

LA PAROLE

NEWSLETTER OF THE ACADIAN MUSEUM

By Warren A. Perrin, Chairman

March 2026

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EDITORS: Bruce Perrin, Mario Lagacé, and Ryan Bernard.

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Remembering Robert Duvall and His Love of Louisiana



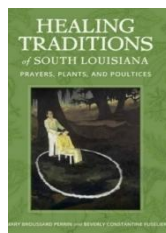
(L-R) George Graham, Robert Duvall, Warren Perrin, and Lovelace Touchet at “Belizaire, the Cajun” Investor’s Meeting, Sept. 1984

Sadly, Actor Robert Duvall died recently at age 95. He enjoyed his time in Louisiana while filming the 1984 movie, *Belizaire the Cajun*, in which he played the role of The Preacher.

By this time, Duvall was already famous for movie classics such as *To Kill a Mockingbird*, *The Godfather*, and *Apocalypse Now* and he would be famous yet again for his role as Gus McCrae in the acclaimed TV series *Lonesome Dove*. Before coming to Louisiana, he had never ridden a horse, so during the filming of *Belizaire*, I drove him to Kaplan where he learned horseback riding on Jimmy Meaux Sr.’s ranch. For several years after the filming, Duvall returned annually when the Meaux’s were working their cattle, which he thoroughly enjoyed.

Later, Duvall asked me to drive him around our area scouting for possible locations for his 1997 movie, *The Apostle*. I drove him to Erath, Delcambre, St. Martinville, New Iberia, and Sunset. The movie was later filmed in many of these towns.

Book: Healing Traditions of South Louisiana



This book is a comprehensive history on the healing arts from the dawn of man to present times, including details on the mystical arts of the Cajun *traiteur*. To order, call (337) 456-7729 or purchase it [online](#).

ACADIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE FOUNDATION, INC.

203 S. Broadway, Erath, Louisiana 70533 | (337) 456-7729 | [acadianmuseum.com](#)

MUSEUM NEWS

Presentations and Special Events

All times are US Central. To schedule a talk, just pick a [topic](#) and a date that isn't already taken.

- March 21, 11 am, "Revisiting the Acadians Role in the American Revolution" and "The Healing Traditions of South La." by Warren and Mary Perrin, City Council Chambers, St. Martinville, LA
- Apr. 17, 6 pm, Induction of David Ervin as Living Legend, UL Roy House, 1204 Johnston, Lafayette, LA
- May 26, 5:30 pm, Warren Perrin: "Why Did Acadians Migrate to Louisiana?" La. State Archives, 3851 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge, LA

Funny Stuff: The History of Cajun Humor



(L-R) Warren Perrin, Jim Richard, and Mary Perrin

I recently gave a talk on the history of Cajun humor. The occasion was the 35th anniversary of Jim Richard's

show, *Cajun Comedy Relief*. According to Cajun folklorist Dr. Barry Ancelet, Cajun humor at its core is carnivalesque—based in the notion of ordinary people challenging power by making fun of it by tickling powerful people and institutions. This concept is deeply embedded in our French roots. Nothing is sacred. Jokes are made about marriage beds, death beds, weddings, funerals,

classrooms, courtrooms, churches, etc. We also have a tradition of self-deprecating humor.

Dr. Ancelet has observed that we don't mind poking fun at ourselves, as long as it is good-natured fun. In both of these traditions (carnavalesque and self-deprecation), Cajun humor shares a lot with other folk ethnicities.

Florent Hardy Jr. – Our Latest Living Legend



In late February, we were honored to induct historian, author, and former Louisiana State Archivist, Dr. Florent Hardy, Jr. as the latest in our [Living Legend series](#).

A native French speaker from Cecilia in St. Martin Parish, Dr. Hardy devoted his career to the preservation, education, and public accessibility of Louisiana history and culture. After earning a master's degree from USL and a Ph.D. in secondary education from LSU, Dr. Hardy taught at elementary, secondary, and university levels before serving in leadership roles at the La. Department of Education and the La. Community and Technical College System. His work earned multiple state and national service awards.

In 2000, he was appointed Louisiana State Archivist, a role he held until his retirement in 2020. During his tenure, the state archives gained national recognition for public outreach, educational programming, digital preservation initiatives, and historical exhibitions.

A lifelong advocate for French Cajun heritage, Dr. Hardy has served on museum, cultural, and historical boards statewide. He is author of “A Brief History of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1900–1960” and has published widely in state, national, and international journals. His work has been featured on C-SPAN, television, radio, and in print media.

Remembering Larry Brasseaux

We invite you to visit our museum in Erath, LA and view the exhibit on my childhood neighbor, Larry Brasseaux. Born in 1936 and died in 1984, Larry was a Cajun country musician from Henry, LA who led his own 1950s band called “Larry Brasso and the Rhythmaires.” The band had a popular Saturday afternoon TV Show on Channel 10 KLFY and featured a youngster named Warren Storm on drums, who would go on to become a pioneer of “swamp pop music.” The museum is open Tue-Fri from 1 to 4 pm and Saturdays from 10am-noon.



Education Collaboration

Thanks to the efforts of our own Donna Broussard, Brandy Broussard, Director of Curriculum for VPSB, stated that she is very interested in forming some type of exchange or partnership with the Acadian Museum that would encourage teachers and students from around the parish to visit and learn more about the history of the Acadians and our French heritage. We have scheduled a meeting at 2:30 on March 13 for a deeper dive into a collaboration.

LOUISIANA/CAJUN NEWS

Lafayette Called “Happiest City in America”



Photo: Denis Tangney Jr/Getty Images

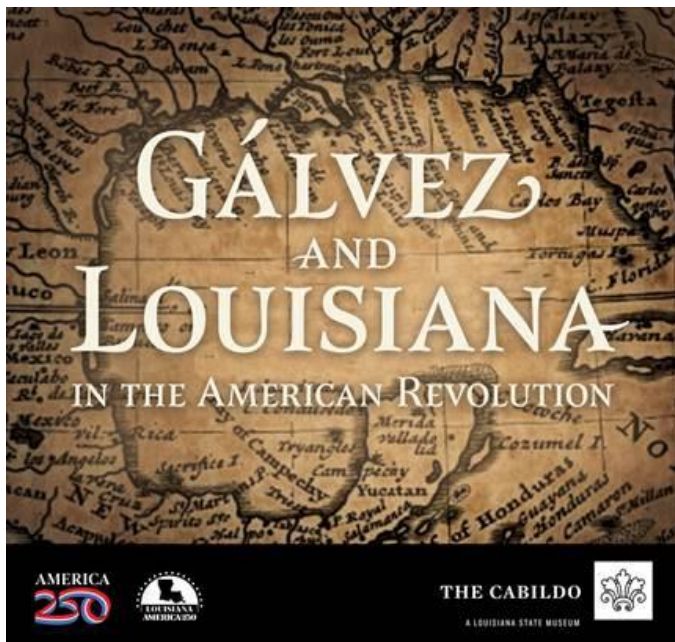
An article by Phil Thomas appeared on the Travel & Leisure website:

Ask locals what explains Lafayette’s happiness and the answers overlap. Locals believe in friendliness as a social obligation and enthuse about a culture shaped by multiple influences: French, West African, Native American, German, Sicilian, Mexican, and Lebanese, all layered rather than separated. The effect is felt everywhere—in the music, food, even the way people welcome strangers.

Local historian Barry Jean Ancelet puts it succinctly. Everything that makes Lafayette distinctive—how it dances, sings, and eats—is the result of fusion. “There’s no sheet music to this,” he says. “It’s all improv.”

To continue reading, [click here.](#)

Remembering Bernardo de Gálvez



Bernardo de Gálvez was governor of Louisiana during the late 1700s who led local troops and militias in battles that shut down British forts along the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast during the American Revolution. Many of our Acadian ancestors fought in those battles and were proclaimed “heroes of the American Revolution,” on a monument in the St. Martinville, LA Catholic churchyard.

This month, several events will be held to commemorate Gálvez’s contributions to Louisiana history:

Symposium on Colonial Louisiana and Spain's Contributions to the American Revolution on March 6 and 7, 2026 in Chalmette, Louisiana, organized by La Luisiana Chapter of *Granaderos y Damas de Gálvez*. For details, you can email heritage.frenchlouisiana@gmail.com.

Gálvez and Louisiana in the American Revolution Exhibition at the Cabildo in New Orleans opens March 8, 2026. A major exhibit

based on a new research with original documents, artifacts, paintings and more. This is sure to be a fabulous exhibit. There will be a preview presentation sponsored by Friends of the Cabildo at the New Orleans Jazz Museum on December 13, 2025.

An Underappreciated Victory: Bernardo de Gálvez's Mississippi River Campaign Against the British in 1779 is a book that will be released and available the opening weekend of the Cabildo exhibition. An extensive study with maps, color images, a large appendix of translated and transcribed documents written primarily from Spanish, British and German (Waldeck) sources.

CODOFIL Awards a \$500 Grant to French Students Annually

In partnership with [La Fondation Louisiane](#), CODOFIL annually recognizes graduating seniors committed to the French language with a \$500 grant. Teachers have until March 15, to nominate a senior who has excelled in high-level French coursework. [Visit our website](#) to submit a nomination and celebrate linguistic excellence in Louisiana.

En partenariat avec **La Fondation Louisiane**, le Prix du CODOFIL récompense chaque année les lycéens de terminale engagés dans l'apprentissage du français avec une bourse de 500 dollars. Les enseignants ont jusqu'au 15 mars pour nommer un élève ayant excellé dans un cours de français de niveau supérieur. [Visitez notre site](#) pour soumettre une candidature et célébrer l'excellence linguistique en Louisiane.

La Table Française – Come Speak French

South Louisiana locals meet regularly to improve their language skills. CODOFIL has a [list](#) of these events, but here are some of our favorites:

Arnaudville: Last Saturdays, 9:30 am, Arnaudville Community Center. [email](#)

Broussard: 2nd Fridays, 8:30 am, Valsin Broussard House, 408 W. Main St. (337) 445-3478

Dulac: 3rd Wednesdays, Parish Library, call (985) 563-2014

Erath: Fridays, 10 am, Erath Library. [email](#)

Lafayette: Wednesdays, 7 am, Dwyer's Cafe, [email](#); or 2nd Thurs, 5:30 pm, Petroleum Club. [email](#)

Lake Charles: First Fridays, 4 pm, Central Library, 301 W. Claude St. [email](#)

Loreauville: Tuesdays, 7 am, Main Cup Coffee Shop, 101 N. Main St. [email](#)

Maurice: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 10 am, 218 Chief Fred Ave. (337) 652-0166

New Iberia: Thursdays, 8:30 am, Cane River Pecan Co., 254 W. Main St. (337) 519-7942

New Orleans: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5:30 pm, 1519 Jackson Ave. [details](#)

Rayne: Thursdays, 9:30 am, Bernard-Bertrand House, 1023 The Blvd. [email](#)

St. Martinville: Wednesdays, 10 am, Longfellow-Evangeline State Park, 1200 N. Main. 337-394-3754

Scott: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1 pm, Begnaud House, 110 Benoit Patin Rd. [email](#)

Thibodaux: Tuesdays, 5 pm, Jean Lafitte Center, 314 St. Mary St. [email](#)

Ville Platte: Mondays, 2 pm, Hundred Fold Coffee Shop on Coreil St. [email](#)

Via Zoom: Mondays, 9 am. To connect to the meeting, contact this [email](#).

FRENCH/ACADIAN NEWS

Proposed Monument at Fort Anne

Cajun visitors and the Town Crier of Port-Royal offering prayers for our beloved ancestors.



Friends, please consider joining me in sending a letter of support for a worthwhile Acadian project.

Below is a letter that I sent, which you can use as a template. You can send your letter of support as an email to afap063@gmail.com

Subject: Proposal to erect a monument on Parks Canada land at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, organized by: L'Association des Familles Acadiennes de Port-Royal

Bonjour. I write to give our support to the proposal to erect a permanent memorial on Parks Canada land at Fort Anne to commemorate the first Acadian parish in Acadie, located in Port Royal. Given that the site was once home to the Church of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, it is an ideal location for a permanent memorial to the first French/Acadian families of Port Royal.

During the CMA 2024, our Acadian Museum partnered with Richard Laurin of [Novacadie Tours](#) and brought a bus load of Cajuns to visit the area. We were warmly received—and very moved.

Le spectacle musical *Évangéline* est présenté à Montréal



(Photo : Facebook : *Évangéline - le spectacle musical*)

Un article d'Emmanuelle Robinson a été publié sur le site web de Radio-Canada:

Le nouveau spectacle musical *Évangéline* est présentée à la Place des Arts, à Montréal. *Évangéline* plonge dans l'histoire fictive d'Évangéline Bellefontaine et de Gabriel Lajeunesse, inspirée du poème de l'Américain Henry W. Longfellow écrit en 1847.

Deux Acadiens, Maude Cyr-Deschênes (Évangéline) et Raphaël Butler (Beausoleil) font partie de la distribution.

“L'Évangéline que je fais est beaucoup plus forte et ancrée dans la modernité, dit-elle. Elle n'a pas peur de dire ce qu'elle veut et de défendre sa culture et sa langue.”

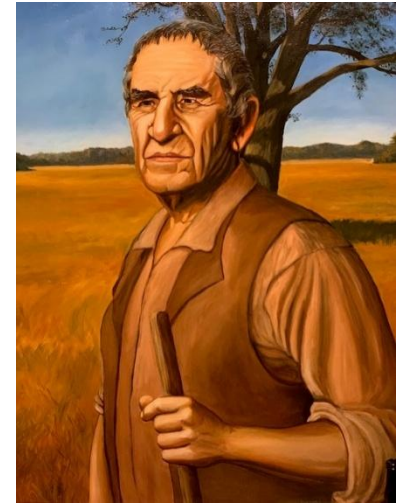
Raphaël Butler dit avoir fait beaucoup de recherches pour mieux connaître Beausoleil, qui, contrairement à Évangéline, n'est pas un personnage fictif tiré d'un poème. Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil occupe une place bien spéciale dans la mémoire collective de l'Acadie.

Pour en savoir plus, [cliquez ici](#).

Beausoleil Depicted Accurately in Musical

Beausoleil Broussard, as depicted by artist Herb Roe

In a recent production of *Evangéline—the Musical* in Montréal (see previous article), a real-life character is



inserted into the fictional work by Longfellow. That character is Beausoleil Broussard, the hero who led an inspiring insurgency against the British, and who ultimately led the first group of Acadians to Louisiana in February 1765. Raphaël Butler plays the revolutionary Beausoleil in order to underscore the desire of Acadians to preserve their rich culture.

The producers also worked with experts to ensure historical and cultural accuracy, including Acadian historian, author, and consultant André-Carl Vachon and Mi'kmaq culture consultant Quentin Condo. Their expertise helped anchor this work in a faithful and respectful representation of Acadian and Mi'kmaq life.

Here is a [brief summary](#) of the musical.

Franco-Jeunes au Parlement Jeunesse Pancanadien



Nous avons reçu cette nouvelle de la Fédération des francophones de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador:

Franco-Jeunes TNL a participé à la 13e édition du *Parlement Jeunesse Pancanadien (PJP)* avec une délégation de quatre jeunes de la province (trois député-es et un page).

Organisé tous les deux ans à Ottawa par la *Fédération de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Française (FJCF)*, l'événement a rassemblé 72 jeunes de 14 à 25 ans provenant de toutes les provinces et territoires pour cinq journées d'immersion démocratique, durant lesquelles ils et elles ont incarné les rôles de député-es, pages ou journalistes, débattu de projets de loi et pris part à des panels et conférences, tout en renforçant les liens et l'engagement citoyen de la jeunesse francophone en situation minoritaire.

Des Américains se ruent vers leurs origines canadiennes

Un article de Michel-Félix Tremblay a été publié sur le site web de Radio-Canada:

Au moment où Donald Trump parle d'annexer le Canada, plusieurs Américains d'origine canadienne font des démarches pour obtenir un passeport arborant la feuille d'érable. Préoccupés par la hausse des violences dans leur pays, ils se préparent une voie de sortie vers le Canada.

Ils sont à ce point nombreux à faire authentifier des actes de naissance d'ancêtres nés de ce côté-ci de la frontière, que les employés de Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BANQ) ne fournissent plus à la demande.

Ces résidents des États-Unis ont entrepris des démarches après qu'une modification à la Loi sur la citoyenneté entrée en vigueur le 15 décembre a potentiellement octroyé le statut de Canadien à de nombreux Américains d'origine canadienne.

Selon des spécialistes en immigration à qui nous avons parlé, ces nouveaux citoyens pourraient se compter en millions.

Des Américains dont les ancêtres portent des noms comme Lévesque, Martin ou Arsenault ont confié à Radio-Canada être à la recherche d'une option pour pouvoir fuir leur pays si la situation politique et sociale venait à dégénérer davantage. La nouvelle loi leur offre une chance qu'ils ne veulent pas laisser passer, disent-ils.

Pour en savoir plus, [cliquez ici](#).

An Impromptu Tintamarre in Montréal



Members of the *Fédération acadienne* conducting a *Tintamarre* in Montréal. Pictured (L-R) are Gilbert Ward, Sylvain Gaudet, and Julie Bissonette

Members of the *Fédération acadienne du Québec* had a gathering at a community center in Montréal February 16 to discuss the history of the Acadiens. Attendees came from L'Acadie, Québec, France, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, and other parts of the world. They ended this very interesting evening with a *Tintamarre* inside the community center (pictured above).

LAGNIAPPE

Special Days of Remembrance for Acadians

March brings two special days of remembrance for Acadian descendants worldwide and in Louisiana:

Friday and Saturday, March 20-21, will be the **Acadian Memorial Heritage Festival and Wooden Boat Congrès** in downtown St.

Martinville, which “brings tourists from around the world to learn about Acadian history, culture, traditions, and experiences.” The festival begins Friday at 6 pm with a special reception at the Acadian Memorial (behind the church) that will honor the Poirier, Granger, and LeJeune/Young families. Festivities begin on Saturday at 9 am, with a boat parade, followed by food, drink, and craft booths, a presentation by *Théâtre Cadien*, talks by Warren and Mary Perrin (see Museum News above), and various reenactments. The complete festival schedule is published [here](#).

March 20 is also **International Francophonie Day** (*Journée Internationale de la Francophonie*).

Created in 1988, this day is commemorated to celebrate the French language and Francophone culture internationally, which includes the Acadian language and culture. According to [UNESCO](#), “Celebrating *La Francophonie* is recognizing the potential of language and culture to unite people, to create spaces of solidarity and mutual understanding, to reflect together on our common future.”

Mardi Gras Is More Than “Fat Tuesday”



Heritage display at the Acadian Museum

Since 1968, when CODOFIL was created to preserve our French culture in Louisiana, many have worked hard to prevent the erosion of our unique Francophone traditions. I’ve had the honor to serve on the CODOFIL board since 1993.

As Louisiana recovers from celebrating Mardi Gras, I take this opportunity to remind my friends that we believe it is not proper to literally translate Mardi Gras into “Fat Tuesday” because literal translations sometimes don’t work. For example, if a child is named André, it would be impolite and improper for the name to be translated into the English equivalent, Andrew. To translate “*mariage de convenance*” into “*mariage of convenience*” is not accurate because this is a marriage for an advantage (like marrying a wealthy person). Also, if you want to tell someone that you hope they enjoy their meal you say “*bon appetit*.” A literal translation would be “good appetite” which would make no sense. To literally translate anything is to ignore the sense of the original whole. Tellingly, I believe

that no journalist would rely upon a translation website without having it checked for often-occurring errors.

Mardi Gras is a deeply-rooted French tradition. The common English name for the day is Shrove Tuesday, the day immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. LaSalle and his men are said to have celebrated Mardi Gras on the banks of the Mississippi Delta in 1682. Later, Iberville officially celebrated Mardi Gras on March 3, 1699 at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Iberville's diary was translated into English in Iberville's *Gulf Journals* (University of Alabama Press, 1981) by Richebourg Gaillard McWilliams, however, Mardi Gras was not translated into English. The term "fat Tuesday" does not have any etymological history in the English language.

Inasmuch as Mardi Gras Day is an official Louisiana calendared event, it is a proper noun according to *Harbrace College Handbook, 5th Edition* (New York, 1941) and, therefore, the name should be capitalized. The *Louisiana Almanac* (Pelican Publishing Company, 1996) states that Louisiana is known internationally for Mardi Gras Day. The proper name of this unique French tradition should be respected. Francophobia, epitomized by a movement to rename “french fries” to “freedom fries,” should be not encouraged—especially in Louisiana which is dependent upon cultural tourism.

Mardi Gras celebrations are legally incorporated by various municipalities: Church Point has its “*Courir du Mardi Gras de la Pointe de l'Eglise*,” in Kaplan it’s “*Krew Chic a la Pie*,” in Lafayette, it’s “*Le Festival Du Mardi Gras à Lafayette*,” and so on. These events have been given a proper name

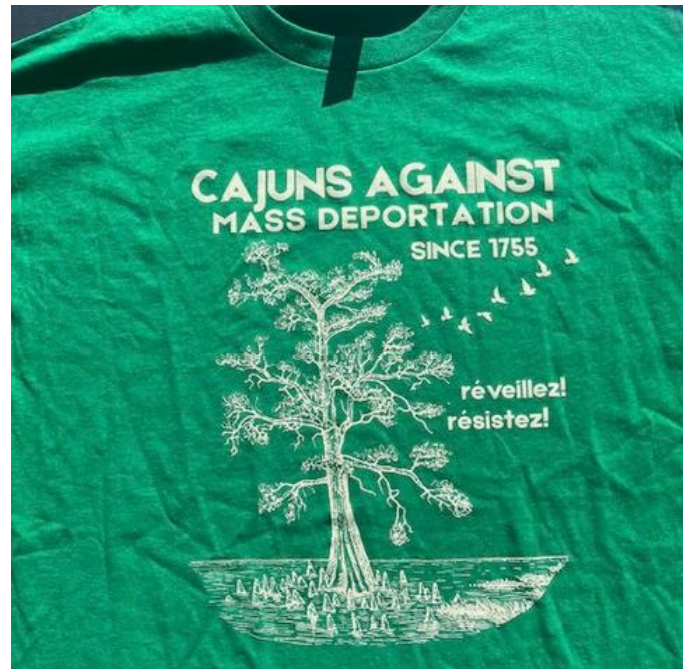
and so it is inappropriate to literally translate Mardi Gras as “Fat Tuesday.”

Mardi Gras is an inherently French tradition; it has no counterpart in the English-speaking world. Interestingly, the “*gras*” in Mardi Gras actually means “fatty” or “rich.” The word “fat” is actually “*gros*” in French. A literal translation of “Mardi Gras” would be: “To eat fatty foods on Tuesday (before Ash Wednesday).” Why not translate it as “Tuesday fat?” To improperly translate this name is to unknowingly disparage the cultural event.

The Louisiana Legislature has declared Mardi Gras a legal holiday. This official designation should be respected in order to promote the uniqueness of our French *événement*, which has been celebrated by our ancestors since the founding of the French colony of Louisiana in 1699. Alarming, the use of “Fat Tuesday” has become so pervasive that we are finding entire articles about Mardi Gras where the term Mardi Gras is never even used. A few years ago, a headline by the CBS affiliate WWL TV in New Orleans implied that Mardi Gras is just the lead up to “Fat Tuesday,” as in their headline: “Mardi Gras’ Fat Tuesday revelry kicks off.”

It is hoped that everyone properly refer to the Tuesday before Lent by its proper name: Mardi Gras. If journalists would stop using “Fat Tuesday” it would be a significant show of respect for the French culture in Louisiana.

Cajuns Against Mass Deportation



This new T-shirt by Kara St. Clair ties together the idea of the Acadians mass deportation in 1755 with the current mass deportations being carried out by the federal government. I just got my T-shirt and can't wait to wear it! I hope many of my fellow South Louisiana Cajuns (or anybody in the whole world) will want one, especially given how the Cajun people were violently deported by the British in 1755. Half died in the genocide and many families were separated. I know that most of my fellow Cajuns don't support any mass deportation of hard-working non-violent people. You can get your T-shirt by clicking [here](#).

Stay At Our Guesthouse!

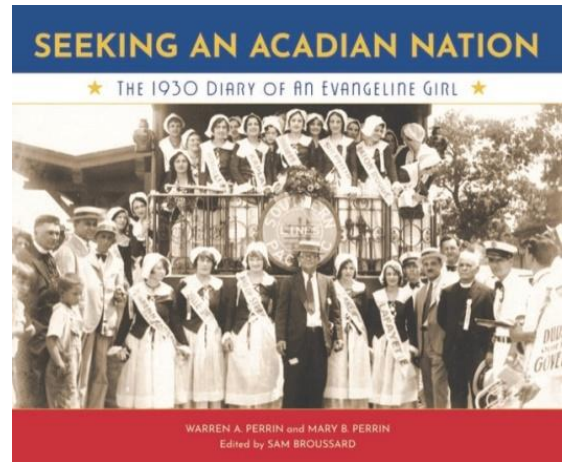


Vermilion Parish is a great place to visit during the winter months. It is known as a “birding paradise.” There are many fabulous Cajun places to visit where you can still experience French being spoken by the locals.

The Perrin Farm in Henry, LA, is only five miles from the Cajun food mecca of Abbeville, and an easy ride to the Acadian Museum in Erath. Situated in a bucolic setting, our Cajun family farmstead has been converted from a family retreat to a rural farm guesthouse. Our party barn accommodates up to 100 for parties, family reunions, crawfish boils, weddings, and more. To reserve, email perrinfarm18@gmail.com.



Visit the Boutique and Get Cool Stuff!



Another way to support the museum is by visiting our [online boutique](#) and purchasing one of our books or souvenirs. Here’s just an example of what you will find:

- [Acadie Then and Now: A People's History](#) with articles by Cajun and Acadian authors from around the world; edited by Warren Perrin, Phil Comeau, and Mary Perrin
- [Acadian Redemption: From Beausoleil Broussard to the Queen's Royal Proclamation](#) by Warren Perrin
- [Healing Traditions of South Louisiana](#) by Mary Perrin and Beverly Fuselier
- *A Century of Acadian Culture, Erath (1899–1999)* by General Curney Dronet
- Histories of [Vermilion](#), [Iberia](#), and [St. Landry](#) parishes by Warren Perrin
- T-shirts, posters, and reproductions

Would You Like a Group Presentation?

As you can see from our [event calendar](#), the Acadian Museum gives regular presentations to groups around the region, and we would be happy to speak to your group. Here is a sampling of topics—or [click here](#) for a complete list. Send all requests to info@acadianmuseum.com.

- Acadian History and Culture
- The Queen’s Proclamation: History of an Apology to the Acadians
- Folk Healing Traditions and the Traiteurs of South Louisiana
- The Development of Cajun Music
- Acadian Resistance Fighters and Beausoleil Broussard
- Louisiana: The French Renaissance 1900–2000
- Longfellow’s Evangeline: The Birth and Acceptance of a Legend
- Acadians’ Role in the American Revolution
- Frenchie: Cajuns’ Contributions in WW II
- Post-Deportation Migrations of Acadians 1755–1800

Come and Visit—In Person or Online

You can read more about us on our website at www.acadianmuseum.com or stop by the Museum at 203 S. Broadway Street in Erath, LA. Museum hours are Tuesday–Friday 1–4 pm and Saturday 10 am–noon.



You can also see our extensive collection of historic Cajun- and Acadian-themed videos at www.youtube.com/@acadianmuseum.



The late D.L. Menard playing at Lake Peigneur near New Iberia, LA

