

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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VOLUME 19 NO. 1

1995

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. is a non-profit, educational organization, organized in 1973 to gather, process and preserve genealogical material. Its objectives are to promote interest in genealogy, to encourage and assist its members in genealogical research, and to conduct such subsidiary projects as shall contribute to that end. SWLGS was incorporated in 1991. The Society does not maintain an office. Telephone numbers listed in KINFOLKS are private numbers. All work is done by volunteers.

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: \$10 - individuals, \$15 - families (husband and wife) and \$20 - patrons (individual or husband and wife) provides additional financial support. Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to KINFOLKS. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

SWLGS holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Road (corner of Prien Lake Road and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists. Seminars are held bi-annually.

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the middle of March, May, September and December. Please return the complete issue for replacement if any pages are missing. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. Advertising rates are available upon request. KINFOLKS is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN. and Genealogical Periodical Annual Index.

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in KINFOLKS, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana. However, we will accept material pertaining to other areas of a general genealogical nature. We strive to publish only reliable genealogical information, but neither the SWLGS nor the editors assume responsibility for accuracy of fact or opinion expressed by contributors. Articles are written by the editor unless otherwise specified. We reserve the right to edit and/or reject material not suitable for publication. Articles and queries must be received by the 1st of February, April, August and November to be included in the next issue, but will be used as space permits. Permission is granted to republish information from KINFOLKS, provided the SWLGS and the author or compiler (if identified), is given due credit.

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, YVONNE GUIDROZ, 2202 21st St., Lake Charles, phone 477-4787. Library hours are from 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Mondays. To assure your selection is available, consult the society book list (Vol. 15 No. 3 1991), then call for an appointment. DO NOT DROP IN! Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10¢ per day. Books cannot be mailed.

BOOK REVIEWS - Books donated by the author or publisher will be reviewed in KINFOLKS, and will then be placed in the Society's library or in the genealogical collection of the Calcasieu Parish Library.

SOCIETY NEWS

NEW MEMBERS

952. J. D. ROMERO, PO Box 524, Biloxi, MI 39503-0524
953. L. M. DUHON, Jr., 5010 Stillbrooke Rd., Houston, TX 77035-3151
954. KENNETH L. LOWERY, 2333 Barbe St. #A, Lake Charles, LA 70601-7012
955. WILMA L. GENTRY, 1007 Aberdeen Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-7118
956. THELMA CRAIG ACKLESON, 1023 Live Oak St., Westlake, LA 70669-3107
957. MURIEL MYERS UPTIGROVE, 400 Andrew Mouhot Rd., Ragley, LA 70657-9717
958/959 SAM/RENA REED, 911 Cleveland St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
960. ARTHUR O KOHN, 15602 Hwy #6, Santa Fe, TX 77517-2400
961. WILMER P. GUILLORY, 421 Arlington Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-6645
962. JUNE BAHAM REEVES, Rt. 2 Box 597, Ragley, LA 70657
963. SHARON BASS GRUBBS, 5619 Buckon St., Humble, TX 77396-1706
964. DANELL STRICKLAND SPILLMAN, 13729 N Amiss Rd., Baton Rouge, LA 70810
965/966. RONALD/NANCY ROBERTS CORMIER, 197 Scott Hill Rd., Lebanon, CT 06249

REINSTATEMENT

654. BARBARA MIZE, PO Box 493, Madisonville, TX 77864-0493

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

2. MARGARET BAKER, 5 April Point Dr. N, Montgomery, TX 77356-5811
45. J. S./JEAN HUFNALL, 2343 FM 609, LaGrange, TX 78945-5621
149. BETTY HAWTHORNE, PO Box 21, Hwy 122, Montgomery, LA 71454
507. SUSIE FAUL, 1899 Providence Hwy, Rayne, LA 70578-8850
695. RANDALL J. HEBERT, 1658 Gene Sonnier Rd., Vinton, LA 70668-9801
854. LEA COOLEY DUVALL, J. Cooley Rd. 193, Leesville, LA 71446-9504
858. DEBRA RICHARD, 2306 11th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-6656
891. KEITH LYNN COMPTON, 300 Woodland Cir., Pendleton, SC 29670-9433

Membership to Date - 200

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1995

Officers elected at the November Meeting to serve in 1995 are:

President - PAT HUFFAKER

Vice-President - SANDRA MIGUEZ

Recording Secretary - THELMA LaBOVE

Corresponding Secretary - DEIDRE JOHNSON

Treasurer - ROSIE NEWHOUSE

Thank you for your monetary and canned goods donations for our Thanksgiving Basket. Oak Park Pantry gave out 201 Thanksgiving Baskets, each complete with a turkey.

JANUARY MEETING

The January Meeting will be held on Saturday, January 21, at 10:00 a.m. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman Street), Lake Charles.

A Show-and-Tell Program will be presented by members, LOUISE HANCHEY, BETTY ROSTEET, LUCILLE SHOPTAUGH, ELEANOR CARMOUCHE, YVONNE GUIDROZ, and MYRA WHITLOW.

Fellowship and coffee begin at 9:30 a.m.. JOIN US!!!

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA (ALLEN, BEAUREGARD, CAMERON, CALCASIEU AND JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISHES) has been completed and is now at the publishers. Delivery is expected to be approximately March 30, 1995. Please order your copies of this valuable resource book early. See details in enclosed flyer.

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Registration flyer for the 5th Genealogical Seminar on Saturday, April 1, 1995 at the Lake Charles Civic Center's Contraband Room is enclosed. Register early.

We have received reservations from the following vendors: Hebert Publications, Judith L. Hamner (demonstrating computer program - The Master Genealogist), Nola Mae Ross, John J. Germann, J. & W. Enterprises (Shreveport), The Skeleton Closet (genealogical forms and finding aids), Creative Memories (archival photo-safe albums and supplies).

We expect to hear from other vendors before the Seminar.

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KINFOLKS Editor Betty Rosteet has prepared a Subject Index to all issues of KINFOLKS, Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994). Cost is \$5.00 ppd. Order from SWLGS, PO Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652 or get your copy at the meeting.

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KINFOLKS NEEDS YOUR HELP!

The publication of KINFOLKS is a service to our members. It is a time consuming task done by a small staff---volunteers whose time is limited and who would appreciate your input and help.

We are amateurs, not professional researchers or writers. Each article requires thought, time and research. If a particular subject is of interest to you, please research this subject and contribute a copy of your research to KINFOLKS to make it a better publication. You will learn a great deal from the research and your contribution will aid others. You need not be proficient in composing and writing; members of the staff will be glad to assist you; each article will be edited for space and content.

Suggestions for articles include: histories of southwest Louisiana towns, court house and cemetery records, stories of interesting ancestors, old Bible records, excerpts from old diaries or journals, old letters, genealogical information from abstracts, items of interest from old newspapers, information from historic highway markers in southwest Louisiana, articles on women, the War Between the States, Acadian/French interest, German research, American/English lineage, and early life in Louisiana, etc. If you have any information that would fit into the above-mentioned categories, or any other article of genealogical value, please contact KINFOLKS Editor, BETTY ROSTEET. With your interest and assistance we can make KINFOLKS better.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1995

- 21 JANUARY - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - "SHOW AND TELL" by MEMBERS - LOUISE HANCHEY,
BETTY ROSTEET, LUCILLE SHOPTAUGH, ELEANOR CARMOUCHE,
YVONNE GUIDROZ and MYRA WHITLOW.
- 18 MARCH - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - "CIVIL WAR PROGRAM" by MIKE JONES & TOMMY CURTIS
- 1 APRIL - SATURDAY - 5th GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR - 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
L. C. CIVIC CENTER, Lake Charles, La.
SPEAKER - DESMOND WALLS ALLEN
- 22 APRIL - Saturday - Annual Meeting/Seminar - 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.
Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge
Ramada Inn, Baton Rouge
Speakers - E. RUSS WILLIAMS, ROBERT DeBLIEUX, Dr. CARL BRASSEAU
Registration Fee is \$25 (includes lunch/coffee breaks);
\$30 after April 1, 1995. Mail to - LA Genealogical &
Historical Society, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060
- 22 APRIL - Saturday - 1995 Spring Workshop, Fort Worth Gen. Society
Ft. Worth Botanic Garden, Fort Worth, TX
Speaker - BRENT HOWARD HOLCOMB
Speaking on South Carolina Research
Registration fee - \$23 through April 8, \$28 after
Fort Worth Gen. Soc., PO Box 9767, Fort Worth, TX 76147
- 29 APRIL - Saturday - Houston Genealogical Forum
Speaker - HELEN F. M. LEARY
- 20 MAY - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

MONUMENT THREATENED

It is important for us as individuals to preserve our heritage and history, and part of the history of southwest Louisiana is being threatened. A protest against "The South's Defenders" monument on the court house lawn has been received, calling it a symbol of racial injustice. The Calcasieu Parish policy jury has appointed a committee to study whether this historic tribute to the men from our area who fought and died in the war will stay in its place or be removed from the lawn. A recommendation on its fate will be made to the policy jury by March. Please contact your police juror with your opinion on this matter.

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

SANDRA HUNT of Creative Memories was the speaker for the November meeting of the SWLGS. Ms. HUNT spoke on preserving documents and photographs, and provided an afternoon workshop on preservation. Ms. HUNT gave the following suggestions about turning shoeboxes full of memories into a showcase for everyone to enjoy.

With progress many things have changed. Most of us have put photos and slides into old shoeboxes. With progress we changed from movie film to Beta tapes, then to VHS tapes and now to CD Roms. I don't think that technology is going to stop here. How can you include all your memorabilia on a tape?

An album is the best place to store your photos, documents, newspaper clippings, old corsages and other such memories. Some of you may have used magnetic albums. Unfortunately, they yellow because the cardboard inside contains acid and lignin. Acid is a word with which all genealogists are familiar, but lignin is a component of all wood pulp and can be removed from the paper. Lignin causes the paper to turn yellow. When you are looking for paper to copy your documents onto, look for a paper that is acid-free and also lignin-free. You can use a 100% cotton paper, which you can get at any stationery store. This is just as good as your acid-free paper especially ordered from archival companies.

Another way that we store photographs is the pocket pages. Unfortunately with pocket pages you have to place your pictures all going in one direction and they have to be the same size. There was no way to label the pictures or other mementoes.

The best storage is still a scrapbook album, but be sure to use a safe album, which is acid-free, lignin-free paper, as well as buffered. Buffered is a chemical process which prevents the acid which is in the material that you mount on a page from leaching into the other photographs or into the back side. This way you can include greeting cards, post cards, letters and invitations, which all contain acid, without fear of damaging your photographs.

Your albums should lie flat, so that the pictures are not being bent as the pages are being turned. Photos are a great way to preserve family memories, but photographs must be labeled. Write on the back with a special art pencil developed for this purpose.

Preserving pictures can also develop self-esteem. Children are entertained and fascinated by family pictures. Make special copies and give albums to children to pass on. Let them create their album, so they can know who is in the picture and where they were. Preserving your pictures is also protecting your investment and your heritage.

Ms. Hunt publishes a free quarterly and would be glad to add your name to her mailing list. She will also answer your questions - write to her at 8045 Antoine #229, Houston, TX 77088-4304.

Creative Memories (Sandra Hunt) will be a vendor at the Seminar.

PRESERVING YOUR SCRAPBOOK OF MEMORABILIA BY CASSANDRA VOLPE

A personal or family scrapbook is an important memory of the past. With proper care and knowledge of some basic preservation techniques, you can enjoy scrapbooks for generations. A good physical environment is of primary importance: temperature 60-70 degrees F; Relative Humidity 40-50%; low light, no sun, and a clean area away from potential disasters such as water pipes, attics, rodents, etc. is best. The basic problem with scrapbooks is the variety of materials combined in one volume; i.e. newspaper clippings, photos, printed matter, ephemera such as flowers, ribbons, match books, plastic favors, etc. All of these items in one volume can cause danger to each other and strain the hinges of the scrapbook.

Methods and supplies to use:

1. Use only acid-free and/or alkaline buffered (Archival) folders, scrapbooks, pages, envelopes.
2. Purchase a PH testing pen (\$3.00 in archival supply catalogs) for testing acid-free material purchased.
3. Remove all pins, staples, paper clips and tape if possible without damage.
4. Mount documents and photos with acid-free mounting corners or use a water soluble adhesive (sparingly).
5. To write on a document or photo, use only a soft pencil.
6. Photocopy clippings on archival copy paper. Also making archival copies of important documents and storing in a separate location is a good idea in case of disaster.
7. Place fragile documents in transparent polyester sleeves (Mylar is one trade name) rigid enough to support paper.
8. Photographs require special handling. Important photos should be copied at a photo lab in black and white. Get a copy negative as well as a print. Color prints and Polaroids will fade within a few years.
 - a. Use only polyester, polypropylene, triacetate and polyethylene for enclosures for photographs.
 - b. Use photo albums of heavyweight acid-free paper, use archival photo corners; write only with soft pencil, lightly on reverse of print.
9. Finally, wrap oversized albums and overstuffed scrapbook in acid-free tissue and store flat.

A few "Don'ts":

1. Do not use pressure-sensitive adhesives (tape), rubber cement, white glues, metal clips, pins staples.
2. Do not write on front of a document or emulsion side of photo with magic marker or ball-point pens.
3. Do not use "magnetic" and plastic (pvc) sleeve albums commercially available.
4. Avoid dirt, dust, sunlight and water damage.

With careful handling and some protective enclosures, your scrapbook can give you many years of pleasure and memories.

Permission granted to reprint from the Colorado Preservation Alliance, Colorado State Archives, Denver, CO.


DURIO CEMETERY

Located North-East of Oberlin, LA. (Allen Parish). From the red-light on U.S. #165, go North 1.7 miles to Parish Road #156, turn East (right), follow the winding asphalt road for 1.8 miles, then turn South (right) to the cemetery.

Listing was completed on November 17, 1993.

Submitted by ANTHONY and FLORENCE ROY - Members #664/665

Continued from Vol. 18 No. 4

MARRIED - 

- L -

MENTOR LANDRY
b. 27 Sep. 1906
d. 7 Jan. 1929


JOSEPHINE D. LOUVIERE
b. 26 Sep. 1868
d. 4 Aug. 1929

- M -

ADAM MANUEL
b. 18 Dec. 1891
d. 8 Oct. 1970


CHRISTINE R. MANUEL
b. 22 Mar. 1899
d. 30 Sep. 1978

JAMES MANUEL
b. 11 Mar. 1920
d. 1 Nov. 1969

E. J. MANUEL 
b. — Apr. 1905
d. — July 1976

LULA C. MANUEL
b. 16 Dec. 1907
d. 29 July 1961

STUART C. MEAUX
b. 4 Nov. 1980
d. 12 Nov. 1980

LADDIE C. MANUEL 
b. 15 Sep. 1909
d. 15 July 1992

MURRY MANUEL
b. 1 Feb. 1908
d. 26 Feb. 1969

Mrs. TENA MICHAPM
b. — —
d. 22 Mar. 1965

Inf. son of ADDIE
and MATT MILLER

ALLIE C. MOLITOR
b. 28 July 1919
d. 19 Nov. 1984

HIRAM McGEE
b. 26 Aug. 1879
d. 23 Jan. 1902

Lucien McGEE
b. 16 May 1833
d. 30 Mar. 1902
Confederate Veteran, Pvt. Co. C, 6th La. Inf.

- N -

- O -

- P -

MILDRED M. PATRICK
b. 2 Oct. 1936
d. 4 Oct. 1936

PRUDIE PATRICK
b. — — 1903
d. — — 1944

OCTAVIE L. PITRE
b. 7 Feb. 1837
d. 6 Jan. 1917

LUCIUS PITRE
b. - - 1866
d. - - 1931



MARTHA F. PITRE
b. - - 1867
d. - - 1930

- R -

ADAM "CADON" RIDER
b. 27 Feb. 1912
d. 12 Dec. 1990



CELINA P. RIDER
b. 15 Mar. 1913
d. 15 June 1992

HOUSTON J. RIDER
b. 9 May 1939
d. 10 July 1939

ARNOLD RIDER
b. - -
d. 84 yrs. old



DELLA RIDER
b. - - 1882
d. - - 1941

Mrs. DEIUS RIDER
b. 21 Sep. 1929
d. 2 Mar. 1958

LARRY D. RIDER
b. 17 Mar. 1956
d. 10 Sep. 1976

LENA RIDER
b. 1 July 1917
d. 16 Mar. 1936

HERBERT J. RIDER
b. 12 Apr. 1941
d. 18 Oct. 1990

- S -

MARY SAVOY
b. 10 June 1900
d. 26 Feb. 1962

AARON LEE SKAGGS
b. 12 Jan. 1960
d. 18 Oct. 1991

JEANETTE C. SKAGGS
b. 27 Aug. 1930
d. 1 Apr. 1989

PAULA M. SKAGGS
b. 28 Oct. 1957
d. 29 Jan. 1958

ABY SONNIER
b. 15 Mar. 1900
d. 3 Dec. 1985



OXIDA SONNIER
b. 8 May 1895
d. 19 Dec. 1943

ALEDIA SONNIER
b. 23 Jan. 1876
d. 2 Aug. 1938

ARMINO D. SONNIER
b. 30 Nov. 1887
d. 12 Mar. 1972



LUCIAN SONNIER
b. 19 Jan. 1884
d. 28 Aug. 1973

BELISAIRE SONNIER
b. 6 May 1862
d. 29 Mar. 1937



FROZINE SONNIER
b. - - 1870
d. - - 1922

BIELILE SONNIER
b. 24 Nov. 1871
d. 20 May 1921

CELEMA SONNIER
b. 8 Feb. 1865
d. 13 Mar. 1959

CHARLEY SONNIER
b. 10 Mar. 1890
d. 2 Nov. 1939

CLEMONTINE SONNIER
No Dates

ELDIE SONNIER
b. - - 1894
d. - - 1940

EMILY SONNIER
w/o OZEMA CHATMAN
b. 20 Dec. 1861
d. 22 Feb. 1920

ETTA D. SONNIER
b. 17 Oct. 1899
d. 14 Apr. 1981

EZORA SONNIER
b. - -
d. age 8 mo. 13 days

FREDDIE L. SONNIER
b. 7 June 1943
d. 27 July 1944

FREDRICK SONNIER
b. 19 Dec. 1932
d. 24 June 1934

JOSEPH OLIN SONNIER
b. - -
d. - - 1907

JOSEPH T. SONNIER
b. 2 Mar. 1899
d. 26 July 1926

LETHA V. SONNIER
b. 12 Feb. 1894
d. 7 June 1966

LUCIEN SONNIER
b. 9 July 1870
d. 17 Nov. 1943

MAUSEAME SONNIER
b. 26 Nov. 1855
d. 24 Apr. 1934

Mrs. MAUSEAME SONNIER
b. 29 Aug. 1882
d. 21 May 1935

OLIN SONNIER
b. 14 Aug. 1861
d. 17 Sep. 1915

PEARL SONNIER
b. 1 June 1912
d. 14 Oct. 1912

RAYMOND SONNIER
No Dates

TAIE SONNIER
No Dates

V. T. SONNIER
b. - - 1872
d. - - 1943

VAL SONNIER
b. 21 Dec. 1872
d. 23 Oct. 1910

WILLIES SONNIER
d. 21 Dec. 1932

- T -

EZIE TAYLOR
b. 22 June 1913
d. 17 Oct. 1976

MARGARET P. TAYLOR
b. 7 Dec. 1916
d. 28 May 1979

- U -

- V -

ELDIE VIZENA
b. - -
d. 29 Nov. 1921
(age 18)

LADIE VIZENA
b. - - 1912
d. - - 1928

- W -

MILDRED WARE
b. - - 1926
d. - - 1984

Inf. of EULA and PANKEY WHEAT
b. 6 Feb. 1937
d. 6 Feb. 1937

- X -

- Y -

AVIE FAUL YOUNG
b. 23 May 1924
d. 5 June 1993

This concludes DURIO CEMETERY

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Collin County: Pioneering in North Texas by Capt. ROY F. HALL and HELEN GIBBARD
HALL. This book will be reviewed in KINFOLKS, Vol. 19 No. 2 (May issue).

ITALIANS IN AMERICA
SUBMITTED BY MARY ANN LIPRIE RIVIERE - MEMBER #189A

In Louisiana, among so many people of French ancestry, Italians are one of the minorities who became a significant part of the state. Because of language barriers and other factors, genealogical records of minorities are not as available or as accurate. With this in mind, the purpose of Italians in America is to aid those of you searching for clues on Italian ancestry to have speedier and more productive finds.

I grew up in Lake Charles. Both sets of my grandparents came through the port of New Orleans and lived in various places in Louisiana. I am interested in Italian names, recorded in any way, throughout the U. S.

In doing genealogical research we are attempting to find the answers to many questions. Some of these involve knowing about your ancestor's country, the general area from which that person came and to which he went, methods of gathering data and some knowledge of the language.

The most common conception of Italy is a boot-shaped country; but it is more than that. As of 1861 it also includes the triangular island of Sicily and the rectangular one of Sardinia, along with many other smaller Mediterranean islands. Though only the boot is generally referred to as Italy, all people of these land masses are known as Italians.

Generally speaking, those who emigrated to the U. S. first came from northern Italy, most often through the ports of New York and Baltimore. Sometimes they were coming from Central American ports and Latin American countries, such as Venezuela, Brazil and Cuba. For the most part these people came to work in the industrialized cities of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Those from southern Italy most often followed, but some came with those from Sicily to the port of New Orleans.

The majority of Italians who arrived at New Orleans from the late 1800's through the early 1900's were mostly Sicilians who spoke of themselves as Italians from Sicily. Be aware that on passenger lists the country from which these people are coming is sometimes noted just as Italy. The port from which they left is most often Palermo, so the village of origin would be located in Sicily.

An excellent place to begin searching for genealogical data is an interview with living relatives. Prepare a list of questions which center around a time line of major events, such as World Wars I and II, storms, citizenship, and major family events (births, marriages and deaths). Creating a time line helps put events into perspective and can be used in a combined form or together with the questionnaire. Using a tape recorder is more effective than note taking and makes it easier to accommodate additional stories when straying from the questionnaire. Do not discount any oral stories but record them with the intention of finding additional proof later.

Official family records dating from the late 1800's to the early 1900's are scarce among the Italian immigrants that arrived during that time. Birth certificates brought from Italy are extremely rare but original baptismal

records of those born in the U. S. sometimes note other vital statistics as the parent's place of birth. Passports are scarce but when found are most often with the family of the oldest child. Passports were not issued to children traveling with a parent but the names of each child, birth date and place of birth were usually included. Applications for naturalization contain much family data. Whether or not a person applied and was granted citizenship is also noted on some of the original passenger lists. Obtaining and filing photocopies of documents that are in the extended family makes it possible to refer to the information recorded from time to time. If photocopying is not possible, hand copy the information and file it. Don't forget to check tombstones, which will sometimes give birth and death dates and the village from which the person came. Most immigrants were too poor to have photographs made until they were here awhile and those were usually taken only at special occasions. Inability to read or write left many pictures unlabeled but those that were labeled may contain additional clues to names and places of residence. If a picture was taken at a studio, often the name and location of the studio is stamped on the front cover of the picture.

Census records, easily obtained at the local library or through inter-library loan, can be a valuable tool or a big disappointment. When a family member is listed, pertinent information, such as age, occupation and education, is given. Disappointingly these people may not be found on the census where you expect them. Be aware that when the harvesting of the sugar cane was completed for the season, many immigrants were hired by a railroad company and worked as far away as Chicago until the following October, and might be found on a census for that area. Sometimes the people were purposely unlisted because they were here on a temporary basis and were not citizens. Fear of governmental matters also caused others to avoid being listed.

At the height of immigration there were many dialects of the language spoken among the Italians. Some basic knowledge of the language can help in a number of ways. Locating the village of origin on a map may be difficult, as some place names on the boot of Italy and the island of Sicily are identical. Sometimes the name in Sicily is followed by the wording "di Sicula", which means "of Sicily". If there are problems locating the place of origin, consider whether or not the language was spoken and understood among all the family and friends. If someone within the group had difficulty in communicating, that person was most likely from another area. No problems of communication within this close circle may indicate that various people were from different villages, but the same area or province.

Be aware that Italian male and female names are identical with the exception of the last letter, which denoted the sex. (Example, Leonardo, male; Leonarda, female). Children were named in a systematic manner. The first son and daughter were given the names of the paternal grandfather and grandmother; those that came second were given the names of the maternal grandparents. Succeeding children were named approximately the same way, going from paternal and maternal side, using the names of the parents' uncles and aunts. Last names translate to a particular meaning, a possible place of residence or a description of the people who first bore that name. Sometimes an Italian name was translated to English, such as Bonanno to Good Year and Blanco to White.

Most of the generation that braved the ocean voyage through the early 1900's are now deceased and many of their children are elderly. By all of us gathering and preserving as much of our family history as possible, perhaps we can help the next generation to have a more positive identity of belonging...something that seems to be needed in our world today.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: MARY ANN LIPRIE RIVIERE began genealogy 20 years ago with only a wedding certificate, dates from her grandparents' tombstones and bits and pieces related by her mother. Frustration over the small number of books available on Italians in Louisiana led her to compile and publish From Palermo to New Orleans, which can be found in libraries across the state. Mary Ann has generously donated a copy of her book to the SWLGS for the use of its members who have Italian interests. This book can be borrowed from the Society librarian. The following article was also written by Mary Ann and was published in POINTers (Pursuing our Italian Names Together), Vol. 6 #4, Winter 1992.)

OH, HOW I LONG FOR THOSE GOOD OLD ITALIAN NAMES

I love the sound of Italian names, especially those old Sicilian ones, which bring back familiar and precious memories. Amusement and frustration come together in trying to uncover the disguises from present names to find the original labels.

Through the years, my siblings and I wondered what those names meant and sometimes we would ask our parents. "Mom, why do some people call you 'Meneca', others call you 'Mamie' and others call you 'Mennie'? What is your real name?" Her reply was, "They are all the same." Many years later, we discovered her name was Domenica, which is the feminine of Dominic, but translates into English as Sunday.

My great-grandfather's name was Leonardo, but why was my father Leon? Why was my Uncle Peter's son Leo and why was cousin Frances' son Leonard? Why did my mother call my father 'Nado'? Why were Aunt Katie's name and Grandpa Jack's name spelled the same except for the last letter, Giacomina and Giacomo? Yet his is pronounced Ja-co-mo, Ja-co-bi or Ya-ko, while hers is pronounced Ja-co-ma, Ya-ka and even Ya-ke-na. We still seek these answers.

Current personal research indicates the name variety may have been due to the variety of dialects in each village influenced through the years by the language differences of the many conquerors---Arabs, Romans, Spaniards, Greeks, etc.

How could our surname possibly be LIPRIE? Is it really Italian? Uncle Peter's passport reads LIPARI. Is that Italian? In recent years we have realized that the Island of Lipari, part of the Aeolian Islands near Messina, Sicily, bears our name.

After Grandpa died and Aunt Mary began school, the teachers spelled our name differently every year. Some of the variations were LEPER, LIPER and LEPRE. Uncle Mike says that in the sixth grade, the best English teacher in Lake Charles said, "LIPARI absolutely is not phonetically correct and the name has to be spelled LIPRIE, since you pronounce it Lee-pree". And so it was for Leon, Joe, Mike and their offspring.

Vincenza, mother of my half-sister Frances, died at childbirth. Two granddaughters have been named for her---one Virginia, and one Julia. The pattern is repeated among her cousins. Super sleuths may find it easy to detect Virginia from Vincenza, but it is difficult to imagine that one may find Vincenza GENGO among the Julia LIPRIES. This translation has been found in other families, so be aware if you are looking for a Vincenza. Another surprise translation comes from my neighbor, Tony, who tells me his mother's name was Assunta and it is now Americanized to Susan. Simple enough!

Among old documents there is evidence that Aunt Rose Lee's mother was a SCIMECA. To find it currently spelled that way feels like a valuable antique has been found. Any spelling which sounds like shoe maker could be it.

I wonder who determined, from brother to brother, within the family, that last names be translated differently---one given RAGUSA, one given ROSS, one given DeBARTOLO and another given LeBATO.

Uncle Francesco SPARACINO, what happened to your family in Brooklyn? The last record I have stated you were Frank. Mom pronounced your name SPADACHINO. Are your descendants still musically gifted? Are the girls still named Josephine, Mary, Ida, Margaret and Domenica?

Some questions may never be answered, and I continue to muse:

Remember, if old family names you are hunting,
Between Abate and Zagone there's probably some kin,
But you will have to work really hard,
To find where and how we all fit in.

ITALIANS IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

Like many other parts of the Confederate States, southwest Louisiana experienced a lack of labor and funds to develop new industries after the War Between the States. Not only had many of its white settlers been killed or lamed during the late war, but the former slaves were free and were no longer tied to the land where they had worked. The sugar and cotton plantations and their associated industries, such as molasses and sugar making plants, no longer had a sufficient supply of labor. The Southerners had virtually no money to pay the laborers, and no funds to replace obsolete or destroyed equipment.

To replace the slaves, it was suggested that white immigrants from Europe and other parts of the U. S. be brought to Louisiana as laborers. As a result, Louisiana created the Bureau of Immigration. Several attempts to secure foreign laborers were made, but these were largely unsuccessful. In 1881 the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association tried to encourage Italian immigration. According to the federal census of 1880, there were only 431 Italians in the sugar region of Louisiana, but the number had increased to nearly 4,000 by 1890. At that time the Italians represented the largest group of immigrants coming to the U. S.

Most of these immigrants were peasants from villages in western and central Sicily, the fabled Isola de Sol. According to Italian-American Roots,

1851-1861 by ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX (Hebert Publications, 1994), the majority of Italian immigrants to south Louisiana came from Alia, Catania, Cefalu, Ustica and Palermo. They left mainly from the port city of Palermo, although some did leave from Syracuse, and entered Louisiana at New Orleans. New Orleans was also the port of entry for a great deal of Italian produce, such as citrus fruits, olive oil and vegetables, especially tomatoes, garlic, onions and peppers.

Although many Italians remained in New Orleans, most went to work on sugar producing farms in other areas of the state. Special committees were formed to help planters secure Sicilian workers, and by the 1880's the "Citrus Connection" had begun. The flood of Sicilian immigrants reached its peak just after the turn of the century, from 1902 until 1905, when a quota system imposed restrictions on immigration.

The Sicilian labor force worked on the sugar and cotton plantations, on the docks and levees of New Orleans and in railroad labor gangs. Some came to southwest Louisiana to work in the timber and sawmill industries. They were generally hard-workers, able to exist on the barest necessities. They saved their money and went into small businesses, usually grocery stores, fruit markets, restaurants and bars; some bought land for small truck farms. The center of Sicilian life was the family, and entire families often lived in rooms above family-owned businesses.

All family members did not necessarily immigrate together. With the facility of travel offered by steamships, some laborers were able to work in seasonal occupations and then return home several times before bringing their families to America. Others worked and saved until they had enough money to send for other family members to join them.

In some ways the Sicilians felt at home in Louisiana. Its climate was similar to that of their homeland; the religion of the southern part of the state was largely Catholic; the culture of the area was akin to their own. But they were a minority group, most of whom could neither read nor write, spoke a foreign language and had different customs. However, they could usually add, subtract and handle business details involving arithmetic. The Italians were not socially acceptable to the Anglo-Saxon population of New Orleans or southwest Louisiana. Zeonophobia (the fear of anything or anyone foreign) and the policies of the Know-Nothing Party isolated the Italians into ethnic groups and settlements. Consequently, the ties of family, language, culture and religion became stronger, and for several generations the Sicilians lived and worked together and married only within their own group. Associations, such as the Italo-American Progressive and Protective Club, were formed to help immigrants adjust to their new lives and become American citizens.

Throughout history Sicily had been the possession of many countries, including the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Byzantines, Arabs, Romans, French, Spanish and Germans, all contributing to the customs and heritage of the people. With a rich heritage in folk songs and music, singers and musicians were plentiful; they formed small bands, playing such instruments as violins, accordions, mandolins and guitars. The Sicilians were deeply religious people, and many of their customs and traditions are based on religion. One of the traditional Sicilian ceremonies which they brought to Louisiana was the St. Joseph's Altar, a religious thanksgiving celebration in which many foods are served.

In 1819 Congress passed a law requiring ships arriving in the U. S. from foreign ports to submit a list of passengers to the Collector of Customs at the ship's port of entry. In 1891 the Federal Bureau of Immigration was created as a part of the Department of the Treasury to handle the flood of immigrants. In 1892 a cholera epidemic in Europe decreased emigration temporarily.

The search for Italian ancestors often begins with ships' passenger lists. To successfully search these lists you must know the original and complete names. Many Italians changed or Anglicized their Christian names, as well as their surnames. For example, Guisepppe became Joe; Giovanni became John; Lorenzo became Lawrence and Carlo became Charles, etc. Surnames were often changed to make them more easily spelled and pronounced. Martino became Martin; Bonano became Bono; in at least one instance, Di Alessi was Anglicized to become Lewis; and in the Lake Charles area, di Bartelo became LeBato. Ships passenger lists, prepared at the port of embarkation, were often written phonetically, a practice which resulted in many errors. These records usually list Italian women under their maiden names, although the women usually traveled with their families.

Finding Italian Roots by JOHN PHILLIP COLLETTA, (Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993) offers research tips to genealogist with Italian roots. The Index to Passenger Lists of Ships Arriving at New Orleans begins in 1853. However, some arrivals between 1820 and 1850 can be found in microfilm M334, A Supplemental Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports, 1820-1874. Ship lists have also been published in books such as New Orleans Ship Lists (REIDER, MILTON P. and NORMA G. REIDER, Metairie, LA., 1966 and 1968) and Ships Passenger Lists, Port of Galveston, Texas 1846-1871 (Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1984). Do not be dismayed if your ancestor does not appear on these lists. Many of the passenger lists were lost; some of the names were too illegible to be indexed.

Alternate sources for researchers include emigration lists, (the port of debarkation must be known), local newspapers (ship's name, date of arrival and sometimes date and port of departure), Italian Civil Registration lists, church records, and naturalization papers. Check old newspapers and ethnic magazines for personal ads, which sought information on friends and relatives.

The New Orleans Times Picayune of 25 October 1898 stated the S. S. "Bolivia" arrived from Palermo, Italy with 1386 Italians who were on a "protracted sojourn". They were workers who came as temporary residents for an indefinite period of time. Many came with their families; steerage passengers usually had only one piece of luggage. Children over 12 years of age were expected to work. Like other immigrants, these Sicilians were questioned and examined to determine if they were in good health, not carrying any contagious disease, were able to work, were not idiots or insane, etc. The New Orleans Picayune of 26 Oct. 1898 stated that the passengers of the "Bolivia" were "very decent people" and were primarily farmers. Passengers on the "Bolivia" whose surnames are known in southwest Louisiana include ABATE, BONANO (BONO), COLLETTA, Di ALESSI, DiGIGLIA, DiGIOVANNI, FONTANA, LIPARI (LIPRIE), LISOTTA, LUPO, MANCUSO, MESSINA, MICELE, MODICA, MONTALBANO, NAVARRA, PALERMO, RAGUSA, TRAMONTE, VENEZIE and VICARO.

At the end of the nineteenth century, southwest Louisiana, and Lake Charles in particular, was known as "Little Italy" because of the flood of Italians who poured into the area. In addition to the above names, other well known Italian names (many of which are of Sicilian origin) in the area include: ASSUNTO, BACCIGALLOPI, BATTAGLIA, BROATO, CALDARERA, CAPO, CAPELLO, SCIO, CINQUEMANO, DALOVISIO, DiCARLO, LABARBA, LANZA, LAROCCA, LEBATO, LIGGIO, LISOTTA, LOPICCOLO, LUCERO, MALLAZZO, MANGANO, MANINO, MANSUETO, MARCELLO, MISTRETTA, MONTALBANO, MORICI, MOSCARELLI, NATALE, PALUMBO, PARELLO, PECORINO, PERELLO, REINA, ROMANO, SCALISI, TERRANOVA, TIMPA, TRITICO, VIGLIA and VIRGADAMO.

Many of these southwest Louisiana area Italians bought small farms where they grew vegetables and strawberries which they sold from the backs of their wagons. Others were laborers, tradesmen and artisans. For many of the Italian emigrants and their families the American dream came true.

SOURCES:

LUGI BARZINI, The Italians (New York: Antheneum, 1965).

JOHN P. COLLETTA, They Came In Ships (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1993).

VINCENT J. MARSALA, "Italian Settlement in North Louisiana", The Genie, Vol. 28 #2, 1994.

MARY ANN RIVIERE, From Palermo to New Orleans (privately printed, 1987).

NOLA MAE ROSS, "The Early Italians of Calcasieu", Lake Charles American Press, October 16, 1988.

MURDER CAUSES STRAINED INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

How could a murder in New Orleans have almost caused the U. S. to go to war? The story has many twists and turns, and is still studied by political scientists and international law students.

Before the days of television and instant replays, one of the most remarkable crimes ever perpetrated in the U. S. was the murder of DAVID HENNESSEY, the Police Chief of New Orleans, on the night of October 15, 1890. This murder set in motion some events which culminated in a terrible lynching seven months later and the lynching, in turn, led to a grave crisis in the diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Italy, both of whom withdrew their ambassadors. It was feared that war would break out between the two countries.

The prologue to the HENNESSEY murder began in Italy with a band of about 60 outlaws led by LEONE, whose lieutenant was GUISEPPE ESPOSITO. The band of renegades had become bolder and bolder, burning villages, carrying off young women, stealing and committing other criminal acts. In 1879 the renegades captured Mr. ROSE, an English clergyman traveling in Italy, cut off one of his ears and sent it to his wife, demanding ransom for ROSE's release. Under pressure from the British, the Italian cavalry disposed of the brigands. But ESPOSITO, despite a reward of 25,000 lira for his capture and being desperately wounded, escaped to New Orleans where he established a fruit and vegetable business between Burgundy and Rampart Streets. He then made a serious mistake; he married a young widow with two children, although he already had a family in Italy. News of the new family reached his Italian wife and she began planning his undoing!

Supposedly, she notified the British government that ESPOSITO had gone to New Orleans. The British then alerted the New Orleans police, who assigned detectives DAVID HENNESSEY and his brother to the case. They carefully watched ESPOSITO, who then called himself RANDAZZO. He was arrested, taken to New York, and deported. Friends had raised \$5,000 for a legal campaign to prevent his deportation, but the custodian of the funds embezzled the money. ESPOSITO was put on a warship and taken to Palermo, Italy where he was tried and convicted of six counts of murder in Dec. 1881. King HUMBERT I commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

As a result of his arrest of ESPOSITO, DAVID HENNESSEY incurred the wrath of the Mafia, the secret society that was distinctly Sicilian. The Italian government had driven many members of the Mafia and Camorra, a Neapolitan criminal society, into exile about this time, and some of these men made their way to Louisiana. The Rome correspondent of the New York Post commented that the "American seat of the Mafia was admittedly in New Orleans." By 1890 the Mafia in New Orleans was fully organized.

The majority of the Italian immigrants were respectable, law-abiding people. In 1891 the Italian community in New Orleans was estimated to be 25,000 to 30,000; the number of Sicilian or Italian citizens against whom criminal charges had been preferred in Italy was 1100, as registered at the office of the Italian consul in New Orleans.

The HENNESSEY murder trial was a spectacular trial and created great national interest. But the people of New Orleans were beset by hate and fear. Ordinary citizens were terrified of the Mafia; the Italian residents were afraid of being arrested. There was great difficulty in selecting a jury for the trial; 1375 jurors were called. The entire police force of New Orleans was called out, with orders to "arrest every Italian you come across." Forty-two suspects were arrested. Then a group of vigilantes forced their way into the jail and lynched eleven of the Italians held there. This became known as the New Orleans massacre.

As a result of the lynchings, the Italian Secretary of Foreign Affairs urged Governor NICHOLS of Louisiana and President HARRISON to protect the Italian community. The Italian government was enraged about the killing of those Italians who resided in New Orleans, most of whom had not renounced their Italian citizenship. An indemnity of \$25,000 was paid on the order of President HARRISON, and war with Italy was barely averted.

Although the Mafia was known to be responsible for the murder of DAVID HENNESSEY, it was never learned exactly who had committed the deed.

The murder and subsequent ill-feelings created by the murder and lynchings resulted in a temporary reduction of Italian and Sicilian immigrants to New Orleans. Italian immigration was also curtailed because of the quota laws, which were being enacted about this time.

SOURCES:

JOHN E. COXE, "The New Orleans Mafia Incident", Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 20 #4, Oct. 1937.

JOHN S. KENDALL, "Who Killa de Chief?", Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 22 #2, April 1931.

NEW MICROFILM AT LOUISIANA STATE ARCHIVES

Le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane recently presented the Louisiana State Archives with a new microfilm cabinet, 220 reels of microfilm containing the New Orleans ship passenger list indexes and two reels of Louisiana muster rolls of Louisiana soldiers who served in the Mexican War (1846-1848).

Ship passenger list indexes are contained on two separate series of microfilm. The first, National Archives microfilm series M334, consists of 188 reels, indexes the pre-1850 records not only for New Orleans but for all the East and Gulf ports except New York. The second, National Archives microfilm T527, consists of 32 reels of only the New Orleans port arrivals for the years 1853-1900.

The Archives already had 93 reels of New Orleans ship passenger lists covering the years 1820-1904, but their usefulness was limited by lack of indexes. These passenger lists were microfilmed in chronological order and unless researchers knew an approximate arrival date, finding an ancestor could be very time consuming.

The indexes are easy to use. Each name is indexed on a separate card, which are arranged alphabetically on each set of microfilm. An individual's card provides the name of the vessel and date of arrival which are needed to retrieve the passenger list itself. The passenger list will then provide the names of all persons on the vessel, age, sex, occupation and country of origin. Deaths and births on the vessel may also be noted.

For additional information, write Le Comite' at PO Box 44370, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

NOT ME! After listening to a lecture on why genealogist should never take books from libraries or private owners, the lady went on to buy books from a book vendor. Soon she was approached by the vendor who said, "Pardon me, Madam, but I think you may have something that doesn't belong to you." The lady said, "Really? I don't think so." The vendor then pointed out to the embarrassed lady that when she had stacked her books to pay for them, she had inadvertently picked up a thin book which she had not bought. Moral to the story---it can happen to you.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE

<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS, Vol. I</u>	(1985)	\$21.95 ppd
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. II</u>	(1988)	\$21.95 ppd
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. III</u>	(1991)	\$25.00 ppd
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. IV</u>	(1994)	\$25.00 ppd

KINFOLKS SUBJECT INDEX - 1977 through 1994 \$ 5.00 ppd
Back issues of KINFOLKS from 1977 available.
See inside cover of KINFOLKS for details.

SWLGS TOTE BAGS \$10.00 plus \$1.44 postage

**MY ANCESTORS, THE PARISH FAMILY
SUBMITTED BY VELMA WARNER - MEMBER #519**

WILLIAM PARISH, my great-great-grandfather, was born in 1801 in North Carolina. On 14 November 1825 at St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana he married MARGARET HOLDEN, who had been born there in 1810. WILLIAM and MARGARET (HOLDEN) PARISH became the parents of my great-grandfather, SAMUEL. The family moved to present-day Angelina County, during the transitional era between the Republic and Confederacy in Texas.

The 1850 census for Angelina County shows the following in the household of WILLIAM and MARGARET (HOLDEN) PARISH: ELIZABETH (age 23; m. St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, JONATHAN STRAHAN, age 25); ELLEN (age 18), CANDACE MARGARET (age 15; m. Angelina County, Texas, WALTER HAVARD); JAMES (age 14); WILLIAM (age 13); PEARSON (age 11); THEODORE (age 7); LAWRENCE (age 5); JAMES (age 3) and MARGARET (age 2). My great-grandfather, SAMUEL PARISH, was born 19 September 1834 in Louisiana. He moved to Texas with the family and married MARY ANN McFADDIN, the daughter of DAVE F. McFADDIN and SARAH BARLETT. She was born 15 August 1834 in Texas, probably in Angelina County. No birth or marriage records have been found.

SAMUEL and WILLIAM PARISH applied for land grants in Texas. Pre-exemption Certificate No. 64 was granted to SAMUEL PARISH and Certificate No. 65 was granted to WILLIAM PARISH for land. Both certificates were dated 9 July 1857 and granted 320 acres. At the end of three years witnesses WALTER and JEREMIAH HAVARD declared before E. FINLAY, Clerk, that the PARISH men had lived upon, worked and cultivated what had been public domain, on Shawnee Creek, a tributary of the Neches River, about 13 miles from present-day Marion, Texas. In 1860 (Vol. 29, No. 242) title to the land was given to SAMUEL, and on 11 May 1860 his father received his title (Vol. 23, No. 443). Governor Sam Houston and Francis M. White of the General Land Office applied the Seal of State and affixed their signatures to the documents.

Nine children were born to SAMUEL and MARY ANN (McFADDIN) PARISH. The 1860 census for Angelina County, Texas shows them with WILLIAM (age 5), JOHN (age 3), CANDACE MARGARET (age 1/2 year). About 1868 or 1869 the family moved to Vinton, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The 1880 census shows them with seven children at home, two of whom were married and living next door. Seven of the nine children were buried in Niblett's Bluff Cemetery, just north of Vinton. These included: JOHN F. (b. 9 Feb. 1857; m. JOSEPHINE SONNIER); CANDACE MARGARET (b. 11 Oct. 1859; m. ELIAS SONNIER); MARY M. (m. WILLIAM CROSS); WILLIAM (b. 19 June 1865; m. ELIZA MICHELL); NANCY JANE (m. SEABORN JOEL BROOMES); SYDNEY ANN (m. JAMES M. MALONE); and JAMES (m. ADELINE BENOIT). The other sons were DAVID (d. Bessmay, Jasper Co., Texas) and my grandfather, SAMUEL LAWRENCE (b. 31 Oct. 1861), who returned to Texas to live at Trinity Co.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE PARISH, my grandfather, was married on 27 March 1888 at Trinity Co., Texas to ALICE VICTORIA GATES (b. 1871; d. 1902). They were the parents of WILLIAM BENJAMIN (b. 14 March 1890), ARTHUR DAVID (b. 20 Jan. 1892), LAWRENCE FRANKLIN (b. 2 March 1895) and my mother, NANCY ANN (b. 9 March 1898).

NANCY ANN PARISH married WILLIAM CHARLES COURTNEY (b. 27 Nov. 1892, Brush Prairie, Texas; d. 14 Nov. 1981). NANCY ANN (PARISH) COURTNEY died 18 May 1935, the day her father was buried in the Thornton Church Cemetery. WILLIAM CHARLES and NANCY ANN (PARISH) COURTNEY are buried in the Zion Hill Cemetery in Trinity Co., Texas. They were the parents of CLARA (b. 12 June 1924) and VELMA (b. 22 Oct. 1928).

SOCIAL NOTES FROM SULPHUR CITY AND HOUSTON RIVER

The following items were abstracted from the "American", 1 Jan. 1896:

A Christmas tree and a program at the Houston River School House was followed by gifts presented to the children. Everyone then went to the home of Mr. SIMMONS. Miss WILLIE BRANTLEY is spending some time with the SIMMONS family.

The SANDERS family had JOHN HEWITT of Big Woods as their guest for Christmas dinner.

Items from the "American", 22 Jan. 1896 included:

Mr. and Mrs. ELI PERKINS visited WestLake.

A rice mill is being put up in Sulphur City. The town is on a boom since the railroad scare is over.

Mr. and Mrs. ED HUGHES of Shgoupique (sic) visited Mr. ELENDER last week.

ALLEN SANDERS had the misfortune of losing 9 hogs from eating China berries.

The West Lake Rice Mill, managed by C. B. LAKE, advertised general rice milling.

NOTES FROM RAYMOND, LA.

The following social notes from Raymond, La., a small town between Jennings and Elton, appeared in the Lake Charles Weekly "American" in the issues of 1, 8, 15 and 22 of Jan. 1896.

Mrs. SHATTUCK gave her school a Christmas vacation of one week.

Misses EFFIE BROWN and MINNIE PUTNUM spent Christmas in Lake Arthur.

JOHN BELLS spent Christmas in Lake Charles with relatives.

W. A. WICKETT traded his home place in Raymond for a farm in Cedar County, Nebraska. He is to move in March.

I. M. HENDERSON was visited by his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. YOUNG of Nebraska.

A wagonload full of young people from Raymond went to a party at T. L. McVAY's in China.

C. F. TAYLOR, A. CROSS, J. T. FRAZIER and S. G. BABCOCK were doing business in Welsh yesterday.

G. N. BROWN, W. H. SIMMONS, H. M. BROWN and C. F. TAYLOR attended a rice mill in Jennings recently.

A. CROSS leaves in a few days for Southbridge, Mississippi where he will engage in the manufacture of spectacles.

ARTHUR CROWELL is building an addition to his home.

W. M. TYLER, Jr. of Stanhope, Iowa came to visit relatives.

Someone stole 2 hogs weighing 250 pounds each from H. M. BROWN. Several days later he found one of them on its way home. "Evidently it had been turned lose or escaped."

SWLGS LIBRARY LIST

Books owned by our Society are available for loan to members. Our collection is in the home of our Society Librarian, Yvonne Guidroz, 2202 - 21st St. Lake Charles, phone 477-4787. Although library hours are Mondays from 5 P.M.- 6 P.M., PLEASE call for an appointment AND to assure your selection is available after you consult this society book list. At other times, make an appointment by telephone first. PLEASE DO NOT DROP IN. (Our books are kept in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation). Books may be borrowed for a period of 2 weeks. Overdue books are charged 10¢ per day fine. PLEASE be prompt in returning books, as others may be waiting for that book.

Donated and review books are kept in the SWLGS Library for 6 months; after that if the book is not being used by our members, the books will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library.

Books cannot be mailed.

LISTING OF SOCIETY HOLDINGS

FAMILY HISTORIES

- ALLENS - Allens of the Southern States by Norma Carter Miller, M.A. and George Lane Miller, Ph.D.
- BIDWELL - Bidwell Family History 1587-1782, Vol. I, by Joan Bidwell
- BONIN - The Bonin and Related Families by Jestnair J. Bonin
- BROTHERS, SWAN, BONAR/REEVES, BEARDSLEY - Records of the Families of Brothers, Swan, Bonar/Reeves, Beardsley by William P. Brothers
- BROUSSARD - A Broussard and Romero Genealogy by May Rose Newhouse
- CARTER - Tracing our Carter Family History by Steve Travis Lanier
- DeROSIER - Some Family Connections of Karen McBurney DeRosier compiled by John B. McBurney
- DOTY - Reuben Doty: His Ancestors and Descendants from the Mayflower to Louisiana by Kathleen Moore Fitzpatrick
- DUPLECHAIN, FUSELIER, GARY, SIMON - Duplechain, Fuselier, Gary, Simon and Twenty Related South Louisiana Families, by Joseph C. Gary, 2 volumes
- FONTENOT - Fontenot Research in France
Some Fontenot's and Their Times by Charles Ridley Fontenot, Sr.
- FUSSELL - Fussell's N. Families by Deborah Roberts Whaley
- GRANGER - Granger by Geneva Seymour
- HAMILTON, SIMMONS - Family Record of John Irvin Hamilton and Martha Simmons (1660-1988) compiled by Harold W. Harmon
- HARMON - Family Record of David Burns Harmon, compiled by Harold W. Harmon
- HIGHT-HITE Families of Sussex and Surry Counties, VA by Robert E. Wallace
- KENNARD, KING, McCUBBIN, KNIGHT - Kennard, King, McCubbin, Knight and their Kin by Alta K. Patterson
- KILGORE - Thomas Kilgore, Sr. (1712-1822) and His Known Proven Descendants to 1991 by Evelyn Yates Carpenter
- KNIGHT - Henry Knight and His Descendants by Mary Zelmere Knight and Elizabeth Daniel Law
- KNOTT, MASSEY, YOUNGBLOOD, HICKMAN, PULLEN - Our Colonial Ancestors by James Dewey O'Brien, J.D.
- LEJEUNE - The Lejeunes of Acadia and the Youngs of Southwest Louisiana by John A. Young
- LOOKING AT OUR PAST:Nelson, Jinks & Related Families by Lilly Mae Nelson Dufrene

OLIVER/DeVEZIN FAMILY by Ida Marie Chauffe Maylen
PELOQUIN - Peloquin Papers by Ida Chauffe Maylen
ROMERO - A Broussard and Romero Genealogy by May Rose Newhouse
SALLIER - Sallier Genealogy by Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society
SAVOY/SAVOIE/SAVOIS - Savoy/Savoie/Savois Families of Louisiana by
Harry J. Savoy
SEWARD - Seward and Related Families by George C. Seward
SIMMONS - Some Descendants of James Simmons, Natchez District, 1777,
by Julia Clark Gurley Simmons
STURTEVANT - Descendants of Samuel Sturtevant by Robert Hunter Sturtevant
TESSIER - George Damon Tessier of Natchitoches, Louisiana - His Forebears and
Descendants by Evelyn T. Smith
VINCENT - Descendants of Pierre Vincent Sr. & Catherine Galman
by Flavia Vincent Reed
WATSON - Genealogy and History of the Watson Family from Irish Emigrants to
Mayflower Descendants by Samuel E. Watson, Jr.
YOUNG - The Lejeunes of Acadia and the Youngs of Southwest Louisiana
by John A. Young

GENERAL

Brigham Young University - 1993 - British Research Syllabus
Brigham Young University - 1993 - Genealogy Research Syllabus
Compendium of Historical Sources: The How and Where of American Genealogy
by Ronald A. Bremer
English Surnames (Their Sources and Significations) by Charles Wareing Bardsley
Fanning's Illustrated Gazetteer of the United States
Genealogical Resources (1985) by Bayouland Library System
German Genealogical Research by Dr. George K. Schweitzer
Grassroots of America, edited by Phillip W. McMullin
Handbook of Genealogical Sources by Dr. George K. Schweitzer
The Handybook for Genealogists, 8th edition by Everton Publishers
The How Book for Genealogists, 8th edition by Everton Publishers
How to Get the Most Out of Death Certificates by Carolyn Earle Billingsley
and Desmond Walls Allen
How to Write the Story of Your Family by Nola Mae Wittler Ross
How to Write Your Personal & Family History by Keith E. Banks
In Search of Family History by Paul Drake
The Library - A Guide to the LDS Family History Library by Johni Cerny and
Wendy Elliott
Managing a Genealogical Project by William Dollarhide
Map Guide to U. S. Federal Census by William Dollarhide
New England Genealogical Research: A Guide to Sources, compiled by Kip Sperry
The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 2nd edition, by Val D. Greenwood
Social Security Applications: A Genealogical Resource by Desmond Walls Allen
and Carolyn Earle Billingsley
The Source by Arlene Eakle & Johni Cerny
Video Family Portraits by Rob Huberman and Laura Janis

HISTORY

Diary in Gray: Civil War Journal of J. Y. Sanders, edited and annotated by
Mary Elizabeth Sanders
One Mile An Hour - Memories of Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Teurlings by R. Foley

Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor by Bertram Hawthorne Groene
Uniforms of the Civil War by Philip Haythornthwaite

ACADIAN

Acadian-Cajun Genealogy by Timothy Hebert
Acadian Census (1671-1752) by Charles C. Trahan
Acadian Church Records, 1679-1757 by Winston DeVille
Acadian Exiles in the Colonies by Janet Jehn
The Acadian Families, 1686, by Winston DeVille
Brief History of Acadia by Rene' Babineaux
Corrections & Additions to Arsenault's Histoire et Genealogy des Acadiens
by Janet Jehn
Exile Without An End (Acadian Exiles in South Carolina, 1755-1764)
by Chapman J. Milling
The Founding of New Acadia (The Beginnings of Acadian Life in Louisiana)
1765-1803 by Carl Brasseaux
Histoire et Genealogie Des Acadiens by Bona Arsenault - 6 volumes
The History of Grand-Pre by John Frederic Herbin
Index & Key Words to Histoire et Genealogie Des Acadiens by Rev. Donald Hebert
Researching Acadian Families by Rev. Donald Hebert

CANADIAN

In Search of Your Canadian Roots by Angus Baxter
Our French-Canadian Ancestors by Thomas Laforest - 14 volumes

LOUISIANA

1860 Lafayette Parish Census by Harvey Adams
1860 Louisiana Census by Ronald Jackson
1860 St. Landry Parish Census by Harvey Adams
1900 Vermilion Parish Census by Harvey Adams
1920 Plaquemines Parish Census by William R. Stringfield
The Acadian Coast in 1779 (Settlers of Cabanocoy and LaFourche in the Spanish
Province of Louisiana during the American Revolution) by Winston DeVille
Ancestor Hunters (Lafayette Protestant Cemetery-Pinhook & University)
by Harold Prejean, Jr., et al
Andrus Cove Cemetery, Lake Arthur, LA
Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, - 9 volumes
Attakapas Post: The Census of 1771 by Winston DeVille
British Burials and Births on the Gulf Coast: Records of the Church of
England in West Florida 1768-1770 by Winston DeVille
Burnt Remnants of Vermilion Parish by Harvey Adams
Calendar of Louisiana Colonial Documents, Volume III - St. Charles Parish
compiled by Elizabeth Becker Gianelloni
Cattle Brands of the Acadians and Early Settlers of Louisiana/Attakapas
by Glenda Schoeffler
Cemeteries of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana - 2 volumes
Dictionary of Louisiana Biography by Louisiana Historical Association, 2 vols.
Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records - 14 volumes
Early American Series, Early Louisiana, Vol. I (1790-1819) by Ronald Vern Jackson
First Settlers of the Louisiana Territory by Carolyn Ericson, 2 volumes
Foreign French, Nineteenth Century French Immigration in Louisiana, Vol. I
(1820-1839) and II (1840-1848) by Carl Brasseaux
French Troops in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast: 1745 by
Winston DeVille

From Palermo to New Orleans by Mary Ann Riviere
 Genealogical Materials in New Orleans Public Library by Collin B. Hamer, Jr.
 Headstones in Four Old Cemeteries in Lake Charles
 Immigration Files of Southwest Louisiana (1840-1929) by Rev. Donald J. Hebert
 Imperial Calcasieu Records - Successions - 1840-1910 by Shirley Burwell
 Index of Membership Applications to the Louisiana Society of the Sons of the
 American Revolution 1893-1986 by Dalton L. Woolerton
 Index to Old Logansport Cemetery by J. B. Sanders
 Lafayette Parish Marriage Records, Marriage Book I (1823-1830) Part I
 by Harold Prejean, Jr.
 Land Claims in Eastern District of the Orleans Territory by Walter Lowrie
 Landholders of Southwest Louisiana: Tax Lists for St. Landry Parish, 1817-1818
 compiled and edited by Ramona A. Smith
 Land Records of the Attakapas, Vol. I; Vol. II, Part 1; Vol. II, Part 2,
 by Glenn R. Conrad
 Leaves from the Diary of Louise by George Ann Benoit
 Le Vieux Cimetiere: The Old Ville Platte, LA Cemetery: 1852-1900 by
 Ramona A. Smith and Kathleen M. Stagg
 The Louisiana Experience by Mary Alice Fontenot and Julie Landry
 Louisiana Marriage Contracts, Vol. 2 (1728-1769) by Alice Forsythe
 Louisiana Patriots, 1776-1783 by DAR, 1991
 Louisiana Soldiers in the American Revolution by Winston De Ville
 Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812
 Marriage and Death Notices, Caddo Parish, Louisiana and Environs 1843-1871
 by Juanita Davis Cawthon
 Marriage Records, Calcasieu Parish - Sept. 1866/Jan. 1877 by Live Oak Chapter,
 DAR, Jennings, Louisiana
 The Mother Church of Acadiana by John N. Harper
 Natchitoches Church Marriages, 1818-1850 by Elizabeth Shown Mills
 Natchitoches Neighbors in the Neutral Strip by Carolyn Ericson
 The Old Evergreen Burying Ground (Avoyelles Parish) by Porter and Barbara
 Wright
 Opelousas Post by Gladys deVillier
 The Opelousas Post Census of 1771 by Winton DeVille
 Pioneers of Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes by Nola Mae Ross, 3 volumes
 Post Hospital Ledger, Port Hudson, LA. 1862-1863 by Lawrence L. Hewitt and
 Arthur W. Bergeron, Jr.
 A Question of Inheritance: Religion, Education and Louisiana's Cultural Boundary,
 1880-1940
 Rapides Post on Red River: Census and Military Documents for Central
 Louisiana, 1769-1800 by Winston DeVille
 The Sainte Catherine Colonists 1719-1720 (Early Settlers of Natchez and Pointe
 Coupee in the French Province of Louisiana) by Winston De Ville
 St. Gabriel Settlers: The 1777 Census of Iberville District in the Province
 of Louisiana by Winston DeVille
 St. James in the Province of Louisiana: Genealogical Abstracts from the
 1777 Census by Winston DeVille
 Selected Acadian and Louisiana Church Records, Vol. I and II,
 by Rt. Rev. Msgr. George A. Bodin
 "Sous Cettre Pierre Repose" (Tombstone Inscriptions of the Old St. Landry
 Church Cemetery, Opelousas, LA) by Susan Burleigh Douget
 South Louisiana Records, 13 volumes, by Rev. Donald J. Hebert
 Southwest Louisiana in 1807 (The Land and Slave Tax of St. Landry Parish
 in the Territory of Orleans) by Winston DeVille

Southwest Louisiana Families in 1777: Census Records of Attakapas and
Opelousas Posts by Winston DeVille
Southwest Louisiana in the War Between the States by Mike Jones
Southwest Louisiana Records by Rev. Donald Hebert, 39 volumes
Southwest Louisiana Veterans Remember, Vol. 1, by Nola Mae Wittler Ross
Valenzuela in the Province of Louisiana: A Guide to the Census of 1793
by Winston DeVille
Yankee Autumn in Acadiana by David C. Edmonds

MAINE

History of Cumberland County, Maine, Vol. 1 and 2, by W. W. Clayton

MISSOURI

First Settlers of the Missouri Territory by Carolyn Ericson, 2 volumes

OKLAHOMA

Guide to the Historical Records of Oklahoma, compiled and edited by
Bradford Koplowitz

TENNESSEE

Genealogical Abstracts from Tennessee Newspapers 1803-1812,
compiled by Sherida K. Eddlemon

TEXAS

Collin County: Pioneering in North Texas by Capt. Roy F. Hall and
Helen Gibbard Hall

VIRGINIA

Of the Sea and Skies, Historic Hampton and Its Times by Gene Williamson

AUDIO TAPES

Battling the Burned Courthouse! by Elizabeth Shown Mills
But How do I Prove this is the Same Man by Helen F. M. Leary
Dear Editor (The Lighter Side of the Job!) by Elizabeth Shown Mills
Elusive Ancestors: Never too Poor to Trace! by Elizabeth Shown Mills
Genealogical Problem Solving: Professional Techniques for Success by E. Mills
Migration Across the Lower South: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
Solving Problems Using Records of Collateral Relatives by Marsha Hoffman Rising
Southern Claims Commission Records by Dr. Gary B. Mills
Spanish Records for Anglo & Latin Research: La. & West Florida by E. Mills
Voyageurs & Habitants: Tracing the Early French in Miss. Valley/Great Lakes Region
by James Hanson
Writing Book Reviews that Get Read! by Elizabeth Shown Mills
Writing Family History & Genealogical Articles, Part I & II by Elizabeth Mills
1987 Seminar - Collin Hamer, Rev. Donald J. Hebert, Dr. Theodore Thurman, 2 tapes
1989 Seminar - Courthouse Research by Dr. Maureen Arceneaux, Land Grants & Claims
by Glenn Conrad, and Research in New Orleans by Albert Robichaux

**IT IS NOW TIME TO PAY YOUR 1995 DUES. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT
AFTER MARCH 18, 1995, AND YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SECOND ISSUE OF KINFOLKS, TO
BE DISTRIBUTED IN MAY.**

HISTORY OF EARLY LAKE CHARLES

(Continued from Vol. 18 #4)

The following items of social and genealogical interest in old Lake Charles were gleaned from several issues of The American, one of the city's newspapers. These lists include residents from nearby towns, as well as visitors and businessmen from other cities and states. Some were visiting friends and families who had moved to Lake Charles; some returned to make their homes in southwest Louisiana. The business contacts of the city were widespread, and grew as the city increased in size and population.

MARCH 4, 1896

HOTEL ARRIVALS. List of parties registering at the Walker House for the week ending March 3, 1896: J. M. BATES, Iowa; D. H. HARDING, J. M. CARR, Philadelphia; L. W. COOPER, Hickory Branch; C. O. WONDER, Hill City; J. M. REEVES, G. H. POOR, J. R. LYLES, JOHN PERKINS, JOS. CHENIER, Oberlin; J. W. GILL, MINOR STINES, Z. LANIER, Oaklin Springs; CHAS. DELANEY, Lake Arthur; L. GILBERT, Z. B. JONES, MONROE PERKINS, D. H. REEVES, J. J. LYLES, J. J. KINGERY, Pearl; CHAS. WOODS, G. S. COLE, L. PARKIN, Dry Creek; W. H. HEARD, Bear; J. L. LYONS, MAYO MOORE, Sugartown; C. W. WELSH, City; H. DAROTES, Cameron; F. RISHERRIFF, New Orleans; C. H. HARRIS, Minat, N. D.; H. E. DACOAT, H. A. JOHNSON and family; Mrs. E. WRIGHT, F. FONTENOT, L. S. LANGLEY, JASPER PITRE, Welsh; J. H. COOLEY, A. VINCENT, W. R. DUNN, H. C. HILDEBRANDT, Vinton; Miss FONTENOT, Kinder; W. B. HAMILTON, J. A. JOHNSON, JAS. SIMMONS, Simmons; W. A. OSBORNE, D. HARLIN, Miss PEARL HARLIN, P. B. DEATHERAGE, Iowa; J. M. RUDYRILL, Boyce; JACK WILLIAMS, J. J. WYATT, Jennings; HOFF MILLER, ED. MILLER, ED. HEBERT, Lacasine; Mrs. ATWOOD NEVILLE, Mrs. McCULLUM, Mrs. TAYLOR, Gravity, Iowa; JOHN BLOSS, Fremont, Ohio; P. E. MOORE, J. B. MILLS, J. B. HARWOOD, Fenton; DWIGHT BROOKS, China; DAVID THOMAS, M. FUNKE, Roanoke; RUFUS GUERLIN, Merryville; N. E. HALL, J. A. PERKINS, Edgewood; ED. BURLESON, Prien Lake.

Advertisement: Prescriptions carefully and promptly compounded at the popular drug store of ADOLPH MEYER. We are never out of any kind of drugs.

MARCH 11, 1896

HOTEL ARRIVALS. List of the parties registering at the Hotel Howard for the week ending March 17, 1896: C. P. BROWN, Lake Charles; J. P. SMITH, Illinois; L. M. NANCE, R. P. WILKENS, R. C. SCHMIDT, St. Louis; ROBERT GILLHAM, F. S. HAMMOND, K. C. S. & G. R. R.; FRANK OGDEN, LOUIS OCHS, PHILLIP RAHM, A. J. MOULLE, New Orleans; L. H. COHN, New York; S. LOUCHENIE, Philadelphia; J. W. FREEMAN, Alexandria; A. N. LEWIS, Houston, D. E. BARBEE, Louisville; J. DAVIS GOVER, Beaumont; GEO. M. CRAIG, F. A. HORNBECK, Kansas City; A. G. DUDLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. R. NASH, Waco; CHAS. CLERC, R. M. CHISHOLM, New Iberia; F. TRUMLAY, Chicago; E. B. KEELING, Atlanta; J. M. BOOZE, Roanoke, Capt. GEO LOCK, Lockport; J. A. SINCLAIR, C. LeSASIER, Jr.; BEN ROSENBAUM, L. K. SHARPE, M. HEIDINGSFELDER, FERGUS E. LEE, J. P. DOUGLASS, New Orleans; E. MARKOWITZ, Galveston; W. R. RAMSAY, St. Louis; JAS. A. LYNCH, H. J. TRAIN, A. WORMS, New York; J. E. ROGERS, Louisville; M. E. TREIHN, Washington, D. C.; J. W. TREPAGNIER, Crowley; J. B. BOOTH, C. L. THOMAS, St. Louis; M. MAYER, CHAS. W. EAKEN, O. A. DUVERNET, JNO. K. RENAND, New Orleans; J. W. WHARFF, Coshocton, Ohio; JNO. T. BROOKS, FRANK SMITH, city; F. L. CLEVELAND, Erie, Pa.; A. B. DOUCETTE, Beaumont; L. WASSART and wife, Jennings; HY. LISTER,

Orange; J. W. SANDERS, Little Rock; Judge W. F. BLACKMAN, Miss NELL BLACKMAN, J. W. FREEMAN, Alexandria; GEO. A. BOYDEN, New York; Capt. T. ANDERSON and wife, Rockport, Tex.; L. DUPRIE, Opelousas; MIKE CAHN, J. R. JUDEN, Jr., BEN H. PRICE, PHINEAS MOSES, J. KERANEY, L. LERENTH, HENRY L. DIAMOND, C. C. MALLARD, L. N. POWERS, New Orleans; EPH. L. BYERS, Winfield, Kansas; W. TREPAGNIER, Crowley; S. STORM, W. F. TALLE, Chicago; WALTER G. CLEVELAND, JOHN A. STEWART, G. W. MARTIN, St. Louis; T. F. KELLER, Buffalo; T. J. GUEYDAN, Gueydan; D. W. MICHAUX, Houston.

NEW LAUNDRY. Mr. JAMES H. HOUSTON has equipped and opened a magnificent new steam laundry plant on west Mill Street near the lake. Mr. HOUSTON comes to us well recommended as an experienced man in the laundry work and is now prepared to receive orders and turn out first-class work.

CALCASIEU PARISH SCHOOLS BUDGET. The budget for the Calcasieu Parish school system for 1896 was \$36,105.93, and was signed by JNO. McNEESE, Parish Superintendent.

MARCH 18, 1896

A SMASHUP. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. J. M. MASON drove down to the Southern Pacific passenger station to see a friend off on the evening train. After the train departed they started home, when the bridle bit parted, causing the horse to become unmanageable and in consequence thereof ran against a post throwing both parties out and smashing the vehicle into splinters. Fortunately neither Mr. or Mrs. MASON was seriously hurt, although both received slight bruises and a general shaking up. (Editor's Note: Mrs. MASON was the former JOSEPHINE AMELIA PAGGEOT REID).

SERIOUSLY HURT. This morning about 9 o'clock, during the hard rain, a six year old son of CHARLES FOX, while crossing the street car track in front of an approaching car, was struck by the mule and knocked to the ground, a wheel passing over one of his legs, causing a painful though not fatal wound, tearing the flesh from the bone and mangling the leg up generally. Drs. MUNDAY and RICHARDSON were summoned and did all that skill could do to relieve the suffering child.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. Advertisd letters for the week ending Saturday, March 14.

LADIES LIST

ALBARE, Miss MARY
BASS, Mrs. R.
BURR, Miss SUZA
BALL, Miss HATTIE
COOPER, Miss OPHELIA
COLETTE, Mrs. EMMA
CHEEL, Miss CLAMAR
FITGLAN, Miss ELLA
FONTENOT, Mrs. ALICE
HUNTT, Miss C. V.

HORTON, Mrs. ADDIE
HOLLAND, Miss ALFEE
HILL, Mrs. CLARA
HALL, Mrs. HARRY
JOHNSON, Mrs. EMMA
JOHN, Mrs. LEEYE
MORGAN, Mrs. MATHILDA
MERSHON, Mrs. HELLEN
McKITRITH, Mrs. ANNA
PERKINS, Miss ZILPHY

RIPLEY, Mrs. MARY
RICHARDSON, NORA
RANSHAW, ANNIE
SHELTON, IDA
SCOTT, Mrs. LAURAH
SHERRAL, Mrs. A. E.
WATSON, Mrs. FANNIE
WRITES, Mrs. EMMA
WADE, Mrs. BELL

GENTLEMAN'S LIST

ALEXANDER, I.	JAMES, CHAS	MURRIE, JARE
BUFORD, WM.	JOHNSON, Rev. WM., Jr.	MILLS, JAMES
CORVELO, DUMAS	JAMES Lumber Co.	McALPINE, Dr. W. R.
CLIFTON, JAMES	KING, J. A.	ROBERTS, C. E.
CARTER, W. T.	LYONS, Dr. L. M.	REED, C. D.
DAVIS, J. M.	LOVING, R. F.	RAMSAY, W. B.
DAVIS, WILLIS	LOUIS, WM. B.	SANDERS, M. C.
DAVES, W. W.	LEWIS, DANIEL	VANDIVER, CALVIN
DAVIDSON, CHAS	LANDRY, ERNEST	VAN VALKENBURG, S. O.
GALES, BEN	LOURS, JAMES	WIGENS Lumber Co.
HAND, W. C.	LONDEAU, NARCISE	WALDY, EDWARD
HOWARD, S. J.	MUNN, P. L.	

Say "advertised" when calling for any of the above letters.
J. P. GEARY, Postmaster.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE. (Editor's note: Articles in this series are not intended to be an in-depth study of the political and economic growth of the town, but are written to present a general view of the town's development with particular emphasis on the names of as many residents as possible. Sources for this article are the weekly American, 3/4/1896, 3/11/1896 and 3/18/1896).

OBERLIN ITEMS from The American, March 18, 1896.

Again an all day's rain. All farm work is much retarded on account of the continued wet weather.

The log men wear smiling faces as they succeeded in running out the last of their accumulated logs during the last rise in the Calcasieu River and its tributaries and are now making preparations for active work the coming summer.

On Friday the 6th inst. this community was shocked at the news of the death of Miss FELICIA SONNIER, the seventeen year old daughter of B. SONNIER, one of the oldest residents of this section, caused by a dose of strychnine taken with suicidal intent.

On Sunday March 8th, Mr. LOUIS DARBONNE died, aged 87 years. He was one of the old land marks of pioneer days.

Mr. ROSTEET visited Oberlin on the 12th inst. and added 84 new names to the voters lists. On the 18th he visited Oakdale where something over 40 new names were recorded on his books.

"MUG" BOOKS. Beware of information found in "Mug" Books. These are books that contain biographical sketches of prominent men in a community or state. The information, sometimes accompanied by a picture, was supplied by the men portrayed in the biography. Each person paid a fee to have his biographical sketch published in the book. Sometime the information is flowery, insubstantial and inaccurate. In other cases, it is complete and correct. "Mug" Books are interesting, but should not be used as an authoritative source by genealogist.

BEGINNING GENEALOGY

Beginning genealogists often ask, "Where do I begin?" The answer is with yourself, the person that you know most about. Look in your home and the homes of your parents and other relatives for information and clues on your ancestors. Home sources should be searched for documents and records, family Bibles, letters, pictures, newspaper clippings, marriage licenses, baby books, diaries, journals, abstracts of property, mortgage records, oil leases, etc.

Contact relatives---brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins---to see if they have any of the above mentioned information. Older relatives may remember family stories, locations of previous residences, ethnic origins, church affiliations, membership in fraternal organizations or political inclinations. It is even likely that others have gathered family data. Visit or write to relatives. Check telephone books in other areas to find persons of the same surname.

Search local records in churches and court houses for vital records, such as birth, marriage and death certificates. Remember, however, that in most states, registration of births and deaths was not a requirement until the early 1900's; before that time, these records can usually be found only in church records. Marriage records were recorded in local counties usually as soon as the county was established. Deeds, wills, probates, successions, sales of land and other records found at the courthouse are also good sources of genealogical data.

Investigate census records. Federal census enumerations were taken every 10 years, beginning in 1790 for the original states. Do not overlook state and local census records and special censuses, such as agricultural censuses. The federal census records have been microfilmed and can be bought or can be borrowed through inter-library loan, if your local library does not have the census that you require.

Consult newspapers for the area and year you need to check for marriage and obituary notices. This will also tell you what was happening in the area when your ancestor lived there and acquaint you with the problems he had to face.

Visit the library. Local and state libraries are full of books, files and family history data. Libraries, such as the DAR libraries and the Family History Libraries specialize in lineage and records. State and Federal Archives are repositories for old records, manuscripts and books.

Review periodicals from local genealogical societies in your area of interest. Insert queries in genealogical periodicals. Consult publications for cemetery records, church records and other items of local interest. Many genealogical societies publish a surname index or have a surname file on the families their members are researching. Write to local genealogical or historical societies to inquire about others researching the same surname.

Read books on genealogical techniques and sources of information. Many informative books are available from your local library or genealogical society.

Acquire the proper charts and forms you will need from your local genealogical society, library or the various companies that sell them by mail. You will need pedigree (ancestor) charts and family group sheets to properly record your data. A pedigree or ancestor chart is a record of your direct lineage, and come in many forms. They may include four, five, seven or fifteen generations, and are often pre-numbered. There are many numbering systems used by genealogist, but the simplest to use is that in which males are always an even number and females are always an odd number. The wife of a man is his number, plus one. The father of a child is twice the number of the child; his mother is the father's number, plus one. A family group sheet shows your ancestor and his wife or wives with all their children. A separate family group sheet is required for each family you are researching.

Document your research. Beginning genealogist often fail to appreciate the importance of proper documentation. Give the source (name of book, volume and page number, name of author, publishing company and date) of each item of data you find. Without proper documentation to authenticate your research, your information is virtually worthless. For your personal information, in case you should need to take a second look at one of your sources, also record where you found that book or record.

Join a genealogical society. Any member is usually happy to assist a beginner. Attend classes on genealogy sponsored by the local genealogical society or library.

You will find that genealogy is an interesting and absorbing hobby.

FROM THE AMERICAN STATE PAPERS
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
Vol. VII, 1815-1824, p. 105

No. 34. HATCH DENT claims eighty-four arpents of square land, say seven thousand and fifty-six superficial arpents on Lake Ruelqueshoe, by virtue of a purchase from CHARLES M. AUDIBERT, who purchased from CATHERINE LeBLEUE, who purchased from LACACINA, an Indian chief, of the Attakapas tribe. An informal bill of sale from the said LACACINA to the said CATHERINE Le BLEUE, dated 1st June 1799, passed before private witnesses, and not sanctioned by any public officer, is filed in this claim, on the back of which bill of sale, and under date the 1st January 1805, is an assignment of the title, by the said CATHERINE, with the consent of her husband, CHARLES SALLIER, to CHARLES MARIE AUDIBERT. A deed of sale from CHARLES AUDIBERT to the claimant, dated in New Orleans, 4th May 1805, passed before HENRY BROWN, notary public, is likewise filed in the claim, and no other document of title. No proof to establish occupancy has been adduced. This falls within the fourth class of claims held under Indians, as described in No. 1, of the Opelousas reports; and, in the opinion of the Board of Commissioners, ought not to be confirmed. Contributed by PATTY BURGESS - member #816.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Lake Ruelqueshoe was actually Lake Calcasieu. How unusual it was for a woman to be buying land from the Indians in 1799!)

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES

When you have reached a "brick wall" in your research and cannot think of any place else to look, try the following suggestions:

LAND LOTTERIES. In colonial America the distribution of land by lottery drawings was common. Each colony had specific rules for land apportionment by lottery. Sometimes a widow with children was allowed 2 drawings; sometimes special privileges were given to disabled veterans. Georgia was one of the states to hold land lotteries to encourage settlement. In Georgia the lotteries were held from 1810-1836. A widow whose "husband was killed in wars with Great Britain or in the Indian wars was entitled to an extra draw." If your ancestress got two draws in the Georgia land lottery (except in cases involving fraud) you could be certain that her husband died in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Creek War or in other battles with the Indians (The Georgia Black Book, ROBERT SCOTT DAVIS, Jr., 1982. Reprint, 1992, Southern Historical Press, Greenville, S.C.). In 1832 the Cherokee Land Lotteries were held for Revolutionary War soldiers, their widows or their orphans (1832 Cherokee Land Lottery Revolutionary Winners, JESSIE J. MIZE & MARIAN RICHARDSON, Heritage Press). At the end of the Revolutionary War, Georgia had a population of 75,000, but forty years later, 500,000 people came as a result of the lotteries, during which time more than 30,000,000 acres west of the Oconee River was distributed (Gowen Research Foundation Newsletter, Vol. 5 #12, Aug. 1994, Lubbock, TX). Records of these land lotteries can be researched on local and state levels, but many of them can be found in published sources.

OHIO FIRE LANDS OR SUFFERER'S LANDS. If your ancestor was in the western-most five ranges of the Western Reserve earlier than 1826, and you have not been able to trace him, consult the records for Ohio's Fire Lands. These lands were given as compensation to the "sufferers" whose property had been ravaged at the close of the Revolution, mainly in the Connecticut towns of New Haven, Greenwich, Fairfield, Norwalk and New London. The Firelands Pioneer, published in the mid-1800's in Sandusky, Ohio gives listings of some early pioneers and an insight into life in the early days of Ohio. Many printed sources are also available on the Fire Lands property owners. In 1795 a law was enacted that required the land deed given to each settler to be recorded in the town in which he originally lost his property, so also consult the vital and land records of Connecticut for your ancestor ("Ohio Fire Lands--A Hot Resource", JANET ELAINE SMITH, Heritage Quest, Issue #50, March 1994).

STATE AND LOCAL TAX ASSESSMENT ROLLS. Sometimes these records contain valuable genealogical information and can help solve the "same name, same man" problem. These records are kept by the parish or county. In Louisiana the State Archives has microfilmed these records, which are kept by the State Comptroller. However, the microfilmed copies do not show the column relating to payment data; for this information, original records must be consulted. Records for some parishes begin in the mid-1860's, and for all parishes from 1920.

DELINQUENT TAX LISTS. Year after year the taxes must be paid! Delinquent tax records are those dealing with land on which taxes have not been paid

by the owner. There are lists at the local city hall and/or court house, but lists of delinquent owners can often be found in local newspapers. In many cases, names which appear on the delinquent tax lists denote that the land owner may have been unable to pay his taxes, had moved to a new address, or perhaps, had died.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY. In addition to taxes on real estate, some cities and states levy taxes on personal property and luxury items—such as furs, sterling silver, antiques and jewelry. These records can be found at the local and state level.

PRISON RECORDS, CRIMINAL COURT CASES. Georgia was the first state to have a state penitentiary, which was built in 1817. Records of convicts and court cases tell of the crime and often offer a physical description and background of the criminal. Remember to consider the laws which were in existence at the time your ancestor lived. For example, stealing a horse (a man's only means of transportation and sometimes his livelihood) was considered a serious crime, and the horsethief was usually convicted, and, in the frontier days, hung. However, many horsethieves received pardons, which can be found in county/parish records. Some of these pardons can be found in printed lists. Today when being in debt is an expected way-of-life, it seems strange that in another age there were harsh criminal laws that sentenced debtors to imprisonment and/or forced "transportation". In England the head of the household, and sometimes his whole family, was jailed and often transported to the American colonies (and later Australia) for indebtedness. Other antiquated laws provided very serious punishments for very minor offenses. A graphic illustration of the threat of imprisonment and deportation can be found in The Oxford Guide to Family History (DAVID HEY, Oxford University Press, 1993) in a picture showing a sign posted on a Dorset Bridge in 1827, which warns potential vandals that damage to the bridge will result in their transportation for life. Many political prisoners, those who disagreed with the policies of the current leaders, were also forcibly transported to the colonies; later some of these were often pardoned. There are many published books on those emigrants who were sent overseas as colonists, which give details of their "crime", their sentence, their place of arrival and sometimes their place of origin. Using English court records and newspapers can often supply details of the "crime". Probation records are public records giving the details of the crime, sentencing and grounds for parole or probation.

BUSINESS LICENSES AND OTHER BUSINESS RECORDS. Business licenses are among the public records and are mostly overlooked for genealogical purposes. Most cities required the name and address of the business and the name of the proprietor. Other information which might be found are the names of the proprietor's wife, his partners and possibly home address. Other business records include sales, mortgages and recorded debts. Some records may exist which may prove that your ancestor "owed his soul to the company store". Many of these old records can be found in archives. For example, if your ancestor was a coal miner, you may find his records in the Eastern Regional Coal Archives, Bluefield, WV. In Louisiana, some of these are among the notarial records housed in the Historic New Orleans collection.

(to be continued)

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES???

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS currently exchanges publications with about 75 other societies. These publications are presented to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library, 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles. These quarterlies present interesting stories, valuable research tips, queries and previously unpublished records. If you are not utilizing these publications, you are missing a valuable genealogical resource. The following information has been gleaned from some of the publications.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS. The U.S. Army Military Institute is seeking information on all World War II veterans. They are asking each veteran to fill out an 18-page form that will become part of the nation's military (and genealogical) history. Write to the Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA 17013-5008.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE SOUNDEX (such as A for aunt, BL for brother-in-law, Pa for partner, Pr for prisoner) are listed.

The Herald, Vol. 17 #2, 1994, Montgomery Co. Genealogical & Historical Society, Inc., Conroe, TX

"THE FRANCE-QUEBEC-ACADIA HERITAGE of CORNELIA ELIZABETH WALKER JOHNSON" gives information on various Acadian lines, and lists the Acadian and German families at Port Tobacco, MD who went to Natchitoches, LA.

The Natchitoches Genealogist, Vol. XIX No. 2, Oct. 1994, Natchitoches, LA

"SOME OF MY WAR EXPERIENCES", by ALICE CARY RISELY, Civil War Army Nurse, is a fascinating tale of a Union woman's travail in Louisiana.

Terrebonne Life Lines, Vol. 13 #3, Fall 1994, Houma, LA

TOTENBRETTTER. If you have eastern Bavarian ancestors you may know about the Middle Age custom of keeping alive the memory of deceased persons by the erection of "totenbretter" or death boards. These are wooden planks cut in the shape of tombstones and roughly painted. They are erected---often in a row of thirty or more---and can be seen on roadsides, fields, meadows, near chapels, at the base of crucifixes, in village streets, and nailed to houses and barns. Many bear the images of saints. The deceased is placed on the board, and lies in state just prior to the funeral when the corpse is then placed in a coffin. The "totenbretter" is then inscribed with name, age, etc. and may have poetry, and other decorations. It is then placed in any of the above mentioned locations.

Reprinted by Milwaukee Co., WI Genealogical Society Reporter, Vol. 25 No. 4, Nov. 1994

1795 SPANISH CENSUS OF BATON ROUGE AND MANCHAC, a 1793 passenger list from "El Nuestra Senora del Carmen" are abstracted from Spanish Legajos. Abstracts for Documents of the Opelousas Post record, among other items of interest, that on 13 March 1802 CHARLES SALLIER (of the southwest Louisiana area) was accused of the theft of a mare.

Le Raconteur, Vol. XIV #3, 4, Dec. 1994, Le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane, Baton Rouge, LA.

QUERIES

Please make your queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give full name of the person; exact date, if known, or an approximate date or time period if the exact date is unknown (ca); and a location, if possible. Be sure to state exactly what information you are seeking. Queries are free to members and are \$2.00 for non-members. They will be published as time and space permit.

When you receive an answer, please write a thank you note and reimburse for copies and postage.

LEE, HANKS, HARGRAVES

Need parents of ANNA LEE, m. (?) JEAN HANKS of Md. They are listed from my sources as the parents of CHARLES HANKS (age 27), m. 1 Feb. 1798, CHRISTINA HARGRAVES, b. ca 1778, Brunswick, Va. CHRISTINA HARGRAVES is sister of WILLIAM HARGRAVES, my ancestor.

JUNE LANDRY VINING, 5396 Blue Springs Rd., Marianna, FL 32446-6433

LANGLEY, LANGELY, LINGLE, LeJEUNE, MILLER

Seeking information on marriage and parents of JOSEPH LANGLEY and MARIE ELISIA MILLER. They were the parents of OLIVIA LANGELY (LINGLE, LANGLEY)(b. 27 March 1856, Ville Platte, La.; m. 17 Jan. 1881, JOSEPH PORTALIS LeJEUNE).

MARJORIE ROMERO RIDER, PO Box 362, Basile, LA 70515-0362

MILLER, FONTENOT, VIZANET

Would appreciate any information about PAULINE MILLER (m. JOSEPH FONTENOT ca 1813, southwest La.) and their son ALCEE FONTENOT (m. AURORE VIZANET ca 1860).

Mrs. SAMUEL BROUSSARD, 1006 N. Wilson Ave., Kaplan, LA 70548-2233

BALLANCE

Would like to communicate with anyone with knowledge about RAYFORD CRAWFORD BALLANCE, buried in the Moss Bluff Cemetery ca 1880's.

MAURICE JEAN LeBLEU, Rt. 5 Box 330A, Brenham, TX 77833-9208

CLARK

Need information on parents of EDMOND CLARK (b. 1820; d. 1891), who lived in St. Landry Parish.

CAMILLE SANDERS, 4517 Brookwoods, Houston, TX 77092-8337

BRASHEAR

Any information concerning the date and place of death of MARIA CROW BREASHEAR would be appreciated. She may have moved to Calcasieu Parish, as two of her children married there.

DAVID VIRGIL MILLICAN, 5319 Holly, Bellaire, TX 77401

SHERIFF'S RECORDS

Family tradition suggests that my g-g-grandfather was slipped out of the Welsh, LA jail between 1881 and 1900. No grave or probate records have been found. He simply disappeared. Does anyone know of any sheriff's records for that time period?

EVELYN POST KEMM, 5611 Skye St., Alexandria, LA 71303-3938

RENZ, HEBERT, PARKER, NELSON, SMITH (SCHMIDT), GANT

Would like to contact anyone researching the above families.

MARJORIE NELSON MYERS, 1100 Mathilda St., Westlake, LA 70669-5328

GUILLORY, MOREAU, HEBERT, LeBLEU

Would like to correspond with descendants of EMNILE BENJAMIN GUILLORY (b. 22 Jan. 1829, Washington, La.; d. 1883, St. Landry Parish, La.) and OMERINE MOREAU (b. 16 Jan. 1840; d. 6 Dec. 1917, Washington, La.), who m. 15 Nov. 1855. Need their parents. Also need parents of AMELIA HEBERT (b. Charlestown, La.; m. 1874/5 SIMION LeBLEU, b. ca May 1836, Lake Charles, La.).

REBECCA J. PACEY, PO Box 369, Eagar, AZ 85925-0369

MILLER

Need information on JAMES MILLER (d. 1844, Early Co., Ga.) and wife, RACHEL (age 70, 1860 census, Miller Co., Ga.)

L. C. PLATT, PO Box 1383, Newton, TX 75966-1383

WARD, KELLER, POWELL, LYLES, HODGES

Request information on the above families who were in Calcasieu Parish, 1800's. ARTIE McDONALD, 20 Rollingwood Dr. #150, Jackson CA 95642-9456

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MEMBER #189

Name of Compiler MARY ANN RIVIERE

Address 1327 Westmoreland

City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605

Date _____

Ancestor Chart

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

4 Giacomo "Jack" LIPARI

(Father of No. 2)

b. 12 Aug. 1863
p.b. - - Sicily (?)
m.
d. 13 Nov. 1915
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

2 Leonardo LIPARI

(Father of No. 1)

b. 21 Nov. 1896
p.b. Gibellina, Sicily
m. 1 Sep. 1929
d. 4 Feb. 1966
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

5 Francesca LAVARINO

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 8 Feb. 1874
p.b. - - Sicily (?)
d. 6 Dec. 1930
p.d.

1 Mary A. LIPRIE

b. 18 May 1939
p.b. Lake Charles, LA
m. 7 Aug. 1965
d.
p.d.

6 Saverio GIAMETTA

(Father of No. 3)

b. 19 Mar. 1865
p.b. Montevago, Sicily
m.
d. 30 July 1925
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

3 Domenica "Mamie" GIAMETTA

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 29 Dec. 1901
p.b. Franklin, LA
d. 20 Oct. 1976
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

7 Marie SPARACINO

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 15 May 1861
p.b. - - Sicily (?)
d. 13 June 1929
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

Louis A. RIVIERE

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 11 Jan. 1935 d.
p.b. New Orleans, LA p.d.

8 Leonardo LIPARI

(Father of No. 4)

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

9 Anna ?

(Mother of No. 4)

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

10 Giuseppe LAVARINO

(Father of No. 5)

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

11 Angela ?

(Mother of No. 5)

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

12 Giuseppe GIAMETTA

(Father of No. 6)

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

13 Domenica ?

(Mother of No. 6)

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

14

(Father of No. 7)

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

15 Margherita ?

(Mother of No. 7)

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

16

b.
m.
d.

17

b.
d.

18

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m.
d.

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28

b.
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29

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m.
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31

b.
d.

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VOLUME 19 NO. 2

1995

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. is a non-profit, educational organization, organized in 1973 to gather, process and preserve genealogical material. Its objectives are to promote interest in genealogy, to encourage and assist its members in genealogical research, and to conduct such subsidiary projects as shall contribute to that end. SWLGS was incorporated in 1991. The Society does not maintain an office. Telephone numbers listed in KINFOLKS are private numbers. All work is done by volunteers.

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: \$10 - individuals, \$15 - families (husband and wife) and \$20 - patrons (individual or husband and wife) provides additional financial support. Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to KINFOLKS. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

SWLGS holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Road (corner of Prien Lake Road and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists. Seminars are held bi-annually.

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the middle of March, May, September and December. Please return the complete issue for replacement if any pages are missing. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. Advertising rates are available upon request. KINFOLKS is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN. and Genealogical Periodical Annual Index.

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in KINFOLKS, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana. However, we will accept material pertaining to other areas of a general genealogical nature. We strive to publish only reliable genealogical information, but neither the SWLGS nor the editors assume responsibility for accuracy of fact or opinion expressed by contributors. Articles are written by the editor unless otherwise specified. We reserve the right to edit and/or reject material not suitable for publication. Articles and queries must be received by the 1st of February, April, August and November to be included in the next issue, but will be used as space permits. Permission is granted to republish information from KINFOLKS, provided the SWLGS and the author or compiler (if identified), is given due credit.

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, YVONNE GUIDROZ, 2202 21st St., Lake Charles, phone 477-4787. Library hours are from 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Mondays. To assure your selection is available, consult the society book list (Vol. 19 No. 1, 1995), then call for an appointment. DO NOT DROP IN! Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10¢ per day. Books cannot be mailed.

BOOK REVIEWS - Books donated by the author or publisher will be reviewed in KINFOLKS, and will then be placed in the Society's library or in the genealogical collection of the Calcasieu Parish Library.

SOCIETY NEWS

MAY MEETING

The May Meeting will be held on Saturday, May 20, at 10:00 a.m. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman Street), Lake Charles.

JANE BULLIARD and PATRICIA RESWEBER of the Acadian Memorial Project of St. Martinville, LA. will present a program on the The Acadian Memorial Project (mural) and 1994 Congres Mondial held in New Brunswick.

Fellowship and coffee begin at 9:30 a.m.. JOIN US!!!

Guests are welcome.

NEW MEMBERS

- 967. MARLENE VINCENT WEST, 3335 Ellis Moss Rd., Sulphur, LA 70663-8484
- 968. ROSA GALLOWAY, 705 Willowbrook Dr., Gretna, LA 70056-7927
- 969. KAREN NELSON JACKSON, 500 Gus St., Westlake, LA 70669-0392
- 970. RONALD R. BATISTE, 700 Del Monte, Pasadena, CA 91103-2033
- 971. WILLIAM R JONES, 202 Seaman Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611-5444
- 972/973 FLOYD/ROSE MOORY LeBLEU, 813 Deesport St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 974. LOUELLA LEON RICHARD, 191 Deer Park Dr., Rayne, LA 70578-9766
- 975. TERRY GAUDET, 721 Fern Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663-4203
- 976. MARGARET M. DISTEFANO, 1620 Audubon Dr., Alexandria, LA 71301-4007
- 977. MARY VETRANO MOSS, 715 Parkway Dr., Natchitoches, LA 71457
- 978. CAROL NOACK, 4001 Dryden Rd., Port Arthur, TX 77642-2842
- 979. NORMA TAYLOR HENAGAN, 314 Live Oak, DeQuincy, LA 70633-3253
- 980. SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH, 1033 Audubon St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-2605
- 981. MSGR. JOHN J. WAKEMAN, 2122 Marye St., Alexandria, LA 71301
- 982. GOLDIE BOULLION BENOIT, 7630 S. Hwy 27, Sulphur, LA 70663-9661
- 983. BETTY PALMISANO, 322 Parkview Cir., Taft, CA 93268
- 984. JACQUILINE HERRING SANDERS, 4303 S. Cole St., Morrison, CO 80465-1137
- 985. GERALDINE RODISCH PRINGLE, 9717 Hwy. 71 S, Lecompte, LA 71346-9787
- 986/987 M/M RONALD WHITE, 2301 S. Jefferson Davis #519, Arlington, VA 22202-3805
- 988. KAREN THERIOT READER, 2045 Green Valley Rd., Watsonville, CA 95076
- 989. SHARON LeJEUNE PRICE, 8033 Hwy 26, Jennings, LA 70546-6509
- 990/991 ROBERT/EULA DELHOMMER, PO Box 40, Maurice, LA 70555-0040
- 992. WARREN L GUIDRY, 1516 S 27th St. #217, Nederland, TX 77627-6234
- 993. BETTY MYERS MOSLEY, 7950 Sweetgum, Beaumont, TX 77713-8424
- 994. MARY LOUISE HOLLABAUGH, 3415 Pelican, Orange, TX 77630-2039
- 995. NEVA DUNCAN WISEMAN, 4330 92nd Ave. SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040
- 996. BARBARA HAWKINS FRANZ, 229 I-45 N #617, Conroe, TX 77301
- 997. LOIS WEBB GLENN, Rt. 3 Box B-21, Beaumont, TX 77713-9601
- 998. PATTY GRANGER KING, 914 Parish Rd., Sulphur, LA 70663-9601
- 999. SCOTT RIDER, 617 W Oak Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605-2758
- 1000. KIMBERLY LAMSON-SCRIBNER, 8134 Hwy 26, Oberlin, LA 70655
- 1001. JENNIFER N TRAHAN, 1105 Elsie St., Vinton, LA 70668-5004
- 1002. PATRICIA SIMON WALTHER, 5859 Tom Hebert #164, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1003. M. S. ADAMS, PSC 37, Box 42, APO AE 09459
- 1004. SYLVIA STAFFORD DICKSON, 613 Orchard Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-4451

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- 366. LORRAINE MURRAY, 712 Phillips Rd., Westlake, LA 70669-6339
- 398. NOLA GAYLE FISHER, 702 Smith, DeQuincy, LA 70633

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

471. BRENDA DODD REED, 2499 Hwy 378, Lot 20, Lake Charles, LA 70611-9756

692. JERNICE LaBLUE LAVOND, c/o Laurie Vaughan, 805 Collier Dr., Dixon, CA
95620

865/866 LeROY/JO DEE MUSSELMAN, 101 Elaine Dr., Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520-9056

917/918 TOMMY/ELIZABETH JOHNSON, 184 Moss Hill Terrace Rd., Natchitoches, LA
71457-6425

Membership to Date - 427

THE CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LA (ALLEN, BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU, CAMERON AND JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISHES)

Our book on the Civil War Veterans of southwest Louisiana has been published and is now being sold. Please reserve your copy as half of the books have already been sold. Cost of the book is \$40 postpaid.

5TH GENEALOGICAL SEMINAR

The 5th Genealogical Seminar presented by the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society Inc., Calcasieu Parish Library and Calcasieu Chapter - DAR, was held on April 1, 1995. The seminar was attended by 122 (74 members including 12 new members and 1 reinstatement).

Ms. DESMOND WALLS ALLEN, lecturer and editor, author and publisher, presented informative and interesting lectures. Those attending the seminar were provided a unique opportunity to learn new and different approaches to genealogical research.

There were a variety of vendors offering genealogical forms, clothing, computer programs, and books not usually available in our area.

We want to thank all those who helped with the seminar.

KINFOLKS

The War Between the States ended 130 years ago. To commemorate this important event in our nation's history and to promote the sale of our book, The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes), the summer and fall issues of KINFOLKS will be largely devoted to Civil War information.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, will host three workshops over the summer months - Saturdays from 10 - 12 on June 17, July 22, and August 26. Call the Library at 437-3490 for more details.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1995

- 3-6 MAY - 1995 National Genealogical Society Conference in the States
San Diego, California
For information, write to 1995 NGS Conference, 4527 17th
North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399
- 20 MAY - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - THE ACADIAN MEMORIAL PROJECT and 1994 CONGRES MONDIAL
PRESENTED BY JANE BULLIARD and PATRICIA RESWEBER
of ST. MARTINVILLE, LA
- 10 JUNE - Day of Genealogy Workshop at Assumption Church, Mire, LA
Saturday, 9 am - 2 pm FREE
Sponsored by Hebert Publications, PO Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578.
Write for details.
- 21-22 JULY - 4 Corners Ancestor Fair (Genealogy and history swap meet)
Holiday Inn NW Arkansas, Springdale, AR
For info - 4 Corners, 509 W. Spring, Fayetteville, AR 72701
- 16 SEPTEMBER - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - "MADONNA OF THE TRAIL"
PRESENTED BY MRS. JOE (CINDY) BRAME
- 20-23 SEPTEMBER - From Sea to Shining Sea - FGS - 1995 - SGS
"A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists"
Seattle, Washington
For registration information, write to FGS/SGS Conference,
PO Box 3385, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-33857

CALCASIEU PARISH COURTHOUSE MONUMENT

In 1915, the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a monument to "The South's Defenders." The monument, located on the courthouse lawn, has been the center of controversy. It was blown from the tall column on which it rested in the storm on January 13, 1995. However, thanks to all those who supported the fight for keeping the statue as part of southwest Louisiana's heritage, it will be repaired and returned to its rightful place on the pedestal. An interpretive marker will be placed beside the monument with the following inscription: "1915 was the 50th anniversary of the end of the Civil War, the theme of which was national reconciliation and healing any lingering bitterness from the war. It was in that spirit The South's Defenders Monument was dedicated June 3, 1915. This process helped the United States enter World War I two years later a more unified, stronger and resolute nation."

JANUARY PROGRAM

The program for the January meeting of the SWLGS was a "Show and Tell" by LOUISE HANCHEY, LUCILLE SHOPTAUGH, MYRA WHITLOW, ELEANOR CARMOUCHE and YVONNE GUIDROZ. The following article is taken from their presentations.

LOUISE HANCHEY

My mother's father, CHARLES CLARENCE EDWARDS, immigrated to the United States April 15th, 1897, arriving at the port of New York on the vessel "Fontabella" from the British island of Barbados, the most easterly island in the Caribbean, off the tip of South America. He came to the U. S. with his cousin MARSHALL GREENIDGE and a friend GEORGE P. WEBSTER. They worked in New York about two years, my grandfather as a bookkeeper. The three having read about Houston, Texas decided to move south as they were not used to the cold northern climate, since they came from a tropical island.

GREENIDGE and WEBSTER found work with the railroad and settled in Houston. My grandfather, having grown up on a sugar plantation, was still not happy there. While in Houston he heard about the plantations in Louisiana and decided to go to see them, seeking work. He was told about Albania Plantation and sugar refinery near Jeanerette, Louisiana, which was owned by the DELGADO family from New Orleans. He bought a train ticket and told the conductor to let him off at Albania.

It was night when they approached Jeanerette. The conductor stopped the train and pointed out the lights of the plantation and sugar refinery to the east of the railroad tracks. My grandfather got off the train and walked down a shell road through fields of sugar cane toward the lights of a large house. He knocked on the door; it was opened and he was invited in. My grandfather found out that this was not Albania but Loisel Planatation owned by JOHN C. BUSSEY. Loisel is located on the north side of Jeanerette and Albania on the south side. The conductor had let him off at the wrong place.

Mr. BUSSEY'S general manager was sick and this was the busy cane-harvesting season. When BUSSEY found out that my grandfather was a bookkeeper, had grown up on a sugar plantation, spoke French (and BUSSEY did not), he offered him work. Shortly afterwards when BUSSEY'S general manager died, he offered my grandfather that position, which he accepted.

My grandfather became president of the local bank in Jeanerette and owned an insurance business. He died when he was seventy years old, and when I was only nine years old. After he died, my grandmother lost contact with his family in Barbados. She never met any of them because she was afraid of water and wouldn't travel with him to Barbados.

After I was out of college and was working, I told my grandmother I wanted to go to Barbados and meet his family. I asked her if she had any information about them. She gave me this blue envelope that MAY WEBSTER had given her, on which, she said, was the address of my grandfather's niece. The envelope reads "Mrs. B. PARAVINCHIO, Hastings, Christ Church, Barbados, B.W.I. My grandmother had never contacted her and she had had the envelope a long time. MAY was one of the daughter's of my grandfather's friend, GEORGE WEBSTER, who came with my grandfather from Barbados.

I wrote to the Postmaster on Barbados and told him I wanted to find this person or anyone with that last name, explaining my connection. I also enclosed a letter for Mrs. PARAVINCHIO that I asked be given to her. Two months passed; I had no word and had almost decided I wouldn't find her when a letter came. It was from MARY PARAVINCHIO, my mother's only first cousin. The postmaster had given my letter to MARY's daughter-in-law, but when she read it, she realized it was for her mother-in-law.

From this connection my mother and I traveled three times to Barbados---in 1971, 1978 and 1981. I hope to go back as I do not have all the records on my grandfather's lines. On these trips to Barbados we met a few distant cousins and did research at the archives, which is an old lepersorium complex. We visited a working sugar plantation which my great-grandfather had managed, the ruins of another plantation where he was born and the cemetery where he and his wife are buried. We also attended the church where my grandfather was confirmed.

None of my EDWARDS family there had done any family research. I traced this line back to the 1600's on Barbados. They were English. The first EDWARDS ancestor served in the British Army on the island. Whether this is why he came to Barbados, I do not know.

A distant cousin from the GREENIDGE family, my grandfather's mother's family, has traced that line back to England. The first GREENIDGE to come to Barbados was a young English orphan. I have not traced the wives of these two family lines, but have some names back two or three generations.

Louise then showed pictures of her grandmother, NANCY BUSSEY RADER, and grandfather, CHARLES CLARENCE EDWARDS, and from Barbados his father, JOSEPH ROCK EDWARDS and his mother, MARY ELIZABETH GREENIDGE. She also showed a picture of C. C. EDWARDS' only sibling, ERNEST CLIFTON EDWARDS, his wife and only child, MARY PARAVINCHIO. She had on display personal items that belonged to her great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

LUCILLE SHOPTAUGH

When my mother, ETHEL JARBOE SHOPTAUGH (1893-1976) was a school girl, she, and others in her family, took part in what was a "cottage industry" of that time. Many other families in her home town of Tell City, Indiana were doing this also. One of the furniture factories in the town was making the wooden frames for straight-back chairs. These chairs were delivered by the dozens to different homes where the cane bottoms were added. The cane was also delivered and the workers kept the cane soaking in wash tubs to make it pliable. Mother kept her "plaiting" or "caning" knife for many years and now I have it. (LUCILLE showed the knife and how it was used.) I also have a sample of a "Tell City" chair. It is a doll-size, cane-bottomed rocking chair, made by a JARBOE uncle.

Tell City, Perry County, Indiana has an interesting history. It was founded as a result of the efforts of the Swiss Colonization Society. There is an account of the formation of this Society, its accomplishments and its members in Perry County, A History by THOMAS JAMES De La HUNT. The town was named for the legendary Swiss hero, William Tell. It is situated on the Ohio River.

My mother's parents were MELISSA JARBOE and ELISHA JARBOE—distant cousins. According to the Maryland Archives her immigrant ancestor was Lt. Col. JOHN JARBOE, born circa 1619 at Dijon, Dukedom of Burgundy, Kingdom of France. He was in the Maryland Colony by 1646. Researchers agree he was married to MARY TATTERSHALL, a native of Wiltshire, England.

There are several books on the JARBOE family. The two that I have are The Jarboe Family, Book I, Maryland and The Jarboe Family, Book III, Western Kentucky and Indiana, compiled by MARY JO MAGUIRE.

MYRA FOREMAN WHITLOW told that her ancestor, THOMAS HOFFPAUIR, the Patriot, was born circa 1735 in Alsace Lorraine, Germany and arrived in the Orleans District. He is the ancestor of all who bear the HOFFPAUIR (HOFFPAUER) surname in Louisiana. In 1778 he served as a member of the 4th Company, Artillery in the New Orleans Militia under Don Bernado de Galvez, who was the Military Governor of Louisiana and led the Galvez Expedition in which many French and Germans joined the Spanish troops.

THOMAS HOFFPAUIR married MARIE CHARLOTTE PERRILLARD, who had been born April 3, 1744 and had arrived from Canada about 1775/6. Beginning in 1781 the family were in colonial St. Landry Parish (Poste des Opelousas), and settled in the communities of Indian Bayou, Ridge and Ebenezer between Rayne and Kaplan, La.

The HOFFPAUIRs were farmers and were instrumental in establishing the Methodist churches in the area. In the early 1800's the circuit riders came to the area and began meeting in the homes, and on the banks of the bayou which bordered Lafayette, Acadia and Vermilion parishes. The early HOFFPAUIR ministers who served included the Reverends LOUIS, ENOS, HERVY, ALADIAN and ACY.

Between 1830-1840 Kimball's Chapel Assn. was formed at Indian Bayou and Rev. ISSAC HOFFPAUIR became the first locally licensed exhorter. The church became the Indian Bayou Methodist Church in 1860. The Ebenezer Methodist Church, formed in 1890, was first served by Rev. LASTIE HOFFPAUIR.

Other families moved into the area, included the FOREMANs, SPELLs, MORGANs, PERRYs, CADYs, BURKEs, SARVERs, HARRINGTONs and HAYES, who often married within the family.

In 1876 there was an Indian Bayou School, operated by the Church, and in 1899 there was a Hoffpauir School and an Ebenezer School, which later combined for agricultural experminetation by the students.

The HOFFPAUIR family crest includes a heart pierced by two arrows, and is presented to a member of the family each year when the descendants trek to Indian Bayou on Labor Day for the very large reunion in the church. The annual reunions have been held for about 60 years. Other annual reunions are held by the FOREMAN-MEAUX and SPELL families.

MYRA showed a plaque with the HOFFPAUIR family crest, which was presented to her in 1990. She also showed a watercolor print of the Indian Bayou Church which was presented to Mrs. HELEN PREJEAN FOREMAN, who at age 90 was the

oldest member in attendance in 1993. Family pictures and memorabilia were also shown.

ELEANOR GAYLE CARMOUCHE showed a piece of shiny black metal which had been in her family's possession since before her birth. She related that it stood in a place of honor in her home, and when she asked the story behind it, she was told that it was a piece of an airplane which had crashed at Gerstner Field, the training airfield located southeast of Lake Charles in WWI.

YVONNE YONGUE GUIDROZ presented some old family pictures and memorabilia on the YONGUE family, which were from Murray, Kentucky. The YONGUES were of English, Scots-Irish and Scottish descent.

"FIRSTS"

The War Between the States was the breeding ground for modern warfare, and has long been known for its "firsts". Some of the "firsts" with which it has been credited include:

Railroad artillery. A gun battery propelled by an armored locomotive in Federal Service was the precursor of both the tank and the self propelling gun. Military railroads.

A successful submarine. A "snorkel" breathing device. Naval torpedoes.

Ironclad ships. Naval camouflage.

A periscope for trench warfare. Land mines. Flame throwers. Military telegraphs. Aerial reconnaissance. Anti-aircraft fire.

Repeating rifles. Telescopic sights for rifles. Revolving gun turrets. Machine gun.

Organized medical and nursing corps. Hospital ships. Army ambulance corps.

Commissioned Army chaplains. Wide-scale use of anesthetics for wounded.

Press correspondents in battle areas. Battle photography. "Taps", the bugle call.

U. S. Secret Service. Income tax. Cigarette tax. Tobacco tax.

American conscription. American bread lines.

First "economic warfare" when North counterfeited massive amounts of Confederate money, as a spur to inflation.

And many other successful and not-so-successful "firsts".

SOURCE:

The Civil War: Strange & Fascinating Facts, Burke Davis via Bulletin, Dec. 1994, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Capt. J. W. Bryan Camp 1390, Lake Charles, LA

WOMEN SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

In 1994, women were granted Congressional permission to go into combat, but this was not the country's first incidence of women in combat. Of the three million soldiers who fought in the Civil War, it is known that among them were at least 400 women.

MARCH PROGRAM

MIKE JONES, staff writer for the Lake Charles American Press, and TOMMY CURTIS, a local businessman, presented a program on Andersonville Prison to members and guests of the SWLGS at the March meeting. Both of these men are Civil War Re-enactors and will appear in the forthcoming TV-movie production entitled "Andersonville, The Diary of JOSIAH DAY". Both are active members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization. Mr. JONES appeared in the garb of a Union prisoner, which he wore in "Andersonville". The following is taken from MIKE JONES' talk.

The story of military prisoner-of-war camps is the saddest and most tragic part of the history of the War Between the States. Andersonville, Georgia, the largest POW camp in the South, has become a national historic site and memorial to all prisoners-of-war.

When the war began in 1861, neither side was prepared to care for prisoners for long periods of time. First informally, and then by formal cartel signed July 22, 1862, the Union and Confederate governments agreed to exchange prisoners as quickly as possible. This system broke down in November 1863 when Secretary of War EDWIN STANTON formulated a new policy to quit exchanging Confederate prisoners. Both President ABRAHAM LINCOLN and General ULYSSES S. GRANT approved of the change. GRANT felt that the South was getting the better of the exchange system, since the North had a greater manpower pool. In his memoirs, GRANT tried to lay the blame for the resulting suffering of Union prisoners in Southern prison camps on STANTON.

The policy change would have disastrous consequences for men held both above and below the Mason-Dixon line. It set the stage for the tragedy at Andersonville, and such northern POW camps as Elmira, N.Y., which equaled Andersonville in its death rate and suffering.

The Andersonville facility, named Camp Sumpter, was located less than 100 miles south of Atlanta, and between the towns of Americus and Oglethorpe, which is today on Georgia Highway 49. It was built in early 1864 after Confederate officials decided to move the large number of Federal prisoners in and around Richmond, to a place of greater security and more abundant food. Although estimates vary, in its fourteen months of existence some 52,000 Union soldiers and sailors were incarcerated there. Almost 13,000 died from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding or exposure to the elements.

At first the compound included 16 1/2 acres enclosed by a 15 foot high stockade of hewed pine logs. It was later enlarged to 26 1/2 acres to relieve the overcrowding. Guard towers ringed the stockade. The prisoners began arriving in February 1864 before the facility was even close to being completed. No barracks had yet been built and the men were turned loose in the compound to fend for themselves, erecting whatever tent shelters they could put together. The flood of prisoners continued until it reached a peak of 32,000 in August 1864, when there were almost 100 deaths a day due to disease.

Food, clothing and medicine had all been declared contraband of war by the Federal Government. Thus these commodities were in short supply throughout the South. Starvation was rampant among both the Southern civilians and the Confederate Army. Although it was the Confederate government policy to feed the prisoners the same quantity and quality rations as its own troops in the field, poor roads and railways made it impossible to get adequate supplies to either. In fact, the death rate for the Confederate prison guards was about the same as for the Federal prisoners at Andersonville.

Out of desperation to relieve the suffering of the prisoners, the Confederate government offered to allow the Federal government to supply the POWs with the medicine the men needed. For some incomprehensible reason, Secretary of War STANTON refused this generous and humane offer. The South then offered to release the sick Northern prisoners, with no strings attached. STANTON refused to send transportation.

Then several of the Andersonville prisoners were paroled to carry a petition to Washington pleading for their exchange, but STANTON refused to see them. It is also incomprehensible why WILLIAM T. SHERMAN's 100,000 man Union army didn't free the prisoners at Andersonville when they were less than 100 miles away during the Atlanta campaign in 1864. But after Atlanta fell on Sept. 2, SHERMAN decided to take his army on the brutal rampage through Georgia, known to history as "Sherman's March to the Sea", rather than freeing the Andersonville prisoners.

The Confederate authorities began moving prisoners to more secure locations, and the worst of the suffering was alleviated. Many of the Union POWs felt abandoned by their own government and cursed the LINCOLN administration. When this scandal became known at the end of the war, STANTON, perhaps covering his own tracks, found a perfect scapegoat—Capt. HENRY WIRZ, the Confederate commander of Fort Sumpter.

WIRZ was a Louisianian of Swiss birth who had served in the 4th Louisiana Infantry Battalion. He suffered a permanently disabling wound in 1862, which left him in almost constant pain for the rest of his life. No longer fit for field service he was assigned to commanding POW camps.

After the war the Federal government blamed all the suffering and death at Andersonville on him, a lowly captain. He was arrested and charged with war crimes. The "trial" was a Kangaroo Court, and made no pretense of being fair. Perjured witnesses were used by the government, and almost no testimony favorable to WIRZ was permitted. There was abundant evidence, now to be found in Federal archives, that WIRZ did everything in his power to alleviate the suffering of the prisoners. Nevertheless, he was found guilty on tainted testimony and hanged Nov. 10, 1865. The government's star witness was found to be an imposter and deserter from the Federal Army—11 days after WIRZ was hanged.

Before he was hanged, Federal authorities offered to spare WIRZ's life if he would give false testimony against Confederate President JEFFERSON DAVIS. but the Louisianian refused to perjure himself, as so many had done against him. For this self-sacrificing act, the Sons of Confederate Veterans awarded WIRZ the Confederate Medal of Honor—posthumously.

But even after he was dead, the Federal government wasn't through with HENRY WIRZ. In a savage and morally reprehensible act, his head, one hand and his spine were amputated from the body. The ghoulish amputated head was then displayed for an admission charge at a Federal government prison in Washington. It would be years before what remained of his body was released to his family. The amputated parts were never returned.

History has vindicated HENRY WIRZ and a monument honoring him has been erected by the Georgia Division of the UDC in the town of Andersonville. At the Andersonville National Historic Site, WIRZ is called the "most tragic victim of all" of Camp Sumpter.

Thanks to the excellent burial records WIRZ kept, CLARA BARTON, founder of the American Red Cross, and a detachment of laborers and soldiers, including a former prisoner named DORENCE ATWATER, were able to mark the 12,914 soldier graves at Andersonville in July and August 1865. The prison is now a National Park Service historic site, as well as a national cemetery.

Andersonville has become a memorial to all Americans held prisoner-of-war. It has two museums, one devoted to Andersonville itself, and the other to all other POW experiences, from the Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf War. There is also a national cemetery that includes the Andersonville dead, and veterans buried since 1865. There is a computerized data bank with information on all the prisoners held at Andersonville. On the grounds is a driving tour of the compound, parts of which have a portion of the stockade reconstructed. There are also numerous memorials erected by states who have soldiers buried there.

Andersonville Civil War Village is located just down the road from the National Park. It includes a town museum with more highlights of the war, a city RV park, restaurant, five antique shops and a bed and breakfast inn. For more information, contact Andersonville Guild, P.O. Box 6, Andersonville, GA 31711, or call (912) 924-2558.

CIVIL WAR PRISONS

Terrible conditions and awful suffering were the norm in Civil War prison camps. The Confederate commissary was unable to provision their own army and could not provide for the northern prisoners any better than they did their own people. In reality, lack of food was only one of the causes of so many fatalities. Southern war-time food was lacking in variety, which was important in preventing many diseases. Deaths among the Union prisoners, many of whom were Germans and others of foreign birth, were exceptionally high due to the fact that the "unbolted meal" (cornmeal) and other items which were ordinarily a part of the Southern diet, caused severe digestive problems to those unaccustomed to such food.

However, the North had abundant resources in food, clothing and fuel, and should have been able to use these in preventing the large number of fatalities in their prisons. It has been proven that the people of the North were deliberately kept ignorant of the terrible conditions of their prisons while being told of the horrible sufferings in the Southern prison camps.

So important were the Confederate prisoners to the South's dwindling manpower that there was a plot for freeing them from the prisons nearest to Canada. This was known as the "Northwest Conspiracy", and was to be launched from Canada where there were many Confederate synpathizers and agents and where large amounts of money had been deposited for the Confederate cause. There were 10,000 Confederates imprisoned on Johnson's Island, and more at Camp Douglas, Camp Morton and Camp Chase—a total of 26,000 men, all of whom the Confederacy badly needed. This plan was tried, but failed at Johnson's Island in December 1864.

Official figures given by Secretary STANTON showed that 26,436 Confederate men died in northern prisons and that 22,576 Union prisoners died in prisons in the South. Later these figures were revised to 30,218 Union soldiers and the fatalities for the Confederates were raised by several thousands. No one will ever know the exact number who were imprisoned or died.

Some of the soldiers who died in the prisons were buried in cemeteries with grave markers. But the vast majority were buried in unmarked, long-forgotten graves. Although there were many small prison camps, some of the larger prison camps used in the War Between the States are listed below.

FEDERAL

Fort Delaware, DE
Old Capitol, Washington, D.C.
Alton, IL
Rock Island, IL
Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL
Camp Butler, Springfield, IL
Camp Morton, IN
Louisville, KY
Camp Randall, Madison, WI

New Orleans, LA
Point Lookout, MD
St. Louis, MO
Elmira, NY
Fort Lafayette, NY Harbor
Castle Williams, NY Harbor
Camp Chase, Columbus, OH
Johnson's Island, OH

CONFEDERATE

Cahaba, AL
Castle Morgan, AL
Florence, AL
Mobile, AL
Tuscaloosa, AL
Atlanta, GA
Camp Oglethorpe, GA
Macon, GA
Millen, GA
Savannah, GA

New Orleans, LA
Salisbury, NC
Charleston, SC
Columbia, SC
Camp Groce, TX
Belle Isle, Richmond, VA
Danville, VA
Libby, Richmond, VA
Lynchburg, VA
Petersburg, VA

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON records have been abstracted in the records of the 40th Congress, 2nd session, 1866, along with the testimony of former prisoners at the war crimes trial of HENRY WIRZ, warden of the prison. There are also records of hearings in 1869 regarding the treatment of prisoners. Abstracts can be found in Congressional Serial Set, Col. 1391. (Contra Costa Gen. Soc., Jan. 1994) reprinted in News 'N' Notes, Vol. 26 #4, Sept. 1994, St. Louis, MO Gen. Soc.

TRACING YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

There are many resources to use to trace your Confederate ancestor. Military records, marriage and obituary notices in newspapers, membership records of Confederate organizations, printed books, microfilmed records, family papers and Bibles, funeral home and cemetery records and special census enumerations for veterans are all excellent sources of information.

It is likely that your ancestor served in the Civil War if he was born between 1815 and 1845, although many who served were older and others were only teenagers. Most Confederates served in the home guards, state militias or volunteer regiments, but many of the officers had resigned from the regular Army of the U. S. to serve the Stars and Bars of the South.

Confederate military records were often incomplete and those that did exist were sometimes destroyed by the occupying Union soldiers. Furthermore, GROENE states, "A number of Confederate state officials, still bitter and unreconstructed, deliberately withheld records requested by the federal authorities." In Louisiana in 1920, ANDREW B. BOOTH compiled the records available into a publication entitled Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands. Records located in Louisiana after 1920 were sent to the National Archives.

Military records fall into two categories - service records of the veteran and pension applications for veteran and/or his widow. Although records for Confederates are not as complete as for those who served the Union, the National Archives contains compiled service records for many Confederate veterans. The War Department compiled files from various captured or loaned records (prison, parole and muster rolls, hospital lists, etc.), all of which prove military service, but contain little genealogical information. Other Confederate records at the National Archives include some amnesty and pardon records, claims, and some "Citizens Files." For information on a Confederate veteran from the National Archives, write: Military Service Branch, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408, requesting military service form #80.

The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion is a 127 volume publication which provides information on military units. It is available in large libraries, on microfilm at the National Archives, and can also be perused at Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, LA. The Adjutant General's office there also has records pertaining to militia units. For information contact: Adjutant General's Office, Military Dept. Jackson Barracks, Headquarters Bldg. 1, 6400 Dauphine St., New Orleans, LA 70146.

In order to use military records to research your Confederate veteran, you should know the state in which he lived before the war, the state where he enlisted and, if he applied for a pension, the state where he lived when applying. Pensions for Confederate veterans and/or their widows were not paid by the federal government but by the state in which they were residing when filing for pensions (residence in southern states which were a part of the Confederacy was a necessity). Therefore, these records will not be found in the National Archives, but in state records.

Pension laws varied from state to state, but basically were granted in 1898 to Confederate soldiers and/or their widows. The veteran must have served honorably until his discharge, or until the end of the war, and must be indigent or unable to earn a livelihood. If you do not find a pension record for your Confederate and/or his widow, they may not have applied, or may have been ineligible to receive a pension. Some states have records of rejected pension applications.

To qualify for a pension, a veteran had to prove his age, place of birth, time of service, units he served in, etc. In these pension packets you may find Bible records, affidavits from family members or comrades-in-arms, and other records to prove his service. Remember that many of these men were long-lived and may have had more than one wife, so a widow's pension might have been drawn by a second or third wife who was probably considerably younger than the veteran. To inquire about a pension for a Louisiana Confederate veteran write: Office of Supervisor of Confederate Pensions, State Dept. of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, LA. Confederate pension applications are also available at the Louisiana State Archives, 3551 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge, LA 70809.

Some of the widow's of Confederate veterans lived until the 1950's. If you are unable to locate a widow's pension for a woman who lived until the 1940's or 1950's, write the Veterans Administration, which by this time was paying pensions to Confederate widows.

The state in which your ancestor lived in 1860 is probably the state where he enlisted or was conscripted. Consult the federal census for 1860 to find his residence. Several men with the same name or similar names may have served from the same area, so use other data (such as birthdate, wife's name, regiment, etc.) to help distinguish your ancestor from the others. While reading the census, write down the names of the men who married your ancestor's sisters and those men who lived near him. Often these men served together and their records may contain the genealogical gem you are seeking. Also consult special census enumerations for veterans. For example, Alabama conducted a special census for Confederate veterans in 1907 and 1921, and in 1911 Arkansas did the same.

Many veterans served with more than one unit in the course of the war. Do not overlook this possibility, in which case there may be two or more files on him. Conscript records, often undated, are also found in some states.

Don't assume that because your ancestor lived in a southern state that he automatically served the Confederacy. All southern states except S. Carolina had Union regiments.

Many records of Confederate service are found in printed books. Regimental histories are excellent sources for tracing higher officers. These give personal information, and sometimes a photograph of the officer. Many, but not all, Louisiana veterans are listed with information on their service in BOOTH's Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands. The Confederate Medical and Surgical Journals (indexed) can be found at the Library of Congress.

The Confederate Veteran, a magazine published from 1893-1932, was devoted to southern soldiers and contained the largest collection of Confederate memoirs, photographs, anecdotes and personal stories than any other source. Copies can be found in large libraries.

For more than 400,000 men on both sides of the Civil War, prison was a part of that service record. The experience often comprised 2 or 3 years of their service; for others, the experience resulted in death. When a man arrived in a prison camp, he was assigned a division (barracks) and a number. His own statements described eye and hair color, height and, sometimes, age. Recorded also was his place of capture and unit. In addition to the Compiled Service Record, prison records, letters received by prisoners, patients and deaths in hospitals (which may give reason for admission and cause and date of death), ledgers of prisoners' accounts, passes issued to visitors, registers of paroled or exchanged prisoners are also on microfilm.

Many records are on microfilm at Libraries and State Archives. The Louisiana State Library has 414 reels of microfilm compiled from the original service records of Confederate veterans who served from Louisiana. However, the record of your ancestor may not be among these for the following reasons:

- (1.) he may have used a different name or a different spelling of a name (for example, YOUNG instead of LeJEUNE).
- (2.) he may not have served with a Louisiana unit, although he was from Louisiana.
- (3.) reference to the veteran may have been too vague to identify him.
- (4.) records may have been lost or destroyed.

If a Confederate was injured in service, Louisiana and some of the other states granted him land. These land grant applications and warrants, which show soldiers proofs to service, are on microfilm.

There are several specialized research sources for tracing a Confederate ancestor. Hill Junior College has approximately 3500 books on the Civil War, including some official records and will answer some queries by mail. For further information, contact Confederate Research Center, Hill Junior College, Hillsboro, TX. If your ancestor was wounded during the war, there are over 15,000 medical and surgical reports on file. To inquire about these, write to T. K. KENNEDY, PO Box 355, Braddock Heights, MD 21702. Another source of information may be the Confederate Descendants Society, PO Box 233, Athens, AL 35611. Be sure to inquire about the cost of research.

To find the grave of a Civil War soldier who died in battle, check the lists by RAYMOND WATKINS at the State Archives. If he died as a prisoner of war, check the Provost Marshal's Papers. If the veteran died after the war, check the state's Rolls of Honor newspaper articles on Confederate veterans and obituary columns.

Tracing your Confederate ancestor can be very rewarding. His military records can help you reconstruct his life and will often give you genealogical gems on his whole family.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Booth, Andrew. Records of La. Confederate Soldiers and La. Confederate Commands

Eakle, Arlene and Cerny, Johni. The Source
Greenwood, Val D. Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy
Groene, B. H. Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor
Joslyn, M. P. "Was Your Civil War Ancestor a Prisoner of War?", Ancestry,
Vol. XI #4, July/Aug. 1993

CIVIL WAR CENTER

Louisiana State University has established a massive database which will include all Civil War books and other printed materials published in the South and North. The Center will serve as the electronic brain for all Civil War interests around the country, accessible through the library's data banks.

HILLSBORO, TEXAS CONFEDERATE CENTER

The Confederate Center and Museum at Hillsboro, Texas are located on the Hill College Campus. the complex is open from 8 A.M. until 4 P.M. on weekdays when the college is in session. The Center contains over 3500 books, pamphlets and brochures on the War Between the States, the Official Records, Southern Historical papers, the Confederate History, histories of all 3200 Confederate regiments, special units and Confederate ships, as well as various other information on Confederate soldiers and Confederate states. It also houses letters, documents, maps, photographs, extensive newspaper and magazine clippings and subscriptions to 55 magazines pertaining to Southern and military history. To inquire about a Confederate soldier, write to them. There will be a charge for research.

The Center is seeking information about grave locations for Confederate soldiers. Please submit the name of the soldier, his company or regiment, any other pertinent information and the name and location of the cemetery in which he is buried. They are also asking for donations of Civil War memorabilia, such as diaries, letters, journals and photos.

Write the Confederate Research Center, P. O. Box 619, Hillsboro, TX 76645.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Books Listed in Book Reviews

A "Patchwork" Collection of Miscellaneous Genealogical Information about Early Iowa Area - Settlers and Their Descendants - Pine Hill Cemetery Records by MARGARET A. DODSON FINDLEY
Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. 40 (1908) by Rev. DONALD J. HEBERT

LOUISIANA ROOTS is a new free publication for Louisiana genealogists and history lovers. The first issue is set for May 1. Queries containing a Louisiana connection will be accepted at no charge. To subscribe, send your name and address to "Louisiana Roots", c/o Avoyelles Publishing Co., P. O. Box 383, Marksville, LA 71351-0383.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF THE SOUTH
Submitted by MIKE JONES - MEMBER #50

- I. Estimated number of Southerners of African-American heritage who served in the Confederate Army - 50,000.
- II. Estimated number of Louisianians of African-American heritage who served in the Confederate Army or state militia - 3,000.
- III. Three well documented case studies of Calcasieu Parish residents of African-American heritage who served in the Confederate Army.

1. Pvt. JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE AUGUSTE, Co. I (Calcasieu Tigers), 28th Louisiana Infantry. Born circa 1842 in St. Landry Parish. Enlisted in the Confederate Army in Lake Charles early 1862 by Captain JAMES W. BRYAN, commander of the Calcasieu Tigers. Served as a combat infantryman in the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss. and throughout the Seige of Vicksburg, Miss., where he was wounded in the thigh. After the war AUGUSTE applied for a Confederate pension, which was granted in 1915 by the State of Louisiana, the same year the South's Defenders monument was erected on the Calcasieu Parish courthouse lawn. His pension records show his white comrades-in-arms in Calcasieu Parish vouched for and supported his application. AUGUSTE lived in Calcasieu and Allen parishes.

2. Pvt. CHARLES F. LUTZ, Co. F, 8th Louisiana Infantry. Born in May 1862 in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Enlisted in the Confederate Army June 23, 1861 at Camp Moore, La. Served as a combat infantryman in the battles of Winchester, Va., Cross Keys, Va., Port Republic, Va., the Seven Days, Second Manassas, Va., Sharpsburg (Antietam Creek), Md., Fredericksburg, Va., Second Fredericksburg (Chancellorsville), Va. where he was captured. He was paroled in time to fight with his regiment on Cemetery Hill at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. where he received a severe wound to his left arm and was captured by the Union army. He was paroled and returned to Opelousas but was disabled for further service. After the war he was granted a Confederate pension by the State of Louisiana and resided in Calcasieu Parish in Westlake where he died April 9, 1910.

3. Pvt. JACQUES ESCLAVON, Co. A, Ragsdale's Texas Cavalry Battalion. Born in Calcasieu Parish circa 1820. Enlisted in the Confederate Army in Lake Charles about September 1864. Participated in no battles but did patrol duty with this cavalry battalion in Calcasieu Parish and around the Mermentau River. Official records show he was in service at least up to March 1865.

SOURCES:

1. "Civil War History", Vol. 23, No. 3, Sept. 1986. Article by Arthur W. Bergeron Jr., "Free Men of Color in Grey", pages 247-255.
2. "Black in Blue and Grey: Afro-American Service in the Civil War" by H. C. Blackerby (Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Portals Press, 1979).
3. "The Civil War in Louisiana" by John D. Winters (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1963).
4. Population Schedules, Eighth Census of the U.S., St. Landry Parish, La., 1860 (National Archives).
5. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Volunteer Organizations from Louisiana, Microcopy 320, Roll 194 (National Archives).

6. Application files of Charles F. Lutz and J. B. Pierre Auguste, Confederate Pension Files, La. State Archives and Records Service, Baton Rouge.
7. Population Schedules, Tenth and Twelfth Censuses, Calcasieu Parish, 1880 and 1900 (National Archives).
8. Notebook, J. W. Bryan Papers, Louisiana Adjutant General's Library, Jackson Barracks. Papers: Clothing Issue Book, Co. I, 28th (Thomas') La. Infantry, 1764-65.
9. Population Schedules, Eighth Census, 1860, Calcasieu Parish.
10. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Volunteer Organizations from Texas, Microcopy 323, Roll 210 (National Archives).
11. "Southwest Louisiana Records" by Rev. Donald Hebert, Vol. 3, page 686.

CONFEDERATE STATES RANGERS

The Confederate States Rangers were a volunteer group which contained some men from Calcasieu Parish. The following is a list taken from The Opelousas Daily World, Bicentennial issue July 1776-1976. The names are spelled as they were listed.

Officers and non-commissioned officers:

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Capt.; WILLIAM L. HUTCHINS, 3rd Capt.; M. S. PRUD'HOMME, 1st Lt.; LOUIS PRUD'HOMME, 2nd Lt.; E. D. SEATON, Jr., 2nd Lt.; A. PERRODIN, 1st Sgt.; JOS. C. LEBLEAU, 2nd Sgt.; ISSAC RYAN, 3rd Sgt.; PAUL LAMBERT, 4th Sgt.; J. F. MOUILLE, 5th Sgt.; JAMES McKINNEY, 1st Corp.; ISSAC REEVES, 2nd Corp.; HENRY MILLER, 4th Corp.; NAT G. DAVIS, Ensign.

Privates: JOSEPH AUGÉ, SCOULANGE AUGUSTIN, E. BABLED, JOHN BENTZ, JOHN U. BERRY, WM. C. BOLIN, EMILE BULLER, VALMOUNT CHAISSON, JEAN COURVILLE, LOUIS COURVILLE, PATRICK COYNE, GUILLAME DURIO, H. A. FLESHMAN, JOSEPH GRANGE, JAMES HARDISTY, DAVID HARGROVE, JOSEPH HERRINGTON, EASTON HOFFPAUIR, NATHAN L. HOWELL, H. W. JEFFRIES, DAVID JOHNSON, JUSTICE H. JACKSON, JAMES KENNEDY, BENJ. KIRKMAN, GUSTAVE KUGHFAHL, J. B. LAMBERT, ISSAC LANDSDALE, ZEPHIRIN LANGLEY, EDWARD LINER, JOHN H. LINDSEY, ARELIN LINSICOME, GEORGE LALONDE, ANATOIE LALONDE, ANDRE LASTRAPES, PAT F. McCORMIC, AQUILA McDANIEL, Jr., DUPREE MARCANTEL, MAXILE MARCANTEL, J. M. MILLER, ALFRED MORGAN, JOSEPH MOREAU, JAMES MOYLE, LEWIS NUGENT, H. W. NEWTON, JOHN NORTON, EDWARD O'HARA, NELSON D. ORENT, ROBERT F. PIERCE, ALBERT M. PITHON, OCTAVE PRUD'HOMME, JAMES RAGAN, JAMES REEVES, JOSEPH RICHARD, MICHAEL RYAN, JNO. REICHENBACK, FRANK ROMERKIRCHEN, PAT SCANLIN, WM. SCUTTEN, PETER SHERRY, G. L. STRANGE, THOS. E. STRINGER, FREDERICK SACK, JEAN TRAHAN, PIERRE VINCENT, ALEXANDER WADE, CYRUS WHIGAM.

The only Indian to achieve the rank of General was STAND WAITE (WATIE), the Creek commander of the First Indian Brigade, Mounted Rifles, C. S. A. He was one of the last commanders to surrender at the end of the war. The Union bitterness toward the Five Civilized Tribes and the punitive nature of the Reconstruction era resulted in opening the Indian Territory to railroads and homesteaders. As a result, the strength of the Indian Nations was broken and Oklahoma became a state.

A SAGA OF LONG AGO
Submitted by WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE, JR. - Member #451

"A Saga of Long Ago" was written by MARY ELIZABETH BATCHELOR (b. 1 Aug. 1872; died March 1960, New Orleans), who grew up in the Pointe Coupee area of Louisiana. Her mother, ELLA VIRGINIA GAYLE, (b. 4 March 1851) was a younger sister of JAMES FRANKLIN GAYLE (b. 31 July 1844), the great-grandfather of WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE. MARY ELIZABETH BATCHELOR married 25 July 1893 to LOUIS F. d'ESTRAMPES (d. 29 Nov. 1945). They had two children: LOUIS MADISON d'ESTRAMPES (b. 6 May 1895) and ELLA ADELE d'ESTRAMPES (b. 23 Jan. 1900; m. THOMAS H. NELSON). The "Saga" is undated. It represents the lore of mid-nineteenth century river and plantation life in Louisiana.

CHAPTER I

I am born.

In heading this chapter thus it is with a feeling of humility rather than egotism, for after all that was to my mother and me a most important event. But to return to the day, August 1, 1872, I am told that as the event was found imminent, a servant was dispatched for the doctor who lived some ten miles away, and my young uncle for my father who was on his plantation fifteen miles distant, my mother having gone to her father's home for the accouchement. The family laughed at my father when my young uncle declared that he dawdled along the way, hoping it would be all over by the time he arrived. Well, it was, and instead of one baby, he found two, a beautiful little brunette girl and I, a delicate looking blonde. As we grew up, my memory takes me back to our games, playing lady dressed in my mother's clothes and when the calf died, dressing up and draping with black ribbons and attending its burial which was conducted by our yard men.

CHAPTER II

Having entered this vale of tears some seven years after the Civil War, it was but natural that we heard a great deal of that event and I must have been at least seven years old before I knew a Yankee was a person. I had thought of them as sharp-nosed animals who went around taking our food as soon as it was cooked (which they really did). My grandmother finally had to cook at night in her bedroom in order to feed her family. As we sat on our stools, my sister and I, one by my mother and the other by my father, we listened with avid ears to tales of Yankee cruelty and Southern bravery.

My young mother was just ten years old at the outbreak of the War and after our Parish was invaded by the enemy, it was decided to send her to an uncle who was a wealthy planter in the hills of Mississippi and as there were no railroads and it was many miles inland, it was never invaded, though ever so often there were scares of the Yankees are coming and my mother said her aunt would make the children put on so many clothes that she could not get her arms down to her sides.

My grandfather's home was just four miles from the junction of the four rivers, Mississippi, Atchafalaya, Red and Old Rivers, making it a fine place for the enemy to guard the passage of those rivers and extremely unpleasant to the residents of the neighborhood.

There was a tree near our home which had been struck by lightning and the negroes used to say "dat's where de Yankees hung old Mr. Winstead. He kicked the bark off the tree". The negroes were told all sorts of tales of what would be given them if they would go with the Yankees. Forty acres and a mule was the attractive bait held out and my paternal grandfather saw his negroes leave in a body of one hundred, leaving behind only the very old and the sick. There was nobody to make the crops and no animals left, so my grandfather laid out and cultivated by hand a beautiful garden of vegetables and flowers. He was a perfectionist and his neighbors said his garden was the prettiest in the country.

My grandfather BATCHELOR had three sons in the Confederate Army and when they at "long last" came home in worn uniforms and destitute, he was able to dress them from his very large wardrobe. He was a believer in fine dressing and as all of his sons were very large men, his clothes fitted them to perfection.

CHAPTER III

My maternal grandfather, JAMES RICHBOURG GAYLE, was a gay, laughter-loving man born of a French mother and an English father. He was kind to his slaves and particularly kind to one old man who had been his body servant (or valet) in his youth. He gave instructions to his overseer that "old Dad", the negro, was never to be whipped, no matter what he did. The overseer was to have full authority over all the other negroes. Old Dad knowing this, presumed upon it to lord it over the other negroes and whip them whenever he felt like it, so one day the overseer came up to his house and told grandfather that he was going to whip "Dad", and grandfather said, "No, you know I told you that Dad must not be whipped," but the overseer was an old man and stubborn so he said he was going to whip him anyway and grandfather said, "If you do I will fire you." The old fellow went off muttering Dad must have a little "tea" which he proceeded to give him in the form of a good whipping, and grandfather kept his word and promptly fired him.

Grandfather was a fiery-tempered man, very slender, so that in physical combat, which was not infrequent, he was obliged to resort to his penknife and upon one occasion, disembowled his opponent. The man recovered and they were good friends.

There was a story told of my grandfather that upon one occasion when traveling on one of the palatial steamboats of that time, at supper he did not see a butter knife so helped himself with his own knife, whereupon the man sitting next to him called the waiter to bring more butter, "This damn fool has stuck his knife in this butter." Grandfather said nothing, but when the waiter put the butter on the table, he reached over and pushed the man's face into the butter, then called to the waiter to bring some more butter, "This damn fool has stuck his nose in this butter." Now whether this was a true story or not I never knew, but it was quite in keeping with his character. One of his sons-in-law was a little slow in answering the call to arms in the Confederacy but came with his family on a protracted visit to grandfather's and sat on the front gallery with his feet propped up on the banisters, so one day grandfather sent for his slave carpenter and said, "Luke, I want you to make a bench for this damn fool to put his feet on. I am tired of having my banisters scratched up." My uncle-in-law whistled imperturbably but he soon joined the Army and left.

One of my uncles was in the Army of Northern Virginia and he became ill with dysentery and was sent home. The doctors did not seem able to cure him so grandfather heard of an Indian herb doctor who lived at New Roads, some thirty miles away, so he had a mattress put in a spring wagon and took my uncle to the Indian doctor who cured him with a concoction or infusion of herbs so that he was able to rejoin his command in Virginia but after a short while the same trouble came back and the doctor said he could not drink the water there so he was invalided home again and after further treatment was able to join the Scouts, where he became a terror to the Yankees who called him Black JOHN GAYLE. He was very dark with black hair and eyes.

Upon one occasion, my grandmother heard the enemy (of which a regiment were camped in her yard) raiding her dairy so she went down and stood in the doorway and as the man passed she slapped the crock with a piece of barrel stave and made him spill most of its contents. One soldier became so angry that he struck her, and an uncle, upon hearing of it, swore he would never take another prisoner but would fight to the death.

My grandfather had an old uncle whom we all called Uncle Jack who took it upon himself to feed the Scouts who were hiding out and would set forth every day with a basket of lunch and a butterfly net. He was ostensibly a naturalist. He whistled a tune that warned them and another that announced that the coast was clear and they could come out and get something to eat. He wore a long black coat and a stovepipe hat and the Yankee soldiers would call out, "Where are you going old man, with that churn on your head?" He would smile and go on his way undisturbed.

One of my uncles (NOTE: probably JAMES FRANKLIN GAYLE who was known to be an aide to General OGDEN) was small for his age when he entered the Army on General OGDEN's staff as Courier, and one day when at home on leave for a few days, he had gone up to the lot or barnyard and was lying on the ground raking sugar from a bunghole in a sugar barrel, when he heard the thunder of hoofs and looked up to see a regiment of Yankee cavalry almost on him. He went quietly on eating sugar and when my grandmother, who had seen the approaching enemy, arrived at the scene, he called, "Ma, these gentlemen think I am a man." My grandmother said, "They do, my son, how ridiculous!" So after a while they rode off and left him to his sugar, which had somehow lost its sweetness.

I have a silver ladle which my mother saved by tying it around her waist, under her dress. Most of the silver had been buried and one of the slaves, wishing to curry favor with the Yankees, led them to it so the little silver in daily use was left out to be saved as best they could, but one day my mother was at the gate when she heard the thunder of hoofs and before she could close and fasten the heavy gates the Yankee Cavalry were upon her. She let go the gate and ran. The string broke and down went the ladle. She grabbed it up and managed to reach the steps ahead of them. They did not molest her further. They swarmed into the yard and camped, and in a short time there was not a live thing to eat on the premises. They seemed to have quite a sense of humor and when they raided grandmother's preserve closet and ate up all her preserves, they put the jars under the outdoor toilet, which was an old fashioned "Chic Sale" affair. It was an eight-holer with a pigeon loft above.

My little five-year-old uncle had a new saddle, bridle and cap which he loved, and he hid them under the toilet but the Yankees found them, and one big fellow came out with the cap on his head and the saddle and bridle in his hand. My poor little uncle cried and begged, "Mister, please give them back to me," and after teasing him for a while, the big fellow handed them back.

CHAPTER IV

My uncle, "Black JOHN GAYLE" as the Yankees called him, was a guerrilla, and one day he had come in for food and had his horse feeding in a box just out of the dining room window. He had taken the saddle and bridle off and just had a halter on the horse when the third story lookout called that the Yankees were coming. My uncle jumped on his horse and not stopping for gates, jumped a fence and down through the cornfield he went with the Yankee troops behind him firing. He would look around and fire back, but he had the lead and reached a large lake which he swam and was safely on the other side by the time they got there so they rode back and laughed and jeered at my grandfather who was under guard in the front gallery. They yelled, "Well, we got him, old man." My fiery grandfather, with a bayonet jammed into his side, yelled back, "You are liars. There is no damn Yankee bullet made that could kill my son." Grandfather ordered my uncle's wife to shut up and not let those damn Yankees see her shed a tear. As a matter of fact, they did not know what happened to him until Uncle Jack established contact with him and found him unscatherd. The pseudo-naturalist was a wonderful help in that guerilla warfare.

My grandmother (SARAH ELIZABETH ANDERSON) GAYLE was a thrifty woman, and when she realized that they would need clothing, she sent for the slave carpenter and had him make a loom and spinning wheel from plans that she drew from memory. She used the poke-berry, indigo, walnut and other plants to make a dye and was even able to make a checked pattern. She kept several slave women busy spinning, weaving and sewing to keep the whole plantation clothed. She made very pretty mats from the palmettos. She also made all the starch from corn grated into tubs of water with bungholes and when it had settled, drew off the water with long forks drawn back and forth, and was able to make a very good grained starch. She also made candles and as she had no molds, used bamboo canes cut into the required length and split in half, with a wick laid on and when it began to harden a little, joined the split halves and tied them tightly together, thus when dry making a very creditable candle.

Grandmother was a deeply religious woman of the stern Presbyterian faith, who believed in the Commandment, "Thou shalt do no labor on the Sabbath Day", so everything was prepared on Saturday and Sunday devoted to Church-going and rest. She had Divine Services conducted for the slaves and Sunday School for their children. It was a peaceful and happy life for all until war put to an end this idyllic life.

In the last year of the war when the family clothing was so sadly depleted, my grandmother decided to go to Baton Rouge and take the Oath of Allegiance, which she did, and was allowed to buy what she needed so when the carriage was heavily laden, my Aunt, who was of waggish humor, said "Ma, didn't I hear you swear not to aid any Confederates?" My grandmother said, "Yes, I did." Then my aunt pointed out a large lot of boots and shoes and said,

"Who are they for?" My poor grandmother was so crestfallen but could not return them so my aunt gave orders to the coachman to drive home and when they got in sight of the Provost-Marshall, to set back on the reins and holler "Whoa", which he did and the horses having been trained to run when so handled, ran at top speed past the Provost-Marshall when he commanded them to halt. When they had gone a quarter of a mile my aunt said, "Stop them," which he did by allowing the reins to fall slack. Then she leaned out and beckoned to the Marshall to come on and it being a hot day he, probably tired of handling Rebs, waved them on, a narrow escape.

This same aunt, living on her plantation alone with her children and a few trusty negro servants, heard a "hello the house" call one night and when she called out of the window, "Who is there?" a man answered, "We are Union soldiers and would like to have some milk." My aunt said, "Just a minite and I will deliver you the keys to the dairy. Take what you want and put the keys under the mat at the door." They did not take all the milk and locked the door and put the keys where she had directed, so they sent to see if she would sell them milk for the Officer's Mess, and every day an Orderly came to get it, bringing a canteen. As my aunt did not have enough to fill the canteen, she watered it rather liberally. Yankees shouldn't have the best anyway, so one day the Orderly said, "Madam, the Captain says will you please send the milk and the water separate?" Aunt said, "Well, ask him how I am to do when he sends one canteen to put it in?" So she dumped the water in right before him and he went off, laughing heartily. One of my aunts-in-law had a not so pleasnt experience with the Yankees. They asked her for milk and she told them no, no Yankee could have anything from her so they went in, took what they wanted, spilled the rest, broke the crocks and left, so after all, maybe a little soft soap pays in the long run.

One of my aunt's house servants had run away to join the Yankees a few days before and as my aunt was walking along in front of her house, who should drive by seated by a Yankee officer driving a fine buggy with a fine team? The negress smiled at my aunt, who promptly whirled her voluminous skirts (of that time) and the horses took fright and ran away. The last thing she saw was the negress holding on to the Yankee and screaming.

My aunt came to New Orleans during those troublesome times and was accosted on the street by one of her father's slaves, with the cry, "Miss Mary, for the love of God, take me home!" So aunt, ever a kindly person, told her to be at the wharf at the time the boat was to leave, and my aunt took her to her plantation home just below Baton Rouge, and she and her children, some born there, remained in my aunt's employ until she died many years later.

My mother, as I have said, spent most of the war years out in Mississippi, not far from Liberty, and while they were constantly expecting an invasion, there was never one, but her aunt believed in preparedness and made each child put on all the clothes they could get on, so that my mother said she could hardly get her arms down to her sides.

After enduring all of the hardships of reconstruction days, my mother remained unreconstructed until she finally made a trip North and honesty compelled her to admit the Yankees were quite a people.

Everyone was poor in our Parish at that time but she married my father, CHARLES J. BATCHELOR and in 1869 he had accumulated a plantation and all equipment and was on the road to prosperity when that dreaded scourge, yellow fever, struck our Parish and our family, among the first stricken. I lost my father and my twin sister within four days.

The tragedy altered and saddened our lives very much. My father's dying request to our mother was "educate my children". My little mother nobily fulfilled her promise. We had a governess for a time but when the disastrous flood of 1882 came and we heard early in the morning that the levee had broken, the news being brought by a man riding "a la Paul Revere". I, being only ten at the time and not realizing what it meant, was delighted. Our teacher took us children out to gather dry splinters to keep the cook fires burning. She then caught the first boat to New Orleans and we were left without a teacher. We abandoned our cottage and went to my grandfather's home nearby, which was vacant at the time. We took in two other families and also quartered two negro families in the kitchen ell. When I wasn't crayfishing, I was lying flat reading Grimm's Fairy Tales, which I remember to this day. When the flood waters receded, there were left many dead animals, fish and other dead things, and as we were preparing to leave these unhealthy surroundings until winter, my little five-year-old brother was stricken with congestive chill and died within a few hours.

That was a heartbreak to us all and my poor mother, already so sorrow-stricken, collapsed. Then came a serious case of jaundice. We went to New Orleans and she had what was considered the best medical attention, but after prolonged treatment, as she did not improve, she decided to go home, and the night we arrived home she was taken with severe and high fever so she became frightened and decided to go with her little brood to her uncle's home in the hills of Mississippi. We went overland in a carriage and down the Mississippi River in a flatboat, and as soon as we got there, she was put to bed and the old country doctor sent for. He came twenty miles on horseback, gave her some pills dispensed by himself, and after taking them, she got entirely well.

Then we began the homeward trek, taking two of our young lady cousins with us. We went to Bayou Sara via Woodville and had to wait at the hotel there for a boat to take us home. The food was atrocious so my mother, who had a famous sense of humor, amused the cousins by calling the waiter and asking for the recipe for the dishwater soup and other equally nauseous dishes. The waiter and the cook were delighted to furnish them, which sent us into gales of laughter.

As time went on, my brother and I outgrew the country schools, and my mother decided to move to Baton Rouge where she entered my brother at L.S.U. and me at a large girls' school. My brother, ever an earnest student, acquitted himself well at school and when graduated, decided on medicine as his profession and began the study at Tulane. He became a notable surgeon. (Note: When he completed the medical course at Tulane, there was a tie between JAMES MADISON BATCHELOR and another student for Valedictorian of the class. In order to settle the matter, a duel was fought on the levee of the Mississippi River not far from the present Tulane campus, probably with guns. JAMES won, and the other young man recovered.) It seems that he had a natural aptitude for surgery as evidenced by an incident which occurred when he was

about ten years old, living on our plantation. One Sunday when all of the men of the family were away, we heard screaming which came from a roadside cabin of ours. My aunt who lived about another city block up the road, also heard it and she and her children and my Mamma and hers ran to the cabin and there found a negro man stretched on the porch floor bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. The other negroes had fled. My little ten year old brother took charge of the situation, seated himself and took the negro's head in his lap and held the wound together until a doctor came. The ladies were faint at the sight of so much blood.

In writing this Saga, I have told mainly about my mother's family with which I was most closely associated.

My father's family were a notable one and I may say that they were the handsomest people as a family that I have ever seen. Not long ago I met a gentleman who had known one of my uncles and he said, "Mrs. d'ESTRAMPES, I think your uncle, Dr. A. A. BATCHELOR, was the most magnificent looking human being I ever saw." My aunts were beautiful women and lived with an unmarried brother in a fine old home where I spent many happy hours as a child.

My father's mother was a Stewart descendant of the Royal House of Scotland. She and her brother were left orphans and as they both died young, my father and his full brother, Captain J. M. BATCHELOR, were left quite wealthy but the war took care of that and they had to start from scratch. There is a history of Amite and Wilkinson Counties, Mississippi, published recently and written by Dr. ALBERT CASEY, which tells a lot of our families on both sides. My Great Grandfather, THOMAS BATCHELOR, and my Great, Great Grandfather, GEORGE GAYDEN, were among the wealthier slave holders of Amite County as were my maternal great grandfather, JOSIAH GAYLE (III) and his wife MARY RICHBOURG. My mother's maternal uncle was another very wealthy man of the County.

There is one amusing anecdote of my Grandfather GAYLE that I would like to tell. He used to say that he had a schoolmaster who, when he was a boy, to punish him, seated him and a girl in the corner of the school room and tied their great toes together. Now to have his toe tied to a girl was the grossest insult, so he swore that if he ever saw that man again after he was grown, he would give him a good beating. So one evening two travelers, clad in linen dusters, stopped about dusk and asked if they might stay all night and were cordially conducted to rooms in the office building which was away from the house, and when supper was ready, a servant went over and invited them to the "Big House". When we sat down, Grandfather got a good look at them and recognized his old schoolmaster and instead of a beating, was delighted to see him and reminisce. But Mamma and Uncle Gus got a small revenge as they were not allowed to come to the table when there were visitors so they got down on hands and knees, crawled in and tied the two men to their chairs by the tails of their dusters so that when they got up from their meal, they were dragging their chairs behind them. The two culprits were delighted but later made way for Grandmother knew who had done it as they were often up to pranks.

If I ramble in this Saga a bit, my children will excuse it, so I will tell of something that happened when I was about four years old. One evening

at dusk, an old negro who lived on our place, came up to the house and found my father sitting on the front gallery. He said, "Good evening, Ned, what can I do for you?" Old Ned said, "First, Marse Charley, you got to promise you will never tell what I am going to tell you." My father agreed so Ned said, "Well, there is going to be an uprising of the negroes. They are going to kill all of the white men and take the women and children prisoners." Father said, "Well, you go home and I will take charge." So he went up to my uncle's store and found several men who rode in several directions to warn the white people, then my father loaded his pistol and gun and got all the ammunition he could and he and my mother sat on the gallery to wait for them. He said to her, " Now when they come you take the children and run to the woods back of our garden..." Mamma said, "No, you give me the pistol and I'll account for as many as you will. I am a heap more afraid of snakes than I am of negroes."

The negroes rode in groups up and down the road all night but they evidently found out that the whites were ready for them and did not attack.

I made a visit to our ancestral home built about 140 years ago by my Great Grandfather BATCHELOR and found it in excellent state of preservation and occupied still by the family of a great granddaughter of his. We had a very interesting visit and they showed me the family Bible and other relics. Then we went out to the home of my maternal Great Uncle, G. N. L. ANDERSON, where I had spent many happy days as a child. The place is over a hundred years old and has passed to strangers, who were most cordial to us and took us all over the place, which they had restored and beautified very much. My uncle was a great fox hunter and was Master of the Hounds and he personally had about thirty. I showed them where our troughs were, where they were fed and a negro man who cooked for them stood over them with a buggy whip to curb their greed. Then I told them of the beautiful deer park near the house and the ice cold spring where two little negroes were sent for water and spent a great deal of their time "toting water" in cedar buckets on their heads. From there we went to Natchez and saw the beautiful homes there. I enjoyed my trip more, I think, than any I have ever enjoyed one before.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE

Back issues of KINFOLKS from 1977. See inside cover of KINFOLKS for details
KINFOLKS SUBJECT INDEX (Vol. 1 (1977) to Vol. 18 (1994)) \$ 5.00 ppd

<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS, Vol. I</u>	(1985)	\$21.95	ppd
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. II</u>	(1988)	\$21.95	out-of-print
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. III</u>	(1991)	\$25.00	ppd
<u>ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, Vol. IV</u>	(1994)	\$25.00	ppd

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LA
(ALLEN, BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU, CAMERON AND JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISHES)
 \$40.00 ppd

SWLGS TOTE BAGS \$10.00 \$1.44 p/h

HISTORY OF EARLY LAKE CHARLES

(Continued from Volume 19, No. 1)

According to the Weekly American of 25 March 1896, the bustling little town of Lake Charles was increasing in size and importance; business was good and social life flourished. O. S. DOLBY, Real Estate and Investment Broker, advertised 250 choice town lots that he promised would double in value or more in two years, and 125 tracts of farm lands, which will produce rice worth \$25 per acre. The Cincinnati Land & Investment Co. advertised city lots, as well as lots in Fleishman and Rowe's subdivision for \$7.00 per front foot.

THOMAS SAUNDERS was General Manager and G. W. HOLE was Passenger and Freight Agent for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Chicago Railroad. The C. V. & S. Railroad had GEORGE LOCKE as its General Manager and G. W. LAW as its Passenger and Freight Agent.

A dance was given at the Phoenix Hall by the Young Men's Social Club, with WILL PARRY, L. O'BRYAN and J. L. RYMER on the invitations committee and W. B. COLLINS, SOL REINAUER and W. W. DAY in charge of the reception.

FRANK SHUTTS was confined to his home for several days with an attack of the grippe. Mrs. A. J. PUJO was called to Orange, Texas the previous Saturday by the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. THOMAS PRICE died at 2:00 A. M. on Tuesday 23 March 1896 and his funeral was held at 4:00 on the same day from the Methodist-Episcopal Church. EDWARD, the six year-old son of CHARLES and ROSENA FOX, who was run over by a street car the previous Wednesday morning, receiving what was thought to be only a painful flesh wound, died from his injuries Friday morning. The child was buried in Orange Grove Cemetery on Saturday, 21 March at 2:00 P. M. On 14 March Mrs. CARRIE HARPER, wife of J. E. HARPER died.

The previous Sunday was "Temperance Day" at the Lake Charles Sunday schools, and many young people signed the pledge. Rev. C. H. HARRIS of the North Dakota Methodist-Episcopal Conference, was appointed pastor of the Hodges St. church. Song services at the church included a solo by Miss SILING and a duet by Miss SILING and Mr. CHARLES CLINE.

It is reported at Calcasieu Pass that the "Willie Ann" was at some Mexican port and not wrecked as was thought. The new steamer "Helen", with Capt. CLINE in command, received a coat of copper paint at CLOONEY's shipyards. Miss DOLLY CLINE, of West Ryan St., gave a pleasant dinner party to a few of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MILLIGAN returned home after a month's stay with Northern friends. Mr. W. R. JOY went to New Orleans as a delegate to the state encampment of the Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. NEAL, accompanied by SANFORD NEAL and daughter, LAURA, visited the Gulf. Mrs. HIGGINS of Vinton was the guest of Mrs. FRANCES WHITE. Sheriff HARPER of Cameron was a passenger on the mail boat Monday. FRANK MACE left for Alexandria on the Watkins train. Miss AGNES LAWSON of Welsh was spending a few weeks with relatives in the city. Mrs. SAM KAUFMAN was entertaining her niece, Miss CLARA JACOBS of Washington, La.

On 21 March 1896, the Foster Democratic club met at the court house the previous Saturday night, with JAMES P. GEARY as its president. A. P. PUJO was elected secretary, pro tem. The following democrats were elected members: GEORGE F. BUCKINGHAM, L. H. MOSS, A. P. PUJO, ZEPHYRIN LANGLY, ROBERT PITRE, W. D. GRIFFING, ALFRED ST. GAUDIN, G. A. FOURNET, J. M. McCALL. Those appointed to the reception committee were: Hon. GEORGE H. WELLS, A. P. PUJO, H. C. DREW, J. H. POE, Hon. PAT CROWLEY, Hon. J. C. LeBLEU, T. E. GEORGE, Dr. E. J. LYONS, GEORGE F. BUCKINGHAM. Members appointed to the arrangement committee included: JNO. A. POE, A. RIGMAIDEN, W. F. PERKINS, JNO. McNEESE, J. A. LANDRY, L. H. MOSS and P. A. SOMPAYRAC. Added to the campaign committee were: A. P. PUJO, L. H. MOSS, GEORGE W. RYAN, G. M. GOSSETT, PAT CROWLEY and M. J. ROSTEET.

A week previously, on 14 March 1896, the Republicans had organized at the opera house. Chairman of the group was ARAD THOMPSON, with O. S. DOLBY as secretary. A nominating committee was composed of the chairman and A. B. MEADE, J. A. KINDER, Capt. HAWKINS and WILLIAM BRIGGS. The following nominations were announced: President, CLAUDE MAYO; Vice-Presidents, CHESTER BROWN, AUGUST LaBESSE, WASHINGTON ALLEN; Secretary, O. S. DOLBY; Assistant Secretary, GEORGE H. WOOLMAN; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. HASKELL; Treasurer, G. T. ROCK; Executive Committee, R. H. NASON, WILLIAM BRIGGS, HARRY NEAL, T. J. WAKEFIELD and officers of the club; Finance Committee, J. A. KINDER, STEWART THOMPSON, S. ARTHUR KNAPP and ARAD THOMPSON.

A group of young people were reported to have had a picnic the previous week at Walnut Grove. The event was chaperoned by Mrs. A. D. MOSS and Mrs. D. M. FOSTER. They arrived by wagons, bicycles and buggies, and a day of pleasure was spent playing games, boat riding and fishing. The party was composed of the following young folks: Misses RENA KEENER, ANNA REID, BESSIE HEMPHILL, PEARL and MABEL DEES, MAUD MASON REID, FLOY MOSS, STELLA McNEESE, EMMA MOSS, MOLLIE KINDER AND BERTHA MOSS; Messrs. JAMES WILLIAMS, TEDDIE DEES, EVERETT MOHLER, JNO. MARSHALL, ROY DeSHAZO, JNO. HARROP, WES WELSH, LANIER RICHARDSON, ED WILLIAMS, WILLIE KAUFMAN, CHARLES SHATTUCK, BEN and ALTON FOSTER.

Visitors to the city came for business and pleasure. Many came later to settle. Guests at the Howard Hotel for the week ending 25 March 1896 are representative of the people who visited the area and included the following: W. E. STRAUSS, C. T. CHAPMAN, W. H. ANDREWS, J. M. HAINKEL, H. J. Del BONDIO, J. H. KNOTT, E. K. RUSS, L. HY HAUTOT, M. A. WINKLER, ALF LEVY, JNO. A. WILLOZ, W. C. ABBOT, H. ENGLEHARDT, H. MESTAYER, E. H. BARNETT, H. M. CHISHOLM, A. P. CLERE, _____ FRY, _____ JONES, C. H. ALLEN, Jr., H. S. POND, JOSEPH NAVEAU, AL G. LEWIS, JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN, WILLIAM J. COLLINS, New Orleans; GARDNER WORK, Waco; SAM WATSON, Beaumont; A. WORMS, WILLIAM PRICE, F. H. LEAKE, New York; R. W. ANDERSON, J. G. DAVIDSON, CHARLES N. SHANNON, St. Louis; CHARLES SCOTT, Edgewood; Capt. T. ANDERSON, IRA G. HARPER, Cameron; ANDREW McKEEVER, Atchison, Kansas; C. B. PERKINS, D. BEARDSLEY, GUY BEATTY, E. W. PARKER, CHARLES W. SCOTT, Dr. E. J. LYONS, C. MAYO, D. R. SWIFT, A. L. WILLIAMS, J. C. HOFFMAN, JAMES W. GARDINER, R. H. MASON, CHESTER BROWN, WILLIAM E. RAMSAY, JACOB WELLS, Lake Charles; H. H. BATES, Texas; E. M. LELAND, F. B. STEPHENS, A. McDONOUGH, St. Louis; H. ISSACS, Louisville; W. J. POLLACK, Dallas; R. S. PRINCE, WILLIAM H. HARMON, J. M. BENISH, Houston; E. W. ZIMMERMAN, Plank, Tex.; L. MASSART, S. J. JOHNSON, Jennings; Miss LILLIAN ARCHER, Welsh; L. M. FERNBERG, Alexandria; Capt. THOMAS ANDERSON, Galveston; C. H. ELLIS, ST. Paul, Minn.; G. B. WILSON, Philadelphia; CHARLES

CLERE, New Iberia; C. W. PHILLIPS, Atlanta; N. B. RADLEY, Bay City, Mich.; L. C. ROBINSON and wife, Cincinnati; S. B. HOVEY, Detroit; ABE NEWBURGER, Chicago; M. D. LEE, FRED A. BROCK, A. W. HULL, Velasco, Tex.; BENTON HANCHETT, Saginaw, Mich.

Guests at the Walker House for the week included: EDWARD BLACK, RICHARD DOYLE, Beaumont; H. T. TURNER, Ten Mile; JA. A. PERKINS, Edgewood; J. A. WAKEFIELD, Cameron; Mrs. T. T. SMITH, LUC LeDOUX, JOHN PERKINS, JOHN LYLES, J. McFATTER, JOSEPH MOORE, Oberlin; H. B. FERGUSON, JOSEPH RIVERS, J. C. CROW, Clide; JOSEPH B. HUTCHES, WILLAM COLLINS, Big Marsh; J. M. TELLITSON, NIC GUHERNO, THOMAS LANGLEY, S. PIERCE, Kinder; L. PARKER, Barnes Creek; JOHN ROBINSON, A. F. DAY, Welsh; F. E. DAVIS, J. BERMUR, Dallas; JESSE ISLES, Sugartown; WILLIE WHITE, JAMES KENT, TOM HEWITT, ED STROTHER, JOSEPH COLE, Pearl; P. A. D, Jacksonville; CALEB SIMMONS, ED WELSH, Bayou Chene; R. C. WALKUP, Pleasant Hill; JOHN LANGLEY, Serpent; REESE PERKINS, J. A. PRENTICE, Edgerly; R. T. WEBB, JOHN MILLER, New Orleans; COOK FRAZER, Merryville; BERT MAYO, Crowley; D. JACOBS, Galveston; JOHN HILL, Crown Point; JAMES HEWITT, Roanoke; B. FRARERO, Mexico; W. S. BRIGGS, Jennings; C. B. GRAHAM, Baltimore; J. C. BLAND, Orange; FRED STRAUB, Beatrice, Neb.

TO BE CONTINUED. (Editor's Note: Articles in this series are written to present a general view of the town's development with particular emphasis on the names of as many early residents as possible. Source for information in this article is Lake Charles' weekly newspaper, The American, 25 March 1896.)

DID YOU KNOW ???

In 1775 Lord Dunmore, the Royal governor of Virginia, promoted the first emancipation proclamation in America. If the British had won the Revolutionary War, it is likely that slavery would have been abolished in the American colonies.

The idea of secession was originally considered by a group of New England states in 1814 as a protest against the War of 1812 and high taxes. JAMES MADISON of Virginia was president at the time, and secession was considered a legal right by the states.

The Confederate ship "Alabama" was built secretly in England in 1862. Commanded by Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES it captured, burned or sank 66 Union ships in the next two years. In June of 1864, after being repaired at Cherbourg, France, the "Alabama" was sunk in the English Channel by the U.S.S. "Kearsage". Seven years after the War Between the States, England paid the U. S. an indemnity of \$15,500,000 for damages done by the Confederate Navy in British-built ships.

New Orleans was the largest city in the South in 1860 with a population of 168,675. Richmond, Virginia and Montgomery, Alabama were both capitals of the C.S.A.

A "Galvanized Yankee" was a northern paroled prisoner who worked as a sapper or miner for the Confederacy instead of being confined to prison.

QUERIES

Please make all queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give full name of the person; exact date, if known, or an approximate date or time period (ca); and a location. Be sure to state exactly what information you are seeking. Queries are free to members and will be published as space permits. When you receive an answer, please reimburse for copies and postage.

BOURQUE, MATTE

Wish to contact anyone reserching the BOURQUE and MATTE families.
THELMA MATTE LeJEUNE, 3221 Hwy. 90 W, Sulphur, LA 70663

MERICLE/MARCLE, BASS, HOOSIER, McCLOUD

Seeking information on the family of DAVID and MARY JANE (MERICLE/MARCLE) BASS of Starks, LA, 1875-1936. Also need marriage information about EMILY OCTAVIA HOOSIER and LINDSEY McCLOUD, before 1923.
SHARON BASS GRUBBS, 5619 Buckow St., Humble, TX 77396-1706

MORGAN, WEBB, MITCHELL, SLINKER

Need information on SOLOMON MORGAN (b. 1735; d. 1803) m. JEMIMA WEBB. Possible locations, southern Ms.; east or west Feliciana, St. Landry or Calcasieu Parishes, LA. Also seeking information on JAMES MILLS MITCHELL (b. 1804; d. 1860, Vernon Parish, LA) m. 1831 at Green Co., KY, EUNICE PERRY SLINKER. They moved to Sabine Parish, LA, 1841-1844.
PATTY McFATTER SINGLETARY, 7805 Hwy. E, Ragley, LA 70657-9721

BONA ARSENAULT

Interested in buying a used set of BONA ARSENAULT'S Historie et Genealogie de Acadiennes.
LOUELLE LEON RICHARD, 191 Deer Park, Rayne, LA 70578-9766

BILBO, STRATTON, DERNELL, DURNELL, ENNIS, GARNER

Am looking for info on BILBO in East Texas 1880-1930, STRATTON/DERNELL in Simpson Co., Kentucky 1810-1850, DURNELL in Parker Co., Texas and surrounding counties 1860-1880, ENNIS in Amherst Co., Virginia 1770-1830, and GARNER in N.W. Louisiana and S.W. Arkansas 1890-1940.
VIVIAN GARNER PINE, 2027 Edgehill Dr., SAnAntonio, TX 78209-2023

THOMPSON, SYNDER

Need to know names of parents, date and place of birth for VIOLET ANN SNYDER, who m. 1867, Henry Co. IL, AMOS F. THOMPSON. They moved to Kinder, LA, 1890. VIOLET had a sister who m. JOHN SUTHERLAND of Jennings, LA.
SELMA DOUCET THOMPSON, 5635 F. Welcome Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611-6328

MEADOWS, McDANIEL

Any information on WILLIAM WALLACE MEADOWS (possibly taught school in Burkville, TX) and MARY McDANIEL. Had dau. CELIA ANITA MEADOWS.
GERALDINE RODISCH PRINGLE, 9717 Hwy. 71 S., Lecompte, LA 71346-9787

GARY, LANDRY, LABOVE

Wish to know names of parents, date and place of birth for ELIZABETH LABOVE, who m. June 6, 1870, Calcasieu Parish, LA, LOUIS GARY (b. 1850; s/o DON LOUIS GARY and ELOISE LANDRY).
MELVA MARTIN LOPEZ, 5183 Bobby Rd., Jennings, La. 70546.

ASHWORTH, PERKINS, JOHNSON, NORSWORTHY

Seeking information on JAMES ASHWORTH m. 1811, St. Landry Par., LA, MARY PERKINS. Also need information on PATRICK JOHNSON m. MARTHA NORSWORTHY, who resided 1825 in LA, perhaps in Calcasieu Par.
JACQUILINE HERRING SANDERS, 4303 S. Cole St., Morrison, CO 80465-1137

FIELDS, LA.

Seeking information on early families, first school, first post office, etc. of Fields, LA. to write history of the area.
NORMA TAYLOR HENAGAN, 314 Live Oak St., DeQuincy, LA 70633-3253.

OLIVER, McDANIEL, STARK, HANKS

Need parents, birth date and place for JOHN G. OLIVER (m. 31 July 1845, Avoyelles Parish to ELIZA McDANIEL). Also need parents and children of MARY JANE STARK (b. 18 Jan. 1860; d. 8 Jan. 1931) m. 19 Jan. 1878, CHARLES DENNIS OLIVER (s/o JOHN G. OLIVER and ELIZA McDANIEL).
MARCH ELLA BELLON, 1461 Dr. Beatrous Rd., Theriot, LA 70397-9635

LAUNSBERRY, SMITH

Need information on JOHN SMITH (b. ca 1808 SC) and wife (name unknown; d. ca 1849-1860). The SMITH family lived in AL, MS and Rapides and St. Landry Parishes, LA and had children: CHRISSIE, SARAH M., HARRIET A., AMANDA M., MINOR/MINUS K., CHARLES R. Also need information on parents of WILLIAM GAY LAUNSBERRY (b. 1816, AL; d. before 1900) who m. CHRISSIE SMITH (b. 1855; d. 1925, Geydan, LA; d/o JOHN SMITH).
NEVA D. WISEMAN, 4330 92nd Ave., S.E., Mercer Island, WA 90840

THERIOT, BOURG, BOURGEOIS, MELANCON, MICHEL

Which are the parents of JOSEPH THERIOT m. MAGDELEINE BOURGEOIS? Are they JEAN THERIOT and MADELEINE BOURG or JEAN THERIOT and FRANCOISE MELANCON? JOSEPH THERIOT is father of PIERRE THERIOT (b. ca 1767; m. 26 Jan. 1789, ANASTASIE MICHEL).
ARTHUR O. KOHN, 15602 Hwy #6, Santa Fe, TX 77517-2400

VINCENT, BERTRAND, GILLAND

Need information on PIERRE OMAR VINCENT, aka BENJAMIN HOMER VINCENT (b. 3 May 1852, Lake Charles, LA; d. 18 June 1906, Singer, LA; s/o PIERRE ONESIME VINCENT and MARGUERITE BERTRAND), who m. MARY GILLAND (b. perhaps VA; d. 15 April 1923, Singer, LA). Children: DELIA, GEORGE, LOUVENA, BULAH, TOM HOMER.
MARTHA JEAN ELLIS, 8000 Midcrown, Apt. 2904, San Antonio, TX 78218

CRANFORD

Need any information on the family of WILLIAM DEANER (?) CRANFORD, who lived at Philip's Bluff, LA.
PAMELA C. OLIVER, 2425 Delphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

DUGAS, GRANGER, HEBERT, GAUTREAU

Searching for parents of MARGUERITE GRANGER (b. ca 1740) m. ca 1761 to CHARLES DUGAS, son of CLAUDE and ANNE HEBERT. MARGUERITE d. 3 March 1773 at age 35. Their son, PIERRE DUGAS dit PIERROT, married Marie Sophie GAUTREAU 10 Feb. 1795.
NEVA D. WISEMAN, 4330 92nd Ave., S.E., Mercer Island, WA 98040

BOOK REVIEWS

The Acadian Exiles in Nantes, 1775-1785, by ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr.
1994 reprint of 1978 ed. \$30.00 plus \$2.00 shipping.

The author has collected the birth/baptism, marriage, and death records of those Acadians living in Nantes, France, during the period 1775-1785, just prior to when the majority of them embarked for Louisiana. There are 824 church records that have been transcribed from eleven churches and one hospital; each record has been referenced in order to identify its source. Marriage records have been transcribed in their entirety.

Hard bound, xii, 280pp., index. Order from Hebert Publications, Inc., P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

Louisiana Census & Militia Lists, Volume 1: 1770-1789, compiled, translated and edited by ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr. 1994 reprint of 1973 ed.
\$27.00 plus \$2.00 shipping.

This book contains the 1770 Militia list of New Orleans, the 1777 census for New Orleans, the 1770 Militia list of the German Coast, the 1784 census of the Second German Coast, the 1785 Militia list of St. Charles Parish, the 1770 census of "inhabitants below New Orleans", and the 1789 census of the Lafourche area - which census includes so many of the Acadians that were transported from France to Louisiana in 1785. There is an index of approximately 1500 names of early Louisiana colonials.

Soft bound, viii, 161pp.; map; charts; index. Order from Hebert Publications, Inc., P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

Shenandoah County, Virginia: The 1870 Census, by MARVIN J VANN. 1994.
\$39.50 plus \$3.50 shipping.

This is Volume 3 of an expected 5 volume series. (Volume 2 was reviewed in "Kinfolks" Vol. 18 No. 4, 1994) This work has added value because it presents a concise look at the residents of a county that felt the devastation of the Civil War and the loss of many men. More charts and a county map reflect the census districts or townships as they existed in 1870 (the previous work covered only Powell's Fort, Edinburg District, and Mt. Jackson). An attempt has been made to accurately transcribe the 1870 census as it was originally written. It is therefore important for readers to check spelling variations in the index to locate your ancestors.

Soft bound, xix, 609 pp.; map; index. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher)

Italian-American Roots: The Civil Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Town of Alia on the Island of Sicily, Volume 1, 1851-1861, by ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr. 1994. \$35.00 plus \$2.00 shipping.

This book is the first of what is expected to be at least four volumes. The remaining volumes will cover the years 1840-1850, 1830-1839, 1820-1829, tentatively to be published in fall of 1995, 1996, 1997. If the Civil Registration Records after 1861 become available, future volumes will be published to cover the later years. Arranged alphabetically by the name of the person whose birth, promise of marriage, or death was recorded, the data includes the names of parents, their occupations, place of birth and residence, and dates for over 4,000 entries. It is stated that this is the first work that locates the immigrants in their place of birth and should be valuable in Italian research. A brief history of Italian immigration is also part of the publication.

Hard back; xxvi, 539pp.; illus., maps; appendix. Order from Hebert Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher)

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register: v. XXIII 1869; v. XXIV 1870. Published quarterly under the patronage of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1994 facs. reprint. \$25.00 per volume plus \$3.50 shipping.

Volumes XV (1861) and Volume XVI (1862) were reviewed in "Kinfolks" Vol. 18 No. 3, 1994.

Volume XXIII 1869: Genealogies: UPHAM; HAINES; WATERMAN; WHITGIFT; ROGERS; STRONG; BUCKLEY; GREGORY; SPOONER; USHER; WELCH. Memoirs: JOHN ALBION ANDREW; Hon. CHANDLER EASTMAN POTTER; WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE; Col. NATHANIEL MESERVE; Hon. SAMUEL D. BELL; Maj-Gen. DANIEL DENISON; Hon. CALVIN FLETCHER; Miss FRANCES MANWARING CAULKINS. Other records: Milton MA church rec.; CT Colonial documents; MA ship building; Hartford CT vr; privateer "General Sullivan"; bibl of MA local hist.; Norwich VT early hist; geneal. hints re Eng. res.; necrology of New Eng.; colleges, misc. marr & deaths; Weymouth MA inscr; hist. of name "Scott"; Durham NH marr; signers of Exeter NH Combination; Charlestown MA 1st Church rec; 16th cent. voyages to Am.; Portsmouth NH vr; Prince's subscribers; Lyme CT vr; Newington NH church rec.

Volume XXIV 1870: Genealogies: SHERMAN; COFFIN; PREBLE; BRYANT; HASSAM. Memoirs: JOSEPH BARLOW FELT; HENRY MATSON WAITE; Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER; THOMAS SHERWIN; JOSIAH BARKER; Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN. Records: Charlestown MA 1st Church rec; Portsmouth NH vr; Durham NH vr; Lyme CT vr; CT local laws; Milton MA church rec; jour. of Capt. FRANCES GOELET ca 1748; bibl of MA local hist.; misc marr & deaths; SEWELL letters; Colonial documents of CT; necrology of New Eng. colleges; Squamscott Patent; Louisburg soldiers; witchcraft delusion of 1692.

Soft bound; 504pp., 452pp.; illus.; indexes. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(These are complimentary copies from the publisher)

Marriage Records of Accomack County, Virginia, 1776-1854, Recorded in Bonds, Licenses and Ministers' Returns by NORA MILLER TURMAN. 1994.
\$28.50 plus \$3.50 shipping.

There are almost 6,000 marriage records contained in this volume. All extant marriage bonds on file in the Accomack County Clerk's Office and in the Virginia State Library have been collected by the author. Included are bonds for the years 1831-1841 and 1847-1850 which were abstracted by earlier genealogists from records which have since disappeared. Also included are the eighteen surviving Accomack County marriage records from the colonial period. In the introduction there is an explanation in reference to the subjects: Banns, Bonds, Licenses, Ministers' Returns, Maryland Marriages, Alternate Spellings, Importance of Marriage Records, African-American Marriages, Arrangement of Marriage Records. Each record is alphabetized by the surname of the groom and contains the name of the wife and date the marriage was recorded. Also included is a maiden name index. Since no vital statistics were kept before 1854 in the county, this book is a valuable tool for researchers.

Soft bound, 394pp., map, biblio., index. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

Collin County: Pioneering In North Texas, by ROY F. HALL and HELEN GIBBARD HALL. 1994 reprint of 1975 ed. \$39.95 plus \$3.50 shipping.

This is more than just a work on genealogies. It contains information on geology of the county; pioneer settlers, 1841-1845; farming and free land; life and customs of the first settlers; Collin County organized and growing; brief history of communities and towns of the county plus that of some old churches; Collin County miscellanea. It concludes with brief family histories (161 pages). Roy Hall gathered material from old newspapers, archives and personal acquaintances with some of the old pioneers. His manuscript was edited and prepared for publication by his wife, Helen, after his death. It is profusely illustrated.

Soft bound, 299pp., map, illus. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

The Mayflower Descendant: Index of Persons, Volumes 1-34, by The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. 1994 reprint of 1959, 1962, publications (2 volumes in 1). \$50.00 plus \$3.50 shipping.

There are 34 volumes of "The Mayflower Descendant", and this 2 volume index covers all names appearing in those volumes. "The Mayflower Descendant" is a quarterly magazine of Pilgrim genealogy and history.

Hard bound; 275, 445pp. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(These are complimentary copies from the publisher)

MEMBER NO. 451

Name of Compiler William Gedge GAYLEAddress 2216 Metairie RoadCity, State Metairie, LA. 70001Date June 22, 1986*Ancestor Chart*

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

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

4 Arthur Leo GAYLE

(Father of No. 2)

b. 22 February 1882
p.b. Pointe Coupee Par., LA.
m. 19 April 1911
d. 7 February 1966
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

2 William Gedge GAYLE

(Father of No. 1)

b. 25 July 1913
p.b. Lake Charles, LA.
m. 25 July 1937
d. 3 July 1958
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

5 Susan Melissa GEDGE

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 28 August 1889
p.b. Vallejo, CA.
d. 17 July 1961
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

1 William Gedge GAYLE, Jr.

b. 28 February 1939
p.b. Lake Charles, LA.
m. 22 June 1963
d.
p.d.

6 Isaac Otis WINFREE, DDS

(Father of No. 3)

b. 17 June 1884
p.b. Leesville, LA.
m. 31 December 1910
d. 9 November 1976
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

3 Shirley WINFREE

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 19 July 1914
p.b. Leesville, LA.
d.
p.d.

7 Lucy BROWN

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 2 July 1894
p.b. Liberty, MS.
d. 7 November 1983
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

Betty Lu ELWELL

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 3 Feb. 1941 d.
p.b. Danbury, CT. p.d.

8 James Franklin GAYLE

(Father of No. 4)

b. 31 July 1844
p.b. Belvue Plantation
Lettsworth, LA.
m. 26 November 1874
d. 19 April 1924
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

9 Cecelia Caroline TESSIER

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 29 November 1851
p.b. GreenBrier Plantation
Legonier, LA.
d. 21 June 1932
p.d. Lake Charles, LA.

10 William Kelly GEDGE

(Father of No. 5)

b. 29 April 1857
p.b. Vallejo, CA.
m. 7 January 1882
d. 12 May 1927
p.d. Vallejo, CA.

11 Ada RHORER

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 2 August 1863
p.b. Rapides Par., LA.
d. September 1932
p.d. Vallejo, CA.

12 Isaac O. WINFREE

(Father of No. 6)

b. 3 March 1842
p.b. Vernon Par., LA.
m. 1865
d. 12 October 1902
p.d. Leesville, LA.

13 Louisiana SMART

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 26 April 1845
p.b. Vernon (Sabine) Par., LA.
d. 11 April 1922
p.d. Leesville, LA.

14 William Robin BROWN

(Father of No. 7)

b. 13 June 1847
p.b. Amite Co., MS.
m.
d. 30 June 1913
p.d. Liberty, MS.

15 Ophelia FAUST

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 6 January 1852
p.b. Amite Co., MS.
d. 24 May 1921
p.d. Hazelhurst, MS.

16 James Richbourg GAYLE

b. 6 Mar. 1812

(Father of No. 8,

m. 4 Dec. 1832

Cont. on chart No. _____

d. 4 Aug. 1873

17 Sarah Elizabeth ANDERSON

b. 24 June 1816

(Mother of No. 8,

d. 29 June 1874

Cont. on chart No. _____

18 Charles Robert TESSIER

b. 21 Oct. 1819

(Father of No. 9,

m. 10 May 1838

Cont. on chart No. _____

d. 5 Aug. 1910

19 Laura Elmira THOMAS

b. 3 Nov. 1823

(Mother of No. 9,

d. 11 May 1852

Cont. on chart No. _____

20 George GEDGE (Captain)

b. 18 Jan. 1819

(Father of No. 10,

m.

Cont. on chart No. _____

d.

21 Isabella McCULLOCH

b.

(Mother of No. 10,

d.

Cont. on chart No. _____

22 Jonathon Nichols RHORER

b. 4 May 1834

(Father of No. 11,

m. 22 Oct. 1857

Cont. on chart No. _____

d. 9 Mar. 1898

23 Susan NEAL

b. 12 Aug. 1840

(Mother of No. 11,

d. 5 April 1908

Cont. on chart No. _____

24 A. E. WINFREE

b.

(Father of No. 12,

m.

Cont. on chart No. _____

d.

25 Mary HUDDLESTON

b.

(Mother of No. 12,

d.

Cont. on chart No. _____

26 John Rowell SMART

b. 1807

(Father of No. 13,

m.

Cont. on chart No. _____

d. 1898

27 Louisa COWARD

b. 1813

(Mother of No. 13,

d. 1893

Cont. on chart No. _____

28 Robert BROWN

b.

(Father of No. 14,

m.

Cont. on chart No. _____

d.

29 Elizabeth V. DUNN

b.

(Mother of No. 14,

d.

Cont. on chart No. _____

30 Peter FAUST

b.

(Father of No. 15,

m.

Cont. on chart No. _____

d.

31 Jane LONGMIRE

b.

(Mother of No. 15,

d.

Cont. on chart No. _____

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ACADEMIC, COMPANY OR TRADE PUBLICATIONS, UNION ARCHIVES. These publications contain newsworthy items, sometimes birth and death of the person or family members, residence, marriage, etc. and are often accompanied by pictures. Alumni publications and directories, company newsletters, trade magazines and industrial or business archives often create valuable genealogical information. For example, records of the United Mine Workers of American (UMWA) from 1909 can be found at Penn State University and will soon be available to the public.

ROAD RECORDS, FERRY KEEPERS. In the early days each landowner was required to maintain the public road that passed his land. Overseers were appointed by the courts or, in Louisiana by police juries, whose duty it was to oversee the roads were kept in good order by the landowners. If the land owner did not maintain his part of the road properly, he was fined, and these proceedings are also found in court records. Similar records are also found for those who applied and were granted permission to establish and maintain ferries. Sometimes these records are also accompanied by a survey of the landholder's domain.

SALT LISTS. Salt was a valuable and rare commodity in certain areas of the South during the Civil War. Vouchers were given to those women who were either wives, widows or mothers of Confederate soldiers to receive salt in Georgia and Alabama in 1862. Information may include such things as name, age in 1860, state of birth, occupation, county of residence. Check the area of your interest for other unusual lists.

INSURANCE POLICIES. Information on life insurance policies, annuities and other insurance may give beneficial genealogical information.

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