

The LABART in Argentina...

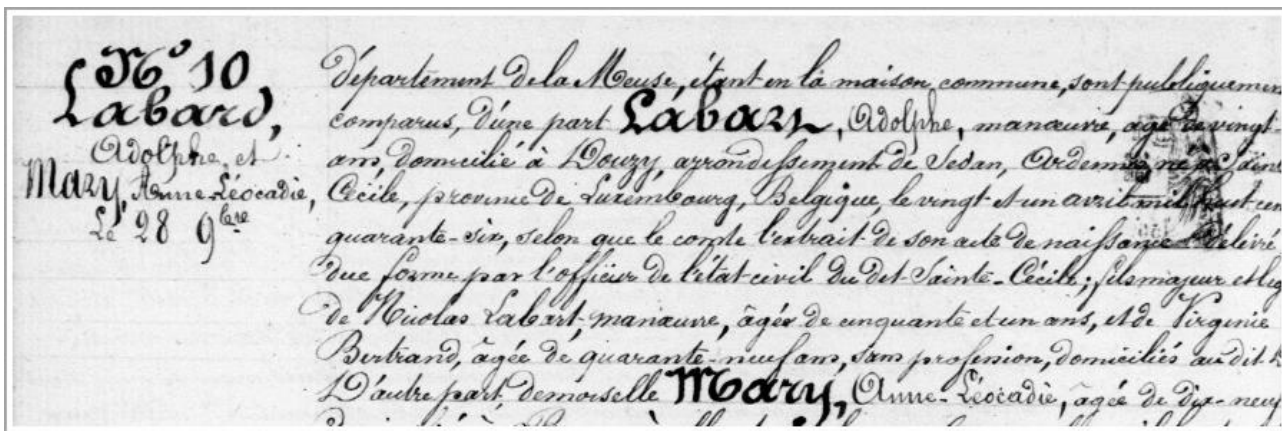
In 1888, Adolphe LABART, his wife and the six children decided to leave for the Argentinian adventure...

Adolphe LABARD, born on 2 April 1846 in Sainte-Cécile, Belgium, was the son of Nicolas, 23 years old, a pit sawyer, and Virginie BERTRAND, 22 years old, without profession. He was the second of eleven children, all but the last of whom was born in Belgium.

Adolphe's first cross-border trip was to follow his parents and six brothers and sisters to Bazeilles, a town near Sedan. The year of this great move was between 1864, when Jules was born in Belgium, and 1869, when Augustine was born in France.

Adolphe's elder sister married Jacques Joseph COUSET on 28 August 1869. And then the region suffered the full force of this terrible war of 1870-1871, especially in the region of Floing, Bazeilles and, of course, Sedan.

Barely out of these troubled times, Adolphe, a pit sawyer like his father, married Anne Léocadie MARY, 19 years old, on November 28, 1872 in Breux, in the Meuse. Of course, there is a change of department, but the two municipalities are only about 35 to 40 kilometers apart...



The couple settled in Douzy and the following year saw the birth of twins Marie Augustine and Maria, the latter dying at the age of two months, and Marie Augustine, at eight. And then the births followed one another: Jean Baptiste Silva, in 1875, Catherine Augusta, in 1876, Henri Hippolyte, in 1879, Jean Baptiste Firmin, in 1882, Julia Marie, in 1885, and Julien Auguste in 1887. So many mouths to feed!

What prompted Adolphe and his wife to respond favourably to Argentina's proposal? How did these proposals reach the Ardennes?

In any case, in 1888, the family landed in Buenos Aires and went to the city where a plot of land had been ceded to them. The family grew with the birth of Victorina in 1889 and Raouli in 1894. The French immigrants to Argentina had land granted in the same place: they formed colonies. The first census of which they were the subject dates from 1895.

5	Labard Adolphe	M	49	C.	France	Labard	si	no	no					
6	Mari Léocadie	m	42	C.	France	Labard	si	no	9	22				
7	Labard Silvain	M	19	S.	F.	Labard	si	no	no					
8	Labard Suzanne	M	15	S.	F.	Labard	si	no	no					
9	Labard Fernand	M		S.	F.	Labard	si	no	no					
10	Labard Julien	M		S.	F.	Labard	no	no						
11	Labard Adolphe	M		S.	F.	Labard	no	no						
12	Labard Raoul	M		S.	F.		no	no						
13	Labard Augustina	m	18	S.	F.		si	no						
14	Labard Julia	m		S.	F.		si	no						
15	Labard Victorina	m		S.	F.		no	no						

Has life in France stopped? Adolphe is of Belgian origin, so are his children. However, the latter are still obliged to perform their military service under Article 11 of the Law on Military Recruitment of 16 July 1889: "Individuals declared French by virtue of Article 1 of the Law of 16 December 1874 are recorded, in the communes where they are domiciled, on the census rolls of the class whose formation follows the period of their majority as it is fixed in by the French law. They may lodge an objection against their registration during the examination of the census roll and when they are

summoned to the revision board, in accordance with Article 16 below. If they do not claim it, the drawing of lots will be equivalent to the declaration provided for in Article 9 of the Civil Code. If they are struck off, they shall immediately forfeit the benefit of the said article. [...]"

Jean Baptiste Firmin, registration card n° 2525/1902, Mézières office, was therefore supposed to present himself with his class, that of 1902, but, living in Argentina, he did not appear. He was declared insubordinate on 2 May 1906, then removed from the register of insubordination on 2 May 1909. He was again declared insubordinate on 3 February 1910 until the expiry of the legal obligation to perform military service on 13 January 1935.

The situation was identical a few years later for Julien Auguste, registration card n° 2316/1907, Mézières office. The latter was definitively removed from the control of insubordination on 8 October 1937.

What has become of Adolphe and Anne Léocadie's family? In addition to the various surnames, LABARRA-LAVARRE, some of their first names have been Spanish: Adolfo, Enrique, ...

1 – Jean Baptiste Silva marries Anna SEGUI

- Firmin Eduardo, born on 13 March 1899 in Venado Tuerto,
- Ester Lucadia, born on 10 July 1904 in Belle Ville.

2 – Catherine Augusta marries Luis SAVY

- Marta, born on 12 July 1898 in Camilo Aldao,
- Amon Emilio, born in 1899, in the same municipality,
- Emilio, born in 1900 in Marros Guarez,
- Gabriel Marcelo, born in 1901,
- Gaston Marco, born on 3 November 1903 in Kilometro,
- Marte Matilde, born on 16 August 1905 in Iriond.

3 – Henri Hippolyte Enrique marries Matilde DEHAES, January 25, 1904 in Cruz Alta.

4 – Julia Maria marries Eduardo Ramon SEGUI/SEGUY.

- Margareta, born on 11 January 1917, in Rio Cuarto,
- Irineo Angel, born on 24 August 1918, same commune, married on 17 April 1954 to El Segado Coraz with Maria Luisa BLANCO.
- Emilia Marcela, born on 30 March 1920 in Holmberg, married on 15 January 1944 in Rio Cuarto, with Silva ZORIBIS,
- Emma, married 59 May 1923 in Rio Cuarto with Gabriel Marcelo SAVY, his first cousin.

5 – Victorina marries Francisco DEHAES, January 25, 1904 in Cruza Alta, Francisco DEHAES, brother of Mathilde, above,

- Emma, born on 11 May 1913 in Rio Cuarto,
- Magdalena, Born on 23 April 1916, same commune,
- Elvira, Born on 2 June 1918, same commune.

Adolphe and Anne Léocadie therefore put down roots in Argentina. In 1901, they appeared on a list of passengers leaving Buenos Aires to arrive in Le Havre, alone, without the children... It's amazing that our ancestors could travel so easily!