

# ACADIAN GENEALOGY EXCHANGE



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October

1975





# ACADIAN GENEALOGY EXCHANGE

863 Wayan Branch Road  
Covington, Kentucky 41015

Mrs. Janet Jehn, Editor

4 Issues @ \$4.00  
Free Queries  
Ancestor Charts Welcome

VOL. IV - #4

October, 1975

Dear Friends and Kin,

Does it seem to you like a long time since the last issue? It has to me, too. It's been a long, hot summer. Our garden again took much of our time, but as always, it's good to see the freezer and canning cupboard well-stocked. Poor year for tomatoes and beans, a good one for squash and tree fruit.

Since last writing, I've survived my husband's illness and our son's wedding. My husband is on the mend (a bout with hypertension) and our son's on his honeymoon in Florida and at this writing I'm hoping the hurricane Eloise passed him and his bride up, as well as you readers living in its path.

Much material for the newsletter this issue. The summer's mail wasn't very heavy, but brought meaty information. I've also been very encouraged by the response to Vol. II of Acadian Descendants. Another fact I'm enjoying is that the newsletter continues to help readers find new ancestors. I'll be passing on some of these tidbits later in the issue.

I would guess the biggest breakthrough is a reply from Mr. Jean-Pierre Pellerin, 7456 A St.-Denis St., Montréal, Canada, to Mr. Waguespach's inquiry about the existence of an Acadian flag. Indeed there is one - in fact, TWO. They are reproduced elsewhere in this issue, and I'm sure we all join in sending Mr. Pellerin a great big THANK YOU for coming through with the information. It's too bad this information has been buried all this time.

Getting back to Acadian Descendants II for a moment, I have had to pull my "working copy" apart from its binding and insert it back into a loose-leaf binder. Would you believe that even as it was returning from the bindery I was receiving new information from readers for insertion? Two-thirds of its pages have scribbles on them showing new names, dates, etc. So, if you have found some ancestors in your copy and need more information, feel free to write and ask if I have anything on it. I am always looking for new information on the LEBLANC, HEBERT and other families contained in this volume. My ambition is to make this the most complete anthology possible on Cajun ancestry.

I've been giving thought to the possibility of coming out with another book, and am open to suggestions on which pioneer Acadian family should be researched. The most popular choice would be an influence in my decision. I also have a pet peeve about research books with no index. This deficiency certainly is discouraging to one who is checking a book to see whether an ancestor is included. So, I've been kicking around the thought of indexing those books I have on hand.

Keep those queries and questions coming. Our membership has increased by leaps and bounds since the publication of the second book, which offered a year's free subscription to the newsletter. So, you've got more readers with possible collateral lines to yours. Good hunting!

Congratulations to Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr., 1660 Harmony Drive, Clearwater, Fla. 33516. A subscriber to the newsletter, he has just released another volume on Acadians at St. Mary's Bay (town of Clare, Digby County, N.S.). The 150-page book, indexed, shows church records on such prolific families as Amirault, BABIN, BASTARACHE, BELVAUX, BURIDGE, BOUDREAUX, COMEAU (extensive listings), CORPORON, DEVAULT, DOUSSET, DUGAST, FRONTAIN, GODETE (GAUDET), GUIDERY, GUILLAULT (GUILLOT), LEBLANC, MAYER, MELANSON, (extensive), MIUCE (MIUS), ROBICHAU, SAULNIER (extensive), SURETE, THERIAU, THIBAUD, THIBODEAU, AND TRAHAN.

Due to confusion resulting from the re-painting and re-organization of my office, I have temporarily misplaced Col. Smith's price list. If my memory serves me correctly, I believe it is available at \$17.50. This latest edition covers the period from 1818 to 1820. The first volume covered the period of 1840-1844. If you have ancestors who settled in the St. Mary's Bay area, this is an invaluable research tool.

Another valuable research tool has crossed my desk. Mr. Kenneth D. Martin, 1321 Dewey, Westlake, Louisiana, has sent me 31 pages of data on Lafourche and Terrebonne parish settlers of 1785, plus the Terrebonne parish census for 1830. A copy is on deposit at the Terrebonne parish library at Houma. Readers wishing a copy of this information are asked to please send \$5.50 to Mr. Martin to cover costs of photocopying. I have been able to enter quite a bit of missing information on Lafourche and Terrebonne parish Acadians in Vol. II of A.D., thanks to Mr. Martin.

QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES ARE FREE.....QUERIES ARE FREE

Mrs. Ella Dozar, P. O. Box 1284, Morgan City, La., 70380, needs information on following couples and will share information: Adam CRAWFORD/Marie-Madeleine GRANGER; Charles SIMON/Helen GRANGER; Pierre ARSEMENT/Catherine DAIGLE; Charles PITRE/Anne HENRY; Magdelaine BOUDREAUX/Charles Olivier GUILLOT; Pierre-Olivier PITRE/Rosalie HEBERT; Paul DOZAT/Elizabeth DUPRE; Joseph DOZAR/Elise FONTENOT. (Eds note: Mr. Martin's information contains these couples)

Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr., 1660 Harmony Dr., Clearwater, Fla. 33516 is looking for Jacob SMITH who married Marguerite THEBAUD, 1800's, area of St. Mary's Bay, N.S.

Mrs. Frank Kittchner, P. O. Box 513, Mandeville, La. 70448, wants marriage place of Ursin LEBLANC/Elizide PARR (PART?); also death record of Etienne LEBLANC/Marguerite MELANCON. Probably in Lafourche parish, La. Also looking for any information on Florence TALTAUL who married Arthur KETCHMAN/KITTCHNER of New Orleans late 1800's. Her first husband was John GILBERT.

M. V. Knight, 838 Bungalow Ct. New Orleans, 70119, anxious to find parents of Anne FORREST (FORET), b. 1729, widow of Pierre BABIN and m. 1767 to Etienne BUJOL. She died Nov. 6, 1788; married Etienne in La. Also parents of Jean-Baptiste LEBLANC, m. Dec. 11, 1775 La. to Marguerite COMMEAUX, b. 1759. Wants to correspond with anyone researching La BICHE family of Louisiana.

Mrs. Marjorie Schulz, 200 Emory Lane, Ft. Arthur, Texas 77640 will correspond with anyone researching Jean-Baptiste CHIASSON, b. 1745 Acadia, supposedly sent to England and France before arriving Louisiana.

Miss Olga Laurent, Rt. 2, Box 1, Vacherie, La. looking for information on LORIO family of Louisiana. Two brothers came to Louisiana from Canada, one



## CEMETERIES (cont'd.)

• Surgney Cemetery, after the water tower, about nine miles before Leeville.

Bell Cemetery, adjacent to the Bell Church near the Third Zion Church after Golden Meadow on Rt. 308.

On 308, Hadley Cemetery, past the drive-in theatre.

Rt. 308, cemetery near Mathews.

Off 308 at Rita, just before the canal.

On Rt. 1, the Griffin Cemetery at Valentine, before what looks like a small harbor or inlet.

Rt. 308, Mt. Zion Cemetery, between LaRose and Cutoff.

If anyone wishes to check these locations and send us their findings, I will be happy to print them in the newsletter.

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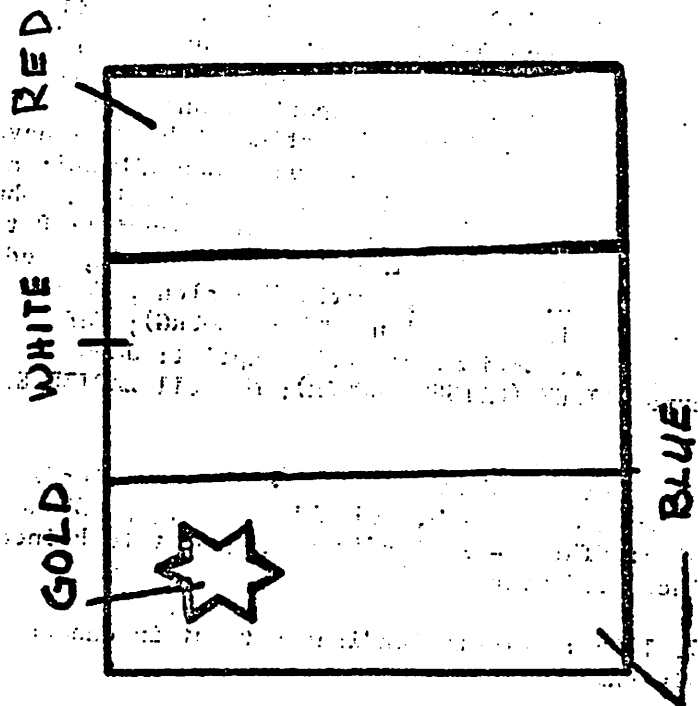
With grateful appreciation, the following are descriptions and reproductions of our newly found Acadian flags. This information was sent in by Mr. Jean-Pierre Pellerin, 7456 A St.-Denis, Montréal, Québec, Canada. He is a new subscriber, and if this is an indication of his interest, I feel we'll be hearing from him often.

Following is the description, in French, of the two flags:

"Le drapeau acadien présenté à la foule de la deuxième convention acadienne à Mischoche, dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, en 1884 par l'abbé Marcel-François Richard a été accepté. Il est ainsi confectionné: trois bandes verticales, bleue, blanche et rouge avec une étoile d'or; l'étoile de Marie, patronne des acadiens, piquée dans le bleu, près de la hampe. (This flag was adopted by all the Acadians in Canada).

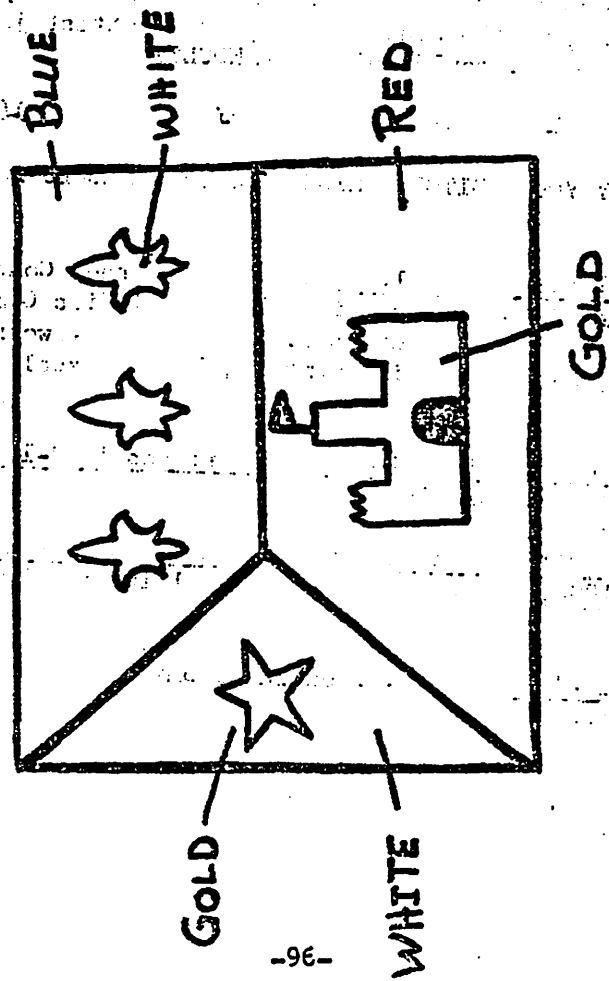
For the one in Louisiana:

"En hommage au peuple dont la présence a donné à la Louisiane son caractère distinctif: pour symboliser l'origine et l'héritage des acadiens, les armes de leur pays d'origine, trois fleurs de lys blancs sur champ bleu figurent à la partie supérieure du drapeau. Pour symboliser l'Espagne qui gouvernait la Louisiane au moment de l'arrivée des acadiens dans notre Etat et grâce à laquelle les pauvres acadiens déracinés devinrent prospères après des années de cruel exil, les armes de la vieille Castille - une tour d'or sur champ rouge figurent à la partie inférieure du drapeau. L'unique étoile d'or sur champ blanc symbolise Notre-Dame de l'Assomption (Maris Stella), patronne officielle de tous les acadiens. L'étoile symbolise également la participation active des soldats acadiens à la Révolution Américaine, sous le gouvernement Galvuz. Proposé par Allen M. Babineaux; Créé par le Dr. Thomas Arceneaux; Texte français de Mme. Chester Louis Martin; Adopté par le Comité Acadien de France-Amérique, le 22 février 1965. Drapeau exécuté par John J. Matranga.



ACADIAN FLAG

Art work by Julie Jehn



ACADIAN FLAG, LOUISIANA VERSION

Mrs. Mary Ann Barclay, 150 Pine Log Rd., SE, Rt. 1, Aiken, S.C. 29801 has sent the following information she found while researching her ancestors:

From "History of Williamsburg 1705 until 1923" by William Willis Boddie, Columbia, S.C.; The State Company 1923, p. 56: "On August 10, 1756, thirty-two Acadians were sent to Prince Frederick's Church and distributed among the good people of that parish for sustenance and support. Among these Acadians were Joseph DURONC (DURANT) (Ed. note: from information at hand, I have determined that this surname should be DOIRON!) and his wife, Ann LAMBERT; and their children, Mary, Josette, Ann, Margaret, Mary Ann and Rosalie; John DAIGLE and his wife, Rosalie RICHARD, and their child, John Baptist; Peter LAMBERT and his sons, Peter and John; François LABLANC and his wife, Magdalene COMIE (CORMIER?) and their children, Josette, Ozick, Magdalene, Tessie, and Margaret; Paul OLIVER and his wife, Magdalene BOURK (BOURG); Margaret DAIGLE-FORRAIT and her three children, Paul, Larion, and John Baptist; John Baptist PORRIER; Michell PORRIER; Pierre GAISEE (CAISSY, ROGER); Michell LAPIERRE, and Renaie DROWHANNY." \*

\*It would appear that Renaie DROWHANNY was not one of the Acadians (from: "Exile Without an End" by Chapman J. Mulling, Columbia, S.C., pp. 39-40. Also from this work was following: "Thirty-six Acadians were sent to Prince George. Thirty-one were sent to Prince Frederick."

From "Gazette, May 7, 1756": "Eighty Acadians set out in canoes accompanied by scout boats for Winyah."

From "A Short History of S.C. 1520-1948" by David Duncan Wallace: "Six hundred forty-five Acadians were present in July 1756. One family who stayed in S.C. (Acadian), LANNEAU, gave the State one of her brightest jewels, Basil LANNEAU GILDERSLEEVE." (Ed. note: could this be LANOUE?)

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NEW ACQUISITIONS BY YOUR EDITOR, WHICH WILL BE SEARCHED FOR READERS AS TIME ALLOWS:

First Families of Louisiana, Vol. I, by Glenn Conrad. Consists mainly of heads of families who came to Louisiana with the West Indies Company on various ships in the early 1700's....also soldiers....prisoners.....workers. Not indexed, not so helpful for locating family members, but an excellent guide as to approximate time family names was in Louisiana.

Marriages and Family Relationships of New Orleans 1820-1830 by Charles Maduell. Not indexed, but in chronological order.

Marriage Contracts, Wills, & Testaments of the Spanish Colonial Period in New Orleans 1770-1804, by Charles Maduell. Not indexed but in alphabetical order.

St. Mary's Bay 1818-1820 by Col. Leonard H. Smith. Indexed, good for St. Mary Bay, N.S. ancestors.



Mrs. Gordon Moreland, Rt. 4, Box 150, Waldorf, Maryland 20601, has sent in a list of suggested reference tools for Acadian/Louisiana research published by the Library of Congress. Call numbers are listed after the publication. Mrs. Moreland also included photocopies of titles shown in a book called "Louisiana - a Guide to the State....Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Louisiana..." sponsored by the Louisiana Library Commission at Baton Rouge. This work is probably available at libraries in the State of Louisiana.

#### ACADIANS IN LOUISIANA Selected References

- Acadian Bicentennial Celebration Association. Our Acadian Heritage, Let's Keep It. 1755-1955. Baton Rouge. 1955. 40 p. F380.F8A25
- Fortier, Alcée. The Acadians of Louisiana and Their Dialect. Baltimore. 1891. 33 p. Reprinted from publications of the Modern Language Association of America. Vol. 6, No. 1: pp. 64-94, 1891. F380.F8F7
- Johnston, Mrs. Margaret H. (Avery). comp. in Acadia. The Acadians in Song and Story. New Orleans, F. F. Hansell and Bro., 1893. 104 p. F1038.J86
- LeBlanc, Dudley J. The True Story of the Acadians. 2nd edition. Lafayette, La. Tribune Publishing Co., 1937. 256 p. F1038.F522
- Marchand, Sidney Albert. Acadian Exiles on the Golden Coast of Louisiana. Donaldsonville, La. 1943. 109 p. F380.F8M3
- Oliver, Robert L.: Pierre of the Teche. New Orleans. Pelican Publishing Co., 1936. 236 p. PZ3.0494 P1
- Port, Lauren C: Cajun Studies from the Prairies of Southwest Louisiana. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press. 1962. 215 p. Includes bibliography. F380.F8P6
- Ramsey, Carolyn. Cajuns on the Bayous. N.Y., Hastings House, 1957. 300 p. F380.F8R3
- Read, William A. Louisiana-French. Baton Rouge, La. State University Press. 1931. 253 p. PC 3680.U7L75
- Sauer, Lillian Brewster. The True Story of Evangeline. New Orleans, 1930. 18 p. PS2263.83
- Southern Pacific (R.R.) Co. Evangeline Country. Houston, Texas. New Orleans, La. 1929. 16 p. F377.D25S71
- Spell, Aden Ives. Life in Louisiana Cajun Country. Asheville, N.C. 1956. 67 p. F380.F8965
- Tallant, Robert. Evangeline and the Acadians. N.Y. Random House, 1957. 183 p. F1038.T3
- Winzerling, Oscar William. Acadian Odyssey. Baton Rouge, La. Louisiana State University Press, 1955. 224 p. Includes bibliography. F1038.W78.

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Have you sent in your ancestor charts? Don't hide your light under a bushell! Share your lines with others searching them. If you have found enough lines, they will be transferred to a fan chart and published in the newsletter.

In a recent issue of the Tri-State Trader of Indianapolis, Indian found an ad that could be of aid to census searchers. I have repr below as well as possible, so that you can check it over yourself decide whether you feel the \$10 is worth the possible results. I personally tried this company.

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\*The censuses of Adams, Adams, Back, Brown, Johnson, Smith and Williams are sold at \$25.00 each. Many census records have been damaged and are missing names from many columns.

(50-28X)

**Getters:**

Please have your computer search for the following surname last names. Send only one to \$10.00 or more names listed below. (The \$10 includes your mailing materials.)

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Pioneering the way in computerized genealogy

A gentleman whose name I have unfortunately misplaced read a previous issue regarding the Kaskaskia era of the French/Acadian settlement of Louisiana. He sent me a book called "The Story of Ste-Geneviève" by Gregory M. Franzwa. Subtitle: "An Account of an Old French Town in Upper Louisiana; Its People and Their Homes."

Although I try to refrain from running stories in sequel form, I feel that this book contains such valuable clues to some of our ancestors, that I plan to take segments of the book and reprint them in the newsletter, if I can clear permission. In the meantime, here is the name and address of the publisher, for those who may want to get a copy of the book: Patrice Press, Inc., 9528 Old Bonhomme Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63121. On the flyleaf was a handwritten note: For more information write Foundation of Ste. Geneviève c/o Mrs. Lucille Basler, Secy., 34 So. 3rd St., Ste. Geneviève, Mo. 63670. There was a printed price of \$1.45 on the 145-paged indexed book.

Here are some examples: The earliest François VALLE emigrated from Rouen, Normandy to Québec in 1645. His son, Charles, married a Geneviève MARCOU(X) and one of their sons was François VALLE - the beloved Papa VALLE of Ste. Geneviève. He was born January 2, 1716. He moved to Kaskaskia in 1740, and in that year he married Marianne BILLERON. Soon after the couple moved to Ste. Geneviève, where all their children were born. There was François, Jr., Jean-Baptiste, Charles, Joseph, and an only daughter, Marie Louise....

.....PEYROUX was replaced by François VALLE, Jr., 38-year-old son of the original commandant. The younger VALLE was married to the former Marie CARPENTIER and the two lived in a one-story frame building with wide galleries on the bank of the south Gabouri creek.

.....ROZIER remained and so intense was his impact on the community that to this day both a department store and a bank bear his name. His descendants still live in the old homes. He married Constance ROY in 1813 and the couple had 10 children. He died in 1864 at the age of 86.

.....An earlier ferry definitely was in operation late in the 18th century - by a man named CHAILLOUX, dit LA CHANCE.....

.....Another contract, between Louis BOISLEDUC (sic) and Louis BOULET, dated 1770, is for a building about half the size of the BOLDUC.

.....Kaskaskia was founded in 1703 along the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, about four miles upstream from the Mississippi. At first there were only the Jesuit Gabriel MAREST, Chief ROUNSA and his Kaskaskia Indians, a few Frenchmen and the remainder of the Tamaroa who elected to abandon Cahokia to gain some relief from the marauding Sioux....

I highly recommend this for the study of the history of the Kaskaskia area.

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The following is a reprint of a letter sent in by Mrs. Gaye Dunlap, 3405 Michigan St., Baytown, Texas 77520. The letter was originally written to her by Albert Robichaux, Jr., author of two volumes of census records for the Bayou Lafourche area and whose books were advertised in a previous issue:

(next page)

LETTERS (cont'd.)

Dear Mrs. Dunlap: I have read your query in the Acadian Genealogy Exchange and I believe I can clear up the confusion you have regarding the names LARMASIAU and CHEMITA (Ed. note: Mrs. Dunlap had a query in the last issue regarding this.)

"Evidently you are a descendant of Urban PICOU, who married in 1733 to Marie Joseph LARMASIAU in St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans. This couple had a son also named Urbain PICOU, who married around 1762 to Marie Joseph ANDRE, daughter of Joseph ANDRE and Marie SMITH.

"Now here is where the confusion arises. As you know, the Spanish carry the mother's surname. Thus Marie Joseph ANDRE becomes simply Marie Joseph ANDRE y SMITH. As Spanish priests were recording the acts of baptisms and marriages of the children of Urbain PICOU and Marie Joseph ANDRE, they called her Marie Joseph SMITH. And, the Spanish were notorious for making every name a Spanish surname, thus the SMITH name became CHEMITA and other variations.

"To make matters worse, the mother of Marie Joseph ANDRE, Marie Anne SMITH, remarried after the death of Joseph ANDRE, to a Francois LEBOEUF. Thus, they often refer to children of Urbain PICOU and Marie Joseph ANDRE as being of Urbain PICOU and of Marie Joseph LEBOEUF (here they have assumed the surname of her step-father.)

"I hope you have understood this letter. However, if not let me know. I am now planning a series for the GENESIS on early Louisiana families to celebrate our Bi centennial. Coincidentally, the first family I am going to publish will be that of Urbain PICOU. As I have undertaken some European research, I believe that you will want to look forward to the January issue of the GENESIS. There is very remote possibility that the information will appear in the next issue, but I doubt it.

"With best regards, I remain Sincerely yours, /s/ Albert J. Robichaux, Jr."

(Ed. note: in going through "The First Families of Louisiana" by Conrad, I noticed Urbain PICOU's name in several places. If you will write me, I will quote what I found.)

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In the same vein, the following is a letter from another member, Mrs. Mary Ann Barclay, 150 Pine Log Rd., SE, Aiken, S. C. 29801:

"....Talk about name changes - I received a good one in the mail. My great-grandparents' marriage certificate! (It's a good thing I know some French and have done some research or I would have thought it was someone else. David GABOURI married Louisa STONE in Ware, Mass. in May 1863. Both were 23 years of age. Instead of Lambert MEUNIER dit LAPIERRE, it lists Louisa's father as Lambre STONE and her mother as Christania. David's father was listed as Frank GABOURI instead of Francois. It must have been someone else's idea to modernize the names as they reverted to the original later on in Minnesota. (I always knew the family as LA PIERRE, never STONE!). The best part of the certificate was locating the place in Mass. where my grandmother was from.

"Did you know that all the French people in Canada up to a certain year - somewhere in the early 1700's - are referred to as Acadians? Hence, "Daily Life in Early Canada" refers to all. It is not genealogically oriented except

LETTERS (Cont'd)

for a few families like HEBERT and BOUCHER, but it is very interesting.

"Did I tell you about the LATTERELLS? My DUPONT relatives and a LATTERELL were supposed to be cousins. I wrote to a name that I had picked out of a phone directory. That LATTERELL had relatives from Little Falls, Minn. He was descended from King Louis XV and Madame DuBARRY. Their child, Alexis du BORD, escaped to this country after his mother was beheaded in 1793 - a date that coincides with a story my father told me about his DUPONT Ancestor. They are meager clues, but intriguing ones.

"I was particularly interested in the GAUTHRO genealogy. Reading about Abraham DUGAS was exciting. Seeing the name (DUPONT)/DUPUIS was even more exciting. If DUPONT is DUPUIS, there may be information about DUPUIS where I could not find any about DUPONT, especially where I asked for birth information."

"Thank you again for everything. I can't wait for your next newsletter. Sincerely, /s/ Mary Ann Barclay."

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Another letter from Mrs. Gordon Moreland, Rt. 4, Box 150, Waldorf, Md. 20601:

"Dear Mrs. Jehn: This is in response to an article in the last issue of the Acadian Genealogy Exchange (pp. 80-85) - Prof. Carr's compilation of the GOUTHRO (GAUTROT, GAUTEROT) Genealogy. I am somewhat confused after reading this article and comparing it with my chart. I should perhaps explain that my info was obtained several years ago from an uncle in Louisiana. He died quite suddenly in November and my materials from that end came to a standstill since we two were the only ones working on the family history. I believe most of his data came from Bona Arsenault.

"My problem involves Claude GAUTROT who married Marie TERRIOT. I have Marie listed as the daughter of Claude TERRIOT, son of Jean TERRIOT and Perinne/BOURG, and Marie GAUTEROT, daughter of François GAUTROT and Edmée LE JEUNE. Prof. Carr has Marie TERRIOT as the daughter of Bonaventure TERRIOT and Jeanne BOUDROT. My dates are the same but I have different parents. Obviously I have made an error - in copying or otherwise - and need the correct parents. The way my chart now stands Marie TERRIOT's mother and Marie's husband, Claude, were brother and sister!" /s/ Elizabeth Moreland.

In answer to Mrs. Moreland's letter, Professor H. M. Carr of Charlotte, Vt., 05445, wrote:

"Bone Arsenault's 'Histoire et Généalogie des Acadiens' has Marie TERRIOT the daughter of Claude TERRIOT and Marie GAUTREAU married to her uncle Claude GAUTREAU in 1684 (Vol. II, p. 657) and at the same time married to Pierre LEBLANC (Vol. I, p. 444) and giving birth to a son François in 1685 to Claude GAUTREAU and a son Pierre in 1685 to Pierre LEBLANC. Obviously, such a monumental work would have slips.

"The Census of 1686 lists a Marie age 6 months as the only child of Claude GAUTREAU and Marie TERRIOT. The 1752 census of Ile Saint Jean lists François as 74, an age that contradicts 1685 as the year of his birth. According to L. Jore ('Mes Ancêtres Acadiens,' Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-française, Vol. VI, #8, p. 360) François died 3 February 1759, age 82,

## LETTERS (Cont'd)

at St. Malo. All indications are that François was born about 1678.

"Rev. Clarence d'Entremont lists Bonaventure TERRIOT and Jeanne BOUDREAU as the parents of Marie TERRIOT, wife of Claude GAUTREAU (Memoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-française, "Recensement de Port Royal 1678 avec commentaires," Vol. XXII, #4, p. 240).

"I am of the opinion that François, husband of Louise AUCOIN, was the son of François GAUTREAU and Edmée LE JEUNE's son François. I am still trying to track him down!" /s/ Harold M. Carr.

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Another letter from Mrs. Barclay that I feel would be of help to other readers:

"....I wrote to Lt. Martin Guidry. I enjoyed reading his article on the GUIDRY family. I couldn't help but wonder if his Paul GUIDRY dit GRIVOIS could be related to my Emélie GRIVEAU BOISJOLI."

"Yesterday I received a 57-page booklet from my grandfather's cousin, Napoleon Dugas. It is called "The First Cross" and is a complete history of the church at Belle Prairie, Minnesota and all the French-Canadian parishioners. It includes all kinds of pictures, especially of the DOUCETTE family. Many of these families came from the Three Rivers area of Québec. Jean DOUCETTE and his wife, Marie-Louise VASSEUR, were from Gentilly. Their son Joseph married Julia, daughter of Michel HEROUX. Some of the other names listed were:

BARBEAU, Norbert  
BEAUCHEIN, Charles  
BEAULIEU, Bazil Hudson  
BELLEFEUILLE, Théodore  
AROUX, Michel  
BISSON, Guinard  
BOUDREAU, Ernest  
BROUSSEAU, Joe  
BRUNEL, Pascal  
CHARTIER, Zefier  
DEROSIERS, Joe  
GRAVELLE, Joe

HOULE, Honoré  
LAFORCE, Edouard  
LAVANNE, Marguerite  
LEBLANC, Jacques  
MORAN, Philoromoe  
MARTINEAU, Charles  
ROCHELEAU, Arius  
RASICOT, Henry  
TURCOTE, Pierre  
PELLETIER, Damas  
VALLEY, Lois  
DAVEAU, \_\_\_\_\_

"If you or any of your correspondents would like any information about any of the above, please let me know and I'll send it...." /s/ Mary Ann Barclay.

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We are on an exchange basis with the following publications. Some list the newsletter in their issues; some do not.

Black Hills Nuggets, P. O. Box 1495, Rapid City, S.D. 57701  
Canadian-American Query Exchange, 1020 Central Ave., Sparta, WI 54656  
CAR-DEL-SCRIBE, RD 3, Box 120A, Middleboro, Mass. 02346. 36 pages, a magazine for genealogists and researchers in genealogy, history and geography. 8 pages of genealogical source material; how-to-do-it column by editor, a certified genealogist; 6 issues \$4.50. 2 free queries. CHEDWATO Service, P. O. Box 120A, Middleboro, Mass.

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index, 3602 Maureen Lane, Bowie, Md. 20715  
Genealogical Research, 322 State St., Fairborn, Ohio 45324  
Harris County Genealogical Society, 2002 So. Palm Ct., Pasadena, TX 77502  
The Hoosier Genealogist, P. O. Box 8255, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208  
Knight Letter, 2108 Grace St., Ft. Worth, TX 76111  
Oregon Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 1214, Eugene, Oregon 97401  
Redwood Researcher, Box 645, Fortuna, CA 95540  
Roadrunner, P. O. Box 606, Tomball, Texas 77375  
St. Louis Genealogical Society, 1617 So. Brentwood Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63144

## WHAT IS A CAJUN?

Author Unknown

According to the history books, a Cajun is a descendant of a hardy group of Nova Scotian exiles who settled along the bayous and marshes of South Louisiana. The name Cajun (they tell us) is a contraction of "Acadienne - Acadian." So much for the textbook!

In other parts of the world little girls are made of sugar and spice and everything nice, while little boys are made of snips and snails and puppy dog tails.

Little Cajun children are made of gumbo, boudin, and sauce piquante - crawfish stew and oreilles de cochon. A Cajun child is given bayous to fish in, marshes to trap in, room to grow in and churches to worship in.

A Cajun likes fiddles and accordions in his music, plenty of pepper in his courtbouillon, shrimp in his nets, speed in his horses, neighborliness in his neighbors, and love in his home.

A Cajun dislikes: People who don't laugh enough, fish enough, or enjoy enough of all the good things God has given to the Cajun country.

He doesn't like to be hurried when he's resting or distracted when he's working. He doesn't like seeing people unhappy, and he'll do all he can, or give all he has to bring a smile to a face stricken with sadness.

A Cajun likes to dance and laugh and sing when his week of hard work has ended.

And just as Saturday night at the fais-do-do replenishes his store of energy and personal balance so that he can meet the next week's chores with vigor - Sunday at church refreshes his spiritual and moral values and keeps strong his always sustaining faith.

A Cajun can be as stubborn as a mule and ornery as an alligator. If he sets his head on something, he'll fight a circle saw before he'll yield to your opinions.

You'd as well argue with a fence post as try to convince a Cajun.

And, as fun-loving as he is, a Cajun can work as hard and as long as any living man. He carved out Acadiana by hand from the swamp and marshes and uncultivated prairies.

But when the work is done and the argument is ended, a Cajun can sweep you right into a wonderful world of joie de vivre with an accordion chorus of "Joli Blanc" and a handful of happy little words - five little words, to be exact: "Laisses les bon temps rouler! "Let the good times roll!"

(submitted by Mrs. Frank Kittchner, Box 512, Mandeville, La.)

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EXCHANGE CORNER.....EXCHANGE CORNER.....EXCHANGE CORNER.....EXCHANGE CORNER....

LOST IN CANADA? (Canadian-American Query Exchange, Vol. I, #II, April 1975:

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EXCHANGE CORNER....EXCHANGE CORNER.....EXCHANGE CORNER.....EXCHANGE CORNER....

Query: Info wanted BASNAR family. Abraham bur. Adamsville PQ. Ch: John, Peter, Isadore, Levi, more. Levi Isdore BASNAR b. 4/11 Aug. 1838 (Enosburg Falls, VT?) m. (Bakersville, VT?) d. 1908 Cowansville, PQ bur. Veal Neighborhood Cem. Martha RACICOT, dau of Isadore of France, b. 11 Mar. 1847 (Enosburg Falls, VT?) d. 17 Feb. 1919 Lyndonville, VT. The fam. moved back and forth across VT-Can. border several times. Indian ancestors in this fam. Mrs. Donna Basnar LaCross, RD 2, Box 108-1, Orleans, VT. 05860.

In same issue, Mr. Wiley Pope, 718 Sims Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55106, shows his ancestry, which includes surnames of BARDIN BELANGER, BENOIT, BERNARD BILODEAU, BOUCHER, CHOVIN, DUBOIS, DUPONT, GAUTIER, GIROUX, GUYON, HUE, LAFOND, LAMBERT, PRIEUR, DE ROY, SIMON, VEZINA.

ROADRUNNER, Vol. I, #4, P. O. Box 606, Tomball, TX 77375: Eight entries of HARGRAVE families shown on Waller County, Texas Probate Record of Births Not Previously Reported, including Benjamin Franklin HARGRAVE of Vermilion parish, La.

St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. VIII, #3, 1617 So. Brentwood Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63144, contains the Index to French & Spanish Land Grants Recorded in Registers of Record of Land Titles. Books A, B, C, D, E. Originally compiled by Missouri Archives. Contains many French/Acadian surnames. Apparently for Missouri Territory.

Black Hills Nuggets, Vol. 8, #3, Rapid City, S.D. shows some Revolutionary War ancestors, including Anna BLANCHARD, m. at Norton, Mass. on 17 Jan. 1754 to John SHEPARDSON (Daniel, John, Daniel, Daniel). He was influential in movement to make Vermont a separate state; a judge of the supreme court.

Yellowed Pages, Vol. V, #2, Beaumont, Texas: Marriage Book "A" - Orange County, Texas, shows Benjamin E. CAILLOUX m. to Lucy REED Oct. 30, 1887. Also Emma TRAHAN to A. JACKSON Dec. 29, 1887; Van BROUSSARD m. Nov. 23, 1885 to Lizzie WILLIAMS; Tom HEBERT m. Dec. 19, 1885 to Delia HENRY; Emile DORION to Banner THOMPSON on July 6, 1885; Dicy VINCENT m. Dec. 10, 1885 to Henry WILLIAMS; Olevia LaBO m. Mar. 12, 1885 to John ZORONICH.

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For those with German ancestors who settled on the "German Coast" of Louisiana in St. John Baptist parish and mingled with the Cajuns, there is a new quarterly called the German-American Genealogist, published at 7204 Langerford Dr., Cleveland, Ohio 44129. Vol. I, #3 contains excellent advice on how to correspond overseas for German ancestors. It also shows examples of various German script and what to watch for in spelling. An unusual situation was explained, in which when a family acquired a farm or homestead, they assumed the name of the previous owner of the property, thus complicating even more the problem of locating ancestors. No queries have appeared to date, and I don't know whether they are not solicited or just haven't been established long enough. The subscription is \$5.00 per year and judging from previous issues, and especially this one, it should be a valuable aid to researchers of German genealogy.

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Mrs. Audrey Westerman, Rt. 1, Box 682, Thibodaux, La. 70301, has sent the following data on ROGER families.

Lafourche Parish (Thibodaux) La. ROGER Marriages through 1890:

- 1808 #2, 13 Oct. August ROGER and Marie ALBERT (HEBERT). Son of Jean ROGER and Victoire PREJEAN. Daughter of Joseph Ignace HEBERT.
- 1827 #9, 15 Sept. Hippolyte ROGER and Marie Geneviève FORET. No ROGER parents listed. The consent for the girl is signed by Joseph FORET and Marie Magdeline BRAUX.
- 1831 #26, 29 Aug. Marie Marcellite ROGER, age 18, and Valéry EXNICIOS, age 20. Consent only; parents were Louis EXNICIOS and Marie Louise PONTIFF; Auguste ROGER and Marie HEBERT.
- 1834 #14, 5 April Louise Onezenie ROGER, age 27, and Marie Philonice LAROSE, of St. Jacques, age 22. Son of François ROGER and Marguerite LEBLANC. Daughter of Joseph LAROSE and Marie Louise DENIS.
- 1836 #10, 7 May Séraphine ROGER, age 21, and Baltasar LAROSE, age 24. Son of deceased Joseph LAROSE and Marie Louise DENIS; daughter of deceased François ROGER and Marguerite LEBLANC.
- 1837 #4, 27 Jan. Valéry ROGER and Marie Célamire WEBRE, age 18. Son of Auguste ROGER and deceased Marie HEBERT. Daughter of Jean WEBRE and Dorothee DESLATTES of Jean Baptiste (parish).
- 1837 #30, 16 Apr. Séraphine ROGER, age 18, and Elvine GUIDRY, age 15. Son of deceased François ROGER and Marguerite LEBLANC; daughter of Jean Baptiste GUIDRY and Marguerite COMEAUX.
- 1838 #23, 12 July Auguste Evariste ROGER and Marie Doralise HEBERT, age 18. Son of Auguste ROGER and Marie HEBERT; daughter of Jean HEBERT and Azellie PREJEAN.
- 1838 #40, 25 Sept. Marie Marcelite ROGER, age 25, and Pierre PORTIER. Son of Pierre PORTIER and Marie Thérèse LECHE; daughter of deceased Auguste ROGER and Marie HEBERT.
- 1839 #14, 21 Apr. Célèste ROGER and Marcel FALGOUT, age 20. Son of Marcel FALGOUT and Marie Louise BEAUVAIS; daughter of François ROGER and Marguerite LEBLANC.
- 1841 #3, 13 Feb. Hermogène ROGER, age 21, and Pauline Adèle ADAM. Son of Jean Baptiste ROGER and Marie Emilie BOUDREAUX; daughter of Maximilien ADAM and Madelaine BOURG.
- 1841 #12, 26 June Marie Fidalèse ROGER, age 18, and Edmond WEBRE. Son of Jean WEBRE and Dorothee DESLATTES; daughter of Alexis ROGER and Marcelite MORVAN.
- 1843 #24, 6 May Eulalie ROGER and Noel DELATTE. Son of Noel DELATTE and Clarice TREGLE; daughter of Jean Baptiste ROGER and Marie Emilie BOUDREAUX.
- 1844 #35, 14 May Azeline ROGER and Zenon BERNARD. No BERNARD parents listed; daughter of Jean Baptiste ROGER (no mother listed)
- 1846 #10, 9 Feb. Jean Baptiste ROGER and Eulalie BOURG. Son of Jean Baptiste ROGER and Marie Emilie BOUDREAUX; daughter of Joseph BOURG and Rosalie Adélaïde BOUDREAUX.

# ROGER MARRIAGES (Cont'd.)

- 1846 #44, 20 July James ROGER and Marie E. (Ulalie) GAUDE. Son of David ROGER and Brigitte HENDESON of Kentucky; daughter of Jean Baptiste GAUDE and Carmelite BERNARD.
- 1846 #62, 16 Nov. Eliza ROGER and Madison BURTON. No parents listed but states Elisa of full age and that both her parents were deceased.
- 1850 #15, 28 Feb. Mélasié ROGERS and James M. CRAWFORD. Mélasié widow of Léander D. BOURGEOIS. Son of William CRAWFORD and Nancy CRAWFORD; daughter of Joseph ROGER and Carmelite HACHE.
- 1851 #9, 6 Feb. Jean Baptiste ROGER and Azema BOURG. Son of "John" Bapt. ROGER and Emilie BOUDREAUX; daughter of Joseph BOURG and Rosalie BOUDREAUX.
- 1851 #52, 5 Oct. William ROGERS and Mrs. Sarah S. YATES, widow of J. C. YATES. Son of John ROGERS and Elizabeth KEITHCART; "Sarah SOTHERN" daughter of John SOTHERN and Euliana PHIPPS.
- 1855 #90, 8 Jan. Marie Poline ROGER and Henry WEBRE. Son of William Henry WEBRE and Mary Ann LEWIS; daughter of Hypolite ROGER and Mary ROGERS.
- 1855 #96, 13 Feb. Léon ROGER and Marguerite BOURGEOIS. Son of Zenon ROGER and Rosalie ARCENEUX; daughter of Etienne BOURGEOIS and Marie Ausitte BABIN.
- 1856 #55, 19 July Hermogène ROGER and Marie MARTIN. Bond only, no parents listed.
- 1857 #23, 23 May Joachin ROGER and Eulalie R. LEE. Son of Zenon ROGER and Rosalie ARCENEUX; daughter of Pierre LEE and Rosalie ALBARADE.
- 1857 #54, 18 Oct. Adéline ROGER and François Régis PART. Son of François L. PART and Adèle FALGOUST; daughter of Hippolyte ROGER and Marie Geneviève FOREST.
- 1858 #21, 6 Apr. Louis ROGER and Félicité JEANDRON. Son of Lésimé ROGER and Marie LAROSE; daughter of Jean Baptiste GENDRON and Hélène PICOU.
- 1859 #77, 11 Jan. Ernest ROGERS and Ezilda TROSCLAIR. Son of Valéry ROGER and Célanie WEBRE; daughter of Leufroy TROSCLAIR and Euphrosine HAYDEL.
- 1860 #29, 22 May Ernestine ROGER and Aurelien BREAU. Son of Marceline BREAU and Ozelie DUGAS; daughter of Valéry ROGER and Célanie WEBRE.
- 1863 #7, 8 April Adèle ROGER and Euphamond BERTRAND. Son of Auguste BERTRAND and Euphémie LEBLANC; daughter of Pierre ROGER and Adèle GUILLOU.
- 1864 #44, 2 Feb. Emée ROGER and Trévil BOUDREAUX. Bond only, no parents listed.
- 1864 #1-B, 13 Sept. Gustave ROGERS and Justilia ELFERT. Son of Auguste ROGER and Marie Doralise HEBERT; daughter of Octave ELFERT and Marie Cline HEBERT.

# ROGER MARRIAGES (Cont'd.)

- 1865 #50, 8 June François ROGER and Marie BOURGEOIS. Son of Olésimé ROGER and Félonise LAROSE; daughter of Eugène BOURGEOIS and Angélique BAR. Daughter of Eugène BOURGEOIS and Angélique BAR.
- 1865 #71, 8 Aug. Julienne ROGER and Louis TOUPS. No parents listed.
- 1866 #66, 29 Mar. Charles ROGER and Thérèse ARSENAUX. Bond only, no parents listed.
- 1866 #68, 3 Apr. Mrs. Félicie JEANDRON ROGER and Joseph F. LAROSE. Widow of Louis ROGER, no parents listed.
- 1867 #3, 14 Feb. Cletus ROGER and Floriska ADAM. Son of Jean Baptiste ROGER and Eulalie BOURG; daughter of Célestin ADAM and Adèle DESLATTES.
- 1869 #97, 1 May Adrien ROGERS and Octavie BRAUD. Son of Valéry ROGER and Célanie WEBRE; daughter of Marcelin BRAUD and Azelie DUGAS.
- 1869 #167, 8 Oct. Pierre ROGERS and Virginie BOSSNET. Bond only, daughter of Etienne BOSSNET (no mother listed); no ROGERS parents listed.
- 1870 #74, 6 Apr. Joseph ROGER and Azelie DUBOIS. Consent only for Alis to marry Joseph ROGER and signed "Azelie" DUBOIS.
- 1870 #161, 3 Sept. Gracy ROGERS and James WINEBERRY. Bond only, no parents listed; Gracy is called "Alias WINEBERRY".
- 1871 #104, 12 June Amedée ROGERS and Victorine BREAUX. Son of Hippolyte ROGER and Geneviève FOREST; daughter of Joseph BRAUD and Rosalie MALBROUX.
- 1872 #25, 15 Jan. Fulton ROGERS and Alice SPRINGER. No parents listed.
- 1873 #175, 17 Dec. Zoe ROGERS and Louis LANGMAN. No parents listed.
- 1873 #138, 6 Oct. François ROGER and Félicia BREAUX. Son of Hippolyte ROGER and Geneviève FOREST; daughter of Joseph BRAUD and Rosalie MALBROUX.
- 1876 #36, 25 Jan. Danos ROGER and Malvina ORGERON. No parents listed.
- 1877 #26, 18 July Théophile ROGER and Amanda BREAUX. Son of J. B. ROGER and Azema BOURG; daughter of Théophine BRAUD (sic) and Marie BABIN.
- 1878 #56, 20 Feb. Xavier ROGERS and Lydia CLEMENT. Son of Jean Baptiste ROGER and Azema BOURG; daughter of Georges CLEMENT and Marie GUILLOT.
- 1879 #194, 9 Sept. Augustine ROGER and William HARTMAN. No parents listed.
- 1879 #195, 9 Sept. Burrel M. ROGER and Mary L. HOLLOWELL. No parents listed; married at the residence of Enoch DUNN.
- 1879 #231, 20 Dec. Dalmas ROGER and Velede ORGERON. No parents listed.
- 1880 #99, 31 May Désire ROGER and Laurenza ESSTIE. Son of Joachim ROGER and Eulalie LEE; daughter of Louis ESTHE and Azemir ORGERON.
- 1882 #98, 15 June Flora V. ROGER and Dalmas BOUDREAUX. Son of Maurice BOUDREAUX and Myrthée MYRE; daughter of Baptiste ROGER and Azema BOURG.
- 1882 #180, 30 Dec. Adam ROGER and Nathalie ORGERON. Son of Léon ROGER and Marguerite BOURGEOIS; daughter of Rosemund ORGERON and Roseline LOUPE.

ROGER MARRIAGES (Cont'd.)

- 1882 #189, 8 Jan. Joseph ROGER and Estelina GUILLOT. Son of Jean Baptiste ROGERE and Azeima BOURG; daughter of Eugène GUILLOT and Honorine THIBODAUX.
- 1883 #52, 7 Feb. Julia ROGERS and Denis BANKS. No parents listed.
- 1883 #165, 14 July Damas ROGERS and (Miss) Sidney SHAW. No parents listed.
- 1885 #60, 30 June Viléon ROGER and Octavie ESHTÉE. Married at Church of Our Lady of Rosary; permission by father of each - Joachim ROGER and Fursie ESTAY, no mothers listed.
- 1885 #61, 14 May Joseph I. ROGERS and Ellen S. BIBB. Civil marriage - no parents listed.
- 1886 #168, 15 Dec. Martha RODGERS and Silas McCUBY. Civil marriage - no parents listed.
- 1887 #104, 25 July Marie ROGERS and Adam MALBROUGH. Son of John MALBROU and Léonie MARTIN; daughter of Clétus ROGER and Floriska ADAM
- 1887 #116, 29 Aug. Catherine ROGER and Jean P. AISANCE. marriage by Rev. M. F. LETILLY, no parents listed.
- 1887 #124, 10 Sept. Charles ROGER and Mary Eliza BOURG. Consent for marriage to Rev. M. F. LETILLY. No parents listed.
- 1888 #5, 18 Jan. Albert ROGER and Louise ARCENEUX. Son of            ROGER and Marie BOURGEOIS; daughter of Onésipé ARCENAU and Désirée GIROIR.
- 1888 #127, 7 June Joseph Charles ROGER and Odile BOURGEOIS. No parents listed; Joseph Charles age 20, Odile age 16.
- 1890 #122, 1 Oct. Robert ROGER and Armentine MARTIN. Son of Clétus ROGER and Floresca ADAM; daughter of Joseph MARTIN and Evelline AUTIN.

- END -

From Burial Register in New Orleans, St. Louis Cathedral:

1729: Michel ROGER de RION, #97b.

Charles ROGER, native of Paris: #98b

St. Louis Cathedral, Marriage Book I (July 1720-Dec. 1730)

Mathurin ROGER & Catherine BLANCHARD #9.

MISCELLANEOUS ROGER INFORMATION - Submitted also by Mrs. Westerman:

Thibodaux, La. Conveyances Book 11, p. 445, 21 April 1846: Baptiste Fabien BOURG sells (cash sale) land to Victor ROGER at Brusle St. Martin. Clarise DAIGLE was the wife of Baptiste Fabien BOURG and relinquished her claim by dower right to the property.

1850 Census, Assumption Parish, La.: Victor ROGER m. Judie BOURG. Victor b. ca. 1823, Judie b. ca. 1825. Two daughters baptised at Paincourtville, La: Véléda, baptised 1844; Rosina baptised 1846.

Assumption Parish, La. Conveyance Book 23-244, 19 June, 1856: Credit sale of land....Victor ROGER to Adeline BABIN, widow of Alex DUGAS....Judithe BOURG relinquishes all rights to property (dower rights).

Assumption Parish Conveyances Book (Tax Book B is now labeled by the year)  
p. 250, 26 April 1884: Victor ROGER.... "60 acres of land more or less in super-  
ficies situated in this parish bounded now or formerly by R. DUGAS and  
A. ROGER".... Total taxes due were \$45.29. Same book, p. 251: Augustin ROGERS,  
.... 18 arpents of land more or less in superficies situated in this parish  
.... bounded by V. ROGER and M. AUCOIN."

Assumption Parish Conveyances Book Z-41 p. 591, 29 Dec. 1884: Sheriff's sale for taxes....Index says Victor ROGER to Mrs. Claire NEWCHURCH. "One piece of land 60 acres now or formerly owned by R. DUGAS and A. ROGER."

1879 New Iberia, La.: Auguste ROGER, son of Victor ROGER, m. Félicie AUCOIN.

1889 New Iberia, La. Court house: Victor ROGER m. Azelma RAYMOND.

Lafourche Parish, La. Probate Record #1259, 7 July 1888: Y-496; Y-516; Y-564, Valere ROGER. Seven heirs, each receiving one-seventh of estate: Joseph ROGER, François ROGER, Amédée ROGER, Adéla ROGER, Adeline ROGER; Pauline ROGER, deceased wife of William WEBBER represented by her four children, all of age (Seralise WEBBER, 1/4 of 1/7th; Sarah WEBBER, same; William WEBBER, same; Arthur WEBBER, same); Julien ROGER, deceased wife of Oristile TOUPS, represented by her two children (Augustin TOUPS, 1/2 of 1/7th and Augusta TOUPS, same. Julienne and Louis were married 1865 on August 8, probably at Lafourche parish.

Lafourche Parish Courthouse, Wills & Donations, A-1, p. 354, 2 July 1888: Will of Valéry ROGER who leaves his portion of a lot held in indivision, to his niece Sarah WEDBER.....Balance of his property to his brothers and sisters.

Bk. A-10, 23 May 1843, p. 308: Trasimond Tulgence ROGER, of age, and Antoinette COMMEAU. Son of Auguste ROGER, deceased, and Théotis DONIS; Antoinette minor daughter of Eugène COMMEAU and Henriette HEBERT.

1884, A-11-A p. 246: Fulton ROGERS and May F. WEBSTER. No parents listed.

1887, A-13-A p. 7: Adelm'a ROGERS and Susan VINCENT. No parents listed.

1880, A 9-A, p. 386: Emma ROGERS and Ludger PRINCE. No parents listed.

St. Joseph Church, Thibodaux, La. Book I, 1820-1841: Claire MENOU, widow of François ROGER, married Auguste DAUDOUIN (p. 429).

From Marchand's "Attempt to Re-Assemble the Old Settlers into Family Groups":  
Louis ROGER, of Canada, m. Marie Louise LEBLANC and secondly to Marie LANDRY  
(Bazile LANDRY/Bridget BOUDREAUX) of Acadia, 29 Oct. 1774 Ascension Parish, La.













For those unfamiliar with ROGER lines, there was a name change along the way. Roger CAISSY (QUESSY) was an Irishman who settled in Acadia in the 1600's. According to Bona Arsenault, ("History of the Acadians") there is a bluff named

## ROGER DATA (Cont'd.)

for him in Acadia. Roger married Marie POIRIER, daughter of Jehan POIRIER and Jeanne CHABRAT, also pioneers in Acadia from France. Pierre CAISSY, son of Roger, married Thérèse MIRANDE, daughter of Emmanuel MIRANDE and Marguerite BOURGEOIS. Then, the son of Pierre and Thérèse went by the name of Michel CAISSY dit ROGER. In turn, his son Joseph began to call himself Joseph ROGER, and the name has continued down the line as ROGER. Joseph's mother was Rosalie COMMEAU, daughter of Jean-Baptiste COMMEAU and Anne Marie THIBODAUX. Joseph's wife was Anastasie DUGAS, daughter of Jean DUGAS and Marie Charlotte GAUDIN of Acadia. Joseph and Anastasie settled in Louisiana around the Lafourche parish area, after he had lived in the St. James area before his marriage to Anastasie, widow of Amable ROBICHAUX.

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For those who are relatively new at looking for ancestors, the following suggestions appeared in "The Searcher," Vol. XI, #3 & 4, by Frances Blackburn:

### DEFINING YOUR SEARCH

1. Are there any birth, marriage or death certificates obtainable?
2. Are there any wills or administration of estate records obtainable?
3. Is it possible to obtain proof of birth, marriage or death of any relative from the church records?
4. Did any of the persons serve in the Revolution, or any of the Colonial, Indian or Civil Wars?
5. Did a widow draw a pension because of the war service of her husband?
6. Did you consult the records of colleges, schools, societies, firms or corporations your ancestor may have been associated with?
7. Would the Federal or State Census records help?
8. Have you tried correspondence with persons of the same name?
9. Is there a family association bearing the same name as any of your lines?
10. Is it possible that information might be obtained from the following records: Land, Civil and Criminal Courts, Probate; Registers of voters; tax rolls; or vital records?
11. Have you written to all relatives or friends of the family?
12. Are there any family histories in print?
13. Have you searched town, county and state histories? (Ed. note: also city directories!)
14. Have you corresponded with archives, state libraries, and historical societies?
15. Are there any problems that might be solved through old newspaper files, advertising or querying?
16. What cemetery records might give facts on your ancestor?
17. Have you acquired a good map of the area you are searching?
18. Have you used the W.P.A. "SURVEY ON INVENTORY OF COUNTY RECORDS" found in most libraries?
19. Have you requested a Research Survey on your problem from the Genealogical Association in Salt Lake City?
20. Have you searched for an old family Bible in regard to your ancestor?

These valuable questions have to be asked-every time you encounter a research problem. More often than not, if you can answer "yes" to all of them, you will have resolved your research problem.

Another article I found was in a woman's magazine:

#### HOW TO TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE

If you're curious about how and when your ancestors came to America or what they did before they got here, you may want to start a serious genealogical search back through your family tree. It can be a time-consuming and diverting process. If you get into the kind of snags that require professional help, a consultation fee could cost from \$50 to \$100. A warning: don't fall for flat \$200 promises to prove you're directly descended from a duke - more than likely the fee will be real, the pedigree won't.

Begin by getting what information you can from parents, grandparents, aunts, etc.

Check birth certificates, naturalization papers, wills via county and court records.

Prepare a card index starting with your generation - use full names and list wives' maiden names.

Talk to the librarian in your public library to find out where special genealogical collections are that might be helpful.

Write to NNC, the National Archives, Washington D.C. 20408 for their free genealogical information kit. You can then order photocopies of census schedules, ship passenger lists, etc.

Contact the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 107 So. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. It has launched a worldwide project of filming vital records, teams are working everywhere, even in previously inaccessible areas. Through their branch libraries - there are over 100 of them in the U.S. so far - you can order films on England's probate records, Sweden's birth lists, etc. And most genealogical societies have lists of specialists you can work with if you hit a real snag on an important branch of the family.

Ed. note: I can't emphasize enough that one should begin with one's self and work backwards. And get documented proof of your ancestors. Most court houses will make a certified copy of birth, marriage and death records for an average of \$2 to \$3.

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If you can locate a copy, the March, 1974 issue of Holiday Magazine has an extensive article on New Brunswick, Canada, in which the history of the area is covered. Even though after 1755 Scotsmen settled in what was then Acadia, there is still a Cajun flavor about the country. Interesting reading.

\* \* \* \* \*

DON'T FORGET TO SEND IN YOUR ANCESTOR CHART! BLANK CHARTS ARE AVAILABLE IF NEEDED. WRITE ME FOR INFORMATION. HAVE YOUR FAMILY HISTORY BOUND WITH PLASTIC SPIRAL RING BINDING. WRITE ME FOR DETAILS.

## CAJUN COUNTRY: LOUISIANA

(From South Central Bell Telephone Magazine)

A junket through the Cajun country of southwestern Louisiana is a nostalgic ramble through the past. The outsider is a little disoriented. The things that matter are different in this land of Spanish moss and sluggish bayous. It is hard indeed, for instance, to overestimate the importance of coffee (and likewise the strength of that coffee), and the average American's definition of success is not accepted.

Not that the Cajuns are a lazy people. They're hard-working and determined, for the most part. It's just that over the last 200 years in Louisiana they've come to realize that in the long run the way a man smiles is more important than the grandeur of his house. And the taste of his wife's courtbouillon or crawfish stew is spoken of with reverence.

The Cajun territory is a large triangle bounded by Alexandria on the north, Baton Rouge and Bayou Lafourche on the east, and Lake Charles on the west.

The French first settled the region in the 1740's. They established a military camp, the *Poste des Attakapas*, at what is now St. Martinville. They hoped to subdue the cannibalistic Attakapas Indians and claim the territory for France.

The area's second group of French settlers—the Acadians—began to arrive around 1765. "Cajun" is a corruption of "Acadian." They were part of "*Le Grand Dérangement*," an exodus of some 6,000 Acadians who left Nova Scotia rather than forsake their Catholic faith. When the English took control of Acadia from France, they demanded allegiance to the crown and the Church of England. When the Acadians refused, they were deported. The Acadians eventually made their way to southwestern Louisiana, where they knew they would find settlers with their own language and religion. They started farms, raised cattle, and fished and trapped for a living along the bayous.

When the French Revolution broke out in 1789, many members of the French nobility came to America eager to escape the guillotine. Re-

laxing in St. Martinville, the noblemen gave magnificent balls and their ladies wore their jeweled court gowns. They hired a French opera company to perform, and St. Martinville became known as "*Le Petit Paris*." The success of the revolution made it evident to the noblemen, however, that they were in the new world to stay. Unaccustomed to working, they found the transition to farming and trading difficult. Some managed it, while others, less adaptable, sank into genteel poverty.

During all this time Louisiana was changing hands so rapidly and secretly between France and Spain that sometimes the people didn't actually know who their rulers were. Finally Acadiana came into the hands of the United States in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. Then "*les Américains*" began to settle in the area, too.

In over 200 years, however, the Anglo-Saxon Americans have had little effect, for the culture is still overwhelmingly French. Politicians deliver campaign speeches in French, and the language has been preserved as a special at-home parlance by most families of French and Acadian descent. The Creole dialect, a blend of French with African and West Indian flavoring, prevails among the Negro families.

Many of the Cajuns earn their living in the time-honored traditions of farming, fishing and trapping. Noah Renard, a rugged but soft-spoken shrimp fisherman, operates the *Violet Ray* out of Delcambre. He was born 35 years ago and reared in this snug little harbor town on Bayou Petite Anse. During the shrimp season, from March to December, he takes the *Violet Ray* out into the Gulf of Mexico for 18 days at a time. "I take one other person with me, and we usually bring in 20 to 30 boxes of shrimp a trip—about \$1,500 to \$2,000 a trip. Last year I made \$11,000 in four months. And I was having bad luck. Some of the others made a lot more." His tanned face crinkled in a smile. "You can make a pretty good living, yes." He's been fishing for a living since 1950, and supports his

wife, June, and their three children.

Does he like his work? "Yes, I like it, me. Out on the water, you're your own boss. The only thing I don't like is the rough weather sometimes. If it's too bad or too cold, we just tie up and wait till it gets better."

✓ Andrew Guilbeau of St. Martinville is another Acadian who's close to the earth and the still water of the bayous. Although he has recently turned to work in an oil-supporting industry, he formerly made a living by fishing and trapping; skills he learned in his boyhood in St. Martinville. "I used to fish for anything—crawfish, garfish, catfish, flounder, redfish. Mostly I used a flag net with three-inch webbing that stretches to six inches. Anything that passes close to it gets caught." Like Mr. Renard, he speaks with a heavy French accent.

Almost more than fishing, Mr. Guilbeau enjoyed trapping and hunting. He hunted alligators in the Atchafalaya Basin until a few years ago when it became illegal to kill them. "We used to get \$1 a foot for their hides. It's too bad you can't kill them now, because they kill the fish. But I guess they were getting too scarce."

Besides alligators, he trapped 'coons, possums, mink and nutria. A tall, rawboned man who rolls his own cigarettes, he enjoys a little trapper's joke on his family and friends now and then. Once he fed fresh alligator fillets to his friend Jeff DeBlanc, St. Martin Parish school board administrator, calling them fried catfish. "We had to keep taking away the plate and being sure the alligator was warm. When it gets cold it has a bad smell," he recalled. "Jeff didn't know what it was, and about two weeks later I told him, and I think he was a little mad at me for awhile."

"Another time I cooked these two 'coons with pineapple and everything in the oven. My wife, she came home, and I knew she wouldn't eat it if I told her the truth. So I said, 'I just caught me two big wood rabbits.' We sat down and later on she said, 'Oh, that's the best rabbit



I ever ate.' I told her what it was then, and she got sick. She didn't eat any more 'coon after that."

The trappers work mostly in the marshes along canals, ditch banks and bayous—sometimes in a boat, sometimes on foot. Mr. Guilbeau always returned home each day, although in the more remote sections the trappers sometimes stay for days in the marshes.

In Breaux Bridge, "crawfish capital of the world," Miss Jeanne Castille, French teacher at the high school, is one of the area's leading forces in the effort to preserve the French language and Acadian customs. "Miss Jeanne," a dainty and energetic lady with twinkling eyes, every year leads a group of high school girls in performing Cajun folk dances all over the state. Called "Les Acadiennes du Pont Breaux," the girls are costumed in authentic Acadian dress of the late 1700's.

Several organizations have been set up to preserve the language, including the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, appointed by the governor in 1968. The groups hope to restore French to a position of respect following the days—beginning around World War I—when children were punished for speaking French on the school grounds. They were Americans, they were told, and everyone was to speak the same language. The Cajuns, too, were sometimes made fun of by the Anglo-Saxons in Louisiana, and the French language was associated with illiteracy. Many parents, thinking their children would have a better chance if they spoke only English, discouraged them from speaking French.

Dr. Hosea Phillips, professor of French at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette, is another leader in the preservation movement. The son of a French mother, whose father is of "Mississippi Baptist" origin, Dr. Phillips grew up in Ville Platte, a little farming town north of Lafayette. "My father, though he was an English speaker, resisted my mother's pleas that he teach us English. He said

we would learn it at school.

"In this movement now, we're trying to get the young people to keep their French. We have some television ads that say 'It's better to speak two languages than one,' and things like that. We hope this movement will help preserve many of the old customs, too."

What is it that's unique about Cajun life? The different elements float through your mind in a melange of images. Rich, spice-laden food, a good Cajun joke (usually on himself), the rich, benevolent earth, and the moss on the live oak trees. The gaiety of dances and festivals, the mournful, tender story of Evangeline. The solemnity of a mass in the town Catholic church and the easy-going, joyous Cajun attitude toward life.

"I think it's the Frenchness of the Acadians that really makes the difference," said Miss Jeanne. "They are hard workers, and serious about their family life and religion, but there is no puritanical aspect to their living. They simply enjoy pleasures that in other parts of the country are sometimes considered sinful. For instance, the Cajuns never recognized Prohibition. These were good people who never broke the law before, but they just couldn't understand this one! And there's a great sense of community. Cajuns are not lazy, but as long as they have what they need and can get by, there's no feeling of wanting to get ahead of everybody else. There's no snobbery, because everybody's related. The same families have been in these towns for 200 years, and most people are distantly related to you in some way or other. If a Cajun gets a little uppity, you're likely to hear someone say, 'Mais, your mother was a Guidry,' or a Bernard, or some other name—meaning, 'Who do you think you are? You don't need to think you can fool us!'"

The most enchanting aspects of Cajun life are its legends and celebrations. There is a tale behind every live oak tree, and the Cajuns love to tell them. Probably the most widely known is the story of Evangeline and Gabriel, made famous by

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem. In the true story, Evangeline (Emmeline Labiche) and Gabriel (Louis Arceneaux) were engaged to be married in Acadia before the exile. They were put on different ships, and lost track of each other. Both eventually came to *Poste des Athakapas* (St. Martinville). Louis arrived first, and Emmeline came three years later, still treasuring her wedding gown in her small trunk. The town wharf was near a large oak tree (now called the Evangeline oak). Louis came with the rest of the townsmen down to the banks of the Teche to meet the barge-load of his fellow exiles, and in the shadow of the oak tree he and Emmeline recognized each other. But Louis had to tell her that he had despaired of ever finding her and had married another. Dazed and broken, she lived a few months in St. Martinville and died. Tradition says she is buried behind the Catholic church. Louis moved about 15 miles away and lived the rest of his life on the Vermillion River near Lafayette.

Longfellow was fascinated by the story, but felt it needed some changes to make a more dramatic poem. In his version, Evangeline arrives at St. Martinville and is told she has missed Gabriel by one day. He has gone to look for her. Hoping to overtake him, she follows. She misses him by a day, a week, a month, until finally the search is hopeless. She gives up and enters a convent. Years later, as a nun nursing the sick in a Philadelphia almshouse, she finds the dying Gabriel. They are united for a brief moment, and he dies in her arms. She dies soon, too, and is buried next to him in a Catholic cemetery in Philadelphia.

There is still another twist to the story in Cajun country, however, and it centers around the Gabriel oak on the grounds of the Evangeline state park. The marriage vows of the Catholic church read "till death do us part." But, the Acadians point out, they don't say anything about what happens after death. According to local legend, the lovers still meet under the moss-draped tree. The

whisperings you hear there on dark nights could be the wind in the trees, but they like to think it's the lovers, together at last.

It is significant, too, that after 200 years there are hundreds of service stations, grocery stores, pepper factories and breads named Evangeline, but not a one named Gabriel. According to the Cajuns, they never forgave Gabriel. He should have waited.

There are other legends, too. The Spanish moss that drapes the trees in southwest Louisiana is supposedly a symbol of Indian bereavement. *On dit que* (they say that) a princess and a brave once lived on the banks of the bayou. The princess died and was buried at the foot of an oak tree. Her brave begged for her two beautiful black braids of hair and laid them on a limb of the tree just above her grave. As time passed, the tresses turned gray and the wind blew the strands to the other trees. Soon all the trees were weeping—from bayou to bayou, all the way to the Gulf.

One delightful story concerns the crawfish, the most outstanding creature in the Acadian cuisine. When the Acadians were in Nova Scotia they loved to catch and eat lobsters. This friendship was so strong that when the exiles left Acadia, the lobsters followed them down the eastern coast of the U.S. As the journey went on, the lobsters got more and more tired, and became gradually smaller. By the time both the lobsters and the Acadians got to the bayou country, the lobsters were only four or five inches long. They had become *les écrevisses*—crawfish. They were so friendly with the Acadians that they wanted to do everything the people did. First the Acadians built mud chimneys for their houses, so the crawfish built little mud chimneys, too. When the crawfish finished their chimneys they were so tired that they never built houses, but crawled into the mud chimneys and went to sleep for the winter.

They are constantly being awakened, though, and decked out in grand array in crawfish pie, crawfish bisque, crawfish étouffée. And served in simple glory boiled or in crawfish

cocktail. They have become the mainstay of Cajun cooking, which is a blend of French, Spanish, African and Indian cuisine. It is first of all *piquant* (spicy). It consists largely of stews and gumbos, and practically everything begins with a *roux*—a thick brown gravy that should be made in a heavy iron pot.

But the most notable aspect of life in the Cajun country is the eternal celebration. A Cajun will have a party at the least provocation, and he's eager to tell you that. There are the older, traditional celebrations which have often grown out of religious observances: All Saints' Day, which honors the dead with a trek to the town cemetery and decorating and blessing of the tombs; Ash Wednesday and, of course, Mardi Gras.

In Lafayette and some of the other towns there is a grand parade and pageant for Mardi Gras. Each year after the Mardi Gras celebration, planning begins for the next year. Beading of costumes in the smaller towns becomes a community project throughout January and February, and costumes sometimes cost \$3,000 to \$4,000. In Mamou, however, Mardi Gras has an old Acadian flavor. It's called "running the Mardi Gras." Masked men on horseback ride from house to house in the country and sing the ancient Mardi Gras song asking for a chicken or some other ingredient for a gumbo. That night the whole town gathers at a public hall for a gumbo and dance. As in most Cajun parties, the whole town—and anyone who happens to pass through—is warmly welcomed.

Occasionally you'll still find a *boucherie* going on. This is a butchering party at which all the neighbors get together and kill a hog. Every part of the hog is made into something: *boudin* (a hot, tasty sausage), *gratons* (crisp pork skins), *andouille* (made from lean meat). Although the advent of the slaughterhouse has made this kind of party less common now, it used to be a social occasion in every family village. An excuse for a party—and a practical one, too, since everybody took home some of the meat.

The *banco* and the *charivari* are other traditional celebrations. The *banco* is a card party designed to raise money for a family whose home has been destroyed by fire, for instance, or for a political candidate, or even to celebrate a political victory. The *charivari* is an old European custom that takes place when a couple, one of them quite a bit older or a widower or widow, marries. Friends of the couple go to the house on their wedding night, banging on pots and pans and making noise until they are invited in. It is wise to give up and invite them in. If you don't they'll be back the next night. One of the newlyweds must be older, though, or must have been married before. The romantic Frenchmen would never dream of such a disturbance for a young couple.

The universal Cajun party is the *fais do-do*, which in the old days was a community dance to which the whole family came. The name means "go to sleep," and comes from the custom of putting all the babies in a room adjoining the dance hall. The vibrations of the floor from the parents' dancing would rock the babies to sleep. Now, the *fais do-do* is usually a Saturday night dance, held at a public place and featuring the unique combination of old French and American hillbilly tunes that is Cajun music. The French accordion, triangle and fiddle sing out, and the refrains of "Jolie Blonde" or "Colinda" can be heard for miles. No one comes to watch. Everyone dances the Cajun two-step—even the oldsters.

Time has changed some of these traditions. The discovery of rich oil fields in the Acadian land, the development of salt mining and sugar refining, and the coming of the automobile and television have taken the edge off Cajun provincialism. The younger people are in closer touch with the outside world, and sometimes they leave their land. They go to schools in other states, or go to the cities to work. But most of them eventually come back to this place where family ties are strong and life is leisurely and mellow. And who can blame them? Wouldn't we all go back, if we could?

# Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Miss Olga Laurent Person No. 1 on this chart is the same  
Address Rte. 2 Box 1 person as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State Vacherie, Louisiana 70090  
Date 21 July 1975

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

# 1 is my mother

b. Date of Birth  
p.b. Place of Birth  
m. Date of Marriage  
d. Date of Death  
p.d. Place of Death

4 Achille Lorio

(Father of No. 2)

b.  
p.b. St. Charles, La.  
m. 15 June 1827  
d.  
p.d. St. John Parish, La.

2 Jean Baptiste Nezem Lorio

(Father of No. 1)

b. 1836  
p.b. Edgard, La.  
m. 1866  
d. 11 May 1911  
p.d. White Castle, La.

5 Magdalaine Elisa Roussel

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 1802  
p.b. St. John Parish, La.  
d.  
p.d. Edgard, La.

1 Noelle Marie Lorio

b. 14 May 1869  
p.b. Mt. Airy, La.  
m. 29 January 1890  
d. 1 February 1930  
p.d. Vacherie, La.

6 Ursin Haydel

(Father of No. 3)

b.  
p.b. Edgard, La.  
m. 1824  
d. 1854  
p.d. Edgard, La.

3 Laure Marie Haydel

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 1846  
p.b. Edgard, La.  
d. 14 February 1903  
p.d. Schriever, La.

7 Adelaide Weber

(Mother of No. 3)

b.  
p.b. Edgard, La.  
d. 1863  
p.d. Edgard, La.

Cyrille Laurent

(Spouse of No. 1)

b.  
p.b. d.  
p.d.

8 Joseph Lorio

(Father of No. 4)

b.  
p.b.  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

9 Helene Baudoin

(Mother of No. 4)

b.  
p.b.  
d.  
p.d.

10 Pierre Roussel

(Father of No. 5)

b.  
p.b.  
m. 1790  
d.  
p.d.

11 Catherin Weber

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 1773  
p.b.  
d. 25 July 1825  
p.d.

12 Alphonse Haydel

(Father of No. 6)

b.  
p.b.  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

13 Marie Troxler

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 1775  
p.b.  
d.  
p.d.

14 Jean Baptiste Weber

(Father of No. 7)

b.  
p.b. 1802  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

15 Ursula Descarreau

(Mother of No. 7)

b.  
p.b.  
d.  
p.d.

16 (Need Parents)

b. (Father of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

17 b. (Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

18 Francois Baudoin Sr.

(Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1741

m.  
d.

19 Marianne Toups

(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.  
d.

20 Pierre Denis Roussel

(Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

m.  
d. 25 November 1780

21 Catherin Broux

(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.  
m.

22 Jean Weber

(Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1728

m. 1 May 1753  
d. 30 May 1787

23 Catherine Trogre

(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.  
m.

24 Mathias Haydel

(Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1775

m. 2 February 1800  
d. Madeleine Oubre

25 (Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.  
m.

26 Christian Christophe

(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 15 November

m.  
d.

27 Marguerite Broux

(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.  
m.

28 Jean Weber

(Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1728

m. 1 May 1753  
d. 30 May 1787

29 Catherine Trogre

(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.  
m.

30 Francois Descarreau

(Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 1742

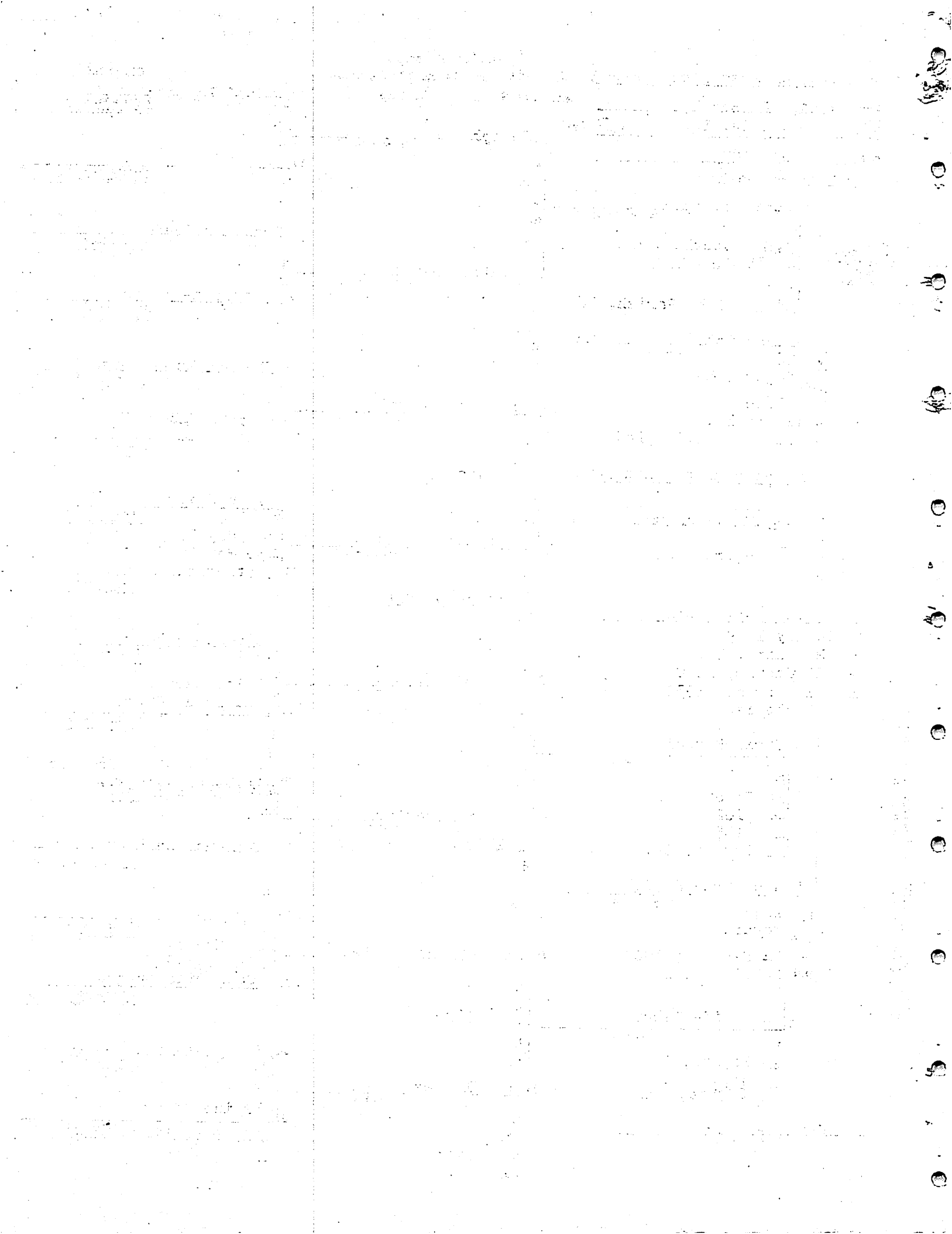
m.  
d.

31 Reine Mayer

(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 27 Dec. 1747

d.



Mrs. M. T. Beverly  
12003 Foxburo  
Houston, Texas 77065  
11 August 1975

Marie Adrien BARRILLEAUX  
b. 27 Sept 1849

m. 13 Feb 1871  
d. 7 Dec 1935  
Galveston, Texas

Henry Louis BARRILLEAUX

b. 26 Feb 1877  
Chacahoula, La.  
m. 17 July 1906  
d. 13 June 1945  
Highlands, Texas

Philomene NAQUIN

b. 2 July 1853

d. 6 June 1917  
Bayou L'Ouis, La.

Annie Mae BARRILLEAUX

b. 19 March 1911  
Houma, La.  
m. 5 June 1931  
to Ray Brown WOOSTER (dec.)

Marcelin Aristid BERGERON

b.

m. 26 Jan 1866

Ora BERGERON

b. 18 May 1885

d. 26 Dec 1941  
Highlands, Texas

Aurora BONVILLIAN

b.

d. 13 May 1936

Magloire BARRILLEAUX

b.

Lafourche Parish, La.

Clothide Le Grange

Thelier NAQUIN

Clothilde AYO

Euchariste BARRILLEAUX

b.

Acadia

Euchariste Barrilleaux  
was the son of Francois  
Barrilleaux and \_\_\_\_\_.

Francois Barrilleaux  
was the son of Jean  
Baptiste Barrilleaux  
and Marie/DAIGLE. He  
arrived in Louisiana  
with his parents in  
1785, at age 8, on  
board the LaBerge.

BARRILLEAUX - also  
Barriault, Barrios,  
Bariault, etc.

I'm just getting started on this  
family and I NEED HELP! Will be  
glad to share what Family Group  
sheets I have, etc.

Hubert BONVILLIAN

b.

m. 6 Jan 1836  
d. 7 July 1880

Virginia WATKINS

b.

d. 4 Dec 1899

BONVILLIAN, also  
Beauvelin

