

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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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EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in KINFOLKS, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The September Meeting will be held on Saturday, September 16, 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.

MRS. JOE (CYNTHIA) BRAME of Lake Charles will present a program titled "Madonna of the Trail".

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

Guests are welcome.

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At the May meeting, the Executive Committee of SWLGS presented a written amendment to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc.'s By-Laws. This amendment concerns an increase in membership dues and will be voted on at the September meeting.

The last time the dues were increased was in 1983 (12 years ago). Expenses for printing and mailing have been going up, so an increase of \$2.00 per membership category is being proposed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT - Article III, Section 2

"The annual dues for this Society shall be \$12.00-individual member, \$17.00-family membership (husband and wife), and \$22.00-patron membership (individual or husband and wife). A member shall be considered delinquent after the March meeting for non-payment of dues and shall no longer be allowed the privileges of membership. Membership shall be restored upon payment of said dues."

NEW MEMBERS

- 1004. SYLVIA STAFFORD DICKSON, 613 Orchard Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-4451
- 1005. JOYCE EL-MOGAZI, 4820 Livingston, Lake Charles, LA 70605-6320
- 1006. ANNA DATTALO, PO Box 2230, Nederland, TX 77627
- 1007. THERESA A. RECTOR, 1423 Montague St., NW, Washington, DC 20011
- 1008. SYBIL C. WOODS, 64 Sybil Ln., Converse, LA 71419-3121
- 1009. ESTELLE RICCHUITO, PO Box 642, San Andreas, CA 95249-0642
- 1010. E. DORIS CHISOLM, 2328 Aster St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-7650
- 1011. JIMMY EARL COOLEY, 2402 Peachstone Ct., Silver Spring, MD 20905-4314
- 1012. ZILDA M. HEBERT, 535 Hillcrest Dr., Gun Barrel City, TX 75147-8520
- 1013. KIMBERLY SIMMONS BAILEY, 150 McGee Dr., Patterson, LA 70392-5611
- 1014. MARIE BATT'S BUTLER, 519 Shady Ln., Sulphur, LA 70663-6221
- 1015. CINDY BELLOW HALLIO, 6814 Glenray Dr., Houston, TX 77084-1021
- 1016. ELAINE HIRTLE, P. O. Box 4726, Panorama City, CA 91412
- 1017. FLOYD J. LEACH, 1971 Pine Crest Dr., Corona, CA 91720

CORRECTION

- 968. ROSE M. LYONS GALLOWAY

REINSTATEMENTS

- 767. LYNDA PATTERSON HENDERSON, 9005 Klahowya Trail NW, Bremerton, WA 98312

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 402. RONNIE/DEE DEE DUPONT, 581 S. Perkins Ferry Rd., Lake Charles, La 70611
- 797. STEPHANIE HEBERT, 1103 Cheshire, Houston, TX 77018

Membership to Date - 445

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- 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 (CYNTHIA) BRAME
- 16 SEPTEMBER - Saturday - 11th Annual Workshop - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.**
Medallion Room, 100 N. Labarre Rd., Metairie, LA
Sponsored by Jefferson Genealogical Society, PO Box 961,
Metairie, LA 70004-0961
Program: ANNE ANDERSON, Colonial Migration; AUGUSTA B.
ELMWOOD, Caribbean Island Area; WILLIAM M. HYLAND, Canary
Islands; and Dr. ALFRED E. LEMMON, Centre des Archives
Diplomatique de Nantes
Fee: \$23 until Sept. 9; \$28 thereafter and at door
- 7 October - Saturday, Holiday Inn, Natchitoches, LA - 9 a.m.**
Sponsored by Descendants of the Founders of Natchitoches
Speaker: Dr. N. BRENT KENNEDY of Melungeon Research
- 28 October - Saturday - Houston Genealogical Forum, PO Box 271466,**
Houston, TX 77277-1466
Speaker - MARSHA HOFFMAN RISING
- 18 NOVEMBER - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.**
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

KINFOLKS

One hundred and thirty years ago, in 1865, General ROBERT E. LEE surrendered the Armies of the Confederate States of America to General ULYSSES S. GRANT at Appamatox Court House, Virginia. This event ended the War Between the States and began to reunite the nation. However, this war, which pitted brother against brother and neighbor against neighbor, has captured the imagination and interest of the American public as no other war has done. Histories of the battles have been told and retold; diaries of the era have been published; stories of the trials and tribulations of individuals and families have been preserved. It was our ancestors who fought and died during this war; some of them survived to pick up the pieces of their lives as best they could after the horrendous sights and experiences of the war. But few Americans, and practically no Southerners, escaped unchanged from the bitterness of Civil War. This issue is devoted to them.

Some of the Southern states, including Louisiana, still celebrate Confederate Memorial Day. Some states celebrate the holiday in April or May, but Louisiana declared a state holiday on June 3 in honor of the birthday of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the first and only President of the Confederacy.

MAY PROGRAM

At the May meeting of the SWLGS Mrs. JANE BULLIARD and Mrs. PATRICIA RESWEBER spoke on the Acadian Memorial Project and the 1994 Congres Mondial. The ladies also spoke of their trips to the Acadian Reunion and to Nantes, France.

Mrs. BULLIARD stated that the odyssey of the Acadians following their expulsion by the British from Nova Scotia in 1755 is familiar to some, misunderstood by many and a passion to a few. It was this continuing "misunderstanding", in contrast with the wealth of accurate information available for the last fifteen years, that fueled a passion to counterbalance the image of the Acadian Exile as a romantic, historical event with the fact that this was a real tragedy which happened to real people. This passion generated the concept of the Acadian Memorial in St. Martinville, Louisiana.

The monument is a tribute to real Acadians, those same men and women who were romanticized and immortalized as Evangeline and Gabriel in Longfellow's "Evangeline", but are seldom, if ever, called by their real names. It is the first and only tribute designed solely to honor the people who created the Acadian/Cajun culture in Louisiana. It honors the stories of their degradation and despair in exile, but it also provides a focus on joy and families finally reunited in Louisiana—their Nouvelle Acadie.

In 1991 the Louisiana legislature designated St. Martinville as the home of "The World Memorial to All Acadian Refugees Who Ended Their Exile in Louisiana." Also in 1991 the city council dedicated the old city hall on Bayou Teche to house the Memorial. The old city hall is a two-story masonry structure that was circa 1910, on a site identified as the "market house" as early as 1876, where revenue was collected for the city from the food vendors there. Later the building was renovated and used as the city hall until 1976 when a new one was built.

The Acadian Memorial has three components...a mural depicting the arrival of the Acadians in Louisiana, a wall which will display the names of over three thousand Acadian refugees and an eternal flame. The building will also house an interactive computer research center or archive. The Acadian Mural is 30 feet long by 12 feet high and will feature approximately 40 figures representing actual persons documented as Acadian refugees at the time they arrived and settled in different places in Louisiana. Some of the models for these figures are direct descendants of the figures they portray and each figure has an individual story to tell. The mural is twinned with another mural in Nantes, France, which depicts the departure of a group of Acadians from that port bound for Louisiana in 1785.

JOSEPH "BEAUSOLEIL" BROUSSARD, who settled at the Attakapas District in 1765, is the center figure in the mural. To his right is PIERRE RICHARD, who came to Opelousas in 1766. Others depicted in the mural are: JEAN BAPTIST SEMER and his father, JOSEPH SEMER, who settled at Attakapas in 1785; MARTIN NAVARRO, a Spanish official who was in New Orleans in 1785; OLIVIER TERRIOT and wife, MARIE AUCOIN (1785, Ascension); ANSELME BLANCHARD (1785, Cabonnoce); AMBROISE TERRIOT (1785, Cabonnoce); JOSEPH GRAVOIS and family (1788, Ascension); MARIE, MARGUERITE and ELIZABETH RICHARD (1785, Bayou LaFourche); Capt. OLIVIER THIBODEAU and wife MARGUERITE BROUSSARD (1765, Attakapas); ELIZABETH THIBODEAU BRASSEUX (1767, Ft. St. Gabriel); JOSEPH LANDRY (1769,

Cabonnoce, Ascension); FIRMIN BREAU (1766, Attakapas); PIERRE LOUIS ARCENEAU (1765, Cabonnoce, Attakapas); SALVADOR MOUTON and sons, JEAN and MARIN (1764, St. James, Attakapas); MARGUERITE MARTIN and daughters, GENEVIEVE and MAGDELEINE RICHARD (1765, Attakapas); ALEXIS and HONORE BREAU (1768, Ft. Louis de Natchez, Cabonnoce); Fr. JEAN-FRANCOIS de CIVRAY (1765, Attakapas); OLIVIER BENOIT (1769, Bayou Plaquemines). These people settled in different areas of Louisiana.

OLIVIER THIBODEAU and his wife MARGUERITE/MADELEIN BROUSSARD are part of the original group who came to Attakapas with "BEAUSOLEIL" BROUSSARD. They are on the mural because the death of MARGUERITE/MADELEIN BROUSSARD is the first recorded Acadian death in the St. Martin de Tours Archives. OLIVIER BENOIT represents the group of Acadians who were blown off course and landed in Texas. Fr. JEAN de CIVRAY is the only priest who was designated to travel with a group of the exiles to settle an area. He came to Attakapas with the "Beausoleil" group and was there for about eight months, during which time he recorded all the baptisms, marriages and deaths of the Acadians. It is thought that an epidemic of yellow fever, or maybe small pox, accounted for the large number of deaths. The BREAU brothers, ALEXIS and HONORE, had been in Maryland. They represent the feeling that the Acadians were definitely coming to Louisiana to be with a certain group or with their families. When they were told that they could not settle with their families along the Mississippi River, they revolted and became part of the revolution at the end of 1768 that resulted in the overthrow of the Spanish governor, ULLOA. This belies the tradition that these people were very downtrodden and came to Louisiana under poor conditions and had no spunk or no spirit.

The group of which OLIVIER TERRIOT is a part represents those who came from Nantes, France, in 1768. They are also seen on the Acadian Mural in Nantes, which is twinned to that in St. Martinville. These people were part of the group that were exiled in 1755 and sent on to Virginia, which did not want them at all. They were put on British ships and sent on to England, where they languished in English jails until 1763, at which time they were repatriated to France. France promised them a lot, but did nothing, so in 1785 about 1500 of them signed up as colonists to Spanish Louisiana. OLIVIER TERRIOT was the shoemaker in Nantes who helped recruit Acadians for Louisiana. The figures of JOSEPH SEMER and his sons represent the spirit of reunion.

The Wall of Names will be inscribed with the names of approximately 3000 persons who can be identified as Acadian refugees in early Louisiana records. The Eternal Flame is the third element of the Memorial. It will burn for all persons exiled from Nova Scotia by the British in 1755 and will symbolize the burning faith "of their sacred attachment to their homeland and their religion." Information on computers will soon be available to researchers.

Mrs. PATRICIA RESWEBER gave a slide presentation on the World Congress and Acadian Reunion. The mission of the trip was to "symbolically bring the Acadian Exiles of Louisiana to their homeland for the Acadian Reunion", and to "symbolically" have them visit the Provinces from which they were deported.

Mrs. RESWEBER stated that the Acadian Museum in Miscouche is a facility for the preservation of Island Acadian heritage, combined with a museum on Acadian culture and heritage. The trip took them to several Acadian villages, such as Richibouctou, Caraquet, Louis de Kent and to the Kouchileouguac National

Park where an Acadian band played, and to the Marine & Aquarium Centre at Shippagon, which emphasized the connection between the sea and the Acadians. At Caraquet was the exhibit "Arrete'toi, Mon Ami, Lis Mon Nom et Souviens-Toi de Moi", which means, "Pause Friend, Read My Name and Remember."

At Grand Pre the group saw dykes, which the Acadians had built to keep the sea out of their farm lands. They visited Grand Pre National Park located on land believed to be the site of the Church of St. Charles, where they saw the Evangeline statue and the Monument of Names Building commemorating the exiled Acadians. They saw the Acadian Cross which was erected in 1924 in memory of the deportation. At Bay St. Marie they visited the largest wooden church in North America.

The group also visited the Bretagne Peninsula and Nantes, France, to see where the Acadians who came to Louisiana in 1785, particularly those who are depicted on the Acadian Mural, had lived. Among these was OLIVIER TERRIOT (THERIOT), the shoemaker who helped recruit Acadians in France as colonists for Louisiana. He came on the ship "La Bergere." They also saw the home of the RICHARD sisters—MARIE, MARGUERITE and ELIZABETH—older women who came alone aboard the ship "St. Remi" and settled in the LaFourche area of Louisiana. MARIE was an invalid; MARGUERITE, a domestic; and ELIZABETH, a seamstress. The group also saw the home of JOSEPH SEMER who came with his daughters aboard the "L'Amitie." This ship, which left Nantes on 12 August and arrived at New Orleans on 7 November 1785, had 93 Acadian families on board, the largest number to come on one ship. In Louisiana they settled at LaFourche, Baton Rouge, Bayou des Ecores, Attakapas and New Orleans.

Also visited were the Church of St. Martin in the district of Chntenay, one of the churches that served the Acadians; the Church of St. Jacques, where OLIVIER MARIE TERRIOT, the child of OLIVIER TERRIOT and MARIE AUCOIN, was baptized on 2 July 1778; and the Church at St. Suliac, which dates from the 11th century, one of the churches where the Acadians worshipped. At the cemetery at St. Suliac, 26 babies of Acadian parents were known to be buried.

Mrs. RESWEBER also showed slides of the twin Acadian murals at Nantes, France, and St. Martinville, La.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Calendar of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, Civil Records, Vol. I (1803-1819)
edited by JUDY RIFFEL
Virginia/West Virginia Husbands and Wives, Vol. I
compiled by PATRICK G. WARDELL
Gone to Texas: Genealogical Abstracts from The Telegraph and Texas Register
(1835-1841), compiled by KEVIN LADD

ALFORD FAMILY REUNION will be held at Holiday Inn, Decatur, AL. on October 13-15. For further information contact the Alford American Family Association, P. O. Box 1586, Florissant, MO 63031-1586.

RESEARCHING YOUR UNION ANCESTOR

The best place to search for service and pension records for an ancestor who served in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) during the American Civil War is the National Archives in Washington, D.C. They contain a tremendous amount of military records, including service records, personnel records and pension records, and records for forts and camps, squadron flotilla records, applications for widow's pensions, and many other documents.

Personnel records for Union soldiers include a compiled service record of the veteran, pension records for all state volunteers and regular servicemen, court martial records, P.O.W. records, draft (conscript) records and burial records, if he died in the war. Consult The Guide to the Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War, National Archives Publication #63-1, 1962. For a copy, write U.S. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Some records not found in a personnel file are in the 128 volume Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion or its companion set on the Navy. These mention mostly officers' names, but also contain the names of many men in lower ranks.

If no results can be obtained from the National Archives, it does not mean that your ancestor did not serve. Military records for thousands of men are no longer in existence for a variety of reasons. If you sent a government form by mail, perhaps the researcher was not efficient, so try again. If your ancestor was in the State Militia, his records would be in the archives of the state which he served.

Many soldiers who had served during the war remained in the service after the conclusion of the war and were not pensioned off as Union veterans, but as regular Army retirees. In some cases, Confederate prisoners of war were paroled to join the Union Army to fight Indians in the West. These men were not deserters or turncoats, but were called "Galvanized Yankees", because just as galvanized iron is covered with a thin layer of tin, these erstwhile Confederates were covered by a thin layer of Yankee uniform and, sometimes, a thinner layer of loyalty to the Union. Some of these "Galvanized Yankees" remained in the U.S. Army or Navy after the war and drew pensions as regular military men, so for many of these men, military files can be found in both Confederate and Union records.

Regimental histories trace the beginning of a regiment, what battles it fought, and if and when it was disbanded. These records are great sources for tracing officers, and often include a biography of each officer, and sometimes his photograph. Many states have published histories of their regiments, but these are usually housed within the libraries of that state and access, therefore, is limited. FREDERICK DYER's three volume set of books entitled A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion outlines the histories, battles and commanders of regiments of the Union Army.

Be sure to search the vertical files in libraries for letters, manuscripts and items of local interest. Search newspapers for marriages, GAR reunions and obituaries. Local genealogical societies can often help you make contacts

with others researching the same ancestor. These people may have family Bibles, letters, diaries and even pictures of your ancestor. Most people are glad to share their knowledge of family history with a "cousin".

Military service records have been put on microfilm, and are available in many state libraries. However, many records are illegible.

Search for records of conscription (draft). By March 1863 the North was forced to enact conscription to fill their ranks. Only white males, citizen or aliens who had declared their intention of naturalization, were eligible for the draft. Men eligible for the draft were single men, age 20-45 years, unless physically disabled; married men, age 20-35 years; and, with parental permission, males from 17-20 years old.

Don't forget to search for photographs at the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. It has the largest photographic collection of Civil War pictures in the nation. Naturally, there are more photographs of officers than of enlisted men. This Institute also houses 300,000 volumes, 60,000 periodicals, military artifacts, manuscripts, diaries, letters and other documents.

Homestead papers are another source of information on Union veterans. Homestead laws, which originally required living on the land and improving it for 5 years, were changed after the war to benefit the veterans. The new laws made it possible for the veteran to deduct his actual time of service from the residency requirement, and, therefore, encouraged many veterans to take advantage of homesteading new land.

Many records have been lost or destroyed, but others have merely been misplaced, so do not end your search too soon.

HUMOR IN GENEALOGY

At our April seminar DESMOND WALLS ALLEN told the story about the would-be genealogist who was looking for an obituary. The librarian suggested that she use "The Union List of Newspapers" (a bibliography of newspapers) to find information on the newspaper she required. The Southern researcher indignantly informed the librarian, "My ancestors had nothing to do with the Union. They were Confederates!"

AFRICAN EXPLORER

Sir HENRY MORTON STANLEY, the famous British explorer of the Dark Continent, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861 at New Orleans. He was captured in April 1862 at the battle of Shiloh and imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. After two months imprisonment, he obtained release by enrolling in the Federal artillery. In less than a month he was discharged as unfit and returned to Liverpool, England.

CONFEDERATE RECORDS CRUMBLE AWAY

Southern culture was besieged on many fronts in recent years, but the biggest loser may well be the records of the Confederate government. The records, which include payrolls, hospital records, prison records, governmental correspondence, muster rolls, etc. are being allowed to decay in the National Archives.

After the Confederate government fell, the official Confederate Government records, which had been well maintained, passed into the hands of the Federal forces. Initially each document was stamped "Rebel Archives," and was held in the War Department in Washington, D.C. Today the records are kept in the National Archives in ordinary cardboard boxes with no precautions taken to preserve them.

There are two main reasons why the records are in such a state. Part of the problem is the records themselves. The Confederacy suffered through many shortages and one major shortage was paper. Toward the end of the war, paper was virtually unavailable. Southern newspapers had to resort to printing issues on the back of wallpaper. The other problem is political. Climate-controlled space at the National Archives is limited, with each governmental agency lobbying for its documents to be preserved; and there is no Confederate Government to lobby for proper care of its documents.

Perhaps of all the records that are decaying, the greatest loss will be the hundreds of thousands of muster rolls of the Confederate Army. These were drawn up every two months and recorded the names of those that were active, sick, absent or injured, the condition of the company's supplies, arms, discipline and even battles, skirmishes and marches.

Unfortunately the Archives does not have plans to even microfilm the Confederate documents. Pointing out budgetary constraints, the Archives claims it does not have funds to preserve or microfilm the documents, although last year it preserved some Federal records. Unfortunately, the Confederate records are not "politically correct" and continue to rot away in the Archives basement.

What can be done? It will probably require Congressional action to appropriate the necessary funds to preserve our heritage! Write your Congressional representatives before it is too late!!!

SOURCE: Extracted from The Confederate Veteran, March/April 1993, via The Journal, Vol. 6 #1, 1994, Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA.

Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands by ANDREW B. BOOTH has been reprinted by the Reprint Co., P. O. Box 5401, Spartanburg, SC 29304. This series of four volumes contains an alphabetical roll of approximately 90,000 entries of Louisiana Confederates, based on the official state rolls and records of the U.S. War Dept., as well as an index to battles, campaigns and engagements fought in Louisiana during the War.

LAST LAKE CHARLES CIVIL WAR VETERAN

The War Between the States ended in 1865, but for 94 years afterwards the soldiers and sailors who fought it served as living monuments to the nation's most tragic conflict. Of the 2,213,385 Union and the estimated 1,000,000 Confederate veterans of the war, the last man didn't die until 1959.

Lake Charles' last Confederate and Union survivors were a French-speaking native Louisianian and a transplanted Illinois carpenter. AUGUSTE SAUCIER, who died at age 105 on January 1, 1949, was the last Confederate veteran in Lake Charles. He was among the last 5 in Louisiana and the last 68 in the entire nation. JAMES WHITNEY BARNES, who died October 16, 1942, at the age of 100, was the last Union veteran in the city.

Ironically, both men had much in common even though they fought on different sides and came from different cultural backgrounds. Both served in the cavalry, SAUCIER in the 7th Louisiana and BARNES in the 12th Illinois. Both men joined in the last two years of the war, served in Louisiana and were about the same age. But there the similarities end.

BARNES was born June 10, 1842, in Genesee Co., New York. According to records supplied by the Illinois State Archives, he enlisted for 3 years in Co. L, 12th Illinois Cavalry on November 13, 1863, at Quincy, Illinois. His residence was listed as Monmouth. His record states that he later transferred to Co. G and then to Co. E of the same regiment. BARNES' regiment had an outstanding record during the war. It was first attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in such famous battles as Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. When BARNES joined the regiment, it had moved to Chicago, where it stayed until February 1864. It was then transferred to St. Louis and later to New Orleans.

BARNES probably saw action with the regiment in the spring of 1864 in the Red River campaign in Louisiana. The Yankee cavalrymen fought in skirmishes and battles at Alexandria, Bayou Teche, Wilson's Landing, Mansura, Yellow Bayou and Morganza. The latter half of 1864 was spent on various expeditions in the bayou country and when the end of the war came in 1865, it did occupation duty in east Texas until 1866. BARNES mustered out of service with the rest of his regiment on May 29, 1866, in Houston.

The Illinois veteran must have liked what he saw of the South. He returned to Louisiana and on May 25, 1881, married EUGENIE GODARD in Lafayette, Louisiana. He helped build the Southern Pacific depot in Lafayette and later moved his family to Lake Charles, where they settled in Goosport. BARNES became a contractor and millwright and assisted in the construction of the first Southern Pacific bridge across the Calcasieu River. He attended the last reunion held at Gettysburg in 1937. When he died he was survived by 2 sons, JAMES W. and ALFRED A. BARNES, a daughter, LIZZIE BARNES, 3 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren.

AUGUSTE SAUCIER was born June 12, 1843, near Mamou, Louisiana. He was a farmer and cowboy for the first 2 years of the war and herded cattle for the Confederate Army. In 1863 he joined Co. B, 7th Louisiana Cavalry. In the Red River Campaign of 1864, the same one BARNES was in, SAUCIER'S regiment

was ordered to follow the retreating Union army and round up any enemy soldiers who strayed. SAUCIER was detached to escort captured Yankees to a prisoner of war camp in Alexandria, where he remained as a guard. Later that year the 7th Louisiana was assigned to police the Confederate-controlled area of southwest Louisiana against marauding Jayhawkers, deserters and draft dodgers, and were ordered to shoot on sight any man who fit into one of these categories.

When the camp at Alexandria was closed, SAUCIER was sent to Opelousas. His regiment was preparing to march on Washington, Louisiana, in an attempt to capture Federal gunboats. But before they could get there they received word that the war was over. There was no elaborate mustering out ceremony, SAUCIER'S captain simply told him that men were returning from the war and that he could go home.

Confederate veterans such as SAUCIER soon found out that the "Radical Republicans" in the government had passed harsh reconstruction measures for the South, and the former Southern soldiers were stripped of many of their civil rights, including the right to vote.

SAUCIER scratched out an existence by picking cotton. He was once paid \$1.75 for picking all the cotton in a 20 acre field. After he married FELICIA FONTENOT on January 6, 1869, at Opelousas, SAUCIER himself cut the logs to construct their first home. He raised his family on his little farm near Mamou, growing cotton and corn. His wife died in 1891, and he later married CAROLINE MANUEL. The old veteran continued farming until he was 86 and continued to pick cotton until age 95.

Because he was never formally paroled by the U.S., SAUCIER later had trouble establishing his eligibility for a pension. However, an old comrade-in-arms, DONAT COURVILLE of Eunice, vouched for his service. SAUCIER started receiving his pension from the state in 1941, after many years of bureaucratic delays. SAUCIER moved to Cameron Parish in 1913 and a few years later moved to Lake Charles where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. HYPOLITE FONTENOT. He was survived by his daughter, a son, HOMER SAUCIER, 20 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren and 8 great-great-grandchildren.

SOURCE: JONES, MIKE, "Last Lake Charles Civil War Veteran Was 105", Lake Charles American Press, 12/13/1981.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In May 1941, apparently before AUGUSTE SAUCIER moved to Calcasieu Parish, only 3 Civil War veterans lived in the parish. They were S. T. GRAVES and NATHAN SMART, Confederate veterans, and J. W. BARNES, a Union veteran.)

LAND RECORDS. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Eastern States Office, Springfield, VA., has computerized over a million land patents from the late 1700's to 1908 for the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio and Wisconsin. This data is available on CD-ROM for \$15.00 from BLM and can be used on home computers. Information from other eastern public domain states, including Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri will be completed later.

CALCASIEU TIGERS DEFENDED VICKSBURG

This is the muster roll of Company I (Calcasieu Tigers), 28th Louisiana Infantry Regiment which served at the Siege of Vicksburg (records from the National Archives, Washington, D.C.). Casualty symbols are (D) died of disease; (K) killed in action; (W) wounded in action.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain JAMES W. BRYAN; First Lieutenant VOLCOUR LAFLEUR; Second Lieutenant E. M. ALVERSON; Second Lieutenant JAMES B. ASHLEY; Second Lieutenant M. L. LYONS and Third Lieutenant JOHN WILLIAMS (D).

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Sergeants JOHN J. BILES; G. W. LYONS; LUKE LYONS; JAMES SIMMONS and WALTER SIMMONS. Corporals ALEXAN BURO; LEWIS HAYES (D); BENJAMIN LYONS; IRA MITCHELL and E. A. SLAYDON.

PRIVATEs

J. B. AUGUSTE; F. M. BASS; HENRY BERRY; LASTIE BERTRAND (D); A. G. BUCHANAN; JOSEPH CADDY; JOHN C. CALHOUN; SOLOMON S. COLE; VALENTINE D. COLE; PATRICK CONNER; JOSEPH CORMIER; CARANTINE DAVID; THOMAS DAVE; A. F. ESTILETTE; H. A. ESTILETT; A. FONTENOT; RENA FONTENOT; DAVID FOREMAN; CARMELIER FARQUE (K); EUGENE FARQUE (D); JOSEPH FARQUE (D); ALEXANDER FRASER; FAIRMAN FUSILIER; NICHOLAS GARBARINO; JOSEPH HALL; CHARLES O. HARDY; MARCELOUS HASHA; GEORGE HERRIN (D); JAMES HOLLAND; JOSEPH ILES (D); W. C. JENNINGS (D); MICHEL JONISE (D); JOSEPH KING (W); A. L. LAIRD; JOHN B. LANGLEY; B. H. LYONS; SETH LYONS (D); WALTER LYONS; ALEXA MARCANTEL; J. H. McCLELLAND; JOHN McCORQUODALE; ADRIAN MICHEL; ROBERT MIRES (D); THOMAS J. MONTGOMERY (W); JESSE MOSES (D); MARION MOSES (W); M. G. NELSON (D); HENRY O'BRIEN; JUNIUS OLDS (D); JASPER PARKER (K); MARIAN PARKER; GABRIEL ROBERTSON; JOSEPH SANDERS (D); BERNARD SIMMONS; JAMES SIMMONS; NICHOLAS SIMMONS; EDWARD SONNIER (W); GEORGE W. TYLER (D); J. W. TYLER; E. P. VIGE; SEMAR WATCHINE; J. F. WELLS; BENJAMIN WHITMAN; JOHN WILLIAMS; SAMUEL WINGATE and JOHN WOODARD.

SOURCE: JONES, MIKE, "Calcasieu Tigers Defended Vicksburg", Lake Charles American Press, 7/21/1992.

BATTLE AFTERMATH

The following story was told by NEWTON NORTH, executive vice-president of the First National Bank of Lake Charles about an event which happened in 1900.

It was 35 years since the Civil War had ended and feelings between the Northern and Southern soldiers had cooled considerably. NORTH at that time was a teller in the bank, then located in the Kaufman building.

"While cashing a check one day for a former Union soldier named BUCKINGHAM, an ex-Confederate soldier, PHILLIP JACOBS, walked into the bank," NORTH recalled. "I called to him, 'Come over and meet one of your former enemies.' "When JACOBS was introduced, he repeated BUCKINGHAM's name, then said: "I

used to know a Union soldier by that name. When the Federal troops were trying to capture Shreveport, moving up the Red River, we blew up some of their boats. Some of them were burned so badly they were black and I nursed some of them in the Arkansas hospital." "BUCKINGHAM held out his hands, scarred by burns, and replied: 'I am that man.'"

SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, 9/26/1991, reprinted from 9/26/1941.

BATTLE OF CALCASIEU PASS

The Battle of Calcasieu Pass was fought on May 6, 1864. It involved two union gunboats, a detachment of Union infantry from New Orleans and the Mermentau Jayhawkers versus Confederate infantry, artillery and cavalry.

The Union gunboats "U.S.S. Wave" and "U.S.S. Granite City" put in at the pass to buy stolen livestock from the Jayhawkers who were outlaws who preyed upon the isolated farms, robbing and murdering. The Union navy and a detachment of the 2nd New Orleans infantry (Union) were also seeking recruits for the Federal cause.

When word of the Yankee intrusion reached Confederate headquarters, Southern soldiers stationed at Sabine Pass, Texas, and Niblett's Bluff, Louisiana, were ordered to launch an immediate attack. The Confederate forces were made up of the 11th Battalion Texas Volunteer Infantry under the command of Lt. Col. ASHLEY W. SPAIGHT, 21st Battalion Texas Volunteer Infantry commanded by Col. WILLIAM H. GRIFFIN, Daly's Texas Cavalry Battalion under the command of Lt. Col. ANDRE DALY and Creuzbaur's Light Artillery Battery under the command of Capt. EDMUND CREUZBAUR. This small Confederate army numbered about 300. Although all were Texas units, many soldiers in the ranks were residents of southwest Louisiana.

The battle opened in the early morning hours of May 6, 1864, when the Confederates drove off the Jayhawker pickets who were standing guard for the two gunboats. The Southern artillery then commenced a barrage while the sharpshooting infantrymen got into position to pick off the Union infantry and bluejackets as they attempted to man their guns. The battle lasted about two and a half hours with a lively exchange of artillery and musket fire. At one point the Confederates were driven back but soon rallied, finishing off the two gunboats, which could not get up steam to escape the trap.

The Yankees lost between 15-20 men killed; the number is uncertain because, for an unexplained reason, their bodies were weighted down and thrown into the water. Also thrown overboard was a safe containing gold to pay for the stolen livestock. Local legend says that the gold was recovered soon after by one of the Jayhawkers. There were also 34 Northern soldiers and sailors wounded and 174 in all were captured.

Confederate casualties amounted to 12 killed or mortally wounded and 8 whose wounds were not mortal. The wounded from both sides were taken to the home of DANIEL GOOS in Goosport (now north Lake Charles), where they received equal kindness and care. The Union and Confederate wounded who died at the GOOS home were buried side by side in the GOOS family cemetery.

Among those mortally wounded at the Battle of Calcasieu Pass was a 23 year old native of Germany, Pvt. WILLIAM GUEHRS (pronounced Gears) of CREUZBAUR's Battery. He was wounded in the leg from the first shot from the enemy gunboats, but, despite the severity of his wound, chose to stay with his duty at the gun. His action was critical to the success of the battle, because his gun was the most effective Confederate artillery piece in the battle. GUEHRS, then a resident of Fayette Co., Texas, died from his wound on September 3, 1864. His gallantry, self-sacrifice and heroism has made him the posthumous recipient of the Confederate Medal of Honor.

SOURCE: JONES, MIKE, "Battle of Calcasieu Pass", Lake Charles American Press, 3/20/1988; "Heroic Confederate Awarded Confederate Medal of Honor", Lake Charles American Press, 12/12/1993.

THE THIN GRAY LINE GROWS WEAKER BY ONE

On Thursday morning, October 4, 1923, one more gallant Confederate Veteran was called across the Great Divide. JOHN J. BUNCH passed quietly and peacefully away.

After two weeks illness during which time all was done that loving hands could do, or that medical skills could suggest the patient sufferer entered the last deep sleep.

Friday morning the 5th, at 10 o'clock a.m., the funeral was conducted under the auspices of Calcasieu Camp, C.V. Burial services were conducted by Commander SAM MALLETT, Lake Charles, assisted by Rev. C. W. JONES, pastor of the Westlake Baptist Church of which the deceased had been a member for many years.

Interment was in Bagdad Cemetery. The coffin was draped in a Confederate Flag, used during the war.

The floral offerings were a beautiful tribute among which was a beautiful wreath sent by R. E. Lee Chapter, U.D.C., Lake Charles.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in the state of Florida, April 19th, 1841, grew to young manhood as a farmer, migrated with his parents to Louisiana settling in Rapides parish before the Civil War and followed farming until Louisiana called for volunteers at which time he loosed his horse from the plow and hurried to the front.

When the dove of peace appeared and reason resumed her sway he hurried back to his plow and took up farming where he had left it.

He came to Calcasieu soon after the Civil War and engaged in farming and was a pioneer in the logging industry. For the last few years he had been a gardener and Grandpa BUNCH's garden was the talk of the community.

Deceased married MARTHA ROYER, who survives him, fifty-two years ago. He joined the Baptist Church over forty years ago and has been in constant fellowship.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. MARTHA BUNCH, and four sons and two daughters as follows: JAMES A. BUNCH, Sulphur, La.; JACOB L. BUNCH, Orange, Texas; JOHN J. BUNCH, Westlake, La.; KINNEY R. BUNCH, Lake Charles, La., Mrs. EDWARD GRAY, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. A. MIMS, Westlake, La. Also one brother and one sister in California, brother in Kansas, one in Montana, and a sister in Nebraska.

BY A FRIEND

Transcribed from the Lake Charles American Press.

The preceding obituary from JOHN J. BUNCH (1841-1923), Confederate Veteran, was contributed by his grandson, OLAN BUNCH.

PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA

Port Hudson, Louisiana was located at a strategic spot for the defense of the Mississippi River. In the War Between the States it was manned by about 6,000 ill-equipped and hungry Confederate soldiers under the command of General FRANKLIN GARDNER. In order to break the back of the Confederacy, it was essential that the Union should gain control of Port Hudson, so LINCOLN ordered General NATHAN B. BANKS and his force of 35,000 Federal troops to lay seige to Port Hudson, then under the command of General FRANKLIN GARDNER. While the federal troops closed in by land, Admiral FARRAGUT bombarded the fort from gunboats on the Mississippi River. The beseiged Confederates fought with guns, sticks, and even fists, despite the shortage of medicine and food. In fact, it is well documented that the defenders were reduced to eating rats and mule meat, drinking bad water and using cannons loaded with scrap metal. These brave but ragged Confederates withstood the seige for 48 days, until after the defeat of Vicksburg. This set the record for the longest seige on American soil and claimed over 6,000 lives.

Many men from southwest Louisiana were among those Confederates who fought in his historic battle.

CAMP MOORE, LOUISIANA

If your ancestor fought in the War Between the States and was from Louisiana, Mississippi or Arkansas, he may have done his basic at Camp Moore, the Confederacy's largest training camp. Camp Moore was located outside the town of Tangipahoa, north of Hammond near the Mississippi River. It was founded in January 1861, six weeks after Louisiana seceded from the Union. It flew the flag of the Independent Republic of Louisiana—a dozen or so horizontal stripes of red, white and yellow. After the Confederacy was officially formed in the spring of 1861, it was replaced by the flag of the Confederacy.

Camp Moore was the place where the Confederate Army tried to create a federal-style Army. They found it beneficial to keep the Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas boys separated because they tended to fight so much among themselves. Gen. D. EDWARD TRACY said he needed to move the boys out

of Camp Moore quickly so they could fight the Yankees before killing themselves.

Units which trained there included parts of the LA Fighting Tigers, the Washington Artillery, and the 4th LA Regt. (which started with nearly 1000 men and lost 95% of them in the war and were finally merged with the 11th LA Regt. after a disastrous battle at Franklin, Tennessee).

The 11th was hurriedly shipped off to Tennessee after it led a whiskey riot that took three days to quell. A train loaded with whiskey had stopped near the camp. When the troops learned of the cargo, they broke in and started passing liquor around. They had to bring in Arkansas troops from another part of the camp to stop the riot. After the riot, the men, still reeling, were loaded on trains headed for Tennessee.

The camp is said to have been the only one where rangers were formally trained in guerilla tactics after 1863. This practice, hiding in bushes and firing on the backs of enemies, was heavily frowned on in those days.

Camp Moore is once more open to the public.

SOURCE: "Confederacy's Largest Training Camp Reopens", JANET McCONNAUGHEY, SCV NEWSLETTER, Aug. 1993, Capt. J. W. Bryan Camp #1390, Lake Charles, LA.

CONFEDERATE MONEY

Recently a unique piece of Calcasieu Parish history turned up in a local coin shop---a \$5 bill issued by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury on April 7, 1862. The coin shop operator, MALCOLM SELF, purchased it from a local family who had inherited it. He said the rare bill is the only known example of Confederate currency issued by the Police Jury. However, he noted that it is number 1019 and so there may be other bills stored in people's attics. He also stated that no one had ever seen another Calcasieu Confederate note.

He said that at a national auction a Confederate 10-cent note issued by the Town of Charleston, La. (which is the name Lake Charles was known by before it incorporated as Lake Charles in 1867) was sold for \$600. It is the only known money printed by the town.

The Calcasieu Parish note was historically important because it was signed by JACOB RYAN, the "father of Lake Charles" and president of the Policy Jury at that time, by J. V. MOSS, the clerk of the Policy Jury, and by JAMES HODGES, parish treasurer.

JACOB RYAN had a personal interest in the war since four of his sons were serving in the Confederate Army. ISSAC RYAN was killed in action toward the end of the war. ASA RYAN was severely wounded and had a leg amputated. LAWRENCE RYAN was also wounded in action and the youngest son, GEORGE RYAN, survived without injury.

Although the note does not indicate who printed it, it was most likely printed by JOHN A. SPENCE, who owned the only print shop in town, and whose newspaper, the Calcasieu Press, was the official journal of the Policy Jury. The Town of Charlestown note appeared to have been printed by the same printer.

SELF said at that period in history, when Louisiana was a part of the Confederacy, hard money or coinage was in very short supply and so it was common for individual parishes, as well as the state and Confederate government, to issue paper money. There were almost no limits on printing money during the war. The central Confederate government in Richmond, Virginia, issued billions of dollars worth of money. Private businesses could also print currency. He said there was a house of ill repute in New Orleans that issued its own money. This unlimited and unbacked currency quickly lost value and by the end of the war it took barrel loads of paper money to buy a loaf of bread. In Louisiana about 2,000 different types of notes were issued.

For some unknown reason, collectors in Germany are buying huge amounts of Confederate currency and are taking it overseas. People no longer joke about Confederate money being worthless. In many cases it is worth more than Union greenbacks.

SOURCE: JONES, MIKE. Lake Charles American Press, 8/18/1991.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

The 100th Anniversary of Civil War battlefield preservation will be marked this year by the issuance of three commemorative coins---300,000 gold \$5 coins, 1 million silver dollars and 2 million clad half-dollars. The National Parks Service has also designed a kit which includes information on battlefields and how to trace a Civil War ancestor. For additional information, write NPCA, c/o NPE-89, 7200 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 410, Bethesda, MD 20814.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS

After the War Between the States the federal government provided pensions for Union veterans, but no provision was made for those who served the Confederacy. Southern states passed laws to establish pensions for veterans who served from that state or for their widows, but dates varied. Georgia was the first state to enact a pension law in 1879. The other states followed: Florida and North Carolina in 1885; Mississippi and Virginia, 1888; Arkansas and Tennessee, 1891; Louisiana, 1898; Alabama and Texas, 1899; South Carolina, 1901; Kentucky, 1912; Missouri, 1913; and Oklahoma, 1915.

In 1880 Louisiana enacted a law which provided artificial limbs for an amputee, or an equivalent amount of money. In 1884 the state gave land grants of 160 acres for wounded or disabled veterans or their widows. This land was largely swampland or pine forest, much of which was in Calcasieu Parish and was not suitable for agriculture. In 1898 a pension of \$8.00 was provided

for eligible veterans or their widows. Requirements for eligibility were proof of service, inability to earn a living or being in indigent circumstances.

During the Depression the stipends to Civil War veterans and widows in Louisiana were cut in half. In 1935, 18,089 claims were presented but by 1941 only 769 veterans and widows remained.

The failure of the state government to pay the pensions owed to the Confederate pensioners since 1935 prompted S. T. SEGRAVES of Jennings, state commander of the La. Division, UCV, to protest bitterly against the continued delay in carrying out the promise of Gov. SAM H. JONES that the back pensions would be promptly paid by his administration. In his official letter to O. R. GELLETTE, past commander of the UCV, SEGRAVES wrote:

"We fought for four long years for this state with hardly any clothing, sleeping on wet blankets, walking through mud and water---and to think that our good citizens voted a tax to keep us in our last days, then one man comes along and takes it away from us. Is this right?"

As pointed out in SEGRAVES' letter, the state owed the back pension of \$1,080 per pensioner for the past five years, due to the fact that the state in 1932-1935 paid the Confederate veterans and widows only \$30 of the \$60 monthly that was due to them.

Confederate pensions provide much genealogical information, including age, place of birth, place of residence, marital status, wife's name, length of marriage, unit in which he served, letters or affidavits from relatives or comrades-in-arms as proof of service, etc. Widow's pensions provide basically the same information.

Louisiana Confederate pension records for veterans or their widows are on microfilm at the La. State Archives in Baton Rouge. The Calcasieu Parish Genealogical Library has an index to these pension records for Imperial Calcasieu Parish (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jeff Davis Parishes) for the years 1902-1938.

DIXIE

"Dixie", the term that refers to America's Southland, had its birth in the city of New Orleans prior to the War Between the States. In the early 1800's the economy of New Orleans was literally bursting at the seams. The levee at the riverfront was lined for miles with steamboats and there was no place left to store the cargos brought into the port. Like the cargos, money was flowing like water. It was a period of wildcat banks, scattered over the country, which poured forth a snow-storm of paper money, most of which was valueless.

New Orleans was still a divided city with Canal Street serving as the neutral ground between the Americans and the Creoles. French money was used on the downriver side of the street and American money on the upriver side. In 1833 the Citizens' Bank was organized, and by 1837 had become the strongest bank in the South. Its notes were good everywhere and had national circulation.

Because of the large French population in New Orleans, the Citizens' Bank engraved one side of the bank notes in French and the other side in English.

The principal note was the \$10 bill, and in the center of the French-engraved side was the word "Dix" (French for "ten") in large letters. The English speaking citizens gave it the obvious pronunciation "dicks" and not the French pronunciation "dee". People began to refer to New Orleans as "Dix-land", and, in the natural process of language softening, this became "Dixieland", and then "Dixie".

In 1859 DAN BRYAN's minstrel troupe in New York needed a new walkaround, or entrance song, and DANIEL DECATUR EMMET was instructed to compose one. A native southerner, EMMET had not become accustomed to the cold winters of the North. In his room one cold night, looking out of his window at the snow and sleet, he thought, "I wish I was in Dixie". From this inspiration sprung the song of that name, which was an immediate success. During the War Between the States, General ALBERT PIKE modified the song, giving it a martial swing, and it became the marching and fighting song of the Confederacy. It gave the name "Dixie" to the entire South.

SOURCES: The Genie, Vol. 25 No. 3, 1991, Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Association, Shreveport, La. (extracted from the Centennial Edition of The Gazeteer, 5 Oct. 1939, Farmerville, La.); Life Lines, Vol. 13 #2, Summer 1994, Terrebonne Genealogical Society, Houma, La.

1930 CENSUS SNEAK PREVIEW. Although the 1930 census will not be released until the next century, it will give the following information: place of abode, name of each person residing in the abode on April 1, 1930, relationship, home data, personal description, education, place of birth, mother tongue or native language of foreign-born, citizenship, etc., occupation or industry, employment, veteran information—32 questions. 1930 was the onset of the Great Depression, and some of the questions on employment show its effect. Under "home data" there was a question asking—for the first time—if there was technology (a radio set) in the home. It is possible to get information from the 1930 and other closed censuses by filling out an application for Search of Census Records, Form BC-600. A request can be made for only one person, and the place of residence for that person must be given. Cost is \$50.00.

FAMILY REUNIONS. You can be recognized by the White House at your family reunion. Six weeks before the event, send a notice of the reunion, including the name of the family group, date and place of the event, reason for the reunion and the name and address of a contact to CARMEN FOWLER, Rm. 91, Office of Presidential Messages, Washington, DC 20500.

When Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was carved up into five parishes, a conflict arose between the towns of Welsh and Jennings as to which town should be named the parish seat. Jennings acquired the position by only 79 votes. Then arose the problem of naming the new parish. The honor of selecting the name was given to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who named the new parish Jefferson Davis, much to the consternation of the large number of new settlers from the Mid West.

SOUTHERN WOMEN AND THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Books and movies have related stories of the men who fought the War Between the States, but little has been told about the impact of the war on the women of the South who lived and fought for survival during that time. The war created many changes in the lives of these women. Some were merely subtle alterations of tradition; others were drastic new ways of thinking and living.

Southern women wrote journals, diaries, letters and memoirs that vividly told of their experiences and struggles during the war. Many of these, such as the diaries of MARY BOYKIN CHESNUT, ELLA GERTRUDE CLANTON THOMAS of South Carolina (The Secret Eye: The Diary of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas) and SARAH FOWLER MORGAN of Baton Rouge, Louisiana (The Civil War Diary of Sarah Morgan), have been published. Other diaries and letters are part of historical collections or family papers. They graphically depict the war as seen through the eyes of the mothers and wives, smugglers and spies, refugees, factory workers—women from every strata of society.

The problems that faced the women of the Confederacy were particularly grueling. While their men were away fighting the enemy, the enemies that the women faced were intangible—loneliness, fear, poverty, devastation, deprivation, grief, and starvation. Unaccustomed to making a living and supporting themselves, Southern women were faced with the responsibility of protecting and providing all the necessities of life for their children, aged parents, other dependent relatives or friends, as well as for the servants who still remained loyal to them. They had to defend their lives and property while providing the morale, food and medical care for an army fighting for their land and their way of life. For many the war was an economic cataclysm, as well as the collapse of their social order; those who were prosperous became destitute overnight. They had to depend on themselves; they could not depend on their husbands, who were away fighting the battles, nor could they depend on their husband's pay from the Army, which (when it existed) was barely sufficient to meet the needs of the men themselves. In fact, the men regularly wrote home for food, medicine, blankets, shoes or clothes.

The ingenuity of Southern women was taxed to the limit. They could not buy many of the things they were accustomed to, so they had to invent substitutions. As a substitute for coffee they drank brews from various concoctions, such as parched wheat, sweet potatoes, corn and even acorns; tea was made from dried strawberry or raspberry leaves; candles were made from lard or beeswax with strings and rags used for wicks; buttons were made from seeds, acorns, gourds and wood; valuable salt was reclaimed by boiling the soil from the smoke houses or from boiling sea water; sorghum, and sometimes persimmons, was used in place of sugar; a substitute for soda was made from corn cob ashes. Flour was scarce and expensive; by the spring of 1865 white flour cost \$1200 a barrel, so it was necessary to find a substitute by using white potatoes or cornmeal. Rice bread became known as "Secessionist bread"; bread was also made from sweet potatoes. The herb, life-everlasting, was used as a substitute for yeast. It was impossible to buy things like pins and needles, so reverting once again to ancient measures, they used thorns for pins. Shoes, if they could be found, sold for \$125-\$150 a pair, so women were forced to make their own. Sometimes

uppers were knitted or made of cloth, with soles made of home-tanned leather, sewn together by hand. Some women also made shoes of squirrel skins or pieces of carpet; some women "resoled" their shoes with plaited corn husks; others confessed to wrapping their feet in lint.

Southern women were not idle. Plantation women were accustomed to the responsibilities of managing a large household, but generally did not have to deal with financial matters or physical labor. However, when circumstances forced them to manage all the facets of running the plantation, they did extremely well. The wives of the tradesmen and small farmers were also forced to take their husbands' places. Farm women worked under an additional handicap; they were subject to the Confederate tax in kind, which demanded one-tenth of the produce from the land. Because slaves or land was not taxed, the laboring class thought this reflected discrimination in favor of the large landowners, and this sometimes created hard-feelings, as well as lower profits for the farm women.

The women who lived in the towns or cities were also faced with serious problems. Educated women worked in such positions as skilled needlewomen, teachers or hospital matrons. Others had to seek employment as domestic help, seamstresses, hat-makers and basket-weavers. Some women found jobs in the few factories of the South, which, as well as an economic necessity, was considered a patriotic duty. These were dangerous jobs, for the factories made the munitions of war—minie balls, percussion caps, shells, etc. These untrained women, working with dangerously explosive materials, were the victims of explosions and accompanying fires. As the women crowded together to escape at doors and windows, their full skirts touched each other, and fire spread rapidly among them, maiming or killing many of them. It has been stated that more women lost their lives in these industrial accidents than were reported killed in battle.

Spinning, sewing and knitting, always part of a woman's life, became more important in providing for families and the Army. Sewing societies and spinning bees were formed to provide social outlets for the women while providing necessities for the South. Blankets were turned into shirts, carpets became blankets, linen sheets were torn into bandages. Seamstresses made clothing, bedding and tents for the Confederacy. Their wages were extremely low, because their employers said that if a woman wasn't satisfied, she could easily be replaced. In 1862 textile workers received from \$3.00-\$10.00 a week, depending on the job, but butter cost \$1.50-\$2.00 a pound, a barrel of corn was \$15.00, a bushel of sweet potatoes was \$21.00, muslin sold for \$6.00-\$8.00 a yard. When factories or cotton supplies were captured by Union troops, jobs ceased, creating economic disaster for the women and shortages of goods for the Confederacy.

A particularly disastrous event happened to the textile workers of the New Manchester Manufacturing Co. in Georgia. Most of the workers were women, old men and children. On July 2, 1864, the factory was seized and later burned, and the textile workers were taken prisoner and sent to Marietta. Another textile factory in Roswell, Georgia, was also seized and burned; its 400 workers were charged with treason and joined the New Manchester workers at Marietta. After much discomfort and misery, they were sent to Nashville, a journey that would eventually take them to Indiana where they were to be set free. Many of them took jobs in Louisville as servants and

seamstresses to replace the freed negroes. There are many stories about what happened to these women.

Women, mostly volunteers, cared for the sick and wounded soldiers and civilians alike. With little or no medical experience and few drugs or medicines, Southern women did what they could to mitigate the suffering and save lives. They reverted to old folk cures, scouring woods and fields for roots and berries whose curative powers were known. They used dogwood berries as a substitute for quinine; blackberry roots and ripe persimmons were made into a cordial for dysentery; bark from dogwood, poplar and wild cherry trees was made into an extract for curing colds and aches. Many stories are told about women who crossed the picket lines to secure drugs and other medicines, which they hid under their skirts, in the lining of their clothes, in their high-topped shoes, in their corsets or even in the rolls of their high-piled hair. With large hoop skirts and layers of petticoats, pantaloons, camisoles and corsets, elegant hair arrangements with curls, rolls and cornets of braids, the fashions of the day assisted female smugglers and spies.

The war gave new opportunities to women. For the first time they were eligible for civil service jobs. Women from all over the South were employed in the Confederate Treasury Bureau from 1861-1865. Jobs were first opened to women in the Note Signing Bureau, but as the war progressed, all jobs in that department became available for them. There was stiff competition for these choice jobs, for which women called upon influential friends to help them obtain. When the war ended, all the women lost their jobs.

Many women whose homes stood in the line of battle often stood and faced the enemy, defending their property with their lives. Other women actively participated in the war by posing as young males and fighting with the Army of the Confederacy. It has been estimated that at least 400 women fought in the ranks of both armies. LORETA JANETA VELAZQUEZ of St. James Parish, Louisiana, raised a company of cavalry in Arkansas and equipped it at her own expense. Posing as a man, she fought in the Battle of First Manassas and served many months before she was discovered and sent home. She also fought in Kentucky and Tennessee, where she was wounded twice. Returning to New Orleans shortly before the city was captured, she became a counter-spy and special agent for the Confederacy in Canada.

Other women actively spied for the Confederacy, furnishing important information on troops and battle plans. Well known Southern spies were BELLE BOYD, ROSE GREENHOW, CHARLOTTE and VIRGINIA MOON. Some of these women received the formal gratitude of the Confederacy; others, whose names were lost to history, were the unsung heroines of the era. Books such as Women Who Spied for the Blue and the Gray by OSCAR A. KINCHEN tell the stories of these heroic women.

Many Southern women lost everything—their husbands, sons, home, heirlooms, belongings and provision—all that was dear and important to them. "The Yankees are Coming" was sometimes only a frightening rumor, but all too often it was a warning of destruction and death. Many areas of the South which were occupied by the Federal troops suffered horrors and severe hardships; in other areas Southern women suffered depredations from lawless marauders and looters from both sides. During the siege of Vicksburg, women took their

families to caves where they "set up housekeeping" to escape the constant rain of bullets and artillery shells that pounded the town. Like the Army, they lived on starvation rations, often eating mules and even rats. Families were dependent upon the women's resourcefulness for survival.

In the area of Georgia and the Carolinas that took the brunt of SHERMAN's march to the sea, there was a general exodus of the population trying to escape the destruction, brutality and violence that was part of the "scorched earth" policy of SHERMAN's "bummers". Starving but enterprising women visited abandoned Federal camps, finding grains of corn, hams, sides of meat, etc. that the troops pilfered but failed to carry away with them.

Women whose homes were left standing took in friends and family, and sometimes turned their homes into hospitals. Some displaced families had to depend upon the charity of strangers in the area to which they refugeeed. There were many small acts of kindness and compassion amidst the confusion and destruction, but the violence that the Federal Army loosed upon a civilian population led to long-lasting hatred and bitterness.

In addition to the troubles caused by war, LINCOLN's political policies subjected the women of the South to more dangers and indignities. He abolished the writ of habeas corpus, an action which created both indignation and fear. Anyone—men and women alike—could be arrested by the Federals at any moment for merely being suspected of being Southern sympathizers. Mrs. MARGARET McLURE of St. Louis was one of those imprisoned in her own home, which subsequently became a prison for women with Southern sympathies. Many of the suspects were "deported South".

In his notorious Order No. 28 for New Orleans, General BEN BUTLER decreed that if "any woman by word, gesture or movement, insults or shows contempt for any officer or soldier of the U.S., she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation". This order insulted the women of the city, and also put fear and danger into their everyday lives, sometimes forcing New Orleans women to socially accept the invaders.

Conditions for women in the war-ravaged South improved very little when (and if) their men returned from the war. Their hopes, once bright, now were tarnished. The ruthless Reconstruction government ruled the South. There was no money; Confederate script was worthless. Bankrupt Southern states could not pay pensions and had no way to reward those loyal citizens who had fought for the South. Most of the farm animals had either died of hunger, had been slaughtered or had been pressed into service in the war. It was a lucky family who had an old mule to help with the plowing. Many had lost their homes and everything they owned, and exorbitant taxes were causing many hard-pressed Southerners to lose their land for unpaid taxes or sell them for a fraction of its real value. Ex-Confederates were not allowed to vote, hold public office, teach school, practice law, serve on juries or have many of the privileges they had enjoyed before the war. Reconstruction was as bitter as war. After the war, Southern women were instrumental in establishing Old Soldiers Homes for Confederate veterans, and aiding Confederate widows and orphans.

The women of the South were forever changed by the war that tore their land assunder and ended a way of life, but they had small victories during their travails. By assuming new tasks and responsibilities, Southern women developed intellectually and became more self-reliant. Some opened small schools in their homes or taught at female academies. For the first time many Southern women had received pay-checks, no matter how small. These "helpless women" proved to themselves and the rest of the country that they were capable of managing their own affairs and making important decisions; they were "liberated" from many of the constraints and traditions of the past.

Learning the experiences of Southern women who lived during these years of crisis helps genealogists to better understand the lives that their Southern families led. These women, whose bravery, loyalty, tenacity, industry, self-reliance and pride, are the stuff of legends. Many of us can proudly claim them as our ancestresses. The following tribute to Southern women was written by ALBERT SIDNEY MORTON.

"Who bade us go with smiling tears?
Who scorned the renegade,
Who, silencing their trembling foes,
Watched, cheered, then wept and prayed?
Who nursed our wounds with tender care,
And then, when all was lost,
Who lifted us from our despair
And counted not the cost?
THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH."

SOURCES:

ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE. The Women of the South in War Times
BURR, VIRGINIA INGRAHAM, editor. The Secret Eye: The Journal of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas, 1848-1889
EAST, CHARLES, editor. The Civil War Diary of Sarah Morgan
JONES, KATHARINE M. Heroines of Dixie
JONES, KATHARINE M. When Sherman Came: Southern Women & the Great March
LaCAVERA, TOMMIE. "Confederate Women", UDC Magazine, Feb. 1991
WILLIAMS, Mrs. EMMETT L. "The Roswell Women", UDC Magazine, Sept. 1989.

CIVIL WAR PHOTOGRAPHY

The U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle, Penn. has extensive photographic holdings of all phases of the Civil War - camp scenes, equipment, famous buildings, railroads and an unmatched collection of identified soldiers. However, the majority of these are from the Grand Army of the Republic.

There are more photographs of soldiers from New England and the Mid-Atlantic regions than from the Mid-West and West. There are pictures of more officers than enlisted men. There are few pictures of Confederates under the rank of general.

The Institute is seeking donations to its collection of Civil War photographs, and would welcome the opportunity to make copies of these.

If you are seeking the photograph of a soldier, contact the curator at the address below. Fees will be charged for reproduction.

For further information write: Curator, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

BOOK REVIEWS

Virginia/West Virginia Husbands and Wives: Volume I, compiled by PATRICK G. WARDELL. 1994. \$41.00 plus \$3.50 shipping.

This book is the first of several volumes listing the names of Virginia/West Virginia husbands and wives, and this particular volume lists about 17,000 husbands, many of whom married more than once. About 30 Virginia counties had lost public records due to fires before, during and after the Civil War. Those records included marriage bonds, marriage licenses, ministers reports. However, many of the ministers, especially itinerant clergymen, did not comply to the rule of reporting to county clerks. Some couples, with no minister available, could stand before a gathering with raised clasped hands (handfast ceremony) and declare they intended to live together as man and wife for one year with the proviso they would be legally joined together by a minister when one became available. The couple also had the option at the end of the year to separate without being married. Some of the couples listed in this volume were wed before they came to Virginia/West Virginia or after moving to another state or territory. There is a complete index of wives by maiden names, if known, and data on multiple marriages for both husbands and wives is provided when available. The guesstimates of dates and places not known for sure at least give the researcher a time and place in which to start searching. The compiler has gathered his information mainly from out-of-print state histories; pension records in the National Archives; Alexandria County and City, VA. Will and Deed Books; and family Bible and extracts collected by him. In many cases this book is the only source of data available for certain marriages.

Hardbound, 496pp., bibl., index. Order from Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher)

Gone to Texas: Genealogical Abstracts from "The Telegraph and Texas Register", 1835-1841, compiled by KEVIN LADD. 1994. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 shipping.

This book is aimed at genealogists with Texas roots, genealogist in search of missing ancestors (perhaps they did "Go To Texas"), and also readers interested in Texas and local history. "The Telegraph and Texas Register" was born at the same time as the Texas Revolution and emerged as the Texian national newspaper. These gleanings and genealogical information are entered in chronological order, the first entry Saturday, October 10, 1835, the last entry Wednesday, December 29, 1841. All types of events are touched upon: marriages, probate proceedings, unusual deaths, murders, fatal encounters with Indians and Mexicans, etc. A short history of the newspaper is contained

in the introduction. Researchers may also find information due to the absence of 1830 and 1840 Texas censuses. The index has 10,000 references to hundred of towns, cities, counties, forts and frontier settlements (2,000 references). Also included is a separate index to slave names. The compiler admits there are errors and mangled spellings but has not attempted to correct same except in a few instances where correct names are in brackets. Finally this volume helps to document elusive folks who sought to avoid either creditors or the law by "going to Texas".

Paperbound, 332pp., indexes. Order from Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher)

THE U. S. CAMEL CORPS

As the country grew and pioneers made their way west in great wagon trains, military outposts had to be established to protect the people from raids by hostile Indians and to assist them in other ways. Mules and horses, the traditional beasts of burden, suffered greatly from the climate, lack of water and acceptable grazing, so in 1836 it was suggested that using camels might be the solution. Hoots of laughter greeted the suggestion, but JEFFERSON DAVIS, then a senator from Mississippi and chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, used his influence to begin this project. Camels, who originated on the North American continent about 40 million years ago, were imported, and the project began.

The camel-project was put in charge of Lt. EDWARD BEALLE. The camels were unloaded on the Texas coast and driven overland about 1800 miles to the deserts of the southwest. In every test the camels performed well in the deserts and mountains, carrying 400-600 pounds, while traveling 25-30 miles per day. They could live off of plants that other animals refused to eat, and could survive for many days without water. However, the potential of the camel in the American desert was never realized because the completion of the transcontinental railroad made travel by wagon train obsolete. Many camels were auctioned off to work in mines and circuses, but others were left to roam the western deserts freely, some living into the 1920's.

How did this unique project affect you or your ancestors? The curving route that the camels took through the southwestern deserts became Route 66. The U.S. Camel Corps by ODIE B. FAULK will provide more information on this project.

SOURCE: WOJCICKI, MERCEDES W. "Ships of the Desert", The UDC Magazine, Jan. 1978.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES AT ATHENS, ALABAMA

In October 1994, 34 marble Confederate grave markers were erected at Athens, Alabama, to replace those erected in 1898. There are 10 more ordered. A

researcher who ordered them chose "averaging" the dates over marking them "unknown"; therefore all the markers give the birth dates as 1840 and the death dates as 1864. They were supposed to read "circa 1840-1864" but the Veteran's Administration omitted "circa."

Some of the soldiers who actually died at Athens were killed on 1 May 1862 when a Confederate cavalry command attacked Union infantry stationed in the city. Others were killed in 1864 when Confederate General NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST led his cavalry in an attack on the Union railroad supply line.

SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, 11/27/1994

VICKSBURG CIVIL WAR CEMETERY

The Vicksburg, MS. National Cemetery is the largest burial ground for Civil War veterans in the U.S. The cemetery was established by an act of Congress in 1866, in response to the requests from citizens of the area who were concerned by the sight of the bodies of many Union soldiers floating in the river.

In the winter of 1862-63 Union soldiers under ULYSSES S. GRANT were encamped in the area, and during the ensuing fighting many of them lost their lives and were buried in the sides of the levees in loose, shallow graves. When the waters rose the following spring, many of the bodies were unearthed.

In 1867 the bodies of the Union soldiers buried in a 60-mile radius around Vicksburg were disinterred and reburied in the Vicksburg National Cemetery. However, there were so many bodies, the burial crews could not keep up, so skeletons and bodies sometimes waited for months to be buried.

Of the 18,000 burials in the cemetery, 17,000 are Civil War veterans. Of those 17,000 graves, 13,000 are unidentified. TERRY WINSHEL, historian of the Vicksburg National Military Park, explains that the large number of unidentified dead was due to the fact that the burial of Union soldiers was the responsibility of their comrades, who used wooden cracker box lids or other available pieces of wood for markers. Naturally, these deteriorated quickly or were lost or damaged.

SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, 5/9/1991.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Many men from Calcasieu Parish fought at the seige of Vicksburg. Some were captured and paroled there. Others fell in the fighting.

CONFEDERATES IN BRAZIL

One of the strangest results of the American Civil War was the immigration of many Confederate veterans and their families to Brazil. Some Southerners remained at home to rebuild, others went west to settle new lands, some went north for economic or educational opportunities. But a group of planters,

teachers, doctors, lawyers and businessmen from all over the South, lured by the prospect of vast amounts of land and the need for sugar cane and cotton farmers, went to settle the land northwest of Sao Paulo, where the soil and climate were similar to that of the southeastern U.S., and where abundant slave labor was available. (Brazil did not abolish slavery until 1888). As well as their southern traditions and heritage, they brought cotton, the metal plow and the sewing machine to Brazil.

The first immigrants arrived in 1866, and between 1866 and 1890 about 3,500 Southerners came to make their homes in Brazil. They were warmly welcomed, except at the local cemeteries. Since they were Protestants, they were not allowed to bury their dead in the Roman Catholic cemeteries, so they built a graveyard at Santa Barbara D'Oeste. About 400 Confederate settlers are buried among the eucalyptus, orange, mango and palm trees.

Initially the transplanted Southerners did not mix with the local residents. Integration and intermarriage was frowned on. They had their own teachers, doctors and preachers, and their own language to protect their values from outside influences. By the early 1900's the grandchildren of the original settlers had begun to mix with the Brazilians. Today most of the descendants of the Confederate settlers speak Portuguese, and only a few still speak their native English. It would be difficult to estimate the total number of Confederate descendants in Brazil today, for some are probably unaware of their ancestry, and others went elsewhere.

Not all the immigrants adapted to their new country, and by the turn of the century about 3,000 returned to the U.S. Most of those who stayed eventually moved to Americana, which is now known for its textile mills.

Descendants of the Confederates hold annual picnics to preserve some of their traditions. Fried chicken is served, and the strains of "Dixie" fill the air while ladies in the hooped skirts of the old South dance with gentlemen in the gray uniforms of the Confederacy. In addition, about 60 descendants meet every three months to keep in touch and exchange information on their ancestors.

Many of the children of those who returned home list Brazil as their place of birth. Some of us may still have family connections in Brazil, a land where the traditions of the Old South are not forgotten.

SOURCES: Lake Charles American Press; The Journal, Vol. III #3, Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA.

DRAB, THE CONFEDERATE FORGOTTEN COLOR

'Drab' cloth, was used on both the eastern and western frontiers of the country. It was also used throughout the South during the War Between the States in Confederate uniforms and in fabric for civilian clothing. 'Drab' fabric was basically undyed wool, a basic material for work clothing, that, in a war, could easily become a uniform.

Fabrics that were called 'drab' were also referred to as undyed, unbleached, white, gray, sheep's gray or even negro cloth. 'Drab' fabrics could be shades of white (if bleached), to gray to yellowish or brownish-gray. The shade of the material depended on how it was washed, if it was bleached, how much lanolin it retained, and perhaps the shade of the fleece from which it was made.

Historically, the undyed or colorless woolen fabric was used widely in Europe. In medieval times, the wool of the sheep was brown, so clothing was brown, since the common people did not dye their clothing. Several European armies, including the French and Austrians of the 18th and 19th centuries, wore undyed woolen uniforms which appeared white, but were actually 'drab'.

Huntsville Penitentiary in Texas produced more fabric than any other textile mill west of Georgia. During the War Between the States their production continued, but the fabric was used mainly for military uniforms. During the manufacture of cloth, woolen yarn was dyed or bleached before it was woven, but most textiles that were manufactured at Huntsville were 'gray goods', undyed or unbleached, suitable for slaves' or work clothing. The woolens that came from the Huntsville factory came in white (bleached), brown (bleached and dyed) and sheep's gray (natural fleece color, yellowish to brownish gray).

The use of the Huntsville 'drab' material was not limited to the vicinity of the textile mill. But was found in various locations. It was worn at one time by the 2nd Texas Infantry, who fought at Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, and earned a nickname for its conspicuous appearance. Prior to the battle of Shiloh the regimental commander ordered "properly colored" uniforms from New Orleans, as his men were wearing Union Blue clothing and he did not want his men to be mistaken for Yankees. The uniforms, made from Huntsville 'drab' woolen, arrived in Corinth just before the men began their march to Shiloh. The uniforms were as white as white wool could make them, and were issued, as they had arrived, with no designation as to size. A comical scene and much swapping of clothing ensued, and the soldiers joked that they were going to march into battle in their shrouds. However, one federal prisoner, remembering the viciousness of the Texans' attack, commented on the regiment as "...them hell-cats that went into battle dressed in their grave clothes."

Company B of the 18th Texas Cavalry, upon its formation as "MORGAN's Rangers" of Bastrop, Louisiana, in 1862, wore uniforms made from Huntsville cloth of yellow-gray. General STERLING PRICE's Missourians wore uniforms made at the Little Rock penitentiary from material from Huntsville. WALKER's Texas Infantry were known as "WALKER's Greyhounds" because they were clad in grey penitentiary uniforms. In the Vicksburg area in 1863 uniforms issued to WAUL's Texas Legion were described as being "... a light greyish tan but would soon take on the color of the Mississippi mud."

The 3rd Louisiana Infantry also received new uniforms made from a coarse white jeans material. At first most of the men refused to wear them, but finally initiated the new uniforms by a march through the swamps of the Yazoo Valley. At Vicksburg, the 1st Missouri Brigade and CUMMING's Georgia Brigade were clothed in the white drab.

About March 1863 conscripts were being sent to fill the ranks of various Louisiana regiments. These men were issued a white woolen (drab) uniform which marked them as conscripts, and were often treated with contempt by the volunteer soldiers. Shortly after, the 26th Louisiana Infantry Regiment was issued the same kind of uniform, and there was much indignation among the troops at having to wear the same uniform as a conscript.

Besides uniforms, hats and blankets were made from the 'drab' unbleached wool. 'Drab' cloth sometimes showed tinges of gray, tan or yellow, and could easily appear brownish grey if the fabric was given an insufficient amount of dye to mask its natural color.

If your ancestor fought for the Confederacy in the War Between the States, he probably wore 'drab'.

SOURCE: ADOLPHUS, FRED, "Drab, The Forgotten Confederate Color," The Confederate Veteran, Sept. - Oct. 1992.

ZOUAVE UNIFORMS

Contrary to popular opinion, during the War Between the States the Northern uniforms were not all blue and the Southerners did not wear only gray. At the onset of the war there were not enough standard uniforms to dress the troops, so most regiments adopted their own uniforms and many maintained that uniform throughout the war.

Among the most unusual and popular non-standard uniforms in the North and South were the exotic Zouave uniforms, variations of the uniforms worn by the troops of Napoleon III's North African Army. These were designed in various brightly colored combinations, but all had a short jacket and baggy trousers with tight ankles, and sashes. Some wore fez-type hats. The North had many Zouave regiments, mostly from the eastern states. There were a few Confederate regiments, most of whom were from Louisiana. Some of the regiments exchanged this flashy garb, which made them too conspicuous on the battlefield, for other uniforms. Others sported their exotic uniforms, claiming that they inspired morale and confidence. The regiments who wore the Zouave uniforms were noted for their valor and bravery.

Two Louisiana units, 1st Special Battalion (WHEAT's) Louisiana Volunteers and the 1st Louisiana Zouave Battalion, adopted a version of the pirate-like outfits. WHEAT's Battalion wore red fezzes, short brown jackets with red trim, baggy blue and white striped pantaloons and white leggings. This battalion was called the toughest in either army and was led by a descendant of French nobility, ALFRED COPPENS.

SOURCE: Adapted from Sons of Confederate Veterans Bulletin, Capt. J. W. Bryan Camp, Lake Charles, LA, Nov. 1994 and a book review on Uniforms of the Civil War, PHILLIP HAYTHORNTHWAITTE, by MIKE JONES, Lake Charles American Press.

HISTORY OF EARLY LAKE CHARLES

(Continued from Volume 19, No. 2)

The town of Lake Charles was growing rapidly, aided by such organizations as the Sunflower Club. This club, organized by ex-Kansas residents, furnished information about southwest Louisiana, its climate and opportunities, its labor supply and demand, etc. to Kansans intending to "remove" here. The membership included over 100 ex-Kansans and met at the Masonic Hall. Its officers were: T. T. TAYLOR, President; Mrs. E. M. DAVIDSON, 1st Vice President; GEORGE LAMB, 2nd Vice President; JERRY CLINE, Secretary; J. W. WATSON, Treasurer; C. W. FITKINN, Sgt. at Arms.

News from the medical field told of high frequency electric currents being used to "attenuate the toxins of diphtheria and other diseases and convert them into useful antidotes". Slight tapping on the forehead over the nose and eyes with a rubber hammer was proposed to cure "incipient colds".

Social news included the following items:

- R. H. STAM of Vinton, La. moved to Lake Charles.
- E. F. ROWSON and J. B. HENDERSON of Jennings visited here.
- JAMES ELLIS of Welsh, special agent of the North American Land and Timber Co., also visited here.
- Mrs. HORRIDGE'S rose garden had 20 varieties of roses.

Business news contained the following items:

- JOHN BUCK, of the firm of J. BUCK & Son, advertised being brick and tile makers with 30 years experience.
- E. A. STUBBS went to Abbeville to find a location for a new rice mill.
- ELLY H. DEES homestead was bought by Dr. A. H. MONDAY for a consideration of \$4400. Dr. MONDAY held the second mortgage.
- Announcement for the Grand Opening of SPENCE & HENDERSON'S Millinery Palace.
- Homestead notice given by JAMES E. DANIEL (dated 11 March 1896).
- There was a radical decline in the price of rice. Farmers hoped to grow fruit and vegetables to compete with Florida and California.
- ANDERSON & SWINDELL Furniture Co., GEORGE A. LAMB, Manager, advertised bedroom suites from \$14 to \$110.
- Sheriff's Sale announced for April 4. W. W. HEARD, auditor vs W. B. NORRIS et al. D. J. REID, Sheriff. E. D. MILLER, attorney for plaintiff.

Church news:

The Board of Trustees for the United Methodist Church announced the following: Prof. SEAMAN ARTHUR KNAPP, President; W. P. WEBER, Secretary; E. HAMMOND, Treasurer; O. C. STANTON, T. T. TAYLOR, W. H. LANZ, W. DAVIS, WILLIAM FAUCETT, FRANK SILLING.

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 of information in this article is Lake Charles' weekly newspaper, The American, 1 April 1896.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE PARISH, 1896

JENNINGS. Ceremonies for the first class graduating from public high school were announced to be held in the opera house. On the program were:

Invocation-Rev. IRA M. PARDEE

Address-Hon. JOHN H. McNEESE, Parish Superintendent

Program participants-LULA AMIE BRIGGS, FRED NUGENT LEWIS, RAE LIVINGSTON BEECH, NAOMA CYREENE BEECH, MELLICENT MOZART HENDRICKS, EMILY LAURA HADDEN, EFFIE LOLA PARKER, LULU AMIE PARKER, ELTON BEETHOVEN HENDRICKS, LOLA VERNICE HOAG.

(From Jennings Times)

LAKE VIEW.

Mrs. M. D. HEBERT and children visited Lacasine.

Miss SADIE SHAW, teacher at Harleson's Mill, attended church.

Prof. W. F. WOLF in charge of school.

JULES DUHON was milling rice.

NETTIE KINGSBURY was teaching at Johnson's Bayou.

J. W. McKEAN was teaching at Cameron.

Mr. STANLEY arrived from Topeka, Kansas to visit his son-in law, MR. MACKETT.

Rev. L. C. ARCHER and wife of Iowa were visiting their niece, Mrs. J. L. LOVELL, accompanied by their daughters, Miss ALLIE ARCHER of Hackberry and Miss LILLIAN ARCHER of Welsh.

PRIEN LAKE.

No rice planted yet, but weather favorable.

J. A. BURLESON added a new addition to his home.

JOHN IHLE was busy getting ready for spring planting.

OBERLIN.

The town had four hotels--The Gulf House (R. H. SMITH), Hotel Alcock (R. B. ALCOCK), City Hotel (a Creole house, THEO. FONTENOT) and the Drummer's Home (Mrs. M. I. WOODS).

Merchants of the town included: Major J. W. MOORE, Mrs. M. I. WOODS, F. H. BUHLER, LEE LEDOUX, JULIUS FRANK, J. A. DARBONNE.

There were two residing physicians--Drs. SMITH and PERRY.

The PERRY & HINTON Drug Store was located in the town.

The editorial manager of the Oberlin News was Bro. CARY, assisted by G. A. BAILEY.

Oberlin Resident: LUCY SAVANT

(From The Calcasieu Reformer, published monthly by G. A. POOR)

OAKDALE.

SAM RICHARD had a store.

JOHN COLE of Boggy Bayou was visiting the town.

Residents of the town included: K. RICHARD, JAMES BAILEY, B. RAGIA, J. B. WELCH, L. WELCH, Miss LIDY PENNY, H. H. HARDIN, L. H. MILLER, HENRY AUSTON and the McNASH family.

HARDIN and SHEPARD'S log wagons ruined some new roads.

JNO. PARROT of Turkey Creek died of pneumonia, March 24, leaving wife and two children.

W. T. DUNN'S sugar peas were in "fine condition".

Rev. J. WILLIAMS and Prof. DAVES were attending a meeting at Bethel Church, 14 miles up the river.

GRAND LAKE.

Supt. McCALL visited the schools.

Mrs. L. B. KUHN moved to Lake Charles after renting her place to W. C. BROWN. W. E. McDONALD, candidate for District Attorney for 12th Judicial District, gave a speech.

SOURCE: Lake Charles American, 1 April 1896

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGE QUARTERLIES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 70 genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed with the collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library at 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of the periodicals.

ANTE-BELLUM POLITICAL HISTORY of Louisiana, the State House and biographical sketches of some prominent men in the state have been abstracted from Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana (Chicago, The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1892). Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XIV #3, Summer 1994, Baton Rouge, La. Historical & Genealogical Society

VENDOR INDEX TO CONVEYANCES, ST. LANDRY PARISH, 1818-1840 lists names of vendor and vendee, kind of document, date and notary book. These records are important to many area genealogists, as Opelousas was the county seat for southwest Louisiana until 1840. "Researching St. Landry Parish Records at the La. State Archives", a handout by JUDY RIFFEL, lists St. Landry Parish Court Records, which include the following: Opelousas Court Cases (1805-1806), St. Landry Parish Court Cases (1807-1846), District Court Cases (1813-1886), District Court Minute Book (1854-1873), Justice Court Cases 1825-1835, Superior Court Cases (1809-1824), Notarial Court Book (1846-1870) and Probate Court Suits (1822-1846). Microfilmed St. Landry records housed at the La. State Archives and at the St. Landry Parish Clerk of Court's Office in Opelousas are also listed. N'Oubliez Pas, Vol. II #4, Winter 1994, Imperial St. Landry Parish, LA. Genealogical & Historical Society, Opelousas, LA.

THE HOLIDAY CHING LING. In China, where all revere their ancestors, there is a special holiday, Ching Ling, celebrated on the fifth day of the third moon. The people visit graves and spend time tidying the sites, setting out flowers, and touching up faded inscriptions. Food is offered in a ceremonious manner---the spirit of this food is offered to the dead. The essence of the food is consumed at the gravesite by the families, in a type of "family picnic", complete with tablecloth. It is not a somber occasion but rather one of joy, where family members have a chance to spend the day together. This surely beats the American custom of meeting relatives at weddings and funerals "once in a blue moon".

MARILYN WELLAUER, Reporter, Vol. 26 #1, Feb. 1995, Milwaukee, WI Genealogical Society.

Alabama had a state census in 1907 for all living Confederate veterans.

QUERIES

Please make queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give full names 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 printed as space permits. When you receive an answer, please reimburse for copies and postage.

LeBLANC, HAYES, CHIASSON, SAUNIER, TRAHAN, THIBODEAU

Need information on parents of JEAN LeBLANC and MARIE HAYES, whose daughter MARIE LeBLANC (b. ca 1765) m. JEAN BAPTISTE CHIASSON ca 1786. Also need information on ANNETTE SAUNIER (probably from Grand Pre) who m. ca 1755, JOSEPH CHIASSON (probably from Beaubassin). They were prisoners at Halifax before being deported. Could MAGDELEINE THIBODEAU (b. ca 1744, Nova Scotia; m. ca 1770 ATHANESE TRAHAN) be a sister of OLIVER THIBODEAU?
NEVA D. WISEMAN, 4330 92nd Ave., S. E., Mercer Island, WA 98040

OLIVER, McDANIEL, GLOVER, BOOKER, WYATT/WYABLE, CAIN, SANDERFUR, MIMS

Seeking birth, death dates and children of VIRGINIA E. OLIVER (d/o JOHN G. OLIVER and ELIZA McDANIEL), m. JEROME R. GLOVER.

Need birth, death dates, children, and parents for:

ELIZABETH BOOKER (b. Bayou Cocodrie, La) m. 24 Feb. 1870, ZACHARY TAYLOR OLIVER (b. 1847, Avoyelles Par., La, s/o JOHN G. OLIVER and ELIZA McDANIEL). MEATILDA ELLEN OLIVER (d/o JOHN G. OLIVER and ELIZA McDANIEL), m. 8 Feb. 1873, J. WYATT/WYABLE.

A. J. CAIN, who m. 23 Aug. 1872, CALARINDA OLIVER (d/o JOHN G. OLIVER and ELIZA McDANIEL).

Half-brother, CORNELIUS CALVIN OLIVER b. 2 June 1827, d. 20 Dec. 1881, m. MARTHA ANN SANDERFUR on 24 Dec. 1849.

NANCY ELIZA MIMS (b. 1856, d. 1941) m. 21 Feb. 1878, St. Landry Par., La., WILLIAM W. OLIVER (s/o JOHN G. OLIVER).

MARCH ELLA BELLON, 1461 Dr. Beatrous Rd., Theriot, LA 70397-9635.

TOWNS OF BARHAM, CRAVENS and PICKERING

Would like to correspond with anyone who has information on the W. R. PICKERING sawmill towns of Barham, Cravens and Pickering around 1905. These towns were in Beauregard, Allen and Vernon Parishes.

W. T. BLOCK, P. O. Box 62, Nederland, TX 77627

GAAR, MOULDER

Seeking any information about WILLIAM GAAR, b. 1854 in Elbert Co., GA. m ? EDNY K. MOULDER, b. 1857 in Livingston Par., LA.

E. DORIS CHISOLM, 2328 Aster St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

HUDSON

Looking for names of brothers or sisters of WILLIAM HENRY HUDSON, b. 1841, possibly in MS., wife named DORA ANN.

KIMBERLY SIMMONS BAILEY, 150 McGee Dr., Patterson, LA 70392

The Past will never sleep...RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

MEMBER # 234

Name of Compiler BEVERLY T. DELANEYAddress 130 Delaney Rd.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date 1995*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 Adolph THERIOT
(Father of No. 2)
b. 3 Mar. 1868
p.b. Chenier Perdue, La.
m. 25 Jan. 1889
d. 7 Mar. 1955
p.d. Chenier Perdue, La.

2 Adolph Jules THERIOT
(Father of No. 1)
b. 18 Jan. 1908
p.b. Chenier Perdue, La.
m. 20 Jan. 1928
d. 19 Feb. 1994
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

5 Claudia Ernestine MAUBOULES
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 21 Aug. 1873
p.b. Golden Meadow, La.
d. 29 Jan. 1954
p.d. Chenier Perdue, La.

1 Beverly Dona THERIOT

b. 23 Dec. 1928
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
m. 10 Apr. 1945
d.
p.d.

8 Junius J. MILLER
(Father of No. 3)
b. 7 Mar. 1881
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
m. 1 Sep. 1908
d. 27 Mar. 1962
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

3 Winnie Bernice MILLER
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 7 Feb. 1912
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
d.
p.d.

7 Evelyn DEMARETS
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 27 Mar. 1888
p.b. Grand Lake, La.
d. 21 Aug. 1874
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

Hugh Pershing DELANEY

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 3 July 1926 d.
p.b. Grand Lake, La. p.d.

8 Jean Bapt. Villeor THERIOT

(Father of No. 4)

b. 6 July 1828
p.b. St. Martinville, La.
m. 24 Oct. 1855
d. 29 Oct. 1899
p.d. Chenier Perdue, La.

9 Cleonise RICHARD

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 6 June 1836
p.b. St. Martinville, La.
d. 10 June 1916
p.d. Chenier Perdue, La.

10 Jean Pierre MAUBOULES

(Father of No. 5)

b. 26 Mar. 1826
p.b. Maslacq, France
m. 14 Apr. 1863
d. 7 July 1920
p.d. Rayne, La.

11 Malvina PIERCE

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 29 Jan. 1843
p.b. Lafouche Par., La.
d. 15 May 1927
p.d. Morse, La.

12 Aladian MILLER

(Father of No. 6)

b. 14 Oct. 1853
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
m. 23 July 1877
d. 23 June 1926
p.d. Grand Chenier, La.

13 Anora NUNEZ

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 29 Oct. 1860
p.b. Grand Chenier, La.
d. 19 June 1929
p.d. Grand Chenier, La.

14 Toussaint DEMARETS

(Father of No. 7)

b. 12 Oct. 1856
p.b. Welsh, La.
m. ca 1876
d. 19 Jan. 1911
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

15 Nanette BLANCHARD

(Mother of No. 7)

b. ca 1862
p.b. Grand Lake, La.
d. 27 Sep. 1894
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

16 Charles THERIOT

b. -- 1785-La.
m. 2) 8 Feb. 1823
d. 22 Mar. 1837-La.

17 Scholastique POIRIER

b. 28 Aug. 1805
d. 18 July 1885-La.

18 Rosemond RICHARD

b. 28 Apr. 1795
m. 29 Sep. 1817
d. Louisiana

19 Anastasie POIRIER

b. 1 Sep. 1790
d. Louisiana

20 Jean MAUBOULES

b. -- 1793-France
m. -- 1819-France

21 Catherine LABORDE

b. -- 1794-France
d. France

22 Andrew Jackson PIERCE

b. ca 1821
m. 8 Nov. 1841
d. 14 Dec. 1903

23 Celanise MELANSON

b. ca 1821
d.

24 Michel MILLER, fils

b. 23 July 1829
m. ca 1849
d. -- 1864

25 Elena BROUSSARD

b. 24 Aug. 1833
d. 30 May 1895

26 Sebastien NUNEZ

b. 14 Oct. 1829
m. ca 1853
d. 24 Jan. 1877

27 Amelia TRAHAN

b. 8 Feb. 1835
d. 9 Nov. 1924

28 Elie DEMARETS

b. 25 Apr. 1833
m. 4 Mar. 1854
d. 31 Oct. 1862

29 Marie Phelonise BROUSSARD

b. ca 1837
d. 29 Mar. 1891

30 Belonie BLANCHARD

b. 8 Dec. 1812
m. 12 Feb. 1842
d. -- 1893

31 Marie Eloise LEBOUF

b. 28 Aug. 1824
d. -- 1915

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES
(continued from Vol. 19 No. 2)

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

VOTER LISTS (REGISTRATION ROLLS). These are public records containing the voter's name, address, birth date and possibly birthplace. After the Revolutionary War, the fledgling states, remembering the British oppression, set up regulations for voter qualification. In every state a voter had to be male, 21 years of age, established residence in the state for a specified period of time and own a specified amount of property or money. In Georgia, he also had to be a white Protestant and have held no title of nobility. It was also a law in Georgia that he could wear no uniform while voting, and if an ineligible voter failed to appear at the polling place, he was subject to a 5 pound fine (Gowen Research Foundation Newsletter, Vol. 5 #12, Aug. 1994, Lubbock, TX). In March of 1867 Congress enacted a law requiring statewide elections in all of the rebel states (except Tennessee) among registered males, white and black, over the age of 21. These records, which date from 1867-1870, are sometimes called "Returns of Qualified Voters" and vary in quality and quantity for the former states of the Confederacy. Check state archives for these records (Victoria, Crossroads of the South, Vol. XV #4, Winter 1994, Victoria Co., TX Gen. Soc.). Study the voting regulations of the area and time period which you are researching; these vary from time to time and from place to place. If your ancestor was naturalized, the voters list may contain his date of naturalization. In Louisiana the State Archives maintains copies of these lists for 1898 and 1913. Registration information on new voters in Calcasieu Parish has been published in past issues of KINFOLKS. Consult records on the state and county levels for additional information. Many of these early records have been published on microfilm.

POLL TAX LISTS. In many states and counties or parishes, qualified voters were required to pay a head or poll tax for the privilege of casting their vote. These lists showed birthplace, age, how long the person had been a citizen, place of residence and how long he had resided in the state or county/parish. They sometimes contain a map to locate the precinct in which voters could vote.

JURY LISTS. These lists are helpful in proving that an ancestor resided in a parish/county at a specific time. They can be found in courthouses of the county/parish where the person resided. They usually give name, address, date, service rendered and amount paid for the service.

ROAD RECORDS. 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 for and were granted permission to establish and maintain ferries. Sometimes these records are also accompanied by a survey of the landholder's domain.

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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.

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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.

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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

November 18, at 10:00
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Membership to Date - 454

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

18 NOVEMBER - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
 CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
 PROGRAM - "THEY CAME WEST - THE LOUISIANA MELUNGEONS VIA
 KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND
 NORTH CAROLINA"
 SPEAKER - DR. TOMMY JOHNSON of NATCHITOCHES, LA.

1996

20 JANUARY - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.
 CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
 PROGRAM - "SHOW AND TELL"
 PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF SWLGS

16 March - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 a.m.,
 CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 621 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LC
 PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

27 April - SATURDAY - LA Genealogical & Historical Society
 Ramada Inn, 1480 Nicholson Dr., Baton Rouge, LA.
 Registration 8-9, Program begins at 9:30 a.m.
 Speaker - JACQUE de GUISE
 Topics - French Emigration to America: Records of Value
 in Europe; Genealogical Research in France; Kehl was French, Mulhouse was
 Swiss, Aoste, Italy is French-speaking and Romantsch, the fourth language
 of Switzerland is understood by Brazilians in Rio de Janeiro: Oddities in
 Western Continental Europe.
 Computer Information Sessions (2)
 Registration (includes lunch and coffee breaks) is \$25.00
 until April 1, 1996. After that date, \$30.00.
 Contact La. Gen. & Hist. Soc. P.O. Box 82060, Baton Rouge,
 LA 70884-2060.

27 April - SATURDAY - Houston Genealogical Forum Spring Seminar
 Speaker - CHRISTINE ROSE
 Topics - Avoid the Crooked Path! Genealogical Problem Solving;
 Successful Courthouse Research: What are you Missing?, Using Little Known
 & Neglected Resources, Estates: A Goldmine.

8-11 May - 1996 NGS Conference in the States - Nashville, TN
 "Traveling Historic Trails - Families on the Move"
 Contact NGS, 4527 17th St. N., Arlington, VA 22207-2399

JENA CHOCTAW TRIBE. A band of about 150 Choctaw Indians who live around
 Jena, a town in central Louisiana have been officially recognized by the
 federal government as an Indian tribe. Recognition establishes a
 government-to-government relationship between the U.S. and the Jena Choctaw
 tribe and will bring lucrative government services, benefits and tax status.

SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, 19 May 1995.

SOCIETY NEWS

NOVEMBER MEETING

The November Meeting will be held on Saturday, November 18, 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.

DR. TOMMY JOHNSON of Natchitoches, LA., will present a program titled "They Came West - The Louisiana Melungeons via Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina."

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

Guests are welcome.

- - - - -

Nominating Committee will present slate of officers for 1996. Committee members are SANDRA MIGUEZ, EMMA WEEKS, and BETTY JEAN HENRY.

- - - - -

Remember to bring canned goods or a monetary contribution for our Thanksgiving Basket to be given to Oak Park Pantry.

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The membership of SWLGS voted at the September meeting to accept the proposed amendment concerning the increase in dues for 1996. So please remember to pay the correct amount -

\$12.00 - Individual Membership

\$17.00 - Family Membership (husband and wife)

\$22.00 - Patron Membership (individual or husband and wife)

Dues are delinquent after the March 1996 meeting.

- - - - -

In 1996, KINFOLKS will increase to 44 pages!!

Please submit your articles of genealogical interest to make our publication a better one.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1018. JANICE BATTE CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Ln., Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339
- 1019. HAROLD G. HAYES, 509 Bonvue St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-6111
- 1020. JO ANNE PEVETO, 3714 Lark St., Orange, TX 77630-2926
- 1021. CAROLYN M. VEST, P. O. Box 284, Iowa, LA 70647-0284
- 1022. ETHEL FONTENOT SACKER, P. O. Box 179, Kinder, LA 70648-0179
- 1023. HILDA FORMBY HOFFMAN, 4 Heritage Ln., Picayune, MS 39466
- 1024. MARLENE FONTENOT JORDAN, 10625 Hammocks Blvd. #524, Miami, FL 33196
- 1025. BARBARA SWAN, 211 31st Ave. S., Seattle, WA 98122-6315

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- #299. JOSEPH FELICE, 911 Felice Cut Off Rd., Ragley, LA 70657-9708
- #758. JOHN/HEIDI YOUNG, 1868 Fox Rn Dr. Apt. 3, Lake Charles, LA 70605-6429
- #850. GEORGE/JEANNE DELAUNE, 305 Pennsylvania St., New Roads, LA 70760-3657
- #864. WILFORD COLLINS, 4812 1243rd St. SW #G13, Tacoma, WA 98499-3440
- #992. WARREN L. GUIDRY, 1305 South Ave., Port Neches, TX 77651-4544

Membership to Date - 454

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SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, 19 May 1995.

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The September program of the SWLGS was given by Mrs. CINDI BRAME. Mrs. BRAME spoke on the discomforts and hazards of travel suffered by pioneer women, whose sacrifices are honored by 12 statues along the Old Trails Highway. The following is taken from Mrs. BRAME's speech.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL

There is a riddle that asks, "If April showers bring May flowers, what do May flowers bring?" The answer, of course is...Pilgrims!

The first Pioneers in America were those who went West across the Atlantic Ocean and settled on the east coast of this country. I find it interesting that "Mayflower" is also the name of a major moving company today.

If you want to move to a new place, all you have to do is call a moving company and someone will come to your house, pack your belongings, load them onto a van and drive on interstate highways just about anywhere you would like to go in a few days.

For early pioneers, however, moving was a dangerous undertaking. Yet move they did, for a variety of reasons. Each one of us is here in Louisiana today because someone in our family had the courage to move West, when the word "West" was synonymous with death.

We can read about our famous forefathers who blazed those trails, but I would like to pay tribute to the pioneer women who sacrificed everything to follow their husbands into the wilderness. In 1928 the National Society of the DAR honored these women by placing a monument called "Madonna of the Trail" in 12 historically significant sites across the United States. These 12 monuments mark the 12 states through which the National Old Trails Memorial Highway passes. This highway is made up of 5 separate trails used by settlers as they pushed toward the West.

Western migration created these trails. The first frontiers along the Atlantic coast were settled by 1763. But the lure of new, fertile land where a person could have more freedom and "elbow room" was irresistible. The earliest travelers moved across the Appalachian Mountains on foot or horseback over trails that were nothing more than footpaths indicated by markings on trees made by Indians, explorers or fur traders. As more people followed these footpaths, they widened into rough trails, and women began to pack their household possessions into crude wagons pulled by oxen.

The early traffic by pack train followed old Army roads. One of the first was surveyed by a young man named GEORGE WASHINGTON, and eventually was named Braddock's Road. It is the first trail marked by a Madonna of the Trail monument. It was built in 1750 by British General EDWARD BRADDOCK and several hundred men as they moved supplies across the Allegheny Mountains during the French and Indian War. It started in Georgetown, Maryland, and went north and west to Fort Duquesne, just south of what is now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. BRADDOCK's men were ambushed by French and Indian troops, and BRADDOCK was mortally wounded. Among those killed in the attack were

eight women hired as herders, laundresses and for doing other work. One of BRADDOCK's supply wagon drivers who barely escaped with his life was a young man named DANIEL BOONE.

In the years to come, BOONE moved westward to Kentucky and then to Missouri with his wife, REBECCA, and their children, who eventually numbered ten. BOONE was quoted as saying his three essentials were "a good gun, a good horse and a good wife." Apparently he had all three, for he became the national symbol of a man in his most glorious freedom, and throughout their dangerous travels, REBECCA remained his supportive and loyal wife for 57 years. She and her daughter, JEMIMA, were the first women settlers in Kentucky. Incidentally, REBECCA was also handy with a gun!

People who had few possessions traveled the early roads by coach, but this transportation was made dangerous by muddy narrow roads strewn with boulders and tree stumps. Coaches got hung up on the stumps, giving us the expression "to be stumped." Other dangers were severe rocking of the coaches, run-away horses, and, occasionally, even drunk drivers. In 1806 LUCY AUDUBON was traveling with her new husband, JOHN JAMES, when their coach overturned on a steep incline and was dragged for a considerable distance. After other passengers, who had been walking, helped the battered and bruised LUCY from the coach, they all had to help right the stage.

Yet none of these problems deterred the move West, which became known in 1817 as the Great Migration. That is why the second segment of the Madonna Trail was built. In 1806 President THOMAS JEFFERSON encouraged Congress to appropriate funds for the building of the first interstate highway. It was first called the Cumberland Road, and later referred to as the National Road. It started in Cumberland, Maryland, and crossed West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and ended 500 miles away in Vandalia, Illinois. A plaque in Vandalia commemorates the Cumberland Road.

On this road, individuals, families and small groups found their way to new homes in the Northwest, which at this time was the Great Lakes area. Year after year, what had been a West was becoming an East. An Iowa editor wrote, "They come in crowds a mile long. They come with wagon-loads of household fixings, with droves of cattle and flocks of sheep. They come from every land that ever sent adventurers westward, and the cry is 'Still they come.'" The Conestoga Wagon was to those people what 18-wheelers are to us today.

Missouri, with its mighty river system, was first a destination, but soon changed to a major stopping-off place for those going further West. The Gateway Arch in St. Louis is the symbol for the role Missouri played in westward expansion. It is in Missouri that we find the third segment of the Madonna Trail, known as Boone's Lick Road. It was built originally by DANIEL BOONE's son, NATHAN, who had discovered a large salt lick in the area. Salt was important to women to preserve the several months supply of food they packed for their journey further West. This trail started in St. Louis and ended at Old Franklin.

Near Old Franklin is Independence, Missouri, which was the beginning of the fourth segment of the Madonna Trail. It was called the Santa Fe Trail, and it went southwest across the plains of Kansas. The main route proceeded across the southern Rockies of Colorado, but the bravest souls took the

Cimarron Cutoff across a desert area and headed straight for Santa Fe. These pioneers brought with them goods to use for trade for Mexican silver and gold. The main transportation for this period was the prairie schooner, smaller than the Conestoga wagon used back East.

From 1840 to 1893, when a census declared the American frontier closed, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children followed the cry, "There's gold in them thar hills," and headed for California and other Pacific Coast areas. Some found their fortune and went back to their homes in the East. Others stayed and worked in the mines; but most gave up their dreams of fortune and started their own farms.

Many followed the final segment of our Madonna Trail, called The Old Trail, which started in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and went across Arizona to Upland, California, near what is now Los Angeles. By this time photographers and artists were recording the pioneer adventures for publications back East, so it is this phase of westward expansion that gives us the most vivid pictures of the pioneer woman.

She was the woman who went West because her father, brothers or husband had decided to go. There was no way for her not to go. She was the woman who strove to meet the demands of the day on a dangerous and difficult journey. She prepared the meals out-of-doors, washed clothes at river banks, and cared for the children, the injured, the sick and the dying. She even collected buffalo chips to fuel the fire.

She was the woman who survived the trip to California only to have her husband die, leaving her the patent to land she would have to care for alone. She was the woman who was at risk from gunmen holding up the stagecoach in which she was riding to join her husband out West, or the transcontinental train, available after 1869. She was the woman like Mrs. CLARA OMO, who learned to use a gun to protect herself from lecherous brutes in a lawless land.

She was the woman willing to live in a hut on Cheese Creek Ranch...or a sod house in Kansas...or a dugout in Nebraska. She was the woman who may not have survived a winter day's outing to the nearest town for supplies...or the trek across the Kansas prairie where temperatures reached 140 degrees with no water. Maybe she was lucky and was just on the wagon train that passed scenes of death.

It is no wonder, then, that in 1909 a group of women in Missouri wanted to mark that part of the Santa Fe Trail that crossed Missouri in honor of the women pioneers. As their idea grew, the Missouri DAR established The Old Trails Commission, and in 1924 Mrs. JOHN TRIGG MOSS was named Chairman. At the same time a judge from Missouri named HARRY S. TRUMAN was appointed president of the National Old Trails Road Commission. Judge TRUMAN and President CALVIN COOLIDGE convinced Congress to appropriate money to build the National Old Trails Memorial Highway over the roadbeds made by pioneers. That historical highway was designated US Route 40.

Mrs. MOSS was determined that the DAR would mark the new national highway with significant markers in honor of pioneer women. She was inspired by a statue in Oregon of SACAJAWEA, the Shoshone woman who helped the Lewis and Clark expedition. Mrs. MOSS drew a sketch, which was accepted as a model.

An architectural sculptor named AUGUST LEIMBACH was given a contract to make all 12 monuments. The \$12,000 needed was available, because every DAR member had contributed 10¢ to the cause. In September of 1927 the first full-scale monument was finished.

Each monument had three sections:

1. The ten-foot-high, five-ton statue of the pioneer woman is dressed in homespun, with a neatly tied sunbonnet and heavy boots. Under her left arm she cradles an infant, and a small boy clings to her skirt. Her right hand clutches a rifle. As she strides purposely forward, her heavy boot crushes a thistle.

2. This is a six-foot high, twelve-ton square base. On the front of all monuments is engraved:

THE MADONNA OF THE TRAIL
NSDAR MEMORIAL to
PIONEER MOTHERS of the
COVERED WAGON DAYS

On the back of each monument is engraved THE NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD. On each of the other two sides is a 25-word inscription that describes what historical event took place in that particular location.

3. The third part is a five-foot deep foundation, three feet of which is underground. Although the foundation is white, the monuments are made mostly of Missouri granite, giving them a warm pink shade and great durability.

The title "Madonna" was used because it brings to mind Mary and her infant son, Jesus. Since the world has great love and respect for Mary, it is assumed a Madonna is a lady worthy of our greatest love and respect. "Madonna" can also mean mother, so it is a name fitting for our pioneer mothers. They brought religion, culture, education and gentleness to the rugged frontier. So to all those women...women like

AMELIA STEWART KNIGHT, who gave birth to her eighth child by the dusty roadside,

NANCY KELSEY, whose party became hopelessly lost and survived only by eating their oxen and mules, and

SARAH HELMICK, who made the overland trip on her honeymooon and lost all her possessions at the first river crossing,

To them and all our own ancestors, we say, "Thank you."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Another hazard of early travel was danger from rattlesnakes, which were prevalent in the mountain regions. Men wore long inserts of tin in their tall boots to prevent snakebite, but women and little children, who had to walk at least part of the way, wore only heavy boots with no protection from the snakes. Large rattlesnakes could strike high up on the leg of a woman or a child, and there were many deaths caused by snakebites among the pioneer women and children. When this was mentioned at our meeting, one of the members stated, "There has always been an affinity between snakes and women. Just look at Eve and the serpent.")

GENEALOGISTS'S BUMPER STICKER - I BRAKE FOR CEMETERIES

THE DYNASTY OF JEAN VILEOR THERIOT
Submitted by BEVERLY THERIOT DELANEY - Member #234

(EDITOR'S Note: The above information was taken from an article written by Mrs. EUGENE (YVONNE) THERIOT.)

Grand Cheniere, in what is now Cameron Parish, Louisiana, is an oak-covered shell ridge extending some eighteen miles, parallel with the coast about three and one-half miles inland. It stands out clearly beside the Mermentau River which flows between marshy flats on the north and this higher tract on the south. Toward the Gulf of Mexico and in between each of the other two Chenieres (shell ridges covered with groves of oak trees) stretches a level expanse of marshland. The middle ridge, called Cheniere Perdue, is about two miles further inland and is only three miles in length.

Settlement of this section began about 1840, and it was on a summer day in 1847 that JEAN VILEOR THERIOT came as a pioneer settler to Cheniere Perdue. JEAN VILEOR THERIOT was born July 6, 1828, near St. Martinville, Louisiana, of humble Acadian parents. His father and his father's two brothers, along with hundreds of other exiles, had made their way through the waterways from Canada to Poste des Attakapas (St. Martinville) on the Teche. It was here that JEAN VILEOR grew to man-hood.

Like most Acadians/Cajuns he had learned early to be thrifty, hardy, fun-loving and to work and play with equal enthusiasm. Like his ancestors he was gentle, honest and industrious, devotedly religious and spoke the French language. JEAN VILEOR lived simply, true to the old way.

When he married CLEONISE RICHARD, they moved to a place south of Lake Arthur, called Palm-a-Royal, where JEAN VILEOR built a home and was engaged in cattle raising. Their first child, a son named CHARLES, was born here on April 25, 1846.

Soon JEAN VILEOR THERIOT needed more space, more land on which to graze his cattle, and the cheniere country of Cameron Parish was inviting and virtually uninhabited. The chenieres could be reached only by boat, down the Mermentau or Calcasieu Rivers, in those days. This was true until the road was built from Sulphur to Cameron in 1932. Because of this, changes were few and contacts with the rest of the world continued to be difficult. After a two-day boat trip from Lake Arthur through the vast, treacherous and beautiful marshes, THERIOT found the uninhabited ridge of Cheniere Perdue. It was truly a wilderness. Weather-beaten live oaks draped with Spanish moss grew in fringes along the shell ridge above the marshland, along with other trees. Bushes and vines matted together to form an underbrush broken only by a deer trail here and there. Flocks of wild turkeys were common.

In the days to come his task would by no means be an easy one. He felled trees, cleared dense underbrush, burned and cleaned until at last the wilderness fell away and the first home on Cheniere Perdue began to take form. Settlers from Little Cheniere rowed over and gave a day's work now and then and he also had the help of his two brothers who came from Lake Arthur.

Slowly, but surely, the big hand-hewn cypress timbers fell into place, notched on the ends and made fast with wooden pegs. For insulation the inside walls were plastered with a mixture of Spanish moss and mud. This first house was only one large room with a dirt floor and a large fireplace in the west end. The furniture was hand-made, carved from cypress. A large four-poster, canopied bed was used in this house for almost a century. Today JEAN VILEOR THERIOT's grandchildren tell of having slept in this bed many times.

As autumn approached, JEAN VILEOR brought his wife and small son to their new home on Cheniere Perdue. Friends helped him drive his small herd of cattle from Lake Arthur to the ridge. Over the years this was to be the trail used to drive steers annually to market.

The years were good to JEAN VILEOR THERIOT. He prospered and his family grew. Four sons were born on the ridge...ALBERT, STANVILLE, JEAN NUMA and ADOLPH. JEAN's mother had subsequently married AMOND RICHARD, and they too settled on Cheniere Perdue and raised a family. THERIOT's brothers, one or two of his sisters, his half-brothers and half-sisters all came to the Cheniere country. Hardships and dangers were always present, including yellow fever. But the dread disease never struck the family.

The isolated settlements on Cheniere Perdue and the neighboring ridges knew little about the War Between the States. Some of its impact was felt because supplies were hard to come by, yet these settlers went about their daily tasks of survival as they had been doing here for more than a decade. During the war years and those immediately following, JEAN VILEOR sold beef cattle to the government. News from the outside country was slow coming in and it was hard to believe all the stories of war and bloodshed if you couldn't see it. His last son, ADOLPH, was born during the height of the war, in 1863.

JEAN VILEOR owned no slaves, but a few of the other early settlers on the ridge, including one of his brothers, were slave owners. After the war was over, a Negro family named JANUARY came to live on JEAN's place as tenants and to help with the cattle. Some of their descendants still live at Grand Cheniere.

Several years after the war, JEAN VILEOR applied for and was granted homestead rights to his place on Cheniere Perdue. Gradually he bought more and more of this public land. Finally he owned the entire island, some five or six hundred acres around the home place. Over the years he continued to accumulate land, much of which he bought at 12 1/2 cents per acre. He owned a three mile frontage on the Mermentau River, some three-quarters of a mile deep, plus land in the Creole area. His herds of cattle numbered into the hundreds. His herds of wild Creole ponies numbered 200.

As THERIOT prospered and as his family increased in number he had need for a larger house, so the first rather crude and humble home grew in size and splendor until the house was large and roomy. Water was provided by a cistern and a deep, flowing well near the edge of the marsh. A smoke house provided meat of all kinds...pork, beef, rabbit and duck. Some meat was pickled in salt, then dried in the sun and was called tasso.

A school house was erected in the yard to educate the THERIOT children. Neighboring children from the ridge and some children from Grand Cheniere and Creole, sometimes numbering thirty or more, attended school here. The school master or mistress was secured and hired by THERIOT, who also paid the salary. He and his family spoke French, and he could speak only a little English. JOHN BELL was the first teacher, and he taught the children in French. Years later, Miss NELLIE WELSH and Miss KATE RAND taught the children in English. The teachers were boarded in the THERIOT home. Later on another school house was built toward the east end of the ridge, a mile or so away. Miss LIZZIE McCALL, a teacher for the Cheniere Perdue school from 1898-1906, was paid a salary of \$30 a month, plus room and board. Other teachers were ADA MILLER, WOODY CHILDRESS, BYRON JONES, Mr. CALHOUN and MINOS MILLER.

Before the days of the packet steamers, sea-going schooners brought supplies to Grand Cheniere from Galveston. The Cheniere Perdue settlers rowed their skiffs down the Mermentau to meet those schooners and bring back necessary supplies. When the steamers began to travel the Mermentau, all the Creole settlers who wished to catch a boat to Lake Arthur came mostly by horseback to JEAN VILEOR THERIOT's house to await the arrival of the boat. This was the last house on the ridge, conveniently located and quite large enough to accommodate these travelers. Over the years many visitors spent the night in this house and sometimes stayed several days at a time. Their horses were left here until the return trip.

Liquor was used for medicine, along with other home remedies. Medicinal herbs and plants were raised for the brewing of tisanes or teas to treat almost any known illness. They also used the leaves, bark and roots of the "mamou plant" and the elderberry. One old remedy was composed of a mixture of laundry soap, mutton tallow, sugar, wood ashes and turpentine. An old remedy used to stop bleeding consisted of sprinkling sugar on the wound and then placing a spider web over it. These home remedies were used almost exclusively because these isolated cheniere communities had no access to doctors.

Four of JEAN VILEOR THERIOT's sons married and settled on the ridge to raise their families. The fifth son, STANVILLE, settled in Creole. ADOLPH, the youngest son, married EUPHEMIE MILLER and brought her to live in his father's house. She died about a year later in childbirth. He then married CLAUDIA MAUBOULES from Rayne. Eleven children were born to them at the home place, for ADOLPH and his wife lived with the old folks and took care of them in their last years.

JEAN VILEOR THERIOT died in 1899. At the time of his death, he owned some 4,000 acres of land, 1,000 head of cattle and a herd of wild Creole ponies. CLONISE RICHARD THERIOT died in 1916. Out of this isolated wilderness of marshlands they had built a unique kingdom, and the seeds they had planted would continue to multiply and thrive in their descendants.

ADOLPH received the old homeplace for taking care of his parents. His older children all married and left the ridge with the exception of RODOLPH, the eldest son, who built his home on the western end of the ridge, called End of the Woods. A. J. moved to Lake Charles; EUGENE and SYDNEY remained at the old home, which was changed and modernized. EUGENE moved to DeQuincy, but SYDNEY married and brought his wife ALVA home to live with his parents.

His son and daughter LORETTA (Mrs. ADAM CONNER) were the fourth generation to live under the roof of the old house.

Hurricanes plagued the Gulf Coast. The old home had withstood them all, and in June, 1947, a killer hurricane struck Cameron Parish. Though warnings were out, the storm stuck ahead of time and for many escape was impossible. Some five hundred people and thousands of livestock died in the storm. Fourteen members of the THERIOT family rode out the storm in the attic of the old home place. They were later rescued by helicopter and taken to Red Cross shelters. Again the old house stood, unmoved by the fiercest of winds and the force of a twenty-foot tidal wave.

On January 29, 1954, CLAUDIA MAUBOULES THERIOT died at the age of eighty-two. Tragedy again struck the family unexpectedly on February 2, 1955 when SYDNEY, the youngest son of ADOLPH and CLAUDIA, died of a heart attack. The thirty-eight year old man left a wife ALVA, a son, a daughter LORETTA and another son who would be born several months after his father's death (SYDNEY, Jr.). On March 7, 1955, ADOLPH died. The last of JEAN VILEOR THERIOT's sons was gone.

Although ADOLPH had been forced to sell some of the land and cattle because of high taxes, he left some six hundred acres of land and two hundred head of cattle, valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The old home place was deeded to SYDNEY's children. ALVA THERIOT continued to live there with her daughter LORETTA (Mrs. ADAM CONNER) and her family. Two sons were born to the CONNERS. Now a fifth generation was living in the old home.

Snowy white crosses and concrete vaults, some darkened by age and weather, mark the graves in the little cemetery on Cheniere Perdue near the old THERIOT home place. This is the final resting place of JEAN VILEOR THERIOT, his wife, his five sons and their wives, as well as a number of grandchildren and other family members.

Today JEAN VILEOR THERIOT's old house still stands watch over the marshlands around Cheniere Perdue...a happy mingling of French and American tradition. Cherished memories linger from years past...a priceless heritage on which to build.

ANCESTRAL LINEAGE OF JEAN VILEOR THERIOT

- I. GERMAIN TERRIAU, b. ca 1646, Port Royal, Acadia; d. 29 July 1737, Acadia; m. ca 1664, Acadia to ANDRE BRUN (b. ca 1647, France)
- II. PIERRE TERRIAU, b. ca 1671, Cobequid, Acadia; m. ca 1695, Acadia to MARIE BOURG (b. ca 1676, Port Royal, Acadia; d/o MARTIN BOURG and MARIE PETITE)
- III. JOSEPH THERIOT, b. ca 1699, Cobequid, Acadia; m. 14 October 1724, Grand Pre, Acadia; to FRANCOISE MELANSON (b. 27 February 1709, Grand Pre, Acadia; d/o PIERRE MELANSON and MARIE BLANCHARD)
- IV. THOMAS THERIOT, b. 1743, Cobequid, Acadia; d. 28 October 1807, St. Martin Parish, La.; m. 22 April 1771, St. James Parish, La. to MARIE AGNES DAIGLE (b. 1751, Acadia; d. 22 February 1812, St. Martin Parish, La.; d/o PAUL DAIGLE and MARIE HEBERT)
- V. CHARLES THERIAUT, b. 1785, La.; d. ca 1837, La.; m. 8 Feb. 1823, La. to SCHOLASTIQUE POIRIER (b. 28 August 1805, La.; d/o PIERRE POIRIER and SCHOLASTIQUE BABINEAUX)

VI. JEAN BAPTISTE VILEOR/VILLIOR THERIOT, b. 6 July 1828, St. Martinville, La.; d. 29 October 1899, Chenier Perdue, La.; m. 24 October 1855, CLEONISE RICHARD (b. 6 June 1836, St. Martinville, La.; d. 10 June 1916, Chenier Perdue, La.; d/o ROSEMOND RICHARD and ANASTASIE POIRIER)

CHILDREN OF JEAN VILEOR THERIOT & CLEONISE RICHARD

1. CHARLES THERIOT, b. 25 April 1846 or 1849; d. 4 March 1940; m. 28 Sept. 1861, SYLVANIE SAVOIE (d/o VALCOURT SAVOIE and ASPASIE DUGAS)
2. ALBERT THERIOT, b. 23 July 1855; d. 15 Dec. 1922; m. ca 1875, ANNOCIADE MILLER (d/o PIERRE VALCOURT MILLER and AMELIA BROUSSARD)
3. JOSEPH STANVILLE THERIOT, b. 2 Jan. 1857; d. 22 March 1934; m. 18 June 1877, MARIE AMELIA MILLER (d/o URSIN MILLER and MELAINE DYSON)
4. JOHN NUMA THERIOT, b. 6 Dec. 1859; d. 21 Oct. 1946; m. 16 April 1885, JULIA OLYMPIA CONNER (d/o ARMOGENE CONNER and MELAINE SAVOIE)
5. ADOLPH THERIOT, b. 3 March 1863; d. 7 March 1954; m. (1) 3 Sept. 1883, EUPHEMIE MILLER (d/o PIERRE VALCOURT MILLER and AMELIA BROUSSARD); m. (2) 25 Jan. 1889, ERNESTINE CLAUDIA MAUBOULES, b. 21 August 1873, Golden Meadow, La.; d. 29 January 1954, Chenier Perdue, La.; (d/o PIERRE MAUBOULES and MALVENIA PIERCE)

1995 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 454 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES:

ALABAMA	1	ILLINOIS	2	OKLAHOMA	2
ARIZONA	3	INDIANA	1	OREGON	3
ARKANSAS	2	LOUISIANA	315	TEXAS	68
CALIFORNIA	14	MARYLAND	3	UTAH	1
COLORADO	1	MICHIGAN	1	VIRGINIA	2
CONNECTICUT	2	MISSISSIPPI	8	WASHINGTON	8
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	2	MISSOURI	1	WISCONSIN	2
FLORIDA	4	NEW MEXICO	3	WYOMING	1
GEORGIA	1	OHIO	2	APO (OVERSEAS)	1

LOUISIANA MEMBERSHIP OF 315 IS FOUND IN THESE PARISHES:

ACADIA	4	JEFF DAVIS	15	ST. JOHN BAPTIST	1
ALLEN	3	JEFFERSON	4	ST. LANDRY	1
ASCENSION	1	LAFAYETTE	7	ST. MARTIN	5
BEAUREGARD	11	LaSALLE	1	ST. MARY	1
CADDO	1	NATCHITOCHE	4	ST. TAMMANY	3
CALCASIEU	210	ORLEANS	6	TERREBONNE	3
CAMERON	1	PLAQUEMINE	2	VERMILION	3
E. BATON ROUGE	11	POINTE COUPEE	2	VERNON	4
EVANGELINE	1	RAPIDES	6	WEBSTER	1
IBERIA	1	SABINE	1	WINN	1

ANYONE YOU KNOW? Old Genealogists never die; they just lose their census!

ACADIAN WEDDINGS

When the exiled Acadians came to Louisiana they brought with them their centuries-old customs and traditions. Most Acadians and their descendants were of the Catholic faith and lived in remote rural areas. Many of their marriage customs were rooted in the past, a part of their ancient French heritage.

Just as their ancestors had done in France, the Acadians began the day of the wedding with confession of their sins to a priest. This was followed by breakfast, and then a procession from the bride's home to the church. The bride was not "given away" by her father; instead, the groom drove the bride to the church, his buggy being the first in the procession. In the next buggy were the bridesmaids, followed by the parents of the bride and groom, then a series of buggies driven by relatives and friends. A wedding of importance was noted by a long procession of buggies. However, in some instances, the bride rode in the first buggy with her father, followed by the groom and his father in the second buggy. Mothers often did not attend weddings, claiming that the occasions were "too sad". In reality, she may have had to stay home to make final preparations for the wedding feast.

All of the wedding party wore their best clothes, but often the bride had a special dress, sometimes white, made for the occasion. Her hair was often adorned by a wreath of flowers and she carried a bouquet. In a time when florists were non-existent and garden flowers may not have been blooming, the bride's flowers were often made of paper and served afterwards as souvenirs of the wedding.

The solemn ceremony was followed by the ride (or race) back to the bride's home. The groom drove the bride in the first buggy, which was hitched to the fastest horse. This buggy was followed by one holding the two fathers; then came the guests, each vying to get there before the others. The wedding feast, with mounds of food piled on long tables or trestles under the trees of the bride's family home, followed. There were chickens, roast pigs, ducks, sausages, washtubs full of lemonade and the inevitable barrel of wine. Everybody brought a cake (gateaux), and the size of the wedding was judged by the number of cakes. The women in the family, especially the bride's mother, had spent days cooking and preparing food for the feast.

The feasting was followed by "la chanson de mariage", the marriage song. It was traditional for a bridesmaid to sing for the bride, lamenting her loss of freedom and maidenhood. Sometimes the bride sang a traditional song, lamenting the carefree life she was leaving to assume the responsibilities of marriage.

Then came the "bal de noce", with much dancing and singing, and the celebration went on through the wee hours of the morning. There was the music of the fiddle, the guitar, triangles, the scrub-board and, of course, the accordion. Old and young sang traditional songs in French. It was customary for male wedding guests to dance with the bride, pinning money to her dress for the privilege. This custom often provided a substantial nest-egg for the young couple.

Although the newlyweds usually left the party by midnight, the other guests remained. The couple often honeymooned in the home of a relative or neighbor, then went to their own home. A unique wedding custom handed down among the Acadians is the charivari (shivaree or chivaree), which was also practiced in ancient France. It evolved from ancient tradition when friends made loud noises to frighten away evil spirits from the newlyweds. It was a time of noisy entertainment, with loud singing, banging of pots and pans, crude jokes and other amusements. The charivari would continue until the groom invited the guests in for a drink, and was especially raucous and noisy when "December married May"...if an older widower married a pretty young girl or a widow married a bachelor. (See KINFOLKS, Vol. 18 No. 2, 1994.) Unless the couple were social outcasts they could expect a charivari. A charvari is rarely heard of today.

Another old Acadian practice in the country villages of lower Louisiana was "jumping the broomstick". In the days when priests were not readily available and the distance to towns like Opelousas was too great for those who lived in the backwoods or on the cheniers to travel, a young couple who wished to marry and didn't want to wait for the priest to come, would "jump the broomstick". The couple would simply jump together over the handle of a broom before a gathering of friends and relatives, announcing that they were husband and wife. In many cases, these unofficial "marriages" were later followed by a ceremony performed by a priest, who came irregularly to perform all the rites of the church at one time...weddings, baptisms and sometimes funerals. In other instances, these common law marriages were never blessed by the church, and were often the form of marriage used when the couple could not get, or could not afford, a divorce but wished to remarry.

Time has brought many changes to these old Acadian practices. Better transportation, better communication and better education have just about eradicated many customs and traditions, and many of the old ways have been retained only in the memories of the older generations. Most of the old customs are now rarely seen even in the most remote parts of south Louisiana.

SOURCES:

ROY V. HOFFPAUIR, "Acadian Marriage Customs", Attakapas Gazette, Vol. III, #4.

HARNETT T. KANE, The Bayous of Louisiana, Wm. Morro and Co., (NY, 1943)

JEAN JACQUES ALEXANDRE ALFRED MOUTON, ACADIAN GENERAL

One of the many men from Louisiana who gave his life for his country during the War Between the States was JEAN JACQUES ALEXANDRE ALFRED MOUTON, a Confederate of Acadian descent. He was the eldest child and only son of ALEXANDRE MOUTON and CELESTINE ZELIA ROUSSEAU, and the grandson of JEAN MOUTON, an Acadian who was exiled from Nova Scotia in 1755.

JEAN MOUTON, the son of SALVADOR MOUTON and ANNE BASTURACHE, was born at Port Royal, Acadia, in 1755, shortly before the Acadians were deported. The exiled family made their way to Louisiana where they settled at St. James on the Mississippi river. When he grew to manhood JEAN MOUTON operated a boat on the Arkansas and the Ouchita Rivers, engaging in trade with the

Indians. JEAN wore a hat (chapeau), while MARIN wore a cap (capuchon), and today their descendants are referred to as the "Chapeaux Moutons" or the "Capuchon Moutons" to designate their line of descendency. JEAN received several Spanish land grants and founded the settlement at Vermilionville (now Lafayette). On 23 June 1783 he wed MARIE MARTHE BORDAT, the daughter of Dr. ANTOINE BORDAT and MARGUERITE MARTIN of St. Martinville. The couple became the parents of 15 children, among whom was ALEXANDRE MOUTON.

ALEXANDRE MOUTON was born 19 November 1804. On 6 September 1826, ALEXANDRE married CELESTINE ZELIA ROUSSEAU, the daughter of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU and CELESTE DUPRE. He became one of ante-bellum Louisiana's leading political figures, being elected to the Louisiana Legislature in 1826 for three consecutive terms, to the U. S. Senate in 1837 and as governor in 1842. In 1851 he was one of the founders and chairman of the New Orleans, Algiers, Attakapas & Opelousas Railroad. In 1861 he was President of the Secessionist Convention in Baton Rouge. ALEXANDRE and ZELIA MOUTON were the parents of four children, three daughters and a son, JEAN JACQUES ALEXANDRE ALFRED, usually called merely ALFRED.

ALFRED MOUTON was born on 18 February 1829 at Opelousas, Louisiana. He was well educated and graduated from West Point in 1850. After graduation, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Cavalry. Since the war with Mexico had ended, West Point graduates were given the option to resign from service, a choice which MOUTON took. He devoted ten years to running the family plantation, "Ile Copal" near Vermilionville (Lafayette). Like many other southern planters, MOUTON raised fine horses. Two of them "Teche" and "Attakapas", named for the land, were remembered by "old timers" as late as the 1920's.

On 7 February 1854 he married PHILOMENE ZELIA MOUTON, his sixteen-year-old second cousin. She was the daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE SOSTHENE MOUTON and MARIE EUGENIA LATIOLAIS. The couple became the parents of four girls and one boy, namely JACQUES (b. 15 Feb. 1855), ZELIA (b. 15 Oct. 1857), CHARLOTTE ESMINE (b. 2 March 1860), EMELIA (b. 2 May 1862) and CECILIA (b. 16 March 1864). This last child was never seen by her father.

During the 1850's a minor civil war raged in southwest Louisiana. Lawlessness, robbery and cattle rustling increased dramatically, but suspects were rarely convicted because of jury tampering. This situation led to the formation of "comites des vigilance" or vigilante committees. The excesses of the vigilantes resulted in anti-vigilante groups, and the war was on. MOUTON was one of the vigilante leaders. On 3 September 1859 the conflict between the groups was settled once and for all at the Battle of Bayou Queue Tortu near what is now Crowley. MOUTON led about 600 men and completely overwhelmed the anti-vigilantes.

The Civil War soon followed, and MOUTON formed a volunteer company called the Acadian Guard in 1861. The 18th Louisiana Regiment, with MOUTON as colonel and commanding officer, was part of RUGGLES' brigade of BRAGG's corps of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi. Second in command was ANDRE BIENVENU ROMAN, also a son of a former governor of Louisiana. Volunteers from the parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. James, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion and Natchitoches made up the regiment, whose total strength was about 1000 men. The regiment's first fight was the bloody

Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on 6-7 April 1862. At the time of this battle the blue uniforms of the Union, which were later to become customary, were not established and some of the Confederates wore blue coats and were fired upon by a Tennessee regiment who mistakenly thought they were Yankees. The Confederates turned their coats inside-out, and proceeded with the battle. Losses to the regiment were staggering and MOUTON was severely wounded.

After his recovery, MOUTON was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General when he was only 33 years old. From that time on, MOUTON and his Acadians of the 18th Louisiana Infantry served in Louisiana, where they took part in the battles of Labadieville, Bisland Plantation, Chretien Point, Grand Coteau, Mansfield and others. General MOUTON was fatally wounded by five bullets which pierced his body during the Battle of Mansfield. His enraged men completely routed the Union troops and won the day for the Confederates.

Among those who served in the 18th Infantry Regiment of the Army of the Confederate States of America were men from southwest Louisiana. Some of them were the following:

THADDEUS MAYO, Sgt. and Jr. 2nd Lt., Hospital Steward

Co. A

JOSEPH VILLIOR DUHON, Pvt. (also was in Co. C)

Co. B, St. Landry Vols.

CLAUDIUS MAYO, Pvt.

FELIX WARTELE, Pvt.

Co. C

JOSEPH VILLIOR DUHON, Pvt.
(also in Co. A)

JOHN WASHINGTON HANCHEY
Pvt.

Co. D

HANCE LINScombe, Pvt.

JEAN BAPTISTE MOLBERT, Pvt.

Co. G

JOSEPH BROUSSARD, Pvt.

LUCIAN CARRETHEERS, Pvt.

Co. I

JOHN GORMLY, Drummer and Pvt.

Co. J, Opelousas Volunteers

AMBOSE WEBRE, Pvt.
(died in service)

MARTIN WHITE, Pvt.

Co. K, La. Tigers

SOULANGE AUGUSTIN, Pvt.
W. L. REEVES, Pvt. & Sgt.

J. CESAIRE DEROUEN, Pvt.
JACOB NEIL WELSH, Pvt.

Co. Not Known

AUGUSTUS T. POE
(mortally wounded)

OZEME/OZEMA SAVOIE

SOURCES:

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LUCIEN T. and MELBA MARTIN, Remember Us (1957, privately printed, U.S.A.)
BETTY ROSTEET and SANDRA MIGUEZ, The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana (1995, privately printed, SWLGS)
MIKE JONES, "A Man For His Time", Lake Charles American Press (6/5/1995)

BRING A FRIEND. THE SWLGS GROWS STRONGER AS OUR MEMBERSHIP INCREASES.

CONFEDERATE ANIMALS AND MASCOTS: ANIMALS IN THE CIVIL WAR
Submitted by SANDRA FISHER MIGUEZ - Member #334

Throughout history animals have played a major part in many wars, from Hannibal and his elephants in Asia to mine-sniffing canines in Vietnam. Their use has been diversified, from pack animals to companions, and it was no different in the American Civil War of 1861-1865.

As far back as the 1790's the Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as the Quakers, used animals therapeutically to restore troubled minds, encouraging mentally ill patients to interact with them. In recent years, doctors have found scientific proof that the Quakers were right. Interaction with pets lowers heart rate, helps in recovery from heart surgery, has a calming effect on disturbed children, helps non-communicative people interact with others and gives older people a reason to get up in the morning. The reason? Animals are nonjudgmental; they are attentive, accepting, do not criticize or command, give people something to care for and are a non-threatening outlet for tenderness.

The American Civil War had its share of animals. Perhaps the most famous are the horses, especially "Traveller", the mount ridden throughout the war by his famous rider, ROBERT E. LEE.

Dogs also played a role in the lives of both Union and Confederate soldiers. One of the best known dogs was "Stonewall Jackson", a puppy that found its way into the summer fighting around Richmond, Virginia, in 1862. He was adopted by a Confederate artillerist from the Richmond Howitzer Battalion, who named him for his beloved general. When cannons rattled, "Stonewall" dashed about wildly, jumping up and down. When there was a lull in the fighting, his shrill bark broke the silence. Everyone expected the little dog to be killed in action, especially since his unit was always under fire, but whoever was nearest caught him and dropped him into an ammunition chest until the danger had passed.

"Stonewall" was intelligent and learned many tricks. One of the men taught him to attend roll call and to sit up on his haunches in line. He also made a little pipe for the dog. When the orderly sergeant, before commencing the roll call, would cry "pipes out", the dog's trainer would stoop and transfer the pipe from "Stonewall's" mouth to his paw and the dog would sit rigidly at attention until roll call was over. Word of "Stonewall's" cleverness spread through the Army of Northern Virginia and other regiments became envious. The dog was often the target of elaborate theft schemes. Once he was tied to a tent pole in the camp of Brigadier General HARRY HAYS' Louisiana Creoles, surrounded by men feeding and petting him. The confrontation which followed almost led to a skirmish. The cannoneers accused the Creoles of stealing their mascot; the Creoles claimed he was a stray who wandered into their camp. The dog was returned to its owners, but the Creoles, after much trying, succeeded in recapturing "Stonewall". The artillerists never saw him again.

The Troupe Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia had two small dogs, the larger of the two being called "Robert E. Lee". "Bob Lee" attached himself to the battery early in 1861, somewhere in western Virginia. He

lived up to his namesake in individual encounters, but in battle was utterly terrified of cannon and rifle fire. Being the coward he was, when the battle began the dog would run to the rear and hide among the trees. When the battle was over he would creep slowly back, looking ashamed. His comrades were sympathetic and comforted him; perhaps they too would have liked to slink off and hide. "Bob Lee's" cowardice served him well; at the end of the war he returned to Richmond alive. His survival gave point to the adage, "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day".

A black and white dog named "Sawbuck" traveled with the men of Confederate Brigadier General LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD's "Louisiana Brigade" in the Army of Northern Virginia, Stonewall's Division. When the men went into battle, "Sawbuck" went too, running and dashing back and forth. If he was separated from his brigade, he sat by the road and waited until he saw a familiar face, then followed the soldier back to camp. Eventually "Sawbuck" was wounded in the leg and learned to remain in the rear when the fighting broke out.

There are numerous other dogs and their stories. "Frank" of Co. B, Confederate 2nd Kentucky Infantry, carried his own rations in a small haversack hung around his neck and spent 6 months as a prisoner-of-war with his comrades at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was released during a prisoner exchange in August 1862. There was "Sergeant", who attached himself to Colonel FRANK D. ARMSTRONG's 3rd Louisiana Infantry. "Candy", a white fox terrier of Co. B, 4th Texas Infantry, was found in June of 1862 after the Battle of Gaines Mill, Virginia, curled up in the arms of the private who had acted as his keeper; the soldier had been killed in battle.

Dogs have been the most common animal companion of human beings throughout history, and it was so in the American Civil War. However, there were soldiers and units on both sides who had more unusual pets. Roosters were the unusual pet of choice in many companies. Confederate Brigadier General JOSEPH ORVILLE SHELBY's men had a black bear as their mascot; Colonel WILLIAM M. MOORE's 43rd Mississippi Infantry kept a camel named "Douglas"; the 3rd Mississippi Infantry had a 30 year-old gander that waddled along in perfect time to the music.

Confederate Lieutenant General THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON's soldiers had the brilliant idea of taking a pig with them to fatten up, later to be eaten. But the idea backfired when the men decided to name her "Susan Jane" and let her have the run of the camp. A pig may have been man's best friend, but the bear, pig or crowing rooster made a better conversation piece.

Most neglected among the many heroes of the Civil War are the horses and mules which served by the hundreds of thousands, large numbers of which suffered and died in service. The total horse population of the country according to the 1860 census was 6,115,458, of which only 1,698,328 were in the seceding states. On the other hand, the South was much ahead in mule power, with 800,663 against the North's 328,890.

Not only were horses vital for the cavalry of both armies and for the use of officers, but horses and mules were used for hauling supplies, ammunition, food and guns. "Trains" were horse-drawn wagon trains, whereas the "cars" generally meant railroads. In the North the government furnished mounts and remounts for cavalry, but in the South each man had to furnish his own

horse. This policy further strained the Confederate economy, as the horses were needed at home as well as in the Army. Replacement of killed, wounded or diseased horses became a vexing problem to the South and contributed to the decline of their once magnificent cavalry. For example, on July 3, 1863, the Confederate Army had over 6,000 convalescent horses in the Army of Northern Virginia. About 500 new horses a day were required by the Federal forces in the middle of the war. At the start of the war a good horse cost about \$125.00; by the end of the war the price was up to about \$185.00. An average cavalry horse lasted about 4 months. Obtaining huge amounts of hay and other feed for the immense numbers of horses for cavalry and wagons was a never-ending logistical challenge. Despite the ascendancy of the railroads, the horse remained the back-bone of short-haul operations, a necessity for cavalry and the artillery, essential to army supply...in short, indispensable to the war.

Three famous Confederate horses were "Fancy", "Lucy Long" and "Traveller". "Fancy" was the horse of General THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON. In April 1861 at Harper's Ferry a train of cars on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bound for Washington was captured. Among the booty was a load of horses for the federal government. These were turned over to the Confederate Army, except for two which were purchased by General JACKSON. Hoping the war would soon be over, he selected the smaller sorrel one, which he called "Fancy", for his wife. He thought its size and gait were admirably suited for the use of a lady. The horse's name "Fancy" seemed a misnomer, for he was anything but a fancy-looking animal, but he was well formed, compactly built, round and fat (never "raw-boned, gaunt and grim" as he has often been described) and his powers of endurance were remarkable. He had a peculiar habit of lying down like a dog when the troupes halted for rest. JACKSON had several other horses, but preferred "Fancy", finding his gait "as easy as the rocking of a cradle". He rode him into nearly every battle in which he was engaged. After being lost for a time upon the fall of his master at Chancellorsville, "Fancy" was found by a Confederate soldier and kindly sent by Gov. LETCHER to JACKSON's family in North Carolina. "Fancy" lived many years in Lincoln Co. on the farm of the Rev. Dr. MORRISON, father-in-law of the general, with whom the family made their home. "Fancy" could use his mouth in lifting latches and letting down bars, just as a man could use his hands. He would frequently let himself out of the stable, then go deliberately to the doors of all the other horses and mules, liberating each one. He would march off with them behind him, like a soldier leading his command, to the green fields of grain around the farm. A fence provided no obstacle to him, for with his mouth he could lift off the rails one by one until the fence was low enough to jump over. He was loved and petted and taken to county fairs, where he was an object of much interest as one of the old horses of the war. "Fancy" lived for over 30 years. When he died his body was sent to a taxidermist to be mounted. "Fancy" stood in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' Home in Richmond, Virginia, where the veterans could imagine that they saw JACKSON riding "Fancy", as they had often seen them on the field of battle.

General ROBERT E. LEE had two famous horses, "Traveller" and "Lucy Long", the latter of which was a sorrel mare given to him by General JEB STUART in the fall of 1862. LEE used her alternately with "Traveller" until the spring of 1864 when, broken down by hard riding and scanty feed, the mare had been sent to Henry Co., Virginia, to recuperate. LEE recalled her before

the opening of the Appomattox campaign; instead she reached Exxex County, Virginia, where she was sold. After the war LEE learned her whereabouts, proved her identity and paid for her out of consideration for STUART's memory. The horse was brought to his home and given good care and was used chiefly as a riding horse for his daughters.

LEE's beloved "Traveller" was a gray horse, a magnificent looking animal whom many described as "stepping very proudly". LEE rode "Traveller" throughout the war and to his meeting at Appomattox with GRANT. Many times both horse and rider almost met death, from a sniper's bullet or cannon fire. Later LEE wrote, "Traveller is my only companion; I may also say my pleasure. He and I, whenever practicable, wander out in the mountains and enjoy sweet confidence." The charger spent much of his time in the front yard of LEE's house, always receiving his master with the same toss of the head that had acknowledged the soldiers' cheers during the war. Such was LEE's loyalty to "Traveller" that it was an ominous sign to his approaching end when he admitted that the trot of his steed was getting harder to bear. On the day LEE was buried "Traveller" followed behind the hearse, "stepping very proudly".

It is likely that your ancestors had a favorite and loyal pet, or perhaps a horse that served them long and well. Maybe they even knew one of these famous animals.

SOURCES: ERNEST L. ABEL, "Faithful Friends", Civil War Times Illustrated (April 1995); JULIET CLUTTON-BROCK, Horse Power; DOUGLAS SOUTHWEL FREEMAN, Robert E. Lee; MARY ANN JACKSON, Life and Letters of "Stonewall" Jackson (1891); E. B. LONG, The Civil War-Day By Day; ISHBEL ROSS, The First Lady of the South; BELL IRVIN WILEY, The Life of Johnny Reb, the Common Soldier of the Confederacy; The Civil War (Time-Life Series).

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Vol. 1, compiled by MICHAEL KELSEY, NANCY GAFF FLOYD and GINNY GUINN PARSONS

Genealogical Abstracts of Wood County, Texas Newspapers Before 1920 by Wood County Genealogical Society

The Scottish Nations or the Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours and Biographical History of the People of Scotland, Vol. A and Vol. B by WILLIAM ANDERSON

Seward and Related Families by GEORGE C. SEWARD

The Browder Connections by HELEN SIDES DYE

Nova Scotia Immigrants - 1867 by LEONARD H. SMITH, Jr. and NORMA H. SMITH

Whites Among the Cherokees, collected and edited by MARY B. WARREN and EVE B. WEEKS

The Church of the Assumption Through the Years by Mrs. CELINE B. VERRET

NUMBERING SYSTEMS. There are many numbering systems used by genealogists. Some are quite complicated, but an explanation of the numbering system used will generally be found in the front of a book.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, THE JEWISH CONFEDERATE
Submitted by SHIRLEY CHUMLEY SMITH - Member #980

JUDAH PHILIP BENJAMIN was born in St. Croix, British West Indies, on August 6, 1811, the child of Sephardic Spanish Jews. He was reared in Charleston, South Carolina, and grew to manhood in New Orleans, two of the largest Jewish communities in the U. S. in the early 19th century. His father was Portuguese and was one of the 12 dissenters in Charleston who formed the first Reform Congregation of America.

BENJAMIN entered Yale Law School at the age of 14 and was admitted to the Louisiana Bar in 1832. He married NATALIE S. MARTIN, whose family belonged to the ruling Creole aristocracy in New Orleans, a relationship which aided in his financial success and political career. He was successful as a commercial lawyer and was a political advocate for banking, finance and railroad interests.

He prospered for a time as a sugar cane planter, helped organize the Illinois Central Railroad and, at the age of 31, was elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1842. He was the first acknowledged Jew to be elected to the U. S. Senate. He was noted as an eloquent defender of Southern interest and is ranked as one of five great orators in Senate history.

In 1853 he met JEFFERSON DAVIS in Washington and forged a friendship in an unusual confrontation. Because of a suspected insult on the Senate floor, BENJAMIN challenged DAVIS to a duel. DAVIS very quickly and publicly apologized, stating that he was wrong, and this drew them together in a relationship of mutual respect.

BENJAMIN'S wife took his only daughter, NINETTE, and moved to Paris in 1842. She joined him briefly after his election to the Senate, but returned again to Paris because of scandalous rumors about her in Washington. After that BENJAMIN saw her once a year on trips to Paris. There is only one sentence remaining of a letter between them. "Speak not to me of economy," she wrote. "It is SO fatiguing."

After secession, President DAVIS appointed BENJAMIN as his attorney general in February 1861. The President chose him because of his high reputation as a lawyer, the lucidity of his intellect, his systematic habits and capacity for labor. During his tenure at the Justice Department, BENJAMIN became a strong advocate of cotton diplomacy, shipping cotton to Europe as barter for arms and supplies, and of denying cotton to countries that did not support the South.

DAVIS next appointed BENJAMIN acting Secretary of War in September and by so appointing a brilliant administrator without military experience, DAVIS could thereby be his own Secretary of War, a position he had held in the FRANKLIN PIERCE administration. This, of course, did not bode well. He had highly publicized quarrels with General BEAUREGARD and General "STONEWALL" JACKSON. BENJAMIN resigned and DAVIS, as a reward for his loyalty, promptly named him Secretary of State.

BENJAMIN burned his personal papers, some as he escaped from Richmond in 1865, and almost all of the rest just before he died. He fled to England and built a second career as a successful international lawyer, achieved enormous financial success, wrote a classic treatise on commercial law in England (treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property), known even today to law students as "Benjamin on Sales", and in 1872 became a queen's counsel practicing with wig and robes in the House of Lords. In England he gave no published speeches on the war and left no articles, essays or books about his role in the war or any other aspect of it. He spent a few evenings at dinner with JEFFERSON DAVIS when the ex-president visited London five times between 1868 and 1883. Otherwise, he avoided nostalgic encounters with friends from the South. It is one of the enduring mysteries that BENJAMIN chose to erase all ties to his previous life. He never returned to the U. S.

Late in life, he retired and moved to Paris to be with his family. He died on May 6, 1884, and was buried in Paris under the name of PHILIPPE BENJAMIN in the plot of the in-laws of his daughter. Three grandchildren died in childhood and no direct descendants survived. In 1938, the Paris chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy finally provided an inscription to identify the man in the almost anonymous grave, listing his prominence in the Confederacy.

In life as in death, he was elusive. Shunning his past, choosing an almost secret grave, with calculated concealment, he nearly succeeded in remaining hidden from history. Many historians of the War have referred to him as President DAVIS' most loyal confidant, but DAVIS in his 1881 memoir of the Confederacy, referred to BENJAMIN only twice in the 1500-page, two-volume work. That is especially odd if, as VARINA DAVIS wrote in 1889, BENJAMIN spent almost every day in the office with her husband and was a central figure in events.

PIERCE BUTLER in 1907 and ROBERT DOUTHAT MEADE in 1943 wrote the two standard biographies of BENJAMIN, pulling together thousands of Civil War orders and letters to friends and family in England, France, New Orleans, Charleston and elsewhere that he was unable to destroy after the war. MEADE's book revealed BENJAMIN to have been a gifted tactician with a philosophical nature and an urbane manner, a gourmet (and from a photograph, a gourmand), an inveterate gambler, and a man whom women adored.

In a steady drumbeat of insults in Richmond, Confederate opponents would later refer to BENJAMIN as "Judas Iscariot Benjamin". Historians have pointed out ways in which Jews and Southerners were alike...stepchildren of an anguished history. BENJAMIN is fascinating because of the extraordinary role he played in Southern history and the ways in which Jews and non-Jews reacted to him. He was the prototype of the contradictions in the Jewish Southerner and the stranger in the Confederate story, the Jew at the eye of the storm that was the Civil War.

BENJAMIN achieved greater political power than any other Jew in the 19th century. He must stand as a symbol of American democracy and its openness to religious minorities. In spite of the bigotry surrounding him, not only was he elected to the U. S. Senate and appointed to three high offices in the Confederacy, but he was also offered an appointment as the ambassador to Spain and a seat on the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the final years before the war, BENJAMIN was widely admitted nationally in both Jewish and non-Jewish communities for his prestige as a southern leader and his eloquence as an orator. His election to the Senate was a watershed for American Jews. Because of the war, he became the first Jewish political figure to be projected into the national consciousness. Jews in the South were especially proud of his achievement because he validated their legitimacy as Southerners. A pivotal figure in American Jewish history, BENJAMIN broke down the barriers of prejudice to achieve high office. After him, it was more acceptable for Jews to be elected to office and aspire to service in the councils of national power.

SOURCE: Encyclopedia of the Confederacy

THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES IN FAMILY HISTORY

1. Not using family group sheets and pedigree charts.
2. Not contacting relatives for assistance.
3. Assuming that "no one else is working on my line".
4. Not using maps of the area at the time your ancestors lived there.
5. Not knowing the history of the area.
6. Not using common sense when reading family histories.
7. Gathering information on everyone by "that" surname.
8. Not using the primary sources: land, probate, church, city records; but relying on printed histories.
9. Not making photocopies.
10. Not making a master copy.
11. Not organizing your records.
12. Not paying attention to the clues your ancestors give you.
13. Not using your imagination on the spelling of names.

Bulletin, Fall 1994, San Luis Obispo Co. (CA) Genealogical Society, via Massog, Vol. 19 #2, April 1995, Massachusetts Society of Genealogists, Inc.

CANADIAN BORDER CROSSINGS: The Family History Library includes the Canadian Border Crossing Lists in the Ship Passenger Lists for the various Ports of Entry to the U. S. Those arriving after approximately 1892 through Canada are indexed in this listing using the Soundex coding. The index cards may provide the name of the ships on which they traveled, when/where it came from and where it landed on this continent. So think of Canada as another port of entry. Many Scandinavian immigrant ancestors came through Canada to arrive in the United States. (San Joaquin Gen. Soc., Vol. 15, # 4, Sept/Oct 1994 via St. Louis Genealogical Society's News 'N Notes, January 1995).

CANADIAN PASSPORTS did not generally begin until 1865, although a few records of British subsidized immigration (1817-1831) do exist. These early records are housed in the Public Archives in Ottawa, Canada. Border crossings between Canada and the U. S. did not begin on a large scale until about 1895.

HOW TRUE! Aunts, uncles and grandparents become **greater** with each successive generation, but cousins get **removed!** Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XV #2.

SEVIN SEPARATION
Submitted by DOROTHY McARTHUR BECNEL - Member #393

After 25 years of marriage and at least 10 children, MARIE HACHE and FRANCOIS SEVIN were legally separated. What's so newsworthy about that? In contemporary society, not much! However in the Louisiana of 1812, it was. At that time, divorce was almost unthinkable and, indeed, almost impossible, but a legal separation was possible as an answer to an intolerable marital situation.

Just six weeks after Louisiana gained its statehood, MARIE HACHE SEVIN chose separation as a solution to her marital problems. On May 30, 1812, in Judge WILLIAM GOFORTH's court at Thibodaux, Interior Lafourche Parish, MARIE was granted a separation from her husband because of his **abuse**, and their property was inventoried and divided according to law. This inventory estimation—3 legal pages including 56 items/groups of items—began June 23, 1812. At conclusion the appraisal totaled \$2,165.50.

On July 13, 1812, following the legal advertisement, the sale took place from the SEVIN home. Again, Judge GOFORTH presided, assisted by 2 estimators, JOSEPH MALBROUGH and JOSEPH MARTIN; an attorney (Squire), PIERRE DASPIT; and 2 witnesses, THOMAS C. CARTNEY and THOMAS RHODES. The total sales amounted to \$2,733.125. (There were half-cent coins in those days.) Credit payments were to be made in three equal installments due March 1813, March 1814, and March 1815. All buyers had bondsmen.

Expenses were deducted as were prices of the SEVIN's estate purchases. Each party kept for itself what was thought necessary to set up independent housekeeping—beds, dishes, tableware, benches and cooking utensils. FRANCOIS kept some of his benches, hogs, salt, a horse and his little cart. To use as cash or barter he kept the crops not yet harvested. MARIE also kept her spinning wheel, clothes press (storage cabinet), and a tea pot. As a result, Madame MARIE received \$1,254.435.

The document is in **English**, a delight for the non-French reading/ speaking researcher! Thibodaux Courthouse was established and built in 1808. Some of the early documents there are in English, as are a few in the early statehood period. (Note: No translator of the SEVIN document is mentioned. Attorney PIERRE DASPIT, Squire was bi-lingual. Maybe he functioned as the official translator for those who needed one. The law at that time stated that anything executed in either French or English was binding on the parties involved.)

MARIE HACHE was the descendant of Acadians. The historical profile of the Acadians is that they were very religious, subsistence farmers—thrifty, honest and hardworking. The SEVIN inventory included many creature comforts, as well as the basic necessities in their homes—including the traditional Acadian spinning wheel and loom. In the outbuildings and yard there were horses, cows, pigs, other livestock, a large variety of plows, axes, saws, a big array of farming equipment and tools, a horse cart, a big tub, a drawing knife, and barrels of salt for butchering. There was also a "shott" (sic) gun. FRANCOIS had a "canoe" which he kept. (Was the estimator being "politically correct" for 1812 by using an English word in this English

document, rather than "piroque", a word of Caribbean-Indian origin, used by the French?"

At inventory and sale time, there were 2 acres of cotton and 14 acres of corn still in the field waiting to be harvested. The total farm acreage was 5 acres front by 40 acres deep.

Two items seemed to set FRANCOIS apart from his neighbors, highlighting his industry and no doubt giving him an economic edge; he had a gentle "span of oxen" and a "grist mill and grinding stone". However, these also went on the auction block, the oxen selling for \$53.00 (estimation was \$45.00), and the grist mill selling at \$90.00, more than triple the estimated price. A big black boiling pot doubled the estimate, selling at \$10.00. FRANCOIS kept the canoe, but his son CHARLES out-bid him on the "shott gunn", paying \$24.625 against the \$10.00 estimate. Guess who held the security on the gun? Dear old Dad. Was that a deal, or was that a deal?

The property, habitation, and outbuildings had an estimated value of \$1,800.00, but sold for \$2,185.00. At the conclusion of the auction the Judge, other officials, buyers, bondsmen, and onlookers left. (Of course there were onlookers and curiosity seekers. This was a "social event", possibly even considered "entertainment".)

But what happened to MARIE and FRANCOIS SEVIN? The records on them are silent until the filing and probating of his succession in 1817. (This document is in French.) Internal memoranda indicate that he died in 1817, but no date is given, nor does the Thibodaux Church have a funeral record.

At FRANCOIS's death, MARIE became indeed free—free in the eyes of the Catholic Church, civil law, and public opinion—to remarry if she chose. And so she did. MARIE HACHE, the widow SEVIN, was married on April 24, 1822, to SIMON BABIN at the Catholic Church in Thibodaux.

REFERENCES:

FRANCOIS SEVIN v. MARIE HACHE, Division of property; Legal Separation, June 23, 1812, 11 pages. Thibodaux Court House: Successions, Year 1812
MARIE HACHE, widow SEVIN, married SIMON BABIN. Thibodaux Catholic Church: Marriages, Vol. 1, p. 25

SMITH FAMILY CEMETERY. A casino built on the site of the SMITH Family Cemetery in the Westlake area of Calcasieu Parish is being sued for the desecration of old graves, which has been covered with shell and limestone. MARVIN and ALICE VINCENT of Mossville have filed suit against the casino, claiming that the grave of an ancestor, one of the seven former slaves of the SMITH family, was desecrated. The Smith family asks that the cemetery be restored in compliance with state law. If anyone has knowledge of the names of those buried in the old cemetery, KINFOLKS would be glad to publish the list of those interred.

SOURCE:

HECTOR SAN MIGUEL. "Cemetery Issue at Casino Site Sparks Lawsuit", Lake Charles American Press, 8/30/1995.

EARLY HISTORY OF LAKE CHARLES
(Continued from Volume 19, No. 3)

April of 1896 brought Easter, romance, business opportunities and a renewed interest in military affairs to the small bustling frontier town that was Lake Charles.

Easter services were held at area churches. On the Easter program for the Presbyterian church were: DOROTHY ACKERMAN, MARY SCHUYLER, LUCIEN KENNEDY, BRUCE GEORGE, WILLIE POWELL, GEORGE SCHUYLER, RAYMOND ROCK, RUDOLPH MILLER, HERBERT KINNEY, CLARENCE DAVIDSON, ARTHUR ACKERMAN, NELLIE STAFFORD, LOIS WENTZ, GRACE BAKER, EUGENE SKINNER, GOLDIE BAKER, DORA BOYD, EDITH WEBSTER, EDNA BURGESS, MAMIE ELLIS, ANNIE WILLIAMS, MAY WILLIAMS and EFFIE ELSTNER. On the program of the Methodist-Episcopal Church South were: Rev. J. E. HARP, MAUD FOSTER, WERLEIN KIRKMAN, GARDIE KIRKMAN, HATTIE SUTTLES, SUSIE SUTTLES, MARY PRICE, EVELYN PRICE, EVIE BLAND, LINNIE BLAND, LILLIE KIRKMAN, DELIA MOSS, LELIA WELSH, AGNES POWELL, EMMA MOSS, E. McNEESE, FLOY MOSS, and Messrs. MAYO and CLINE.

The Lake Charles College announced that scholarships were given to ETHEL EDGAR, INEZ KENNEDY, IDA SHEAR of Jennings and HAWKINS CARROLL. Among the students was ROSA CALHOUN. J. P. FOSTER, formerly of the college, returned home to Jennings after spending the winter in Cuba.

A notice was given for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Virginia, from July 1-9, 1896. Another military note at the time was that Louisiana was preparing her national guards to march. The Louisiana Company had been incorporated into the First Regt. National Guard as the Third separate company. Capt. P. S. MUNRO was promoted to major of the regiment. Officers for Co. G were announced as S. ARTHUR KNAPP, Captain; CHARLES KEARNEY, 1st Lt.; J. STUART THOMPSON, 2nd Lt.; LUCIUS O'BRYAN, 3rd Lt.

Farming continued in the area. 50 acres of "fine rice marsh, fenced and levied, 5 miles northwest of Iowa Station was offered for rent by Dr. A. N. PIERCE of Lake Charles. A note of advice to rice farmers stated: "For the benefit of those who are saying, 'It don't pay to raise rice any more', we want to remark that the Westlake rice mills lately milled rice for some of the planters of Hackberry Island, which netted them \$2.00 a barrel. Moral: raise good rice and have it milled properly." C. B. LAKE was the proprietor of the Westlake Rice Mill.

Marriage licenses issued for: JOSHUA RIGMAIDEN and MARIANA MOSS (April 2), WILLIAM D. CHENEY and DELIA A. WEINKE (April 4), JOHN WESLEY FINNEY and EMILY HAMILTON (April 7), LOUIS PIERRE and MATTIE FREDERICK (April 7), ROBERT LIGGINS and LUCILLE FOREMAN (April 8), JAMES I. NICHOLLS and FLORA F. CARROLL (March 5), B. E. WHITTINGTON and C. E. MIERS (March 4), TOM HAWKINS and ALICE PRATER (April 12).

Social notes of the town included the following items:

Mrs. WILLIAM J. CRUIKSHANK visited Avoyelles to visit her sister, Mrs. JAMES DANIELS, who was ill.

E. J. CHASE visited Oberlin.

NELLIE COSTELLO was keeping books at the Steam Laundry.
 Mr. ATHENS was building a new residence north of the town.
 H. C. DREW went to Jennings to transact business.
 Mrs. WILLIAM CARY of Oberlin was visiting friends in the town.
 T. A. DEES accepted a clerkship at Milligan-Martin Grocery Co.
 J. H. DAVIS invented a fiber for purifying and cooling water.
 Mr. and Mrs. ARAD THOMPSON will entertain the Ladies Guild of the Episcopal Church at their home on Kirby St. A cordial invitation is accorded to gentlemen.
 LUCY GOODLETT accepted a position on the Beaumont Enterprise.
 MORGAN WALL was serving customers at the French Market.
 A consulting room was added to the law offices of Messrs. O'BRIEN and FOURNET.
 Mrs. D. W. WHITE will spend the summer in Kansas City with her son, G. H. BURRIS.

Attesting to the skill of the town's doctors was L. L. MOORE of Jennings who had an infected eye which threatened blindness. He came to Lake Charles and consulted Dr. LOOMIS, who removed a large abcess. Mr. MOORE "pronounced his eye as well as ever, with the vision perfect."

W. C. OWSLEY, who lived in Bagdad (Westlake), killed a wild turkey within 100 yards of his place. Parties from the Norris tram several miles north reported that wild turkeys can be seen there almost every morning.

SOURCE: Lake Charles American Press, April 8 and 15, 1896.

EARLY CALCASIEU PARISH NEWS

The Calcasieu Parish Police Jury met on April 6, 1896, at the Lake Charles Court House, with JOSEPH CAMARSAC LEBLEU as its president. Police jurors included: ESCOUBAS, BRYAN, FRAZAR, MILLER and GEARON, present, and REEVES, MARQUART and VINCENT, absent.

The citizens of the parish petitioned to have the following road commissioners appointed:

Ward 1-THOMAS THOMAS, E. C. McFATTER, V. T. J. HILL, WILLIAM T. PRIDGE, JOHN T. GILMAN, WYATT J. TINGLE, M. H. COLE, MARTIN WHITE, F. F. PITRE, SAMUEL C. POOLE, JOHN B. LANGLEY.

Ward 2-L. B. PARKER, L. W. FAIRCHILD, C. H. PARKER, A. H. CROWELL, J. T. GEARY, C. M. PARKER, A. ELLIS, S. G. BABCOCK, ELMER MILLS, CHARLES DONTEL, A. REEVES, S. G. BABCOCK, J. W. RITTER, F. A. PAGE, J. W. BABCOCK, SIDNEY LANGLEY, C. T. TAYLOR.

Ward 3-MARSALE BABINET, JOHN IHLE, MARTIN GRANGER, JULIUS LAFINETT, RAFAEL BROUSSARD, J. V. DUKE, NACOISE REON, A. REON, NICHOLAS DEMAREST, ALCEE BENOIT, JOE MILLER, ANATALL BENOIT.

Wards 6 & 8-JOHN COOPER, V. G. NELSON, ALLEN PERKINS, WADE NELSON, RUFUS GEARON Jr., SIMON RAYER.

Overseers appointed to serve until 31 December 1896 included:

Ward 1-F. C. BAKER, MILIAN NORMONT.

Ward 2-B. C. ANDRUS (in place of A. M. GAUTHIER), JOHN BABENOW.

Ward 3-PIERRE COURNIER Jr., DANIEL JOHICE, ROGER LEBLEU.

Ward 4-EMILE GUILLORY, JACOB SIMMONS, T. W. WATSON, BEN ROOT, P. D. MIMS.
 Ward 5-CHARLES BATCHELOR, ROBERT BILILL (in place of W. RALPH).
 Ward 6-TOM PIERCE, LIGE RICKERSON.
 Ward 7-LAFAYETTE LYLES, W. H. HEARD, J. C. PARKER, ELLIE LYONS, T. M. LEMEUR, JOHN FORD.
 Ward 8-J. F. ADAMS

SOURCE: Lake Charles American, April 15, 1896.

DUTCH COLONIAL RESEARCH

Many people in Louisiana are not aware that they may find family information in Dutch colonial records. The Dutch came to the New World as early as 1609 and contributed a great deal to the history and culture of the country.

While the English emigrated in great numbers, relatively few Dutch people emigrated. At this time Holland was enjoying unprecedented prosperity and religious freedom, so there was little reason for emigration. Incentives offered to emigrants led some of the Dutch to come to the New World. They settled in an area on the eastern seacoast known as the New Netherlands, which comprised much of the present-day state of New York, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Dutch records for the colonial era can be found at Albany, New York, and at the Manuscript Room in the New York State Library. In addition, the Holland Society of the New York Library, 122 E. 58th St., New York, NY 10020, houses an extensive collection of material pertaining to the colonial Dutch period, including family histories and genealogies, reference books, local histories, copies of early church records, etc. An index to the Surname Files in the Holland Society Library (including DeFOREST) can be found in "Prince George's County, MD Bulletin", Vol. 24, No. 5, Jan. 1993. The list also includes names which may not be of Dutch origin, such as BUELL, BUSH, COLLIER, COOK, ELLIS, etc.

Many people in Louisiana are not aware that they may find family information in old Dutch colonial records. One of the Louisiana families which can be found in the old Dutch records is the FORET family, whose surname was originally DeFOREST. The DeFOREST family were descendants of ancient Walloons-the Belgae of CEASAR's time.

The DeFOREST ancestors were French in origin and can be traced to GASPARD DeFOREST, born ca 1450. The descendant of the early DeFOREST family was JESSE DeFOREST, whose son, MICHAEL DeFOREST emigrated from Holland to the New Netherlands and on to Acadia. In Acadia the surname was changed to FORET. (See KINFOLKS, Vol. 5 Nos. 2 & 3, Spring and Summer 1981). After the Acadians were exiled in 1755, the FORET family came to settle in Louisiana.

What is a POSSLQ? It's an acronym originated by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet current life trends. It stands for "Persons of Opposite Sex Sharing Living Quarters."

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGE QUARTERLIES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 70 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed with the collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library at the Carnegie Memorial Library, 411 Pujo, Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of the periodicals.

"FROM VIRGINIA TO KENTUCKY" tells of the difficult journey settlers made through the Appalachian Mountains, noting the hazards of travel with families and livestock, the dangers of attack by Indians, flooded streams and an outbreak of smallpox. In the party led by Col. JAMES ROBERTSON and Col. JOHN DONALDSON was RACHEL DONALDSON, later the wife of ANDREW JACKSON. It is interesting reading and is also a tribute to the courage of our pioneering ancestors.

Blue Grass Roots, Vol. 21 #4, Winter 1994, Kentucky Genealogical Society

MOSS FAMILY. Anyone researching the MOSS family who came from Virginia to south Louisiana should read the article by MARILYN S. DYER. The progenitor of the family was SAMUEL MOSS, b. 1675. Many of his descendants live in southwest Louisiana.

La Voix des Prairies, Vol. 16 #1, Evangeline Genealogical & Historical Society, Ville Platte, LA.

CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE. After 131 years the Confederate submarine "Hunley" has recently been found off the shores of South Carolina. In February 1864 the "Hunley" sank the federal warship "Housatonic", which was part of the fleet blockading Charleston harbor. The "Hunley" and its nine-man crew never returned and there was much speculation about what happened to them. This incident was the first time in history that a warship was sunk by a submarine and proved that submarine warfare was possible. Raising the vessel will probably cost about \$200,000. Federal law makes the wrecks of all Confederate ships the property of the General Services Administration.

The Calcasieu Grays, Aug. 1995, Capt. J. W. Bryan Camp 1390, SCV, Lake Charles, LA.

ST. LANDRY DOCUMENTS and JOURNEY TO ATTAKAPAS. A number of documents found in record series P85-189 at the La. State Archives, which have not yet been microfilmed, have been inventoried by ANNE DeVILLIER RIFFEL and JUDY RIFFEL. Some of these include southwest Louisiana names, such as: 9 March 1831. Note for JOSHUA PIRKINS. (2 pages) March 1831. REES PIRKINS vs JOSHUA PIRKINS. (24 pages) This issue also has an article by WILLIAM T. SHINN entitled "The Long Route to the Attakapas", which provides insights on the pleasures and hazards of travel from New Orleans west in 1849 and 1850. Le Raconteur, Vol. XV #2, Aug. 1995, Le Comite' des Archives de la Louisiane, Baton Rouge, LA.

PASSENGER & IMMIGRATION LISTS INDEX. If you find a reference to your family in Wm. FILBY's books Passenger and Immigration Lists, it is possible to obtain a copy of the original source. Write the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 448202.

News 'N' Notes, May 1995, St. Louis, MO Genealogical Society.

GERMANY. In the period following the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), the population of what is now Germany fell from 16 million to 4 million. To re-populate the country, teenagers were encouraged to marry, priests were permitted to marry and raise families, and polygamy was encouraged and sanctioned. A law of 1650 gave men in northern Bavaria permission to have up to 10 wives at the same time.

Newsletter, Vo. 1, 2 & 3, Jan.-Mar. 1995, Crow Wing Co. Genealogical Society, Brainerd, MN.

THE McFADDIN FAMILY AND BEAUMONT DURING THE CIVIL WAR. Beaumont, Texas, had to deal with problems other than the war. In the summer of 1862, a yellow fever epidemic (brought in by a blockade runner) began in Sabine Pass and soon migrated to Beaumont, killing at least eight people. The epidemic kept Sabine Pass from being invaded at that time, as Union gunboats fired on the town but made no attempt to land. The epidemic also reached the Spindletop Confederate encampment, which subsequently did duty as a hospital, and even possibly a burial ground, for several soldiers who died there. Anyone interested in southeast Texas history will enjoy this article by JUDITH LINDSLEY.

Yellowed Pages, Vol. XXV #2, Summer 1995, Southeast Texas Genealogical and Historical Society, Beaumont, TX.

BLUEBLOOD ANCESTORS. The term (as defined by MICHAEL GARTNER, author of "Words, Words, Words" in the Courier Journal) began in Spain in the early 1800's when fair-skinned aristocrats looked down on their darker-skinned countrymen, those Spaniards who had mixed with Moors. Those of fair skin, which the Oxford English Dictionary says were "some of the oldest and proudest families of Castile" claimed "never to have been contaminated by Moorish, Jewish or other foreign admixture". As "proof" of their nobility, the aristocrats would point to their veins, which looked bluer against their fair skin than did the veins of the darker-skinned people. The term "blueblood" came to mean a person of noble birth or aristocratic descent. Nowadays, the term also describes a member of a socially prominent family.

Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 22 #1 (Spring 1995) Kentucky Genealogical Society.

RULE OF THUMB. Under English law, husbands were permitted to physically admonish their wives just so long as the stick used was no thicker than his thumb; thus the expression, "rule of thumb." Reporter, Milwaukee (WI) Genealogical Society, Vol. 25 #3, August 1994.

WHERE DID THEY GO? If you have an ancestor who appears to have disappeared in the 1850's, check the 1852 California State Census. Over 50,000 people traveled overland to gold fields and more went by ship. The 1852 California state census is especially valuable as it asked for the person's residence and most people answered with the name of the state from which they came. By 1855, 23,000 of these people had moved on or had returned to their former homes.

San Mateo CA Gen. Soc. via Prince George Co., MD Gen. Soc. Bulletin, Vol. 26 #4, Dec. 1994.

LOUISIANA CONFEDERATES buried at Rock Island, Illinois, are listed, along with the date of death and the unit in which he served.

The Journal, Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA., Vol. 4 #3, Third Quarter 1992.

QUERIES

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

VINCENT, BROWN, COLE, COOLEY, WALKNER

Looking for information on VALENTINE VINCENT (b. ca 1840's), his parents, siblings and surname of wife PATSY. Also need vital information on children: WILLIS (m. JANE BROWN), KIMBERLY (m. LOU), MARTIN (m. ANNIE), ELIZABETH (m. DESIREE COLE), IDA, TOVIDE (m. BARRY COOLEY) and JOSEPH (m. WILLIE WALKNER). KIMBERLY SIMMONS BAILEY, 150 McGee Dr., Patterson, LA 70392

WEATHERBEE, BATES, COWARD

Need information on parents of JANE WEATHERBEE (b. 21 Jan. 1766; d. 15 Oct. 1841, Amite Co., MS), w/o RICHARD BATES and m/o ELIZABETH BATES (m. HARDY COWARD).

JANICE BATTE CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611

SMITH

Searching for information on JOHN SMITH (b. ca 1808, SC). Name of wife (who d. 1849-1860) unknown. Several children: CHRISSIE, SARAH M., HARRIET A., AMANDA M., MINOR/MINUS K., CHARLES R. They lived in AL, MS and Rapides and St. Landry Parishes, LA.

NEVA D. WISEMAN, 4330 92nd Ave. S.E., Mercer Island, WA 98040

DEES, HUGHES

Seeking birthplace in AL of LEMEUL CALVIN DEES (b. 5 May 1845); also place of marriage to ANNIE HUGHES on 15 Dec. 1870/1. Record of intent of marriage, but no marriage license, in New Orleans. Also need definitive information on parentage of ANNIE HUGHES (b. 1 June 1846, Ireland; reared in New Orleans; d. 7 Dec. 1915, Lake Charles, LA). Which were her parents and which were the relatives that took her in when her parents died of yellow fever...MARY JANE and JAMES HUGHES or ISABELLA (SANDS) and ALEXANDER HUGHES?

KIMBERLY ADAMS LAMSON-SCRIBNER, 8134 Hwy. 26, Oberlin, LA 70655-3415

HOOSIER, ASHWORTH, BASS

Seeking information on JOHN (STUMPY JOHN) HOOSIER (d. 1914) and wife MARTHA ASHWORTH HOOSIER. Possible locations: Gary, IN before the Louisiana Purchase and Fields, LA. Also information on their daughter EMILY OCTAVIA HOOSIER BASS before 1923.

SHARON K. GRUBBS, 5619 Buckow St., Humble, TX 77396-1706

ROMERO, HULIN, PRIMEAUX/PRIMO

Need death date for MARIE HELENE/ELINA/ELEANOR HULIN (b. 16 Nov. 1832, St. Martinville, LA; d. after 1900; d/o PHILLIPE HULIN and JOSEPHINE PRIMEAUX/PRIMO), who m. 19 March 1850, EMILE LACLAIR ROMERO.

SHIRLEY C. SMITH, 1033 Audubon St., Lake Charles, LA 70605

BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are complimentary copies from the publisher. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

- - - - -

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register: v. XXVIII 1874; v. XXIX 1875. Published quarterly under the patronage of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1995 facsimile reprints. \$25.00 per vol.

This Society has already acquired v. XV 1861; v. XVI 1962 (reviewed in KINFOLKS, Vol. 18 No. 3, 1994) and also v. XXIII 1869; v. XXIV 1870 (reviewed in KINFOLKS, Vol. 19 No. 2 1995).

Volume XXVIII 1874: Genealogies: ADAMS; BAKER; BELKNAP; COOPER; HUNT; JONES; LEE; PAGE; RICHARDSON; SMITH; WARD; WILLIAMS. Biographical sketches: JOSEPH ALLEN; WILLIAM BOWDOIN; JOHN ENDICOTT; JOSEPH HOWE; WILLIAM JENKS; HENRY KNOX; SAMUEL LEE; JOSEPH MOODY; CHARLES REED; PAUL SPOONER; WILLIAM WESTWOOD; ANDREW WHITE. Other records; Army of the Revolution in 1775; book notices; letters; illustrations; obituary notices for society members; Dover, NH, Marriages 1767-1787; tarring and feathering; changed town names in Massachusetts. Wills: BELCHER, CUTT, GRANT, SERGEANT.

Volume XXIX 1875: Genealogies: ABBOTT; ALLEN; BABCOCK; BROWNE; HALE; HOPKINS; INGERSOLL; JOHNSON; MOORE; REED; TOWNSEND; UPTON; WILCOX; WOODBURY; WRIGHT. Biographical sketches: SAMUEL B. BABCOCK; WILLIAM CLARK; WARREN D. GOOKIN; OLIVER PRESCOTT; JAMES RUSSELL; THOMAS SPOONER; RICHARD WEST; JOHN WINTHROP. Memoirs: GEORGE B. UPTON; M. GUIZOT; EZRA GREEN; TIMOTHY FARRAR; DANIEL PEIRCE. Other records: book notices; church records from 2 churches in MA and 1 in NH, various dates 1600s-1700s; illustrations; letters; obituary notices of society members. Wills: JOHN BIGG; DAVID BROWN, MARY WILCOCK.

Soft bound; 500pp., 513pp.; illus.; indexes.

Genealogical Abstracts of Wood County, Texas, Newspapers Before 1920, compiled by Wood County Genealogical Society. 1995. \$24.00

At the beginning of this work there is an account giving a very short history of the early days of Wood County which is titled "The Missing Link" between organization of the county and burning of the Court House (1878). This includes a list of Wood County officials, 1850-1880. Following this is an account of the Roster of Company B, 19th Texas Cavalry. The rest of the contents covers the years 1900-1919. In addition to the usual births, deaths, and marriages, the abstracts include short notices and personal column items when these items included possible clues to family relationships.

Soft cover; 339pp.; surname index.

Miscellaneous Alabama Newspaper Abstracts, Vol. I, compiled by MICHAEL KELSEY, NANCY GRAFF FLOYD, GINNY GUINN PARSONS. 1995. \$18.50

The newspaper abstracts for this volume were gleaned from microfilmed copies obtained from the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama. Every attempt was made by the compilers to extract a substantial amount of genealogical data believed to be pertinent to the researcher. The newspapers were originally published during the years 1823 through 1869. The seventeen early newspapers abstracted were in the counties of Dallas, Green, and Talladega, but the genealogical information found within the notices also included the counties of Perry, Autauga, Wilcox, Bibb, Sumter, Montgomery, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa. Among the subjects covered are lists of letters left unclaimed in the local post offices. Since many of the names found in the lists do not appear on census indexes, this information may be of particular importance to the researchers. History buffs also may find details on the way of life in the state of Alabama in the mid-nineteenth century.

Soft cover; 256pp.; glossary; name index; slave name index.

The Browder Connections, by HELEN SIDES DYE. 1995. \$28.50

The first chapter establishes the fact that the earliest record of a BROWDER in this country was of Edward/Edmund and the entry was in court orders of Charles City County, Virginia, in 1693. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had four sons, namely: John, Edmund, Jr., George Andrew and William. Information generally covered includes the subject's name and vital statistics, spouse's name and parentage, children's names, residences, and occupations. Other families who will find BROWDER connections are: BOLLING, BOWMAN, BYRD, CLEVELAND, CLIFT, CRUMP, CUNNINGHAM, CATE, DICKEY, ELDRIDGE, ERWIN, GILLIAN, GRISHAM, HEISKELL, JOHN/JOHNS, LOVELACE, PICKEL, PRIVETT, SIDES, SMITH, and WINTON. A brief summary of historical events is given to show how the history of the BROWDER family parallels the history of the United States and its expansion.

Soft cover; 430 pp.; name index.

The Scottish Nation: Vol A, Vol. B, by WILLIAM ANDERSON. 1995 reprint of (1876) (1890?) Vol. A \$24.00, Vol. B \$40.00.

The subtitle of this work is explanatory - "the surnames, families, literature, honours, and biographical history of the people of Scotland." One of the objects of this series is not only to explain the origin of these surnames but to deliver an account of the families as well as the distinguished individuals within the families that bore them. Some of the people herein mentioned may not have been met in history, but their skill, labor, and genius have added to the greatness of their nation. These volumes are richly decorated with autographs, seals, genealogical and titular tables as well as an abundance of illustrations and portraits, all taken from original or authentic sources. The author also pays particular attention

to the literary accomplishments in Scottish history, creating as he says "a Bibliotheca Scottica". Arranged alphabetically Volume "A" has over 40 surnames, volume "B" has over 60 surnames.

Soft cover; Vol. "A" 172pp., Vol. "B" 345pp., illus.

Seward and Related Families: Second Edition, by GEORGE C. SEWARD. 1995. \$28.50 postpaid.

Since publication of the first edition in 1987 (reviewed in KINFOLKS, Vol. 12 No. 3, 1988), additional information has come to the attention of the author which he has now incorporated in this second edition. There were also errors that needed to be corrected. The work which he did on the life of his wife, CARROLL FRANCES McKAY SEWARD, which was published in 1992 (reviewed in KINFOLKS, Vol. 17 No. 2, 1993) has been combined with this edition. It can be stated here that some of the new information has to do with the ancestors of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson. This was the Secretary who arranged the purchase of Alaska.

Soft cover; 316pp.; appendices A-J; biblio.; facsms.; index of names, index of places, illus. Published by the author, 48 Greenacres Avenue, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583. (This is a complimentary copy from the author).

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES (continued from Vol. 19 No. 3)

BIRTH CERTIFICATES. Currently all states of the U.S. require birth certificates, but these requirements were not mandatory in some states until the 1920's. In Louisiana, certificates of birth were required by 1914, but in some cases, these early certificates cannot be found and certificates of baptism are used as substantiating proof. In many of the older colonies of New England, births were registered and are a part of the town's vital records.

MARRIAGE RECORDS. Although marriage records are not an unusual source for genealogists, some of the information gleaned from them may be unusual. Marriage is a civil as well as a religious contract. Learn the relevant laws and statutes regarding marriage in the location and time period in which you are researching. What age could a girl legally marry? (In Louisiana in earlier times, a girl was permitted to marry at the age of 12). If the girl were a minor, parental permission was required, and if so, was it required in writing? Was a marriage bond required? Where was the bond and marriage license recorded? Who performed the marriage? Was the girl using her maiden name or was this a second marriage for her? If you cannot find a marriage license or record, but the man is listed on the census as head of the household and the woman as his wife, consider that the relationship may have been a common law marriage, which was recognized and legal in many states. From some of these documents you may learn the religious preference of the family, find signatures and letters, and learn the age and financial status of your ancestors.

DIVORCE RECORDS. These are public records, found at the county court house, which usually show the date and place of marriage, the assets of the couple, the property settlement, financial arrangements and custody of children.

BIRTH OR DEATH AT SEA. The location of records of births or deaths which occurred on the high sea, when traveling by ship or airplane, is determined by the direction in which the ship or plane was headed at the time of the birth or death. If the craft was docked at, or had left from, a foreign port, copies of these records may be obtained through requests to the U. S. Dept. of State, if the person was an American. If the craft was registered in the U. S., contact the Coast Guard at the port of entry for the craft. If it was a foreign ship or plane which came into the U.S., write to the registry of its port of entry. Many lists of those who died have been microfilmed. For example, the New York Municipal Archives has microfilmed data on immigrants who died entitled Bodies in Transit, 1859-1894; contact them for further information. If your ancestor was born on a vessel with British registry between 1856 to the present, write for birth information to St. Dunstan's Parish, London, England. If your ancestor was born at sea between 1864 and 1920, and at least one of his parents was Irish, write to the Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin, Ireland.

SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS. The Social Security program did not begin until 1935-36, so people who died prior to that time would not be included in these records. These applications and records pertain only to recently deceased family members, but may contain information difficult to find in other sources, such as: full name of applicant, his address, name of father and mother (with maiden name), date and place of birth, name and address of employer at time of application. Social security numbers may be found on death certificates, savings accounts, employment records, income tax returns, pension applications and on the "Death Master File" at Latter-Day Saints Family History Centers.

DIRECTORIES. There are many types of directories which may aid the genealogist. Some of the types include telephone directories, historical directories (which may list names of persons living in a specified area at a given time), and city directories. Be aware that compilers had no legal means of extracting data, so these sources are not always accurate, and should be used only as a means of comparison of data.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE

Back issues of KINFOLKS from 1977. See inside cover of KINFOLKS for details.
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b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 John Cecil McARTHUR
(Father of No. 2)
b. 7 May 1857
p.b. McIndoe Falls, VT
m. 11 Mar. 1866
d. 2 Feb. 1936
p.d. Newton, KS

2 James Marshall McARTHUR
(Father of No. 1)
b. 13 June 1887
p.b. Walton, KS
m. 13 June 1916 - Minot, N.D.
d. 18 Dec. 1956
p.d. New Orleans, LA

5 Elisabeth McMILLAN MARSHALL
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 22 Sep. 1859
p.b. Henderson Co., IL
d. 7 May 1936
p.d. Newton, KS

1 Dorothy Mary McARTHUR
b. 7 July 1928
p.b. New Orleans, LA
m. 16 Aug. 1950
d.
p.d.

6 James Dickson WILSON
(Father of No. 3)
b. 24 Apr. 1864
p.b. Miami Co., KS
m. 16 Mar. 1892
d. 26 Feb. 1935
p.d. Olathe, KS

3 Ruth Marie WILSON
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 27 May 1894
p.b. Miami Co., KS
d. 1 Dec. 1984
p.d. Tallahassee, FL

7 Mercie Ada BROWN
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 13 June 1865
p.b. Indiana Co., PA
d. 27 Apr. 1948
p.d. Edgerton, KS

Gerard Arthur BECNEL
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 19 Sep. 1927 d.
p.b. p.d.

8 Rev. James McARTHUR
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1 Jan. 1815
p.b. Washington Co., N. Y.
m.
d. 5 Oct. 1887
p.d. Walton, KS
9 Anna McNAB
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 18 Apr. 1826
p.b. West Hebron, N. Y.
d. 28 Aug. 1870
p.d. Olena, IL

10 James Alexander MARSHALL
(Father of No. 5)
b. 8 June 1826
p.b. Fairfield Dist., S. C.
m. 12 Mar. 1851 - Illinois
d. 2 Oct. 1896
p.d. Henderson Co., IL
11 Jeannette HOY RICHEY
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 24 July 1829
p.b. Washington Co., N. Y.
d. 7 Oct. 1905
p.d. Henderson Co., IL

12 William Martin WILSON
(Father of No. 6)
b. 16 Feb. 1825
p.b. Big Lick, OH
m. 24 Aug. 1861 - KS
d. 18 Dec. 1906
p.d. Edgerton, KS
13 Sarah DICKSON
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 27 Jan. 1831
p.b. Ohio
d. 27 Aug. 1893
p.d. Edgerton, KS

14 Matthias Ringling BROWN
(Father of No. 7)
b. 18 Dec. 1836
p.b. Clarksburg, PA
m. 20 Apr. 1864
d. -- Dec. 1910
p.d. Lenexa, KS
15 Mary Ann GRAUL
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 6 Feb. 1832
p.b. Middletown, PA
d. 14 Jan. 1911
p.d. Lenexa, KS

16 John McARTHUR
b. 17 Dec. 1772 -Scotland
m. Niscayuna, N. Y.
d. 31 Dec. 1851 - N. Y.
17 Mary McDOUAL
b. 17 Nov. 1774
d. 6 June 1861 - N. Y.
18 John McNAB Sr.
b. Scotland
m. 1804 - Gloversville, N.Y.
d.
19 Margaret WALKER
b.
d.
20 Alexander MARSHALL
b. -- 1787
m. 14 Mar. 1816 - S.C.
d. 22 Apr. 1864 - IL
21 Mary McMILLAN
b. 22 Feb. 1785
d. 22 Sep. 1873 - IL
22 Richard West RICHEY
b. 22 Nov. 1802
m. 20 Jan. 1823
d. 10 Feb. 1886
23 Helen HOY GREEN
b.
d. 30 Apr. 1839
24 Archibald WILSON
b. -- 1801 - PA
m.
d. -- 1857 - OH
25 Isabel
b.
d. between 1850 - 1860
26 James DICKSON
b. -- 1805 - PA
m. 29 Oct. 1829
d. 7 Mar. 1889 - OH
27 Nancy MORROW
b.
d. Vernon, OH
28 -- BROWN
b.
m.
d.
29 Catherine
b.
d. -- 1875 - PA
30 Jacob GRAUL
b.
m.
d.
31 -- SINGER
b.
d.

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