have embraced the tribes of the Missouri valley, the plains, Oregon, etc., then a part of the United States.

2

parish. Fr. Gabriel ISABEY (SM Ch.: v.6, #871)

→ ALBARADO, Aspasie (Jose ALVARADO & Marie Vicente PEREZ - natives of St. Antonio, and inhabitants of this parish) bt. 18 Oct. 1801 at age 2 mths. Spons: Jean Baptiste RICHARD & Amata or Amada [possible Aimee or Amanda] GRADENIGO. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-A, p.258)

ALBARADO, Jose Honore (Jose & Madeleine Francoise HISTRE) b. 17 June 1808, bt. 13 March 1810 Spons: Joseph HISTRE & Mary SNYDER. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-B, p.489)

ALBARADO, Joseph Antoine - of St. Martin of Meluejor in the province of Texas (Jose & Rosalie FLORES) m. 30 July 1804 Madeleine Francoise DE AVILA (Jose Joachin DE AVILA & Marie HISTRE) Wits: Louis LALONDE, Jean —, — BOORHIES. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-A, p.133)

ALBERT, Gennevieve - widow of Pierre MANUEL, also an inhabitant of this district m. between 1 to 22 July 1806 Joseph GUILLORY - inhabitant of this county (dec. Joseph & Marieanne LACASSE) Wits: Vidal ESTILETE. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-A, p.157)

Alexandre - mulatre libre (Louise, griffe libre of this parish) b. 3 Feb. 1810, bt. 18 June 1811 Spons: Alexandre & Eloise, mulatre & mulatresse libre. Fr. Gabriel ISABEY (SM Ch.: v.6, #1192)

ALLAIN, Celestine (Valerien ALAIN - of Pointe Coupee & Celeste DURALDE) b. 16 Oct. 1804, bt. 19 Nov. 1804 Pats: Augustin ALAIN & Julie PICARD; Mats: Martin DURALDE & Josephe PERAULT; Spons: Augustin ALAIN, represented by Thomas Thimecourt BIENVENU De Vince & Josephe PERAULT - wife of Martin DURALDE, represented by Julie DURALDE. Fr. Gabriel ISABEY (SM Ch.: v.6, #199)

ALLEN, Marie Louise m. Hildevert LEMELLE. In Succ. of Hildevert LEMELLE dated: Sept. 1810 (Opel. Ct.Hse.: Succ. #22)

Ambroise - free negro Succ.: dated 26 Aug. 1805. (SM Ct. Hse.: Succ. #202)

AMELIN, Louise (Marie AMELIN) bt. 20 July 1803 at age 7 wks. Spons:

Louis QUARTIER & Marie Josephe HARDOUIN [ARDOIN] Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: v.1-B, p.309)

AMELIN, Marie - of Post Vencenne and living in this parish (Jose Marie FLANARY) m. 20 July 1803 Louis LAPLANTE Montreal, Canada (Louis & Catherine LEONARD) Wits: PORTIN, Louis QUARTIER. Fr. Louis BUHOT (Opel. Ch.: A, p.124)

AMY, boy (Gilbert & Josephine PREVOT - in this parish) bur. 16 1802 at age 17 days. Fr. Michel Bernard BARRIERE (SM Ch. #261)

AMY, Gilbert (Gilbert AMI - "habitant dans les bas du Bayou Ti [inhabitant on the lower Bayou Teche] & Josephine PREVOST 12 Aug. 1803, bt. 27 Nov. 1804 Pats: Jean Paul AMI & Elizabeth GAILL[ARDET]; Mats: Francois PREVOST & lique PROVOST; Spons: Godefroy PROVOST & Judith VOST. Fr. Gabriel ISABEY (SM Ch.: v.6, #200)

AMY, Jacques (Gilbert LAMY - of La Bute & Josephine PREVOST) Oct. 1809, bt. 29 July 1810 Pats: Jean Paul LAMY & Marie I beth GUILLARDET; Mats: Francois PREVOST & Ange PROVOST; Spons: Jean Jacques DAIGREPONT & Ger SAUNIER - wife of Andre MARTIN. Fr. Gabriel ISABEY Ch.: v.6, #954)

AMY, Nicolas Eleonore (son of Gilbert & Josephine PREVOST) b. 6 1806, bt. 8 July 1806 Pats: not listed; Mats: not listed; S Nicolas COLLINS & Eleonore PROVOST. Fr. Gabriel ISA (SM Ch.: v.6, #347)

ANDERSON, child - of and in this parish (George ANDRESSON Mariland & Anne HARTGREVE) bur. 1 Aug. 1802 at age 7 Fr. Michel Bernard BARRIERE (SM Ch.: v.4, #276)

ANDERSON, Eloy (George ANDRESSON - of Maryland diocese of I more & Anne HARTGREVE - of this parish) bur. 23 Sept. 18 age 2 yrs. Fr. Michel Bernard BARRIERE (SM Ch.: v.4, #240)

ANDERSON, Mary (George ANDRESSON - of Maryland & HARGRAVE - of this parish) b. 5 Jan. 1804, bt. 17 Sept.

PELLERIN, Eugene (Louis & Julie DECOUS) b. 10 April 1790 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #589)

PELLERIN, Eugenie (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) d. 13 December 1808 at age 35 yrs. (SM Ch.: v. 4, #547)

PELLERIN, Eugenie, wid. of Mr. OGER. Has a sister: Marie PELLERIN and brother: Frederic PELLERIN. Succ. 30 November 1808 (SM Ct. Hse: Succ. #33)

PELLERIN, Eugenie (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 28 July 1806 Charles Rene Gaben OGER of Ponce, en Vendomain (SM Ct. Hse: OA-23-14)

PELLERIN, Eugenie (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) b. 8 March 1770 (SM Ch.: v. 1, p. 30)

PELLERIN, Eugenie (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 29 July 1806 Charles Rene AUGER of Ponce en Vendemois (SM Ch.: v. 5, #68)

PELLERIN, Francoise m. Jean Baptiste DARBY ST. MARC (SM Ch.)

PELLERIN, Frederic of Atakapa (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 23 January 1805 Marie Anne PECOT of St. Louis Parish du Mis Calais Province de l'Quert, Isle de St. Dominique (SM Ct. Hse: OA-22-186)

PELLERIN, Frederic. In Succ. of Eugenie PELLERIN OGER dated 30 November 1808 (SM Ct. Hse: Succ. #33)

PELLERIN, Frederic (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) b. 10 December 1770 (SM Ch.: v. 1, p. 30)

PELLERIN, Frederic (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 23 July 1805 Marie Anne PECOT de Parioisse St. Louis de Mirbalois Isle St. Dominique (SM Ch.: v. 5, #43)

PELLERIN, Gregoire m. Cecille PREJEAN (SM Ch.)

PELLERIN, George (Louis & Julie DECOUS) b. 7 May 1794 (SM Ch.: v. 4, #591)

PELLERIN, Hubert (Nicolas & Julie PROVOST) b. 10 December 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1371)

PELLERIN, Ines m. Olivier THIBODEAUX (Opel. Ch.)

PELLERIN, Jacques Louis (Louis of NO & Julia DECOUR of PC on Miss. River) b. 28 March 1799 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #421)

PELLERIN, Jeanne Louise (Louis & Martha BELLERE) m. 31 July 1786 Alexandre DE LA HOUSSAYE (SM Ch.: v. 3, #128)

PELLERIN, Louis Alexandre (Louis of NO & Julia DECOUR of PC on Miss. River) b. 12 January 1800 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #420)

PELLERIN, Jeanne Louise of 38 yrs. (Louis & Martha BELLER) m. 30 August 1804 Alexandre Caballera Le Pelletier DE LA HOUSSAYE (SM Ch.: v. 4, #367)

PELLERIN, Louis m. Marthe BELLAIR (SM Ch.)

PELLERIN, Louis of St. Louis Parish of NO (Louis & Marie HEBERT) m. 26 October 1786 Julie DECOUX of PC (SM Ch.: v. 3, #145)

PELLERIN, Louise (Louis & Martha BELLERE) m. 1 August 1786 Louis Le Pelletier DE LA HOUSSAYE (SM Ch.: v. 3, #129)

PELLERIN, Luisa Carloto (Louis Gerard & Marie Martha Hubert BELLAIR) m. 10 July 1800 Santiago FONTENETTE (SM Ch.: v. 4, #206)

PELLERIN, Marie of Atakapas (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 8 January 1805 Alexandre FRERE (SM Ct. Hse: OA-22-200)

PELLERIN, Marie (Louis of NO & Julia DECOUR of PC on Miss. River) b. 7 February 1797 (SM Ch.: v. 5, #419)

PELLERIN, Marie-a sister to Eugenie PELLERIN. In Succ. of Eugenie PELLERIN dated 30 November 1808 (SM Ct. Hse: Succ. #33)

PELLERIN, Marie (Charles & Isabelle THIBODEAUX) bt. 11 January 1768 at age 4 mths. (SM Ch.: v. 1, p. 18)

PELLERIN, Marie (Gregoire & Cecile PREJEAN) m. 14 January 1805 Alexandre FRERE (SM Ch.: v. 5, #33)

PELLERIN, Marie Martha Ladoiska (Alexandre & Louise Aimee VOISSIER) b. 3 July 1809 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #627)

PELLERIN, Nicolas Louis (Nicolas & Julie PROVOST) b. 25 October 1806 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #622)

PELLERIN, Nicolas of NO (Louis & Marie Marthe BELLEAIR) m. 24 June 1806 Julie PROVOST (SM Ch.: v. 5, #64)

PELLETIER, Charles, a Canadian d. 1 January 1809 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 99)

PELLIER, Manson m. Antoine BONNIN

PENN, Julie (Joseph & Suzanne THIBAUT) bt. 17 June 1795 at age 1½ yrs. (SM Ch.: v. 4, #691)

PENOT, Marie of Acadie d. 26 January 1793 at age 60 yrs. (SM Ch.: v. 4, #60)

PERAULT (Sometimes PERAUL, PERAUT)

PERAULT, Belise (Michel & Susanne MORO) d. 6 December 1798 (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 39)

PERAULT, Claire (Pierre & Agnes LANDRY) b. 13 April 1808 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #899)

PERAULT, Marie Joseph m. Martin DURALDE (SM Ch.)

PERAULT, Michel m. Susanne MOREAU (Opel. Ch.)

PERAULT, Michel (Michel of Canada & Susanne MOREAU) bt. 26 July 1799 at age 9 yrs. (Opel. Ch.: v. 5, #164)

PERAULT, Pierre of Montreal (Nicolas & Clarisse LEBLANC) m. 14 April 1806 Agnes LANDRY (SM Ch.: v. 5, #54)

PERAULT, Nicolas m. Claire LEBLANC (SM Ch.)

PERAULT, Pierre (Nicolas & Claire LEBLANC) m. Agnes LANDRY (SM Ch.)

PERE, Guillaume m. Marie BOYER (SM Ch.)

PERE, Louis (Guillaume of England & Marie BOYER) b. 1 March 1810 (SM Ch.: v. 6, #1157)

PEREZ (Sometimes PERES)

PEREZ, Aspasie (Jose Alvarado & Marie Vincent PERES of St. Antoine) bt. 18 October 1801 at age 2 mths. (Opel. Ch.: v. 1, p. 258)

PEREZ, Francisco, native of Lugar in Campillo, Granada in Andalusia, widr. of Cathalina SANCHEZ (Juan Joseph & Marie MORILLO) m. 9 April 1793 Marie FOREST, native of St. Malo, France (NO Ch.: v. 2, p. 368)

PEREZ, Jose Alvarado m. Marie Vincent PERES (Opel. Ch.)

PEREZ, Marie Vincent m. Jose Alvarado PERES

SAN FERNANDO CHURCH BAPTISMAIS1798

340. Jan. 26. JOSE Alejandro Canuto, a negro, 8 days old, natural son of Policarpia, a slave of Dona Rosalia Flores. Father unknown. Godparents: Manuel Mora and Concepcion Enriques, all natives of this city. Father Gavino Valdez and father Jose Maria Saenz baptized the child and both signed the book.
341. Jan. 27. DELGADO, Jose Antonio Cornelio de Jesus, spanish, 8 days old, natural child of Miguel Delgado and Concepcion Losoya. Godmother: Maria Antonia de los Santos, all natives of this city. Father Valdez only baptized the child.
342. Feb. 4. PEREDA, Jose Thomas Santa Ana, a mulato, 8 days old, legitimate son of Lucas Pereda, and Juana Rosa Casias. The mother a native from Punta de Lampasos. Godparents: Jose Maria Sanches, a native from the presidio of Santa Rosa; and Dolores Ramon, a native of this city. Father Valdez, only baptized the child.
- 343. Feb. 17. PEREDA, Jose Desidorio, a lovo, 7 days old, legitimate son of Jose Francisco Pereda and Ana Maria Leal, both natives of this city. Godparents: Jose Cortinas and Gertrudes de la Serda, both of this city. Father Valdez baptized the child. ←
344. Feb. 18. QUINONES, Jose Guillermo, a mulato, 9 days old, legitimate son of Jose Quinones and Ines Rodriguez, both natives of this city. Godparents: Juan Mateo de Sierra and Maria Micaela de Amaya, both natives from Sierra Gorda. Father Valdez baptized the child.
345. Feb. 25. DIAS, Maria de Jesus Euteria, spanish, 6 days old, legitimate daughter of Jose Dias and Josefa Cordova. Godparents: Jose Antonio Salinas and Margila Chirino, all natives of this city. Father Valdez baptized the child.
346. Mar. 8. LEAL, Jose Maria, spanish, 8 days old, legitimate son of Joaquin Leal and Ana Maria de Arocha, both natives of this city. Godparents: Don Antonio Gil y Barbo, capitan of the port of Nacodoches, and Guadalupe de Errera, a native of La Punta de Lampasos, Mex. Father Valdez baptized the child.
347. Mar. 8. FLORES, Maria Esclinda, a tresalva, 6 days old, legitimate daughter of Francisco Antonio Flores, a soldier of this company, and Antonia de Avila, of this city. Godparents: Jose Gil Leiba, a soldier of this company, and Maria Josefa Torres, a native from the presidio of Molida de los Adaes. Father Valdez baptized the child.
348. Mar. 11. GUTIERRES, Jose Miguel, indian, 7 days old, legitimate son of Jose Manuel Gutierrez and Maria Gertrudes Rojas, natives from the presidio of Santa Rosa. Godparents: Fermin Favela, a native from the presidio of Santa Rosa, and Maria Josefa de los Santos, native of this city. Father Valdez baptized the child and signed the book.
349. Mar. 12. BARRON, Jose Graciano Apolonio, a lovo, 8 days old, legitimate son of Jose Antonio Barron, a mulato, from the villa of Coaguila, Mex., and Antonia Hernandez, spanish, of this city. Godparents: Don Felis Menchaca and Dona Jesusa Caravajal, natives of this city. Father Valdez baptized the child.

From the Ojeda Leal Books

Now called San Antonio, TX. USA,

SAN FERNANDO CHURCH BURIALS

1805

200. April 11. MARIA Francisca, indian, 69 years old, married to Francisco Sanchez. She left no will.
- 204. May 21. PAREDA, Jose, mestizo, 28 years old, married to Anna Leal. He died of a fever and left no will.
138. Dec. 29. PLANTON, Antonio, married to Maria de la Peña. He died of fever and left no will. Age?
132. Nov. 12. RAMIREZ, Gregorio, spanish, 40 years old, a soldier, single, from the villa del Cantano. He died of a cold and left no will.
208. June 8. RAMIREZ, Jose Antonio, mestizo, 24 years old, alias Ruando, married to Dolores Travieso. He died of "insulto" and left no will. He is buried at Mission de la Espada.
199. April 6. RAMON, Juan, spanish, 28 years old, single, legitimate son of the late Manuel Ramon and Maria Rosalia Martinez. He was killed by the indians.
205. May 28. RENDON, Maria Secundina, mestiza, 15 days old, legitimate child of Manuel Rendon and Maria Gertrudes Gomes. The child died of "mosescuelas."
120. Sept. 8. RIO, Jacinto del, mestizo, a soldier, married to Maria Flores, both of this city. He made a will. Age?
127. Oct. 1. RODRIGUEZ, Juan Maria, indian, 6 days old, legitimate son of Josquin Rodriguez and Jacova Segura, all from this city. The child died of "mosescuelas."
124. Sept. 19. ROSA, Juana, spanish, 60 years old, widow of Juan Antonio Carrillo. She died of a fever, 2 days later after her husband. She left no last will.
121. Sept. 9. SAMBRANO, Mariano, spanish, 14 years old, legitimate son of Pedro Sambrano and Concepcion de la Santa. He died of a fever.
134. Nov. 16. SANCHEZ, Francisco Antonio, 8 days old, natural son of Juana Sanchez, of this city.
197. Mar. 25. SANCHEZ, Jose Maria, 28 years old, married to Maria Josefa Farias, both from the villa de Saltillo. He died from injuries in a battle with the indians.
209. June 27. SANTOS, Maria Antonia de los, 3 years old, legitimate child of Xavier de los Santos, from the Precidio of La Bahia, and Maria Antonia del Faro, from this city. The child died of a fever.
133. Nov. 13. SANTOS, Tadeo de los, spanish, 48 years old, single, son of the late Miguel de los Santos and Juana Galvan, from this city. He died of "dolor de costado" and left no will.
193. Feb. 26. SAUCEDO, Bernarda, spanish, 70 years old, widow of Francisco Camaño. She died of "insules" and left a will.
207. June 7. SAUCEDO, Jose Antonio, spanish, 70 years old, married to Margarita Angulo. He died of old age and left a will.
136. Nov. 23. TERAN, Josefa, spanish, 37 years old, legitimate ^{daughter} son of the late Pedro Teran and the late Ana Maria de los Santos Coy, from the villa de Saltillo. She died of a fever at the home of Estanilao de Arriola.

From The Ogden Leal books

New San Antonio, TX. U.S.A.

Census of the families and souls that are in this villa of San Fernando de Austria, taken on December 31, 1796 (continued)

42. Maria Xaviera FLORES, Spaniard, widow, native of this villa, of 36 yrs. of age; one daughter of 2 yrs. 2
43. Dona Teodora FUENTES, native of this villa, Spaniard, widow, of age 44 yrs; one orphan girl, of the same origin, of 25 yrs. of age. 2
44. Maria Teresa MENCHACA, native of this villa, Spaniard, widow, of 78 yrs. 1
45. Jose Francisco CERDA, Spaniard, native of this villa, widower, occupation farmer, age 50 yrs; has one son of 16 yrs., and one daughter of 24 yrs. 3
46. Basilio ARREDONDO, Spaniard, native of said villa, occupation farmer, his age 61 yrs., married to Juana Maria LEAL, of same origin, Spaniard of 50 yrs. 2
47. Francisco PEREA, native of this villa, occupation farmer, Coyote, of 23 yrs., married to Anna LEAL, of the same origin, Spaniard, of 16 yrs. of age. 2
48. Jose Francisco FAVELA, native of Saltillo, occupation shoemaker, Mulatto, single of 29 yrs. 1
49. Silvestre de SOTO, native of this villa, occupation farmer, Spaniard, his age 70 yrs., married to Rosalia GUERRERO, of the same origin, of 60 yrs; has two sons, one of 24 yrs., and the other of 10 yrs. 4
50. Maria Bernarda GUERRERO, native of this villa, Spaniard, widow, of 58 yrs. of age. 1
51. Felis RAMON, native of this villa, Spaniard, farmer, 54 yrs. of age, married to Juana BARRON, of this origin, Coyota, of 42 yrs. of age; has one daughter of 5 yrs. of age. 4
52. Juan SEQUIN, native of this villa, Spaniard, his occupation farmer, his age 38 yrs., married to Maria Josefa GOMES, Spaniard, of this origin, her age 25 yrs; has one added man, natives of this villa, Spaniard, single, of 42 yrs. of age. 3
53. Blas de AVILA, native of this villa, Spaniard, farmer, his age 78 yrs., married to Catarina BARRON, of same origin, Spaniard, of 60 yrs; one son of 12 yrs. 3
54. Maria Josefa de la GARZA, native of this villa, Spaniard, widow, her age 70 yrs; has two sons, one of 15 yrs., another of 8 yrs., one daughter of 30 yrs. 4
55. Jose SANCHEZ, native of this villa, Spaniard, occupation farmer, age 23 yrs., married to Maria Gertrudis CASANOVA, of this origin, Spaniard, of 17 yrs., one son of 2 yrs. 3
56. Francisco Xavier ZEPEDA, native of this villa, Spaniard, farmer, of 58 yrs., married to Maria Theresa GUERRERO, of same origin, Spaniard, of 58 yrs., one son of 12 yrs. 3
57. Francisco SANCHEZ, native of this villa, Spaniard, occupation farmer, his age 59 yrs., married to Maria Francisca del VALLE, of this origin, Indian, of 50 yrs. 2
58. Joaquin CANTUN, native of this villa, Spaniard, farmer of 40 yrs., married to Maria Santa CRUZ, of the same origin, Spaniard of 30 yrs; three daughters, one of 13 yrs., another

This is now San Antonio, TX, USA.

See Book

Census Report of the Villa of San Fernando and Presidio of Bexar,
December 31, 1803.

- 57. Jose Francisco PEREDA, Indian, farmer, of 30 yrs; married to Ana LEAL of 25 yrs. 2
58. Lorenzo POSSOS, Indian, servant of don Felix MENCHACA, of 60 yrs; married to Maria FLORES, Spaniard of 40 yrs; has 1 daughter of 9 yrs. 3
- Sum Brought Forward 242
59. Jose Maria ESPARZA, Spaniard, farmer, of 60 yrs; married to Jacinta BRICENO, Indian of 26 yrs; has 3 children, two boys and one girl, the 1st of 14 yrs., the 2nd of 11 and the 3rd of 6 yrs. 5
60. Don Francisco Montes de OCA, Spaniard, farmer, of 50 yrs; married to Josefa SAMBRANO, Spaniard of 41 yrs; has 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls, the 1st of 20 yrs., the 2nd of 15, the 3rd of 11, the 4th of 7 yrs., the 5th of 6, the 6th of 4 yrs., and one male servant, M., single, of 25 yrs. 9
61. Josse MONTOYA, M., servant of the same don Francisco MONTES, of 36 yrs; married to Maria Concepcion CRUZ, Spaniard, Spaniard of 26 yrs. 2
62. Bernardo SOTO, Spaniard, farmer, of 42 yrs; married to Magdalena GUERRA, M., of 45 yrs; has 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, the 1st of 8 yrs. the 2nd of 6, the 3rd of 3 yrs., and the 4th of 11 months. 6
63. Don Manuel SOTO, Spaniard, farmer, of 49 yrs; married to Antonia XIMENES, Spaniard of 40 yrs; has one son of 20 yrs. 3
64. Joaquin SOTO, Spaniard, farmer, of 68 yrs; married to Rosalia GUERRA, Spaniard of 58 yrs; they have one grandson of 14 yrs. 3
65. Francisco GARCIA, Coyote, farmer, of 52 yrs; married to Gertrudis RODRIGUEZ of 60 yrs; they have one granddaughter of 8 yrs. 3
66. Luis de la GARZA, Mulatto, fieldworker, of 40 yrs; married to Francisca SOSA, Mulatto, of 38 yrs; has 7 children, 3 boys and 4 girls, the 1st of 20 yrs., the 2nd of 15 yrs., the 3rd of 12 yrs., the 4th of 5 yrs., the 5th of 3 yrs., the 6th of 2 yrs., the 7th of 1 yr. 9
67. Juan SOTO, Spaniard, tailor, of 31 yrs., married to Maria Feliciano RODRIGUES, Spaniard of 23 yrs; has 1 daughter of 3 yrs. 3
68. Josefa de SOSA, Spaniard, widow, of 60 yrs; has 1 son of 9. 2
69. Josse Maria URANGA, M., farmer, of 48 yrs; married to Dolores GUTIERRES, Spaniard of 42 yrs; has 2 children, one boy and 1 girl, the 1st of 9 yrs., and the 2nd of 8 yrs. 4
70. Juan CARAVAJAL, Spaniard, fieldworker, of 48 yrs; married to Maria GIL, Spaniard of 24 yrs; has one son of 4 yrs. 3
- Francisco Gil de LEYBA, Spaniard, widower, of 45 yrs; farmer. 1
71. Josse Maria BESERRA, M., servant of don Josse Maria SAMBRANO, of 41 yrs; married to Maria Josefa YRASAVAL, Spaniard of 32 yrs; they have 2 children, one boy and one girl, the 1st of 14 yrs; and the 2nd of 4 yrs. 4
72. Francisco BRICENO, M., farmer, of 53 yrs; married to

7

15.2

CAMPOSANTO BURIALS

1611.

- 572. Nov. 6. ALVIDREZ, Jose Favian , indian legitimate son of Pablo Alvidrez and Maria Victorisna Montoya. The child died of a pain.
- 541. Aug. 28. AMADOR, Gregorio, spanish, Lt. in the military, killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by the insurgents uprising.
- 541. Aug. 28. ARCOS, Francisco de, spanish, 2nd Lt. of the military, killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by insurgents. Single, son of Miguel de Arcos. Lt. Col. of the military.
- 541. Aug. 28. ARCOS, Luis de, spanish, Lt. of the military, killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by the insurgents. From New Santander, Mexico. Killed with his brother Francisco. Single.
- 541. Aug. 28. ARCOS, Miguel de, Lt. Col. of the military, spanish, killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by the insurgents, with his 2 sons, Francisco and Luis. From New Santander.
- 541. Aug. 28. ARRAMBIDE, Juan Ignacio, spanish, married, Captain in the military, from Alamo de las Parras. Killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by the insurgents.
- 530. June 26. BACA, Antonio, spanish, married to Maria Gertrudes de los Santos. Died on the road of La Bahia Presidio.
- 529. June 12. BACA, Maria Josefa, married to Jose Flores; died of a sudden pain. No other information given.
- 545. Sept. 16. CABRERA, Maria Francisca, spanish, legitimate child of Manuel Cabrera and Maria Galinda Vasques, who died of a fever.
- 497. June 22. CAMARILLO, Clemente, indian, married to Antonia Hernandez. He was killed by the indians.
- 514. Mar. 13. CARVAJAL, Juana, spanish, legitimate child of Sgt. Antonio Carvajal and Antonia Schel Santos.
- 575. Nov. 14. GASANOVA, Juan Christos, spanish, widower, died of a pain.
- 541. Aug. 28. CASO, Juan, spanish, Lt. in the military, from Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Single, killed at the battle of Rosillo creek by the insurgents.
- 507. Mar. 1. CHAPA, Bernardo, spanish, married to Juana Garcia. He was killed by the indians.
- 568. Oct. 18. CORDOVA, Pedro de, spanish, married to Ana Maria Leal. He died of "diaherra." ↙
- 584. Dec. 7. CORTINAS, Jose, spanish, married to Gertrudes de la Serda. He died of "lanbrises." Worms.
- 546. Sept. 18. CRESFIN, Concepcion, mestiza, legitimate child of (mother's name not given) who died of a pain.
- 519. Mar. 24. CRUZ, Ana Maria de la, negro slave, from Guiana, Central America. Married, husband's name unknown..
- 534. July 24. CUEVAS, Jose, married to Maria Flores. No other information.
- 569. Oct. 28. CURBIEL, Juan, spanish, married to Juana Lopez. He died of "diaherra."
- 510. Mar. 7. DELGADO, Jose Antonio, spanish, legitimate son of Jose Manuel Delgado and Antonia Rodriguez. He died 1 month, of a fever.

Year of 1790 General Census Report (Continued)

- S. - Vizente AMADOR, his wife Manuela BANUL, the 1st one 45 yrs. old and the 2nd 48 yrs. old; their children: Jose Manuel, Jose Maria and Juana Maria, the 1st one 11 yrs. old, the 2nd 28 and the 3rd 21. 5
- S. - Refugio AMADOR, his wife Marzela de OLIBAR, the 1st one 26 yrs. old and the 2nd 25; their children: Maria Josepha, 2 yrs. old. 3
- M. - Tadeo de los SANTOS, and his sister Ana de los SANTOS, both single, the 1st one 36 yrs. old and the 2nd 28. 2
- S. - Maria Getrudis FLORES, widow, 50 years old; added: Paula de los SANTOS, 7 yrs. old. 2
- S. - Antonio GONAR, his wife Maria Getrudis GRANADO, the 1st one 40 yrs. old and the 2nd 28; their children: Manuel, 7 yrs. old. 3
- M. - Fernando de la ZERDA, his wife Juliana RODRIGUEZ, the 1st one 34 yrs. old and the 2nd 37. 2
- M. - Matheo RODRIGUEZ, his wife Maria LEAL, the 1st one 50 yrs. old and the 2nd 40; their son, Jose, 18 yrs. old. 3
- M. - Jose QUINONES, his wife Maria RODRIGUEZ, the 1st one 28 yrs. old and the 2nd 26; their children: Jose, one year old; added: Juan Anttonio, 35 yrs. old. 4
- M. - Francisco Anttonio PRAGOSO, his wife Maria HERNANDEZ, the 1st one 60 yrs. old and the 2nd 44; their children: Juan Jose Guerra, 6 yrs. old. 3
- S. - Anttonio LEAL, his wife Getrudis de los SANTOS, the 1st one 40 yrs. old and the 2nd 28; added: Jose ALBARADO, Coyote, 15 yrs. old. 3
- Don Santiago PEREZ, his wife Josepha LEAL, the 1st one 66 yrs. old and the 2nd 50; their children: Juan de Dios, 8 yrs. old, Pasqual GUIZAR, free Mulatto, married to Getrudis RODRIGUEZ, slave, the 1st one 36 yrs. old and the 2nd 34, their children slaves: Jose Eugenio and Maria Guadalupe, the 1st one 5 yrs. old and the 2nd 3. 7
- S. - Maria Josepha FLORES, widow, 60 yrs. old; her children: Mariano Guerra and Maria del Rosario, the 1st one 25 yrs. old and the 2nd 10. 3
- S. - Maria GUERRA, his wife Theresa DELGADO, the 1st one 37 yrs. old and the 2nd 28. 2
- S. - Pablo FLORES, widower, 50 yrs. old; their children: Maria Bonita, Maria Josepha and Maria Trinidad, the 1st one 12 yrs. old, the 2nd 9, and the 3rd 4. 4
- S. - Francisco BUENO, his wife Anttonia GRANADO, the 1st one 40 yrs. old and the 2nd 21; added as children: Francisco and Tomas, Indians, the 1st one 20 yrs. old and the 2nd 15. 4
- S. - Paulo QUINTANA, single, 26 yrs. old. 1
- Juan Jose de los SANTOS, widower, 40 yrs. old. 1

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equipment, weapons, gunpowder, and other basic goods like soap, sugar, and clothing. The ordinary soldiers were also expected to raise crops and tend the livestock of the governor. As Father Velasco, a Franciscan from Mexico City put it in 1746, the "poor soldiers are prisoners of the governor," and the governors are "sovereigns to whom the settlers are supposed to give tribute."

Adaeseño Ethnicity and Social Status

The soldiers and settlers who came to be known as Adaeseños were mostly poor peasants of mixed ethnicity and low social status. Through time the community grew, as many soldiers had sizable families and stayed at Los Adaes when they retired from the military. Although a few gained social status through service and sometimes marriage, most Adaeseños remained impoverished frontier denizens.


The 100 Spanish soldiers who were recruited to come to Los Adaes in 1721 came from various towns such as Saltillo, Zelaya, and Zacatecas in what is today northern and central Mexico. Most were poor second-class citizens. In fact, many of the 500 soldiers recruited for the Aguayo expedition to Texas were taken from New Spain's jails and given the chance to be set "free" by agreeing to serve in the military and be stationed on the remote frontier.

Eighteenth-century New Spain was defined by a society that ranked aristocrats born in Spain at the top of a racial and social hierarchy that had Native Americans and slaves at the bottom, with those born of mixed ancestry and New World colonial heritage somewhere in between. One's *calidad*, or social status, was designated by a *casta* label that greatly constrained social position, career advancement, and wealth.

→ The *casta* classifications designate various ethnicities and admixtures. For example, the offspring of an *Español*—someone of Spanish descent—and *Indio* or Indian was referred to as a *Mestizo*; the offspring of an *Español* and a Negro or African was a *Mulatto*; and the offspring of an Indian and *Mestizo* was a *Coyote*; while the parents of a *Lobo* were an Indian and a *Mulatto*. Among the 60 soldiers who remained stationed at Los Adaes after 1727 (when the presidio's force was reduced from the initial 100 to 60), 29 were classified as *Español*, 13 were *Mestizo*, 9 were *Mulatto*, 7 were *Coyote*, 1 was a *Lobo*, and 1 was an *Indio*.

→ These *casta* categorizations were not as rigid as they may seem, as they were often based on the impressions of the Spanish officials and priests who recorded the designations for various purposes. Spanish documents show that some individuals were assigned to different *castas* at different times. A person's *casta* could be "improved" by government service, such as valor as a soldier engaged in frontier warfare against Apache and Comanche "heathens." Soldiers officially assigned to Los Adaes were often sent to man other presidios further to the west, such as San Antonio de Béxar and San Sabá, where Spanish-Indian relations were often hostile.



Historical interpreter Rhonda Gauthier is preparing hominy as part of a public program at Los Adaes SHS and demonstrating one of the many labor-intensive food preparation methods used by the Spanish in the 18th century. The ash from oak has been added to a pot of boiling corn. The lye in the wood ash causes the corn kernels to expand and thereby lose their outer skin. The resulting hominy must be washed at least seven times to remove the lye before being ground to a paste which will be made into tamales or tortillas. Photograph by George Avery. 

Natchitoches Tribe of Louisiana



PO Box 85 , Campti, LA 71411

305 Third St., Pioneer, LA 71266

Who were the mound builders of North America?

If you ask this question on the internet Wikipedia will give you this answer.

"The various cultures collectively termed "Mound Builders" were inhabitants of North America who, during a 5000-year period, constructed various styles of earthen mounds for religious, ceremonial, burial and elite residential purposes. These included the pre-Columbian cultures of the Archaic period, Woodland period, and Mississippian Period; dating from roughly 3500 BCE to the 16th century CE, and living in regions of the Great Lakes, the Ohio River Valley, and the Mississippi River Valley and its tributary waters."

In a report published by the Louisiana Historical Society in 1897 written by Prof. George E. Beyers of Tulane University states that the mounds in Louisiana were primarily constructed for habitation and that use for worship and burial was subsequent and incidental.

The Natchitoches lived in "the Mississippi River Valley and its tributaries.

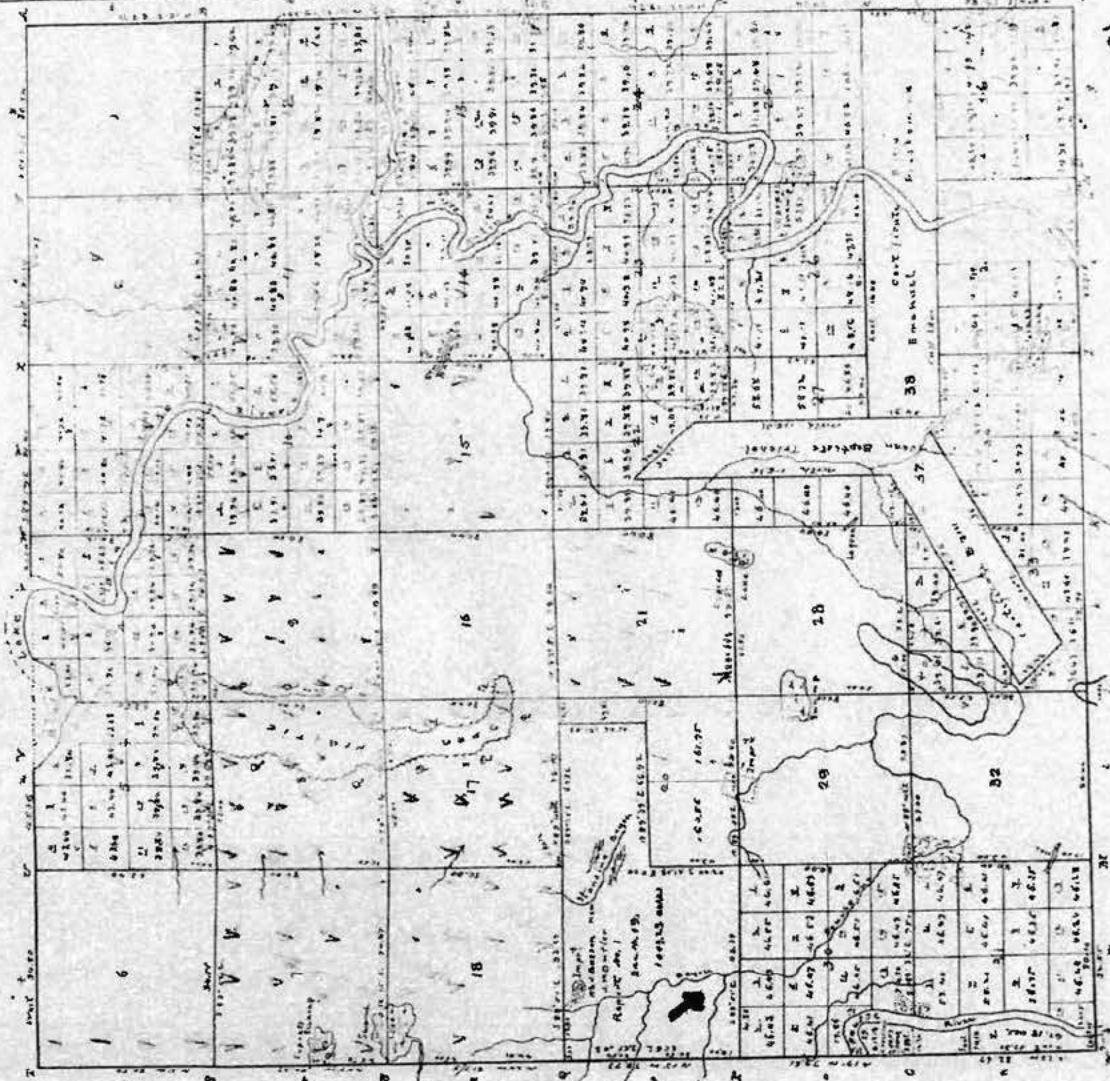
Most of the Indians in Louisiana lived near rivers or streams which would flood many times every year. They built mounds to keep their homes above the water. Every year they kept adding more dirt, as these mounds grew they would use some for burial, and as their village grew they would increase the size of one for their Chief and one to be used for ceremonials.

So why did the mound building stop?

The answer to this question can be found in the book titled "American Indian Holocaust and Survival" by Russell Thornton. This book is a study of the American Indian population of the western hemisphere concentrating on the USA. It states that the Indian population declined by as much as 95% within the first 100 years of European contact. Most of these deaths were caused by European diseases but many were caused by wars and enslavement.

Without the manpower to construct the mounds, the building and maintenance of the mounds stopped between 1600 and 1700.

North Western District, Ia. Sec. 13 May with the low water line of May 1886



Bayou Bourbeaux

For South Rd
Sec 13 1886

Found on line at Louisiana, Gov / Land office

Table of Contents.

No.	Area.	Sec.	Area.	Sec.	Area.
1	0 50 58	13	5 18 48	25	15 52 28
2	6 37 46	14	5 38 14	26	28 55 4
3	6 37 21	15	5 38 10	27	38 55 6
4	6 01 18	16	5 37 32	28	5 37 10
5	6 28 15 1/2	17	5 37 32	29	6 12 18 1/2
6	7 7 6 5/8	18	7 1 1 1/2	30	5 37 25 1/2
7	7 25 32	19	3 9 2 1/4	31	5 37 24
8	0 36 15	20	0 36 10	32	4 23 11
9	2 38 32	21	2 37 17	33	4 23 11
10	0 19 15	22	2 37 17	34	4 23 11
11	0 17 49	23	2 37 17	35	4 23 11
12	7 47 58	24	6 23 3 1/2	36	4 23 11
6 1 1/2					
Chambers	Parish	Area	Sec.	Area	Area
New Catholic Parish		37	0 12 11	640.00	
St. Michael's		38	0 10 4	152.44	
St. Thomas		19	0 14 1	1004.23	
St. Vincent		39	0 10 2	68.57	

The True Story of Death of Ozam Desadier

By his Great Grandson Fred D. Simon

On the night of his murder three men (Tom Goodson, Jules Silvie, and Antoine Mahlrous aka Mack Abraham) rode up to his house and called him out to talk. One of his younger daughters was standing next to him. After talking for awhile one of the men shot him. One of the pellets from the shot went through his daughters dress. One of the men was the third cousin of Amanda Sue Trichel the wife of Ozam. All three men were arrested shortly thereafter.

The third cousin named Jules Silvie turned state's evidence. See court case #1757 dated July 17, 1905 found in Natchitoches court house records.

The other two were found guilty of murder and sentence to life in prison.

Foot Note: During a time when horse thievery was a hanging offence.

These two convicted murders filed for an appeal in the Supreme Court of Louisiana on February 12, 1906 case #15,816. The appeal was denied and they were sent back to prison but they didn't stay there long. The Governor of Louisiana gave both men a pardon. On the 1900 Census you will find Tom Goodson one of the convicted murders back at home in Natchitoches Parish.

The other convicted murder Antoine Mahlfous left the country. He was married to one of Goodson's daughters, they had eight children, he died on 12-9-1936. Information found on Ancestry.com, in Find A Grave Index.

There was no Justice.

So the question is; Why was he killed? There was a big cover-up with many false stories, but I found the TRUTH!

13

Subject: Civil War Desadier

Date: Fri, 23 Jun 2000 08:57:55 -0700 (PDT)

From: (b) (6)

To: (b) (6)

Here is what I have on records of Desadier in the War between the states. At the surrender of the war, ALL were considered PRISONERS although not held in captivity. They were listed as deserters. Philosens Desadier 2nd or 3rd wife applied for a widows pension in his name and was turned down because he was listed as a deserter. That don't mean they were deserters, just listed that way. With the way their name's was recorded they most likly where just mistaken.

Dezare, Philizon, Pvt. Co. G. 28th (Gray's) La. Infty. En. May 14th, 1862, Monroe, La. Present on Roll for Jan. and Feb., 1863. Roll for July and Aug., 1863, Deserted July 30th 1863.//

Dezotaire, Ph., Pvt. Co. G. 28th (Pool's) La. Infty. Rolls of Prisoners of War. Paroled Natchitoches, La., June 15th, 1865. Res. Natchitoches Par., La./

Delgotaire, Ph., Pvt. Co. G. 28th (Gray's) La. Infty. On Roll of Prisoners of War, Paroled at Natchitoches, La., June 15th, 1865. Res. Natchitoches Par., La.

Desiair, Joseph, Pvt. Co. G. 28th (Gray's) La. Infty. En. May 14th, 1862, Monroe, La. Present on Roll for Jan. and Feb., 1863. Roll for July and Aug., 1863, Deserted July 30th, 1863. On Roll of Prisoners of War, Paroled at Natchitoches, La., June 9th, 1865. Res. Winn Par., La.

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