

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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Volume 21 No. 1

1997

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: \$12 - individuals, \$17 - families (husband and wife) and \$22 - 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, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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. 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EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in KINFOLKS, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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 genealogical material referring to other areas. 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 will be included as space permits. Please send contributions directly to the editor, BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA, 70663, phone 318/625-4740. 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, LA, 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, 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 Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujot St., Lake Charles, LA.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes) \$40.00 ppd; Subject Index (Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994) \$5.00 ppd; SWLGS tote bags, \$10.00 plus \$1.44 p/h. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.*

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SOCIETY NEWS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1997

Officers elected at the November Meeting to serve in 1997 are:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| President - PAT HUFFAKER | Vice-President - SANDRA MIGUEZ |
| Recording Secretary - THELMA LaBOVE | Corresponding Secretary - JAN CRAVEN |
| Treasurer - EMMA MAE WEEKS | |

JANUARY MEETING

The meeting was scheduled for Saturday, January 18, but because of the ice storm that hit Lake Charles earlier in the week, and expected freezing temperatures and precepitation on our meeting date - the meeting was cancelled.

MARCH MEETING

The March Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 15, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles, LA.

Mr. BRIAN G. COMEAUX, Director General of the Congres Mondial Acadien-Louisiane 1999, will present the program.

Fellowship and coffee begin at 9:30 A.M. JOIN US!!!

Guests are welcome.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1081. KATHERINE MELANCON LaFLEUR, 908 18th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-8652
- 1082. GLORIA BOUDREAUX DeROUSSEL, 1309 Westmoreland Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-6125
- 1083. BILL FAWCETT, 613 Second Ave., Kinder, LA 70648-3502
- 1084. S. J. LeBERT, 937 Oleander Dr. SE, Aiken, SC 29801-5167
- 1085/86. GARY & CANDACE WILLRICH COOPER, 106 Azalea Dr., DeQuincy, LA 70633-3002
- 1087. NATHAN C. CURTIS, PO Box 1766, Lake Charles, LA 70602-1766
- 1088. EDWARD PHILLIPS, 809 Shell Beach Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1089. JAMES L. HODGES, PO Box 58, Ragley, LA 70657
- 1090. DONALD C. MARLER, Rt. 2 Box 3270, Woodville, TX 75979-9505
- 1091. GAYLEEN UPTIGROVE DUHON, 169 Ryan Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611-5308
- 1092. JANE P. McMANUS, 4401 Heyman Ln #139, Alexandria, LA 71303-2810
- 1093. JOAN LaROCQUE, PO Box 744, Reading, MA 01867
- 1094. ROXYE YOUNG, PO BOX 403, Richton, MS 39476-0403
- 1095. MONTY RUE VAN EMAN, PO Box 626, Anacoco, LA 71403-0626
- 1096. BETTY TIMPA, 1207 13th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1097. JOSEPH MOSS, 209 E. 3rd St., Roanoke, LA 70581-3515
- 1098. MARIAN DELAUNE LeBLANC, 43129 N. John Templet Rd., Gonzales, LA 70737-7853

Membership to Date - 311

IT IS NOW TIME TO PAY YOUR 1997 DUES. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 15, 1997, AND YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SECOND ISSUE OF KINFOLKS TO BE DISTRUBUTED IN MAY.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1997

- MARCH 15 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.
PROGRAM - BRIAN G. COMEAUX, CONGRES MONDIAL
ACADIEN-LOUISIANE 1999
- MARCH 22/23** Seige of Port Hudson Re-Enactment, Port Hudson, LA
- APRIL 26** Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society Annual Seminar
Catfish Town, Belle of Baton Rouge Argosy Landing, North Depot Ballroom,
107 France St., Baton Rouge, LA - 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Speaker - MARALYN A. WELLAUER of Milwaukee, WI
Topics: Emigration and Immigration: Routes and Records. (General European)
Finding the Ancestral Place of Origin in Switzerland. (Swiss); Seldom Used
Keys to Success in German Research. (German); Tracing the Pedigree of a
Pre-1850 German Ancestor. (German)
Registration fee (includes lunch, coffee breaks and free parking) is \$27.50
until April 1, 1997; \$32.50 after this date.. Mail to LA Genealogical &
Historical Society, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060.
A block of rooms at convention rate are being held at Shoney's Inn,
Port Allen, LA. Contact 1 (800) 222-2222 for reservations.
- APRIL 26** Houston Genealogical Forum Seminar
Speaker - CURT WITCHER, President of FGS and 1st V/P of NGS
- MAY 7-10** NGS Conference in the States, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania - Cradle of A Nation
For registration: NGS Conference, 4527 17th St. N, Arlington, VA 22207
- MAY 17 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.
PROGRAM - UNLOCK YOUR HERITAGE...A PROGRAM ABOUT
GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCES, PRESENTED BY REPRESENTATIVES
OF DALLAS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
- SEPTEMBER 3-6** The 1997 FGS/DGS Conference - Dallas, Texas
"Unlock Your Heritage With Creative Problem Solving"
For registration information: FGS, P. O. Box 830220, Richardson, TX
75083-0220

IN MEMORIAM

VILIA NELL LeBLANC
1939 - 1996

MARY BELL WHITE BELAIRE
- 1996

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

The speaker for the November 1996 meeting of the SWLGS was Mrs. MARGARET FINDLEY. Her topic was "American Confederate Indians". The following information is taken from Mrs. FINDLEY'S speech.

Many of you have Indian blood. You will probably find your tribe among the Cherokees, Chicksaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles...the tribes who were members of the Five Civilized Nations who fought in the Civil War. Other lesser tribes were Osages, Seneca, Quapaw, Shawnee and Caddo. It has been estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 Indians enlisted in the Confederacy.

First, let's define "Indian Territory" or "I.T." -- "Indian Territory" comprised the area which is roughly the boundary for the state of Oklahoma. "Nations" within the I.T. are what we call "counties" now. When Oklahoma became a state in 1907, some of the names of the Nations were retained and designated to be counties. In Oklahoma today are counties named for the Five Civilized Tribes.

The majority of the members of these tribes lived in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). Others lived east of the Mississippi River. Indian Territory was the unofficial name of the area assigned by treaty to Indian tribes who had been removed to it from their ancestral domains east of the Mississippi River in the 1820s and 1830s.

Living among the Indians were some 3,000 (mostly Southern-born) whites and 8,376 slaves, nearly 60% of whom were held by the Cherokees and Choctaws. Each tribe had its own "Nation" or "County", for example, the Cherokee Nation. The Five Civilized Tribes had the largest tracts of land; smaller tracts were occupied by the other mentioned tribes.

There were about 2,600 Seminoles who lived in central I.T., now central Oklahoma. They had gone through a prolonged struggle to adjust to the new country and had just settled into their new home at the outbreak of the Civil War. They tried to stay neutral, but couldn't agree, and in July 1861 the tribe split, divided about evenly between Union and Confederates. Slavery was not an issue in this split.

Nearly all of the 5,000 members of the Chickasaw Indian Nation fervently supported the new Confederate States of America and were completely faithful. In spite of their earlier forced removal from Mississippi to I.T., ties to the South proved compelling in 1861. Economic links with the South influenced the Chickasaw attitudes, as did mixed-blood leaders who owned slaves and advocated secession, geographical connection to the Southern states, Federal abandonment of the Indians as war neared, and the regional presence of Confederate armed forces. The Chickasaw Nation provided four military units to the Confederate war effort. Chickasaw soldiers were the last to surrender, a full 3 months after Gen. ROBERT E. LEE had surrendered at Appomattox.

The Cherokees were never unanimous in their support of the South and had problems among themselves. The Cherokees and the Confederate States signed a treaty on Oct. 7, 1861, and almost immediately factionalism divided the tribe between the full-bloods (called "PINS" because they wore crossed pins in their lapels to identify themselves) and mixed-bloods. The PINS were strongly pro-Union and the mixed-bloods solidly pro-Confederate. In spite of these difficulties, the Confederate Cherokees remained true to their cause.

The most unusual Confederate unit to ever serve the South was a battalion of full-blooded Cherokees, serving East of the Mississippi River. They were led by THOMAS LEGION, who had been raised among the Cherokees in the Great Smoky Mountains which divided North Carolina and Tennessee. He had become their friend and representative in Washington. In 1838 when the U.S. government uprooted the Cherokees and moved most of them to Oklahoma I.T., a small group was allowed to stay in North Carolina and Tennessee and became known as the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

In September 1862, this battalion led by THOMAS LEGION was itching for a fight, which soon came at Baptist Gap, Tennessee. As they were being led in a charge against the Yankees, their gallant Indian Lieutenant AUSTOOGATOGHEH was shot and killed. The Indians were furious and, before they could be restrained, scalped several of the Federal wounded and dead! Most of the Cherokees were Christians by this time. After they had been convinced that this was not the Christian thing to do and an ample apology had been made, the scalps were returned to be buried with the soldiers.

Before their removal to the West, the Cherokees had adopted racial slavery, but this was never important to the Eastern Band. The part of the tribe that was removed to I.T. recognized slaves as property, denied them political rights and limited their freedom through written laws. By the beginning of the Civil War, slavery was well established in the Cherokee Nation of the West.

In November 1861, the Department of Indian Territory was established with the intention to use Indian soldiers mostly for defense of their home area, but plans changed. Indian troops were organized into 3 brigades: 1st Brigade, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Osages; 2nd brigade, Choctaws; 3rd brigade, Creeks and Seminoles. The only major encounter in which they took part on a large scale was the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862.

On the eve of this battle, a soldier of the 1st Missouri Brigade described the Cherokee soldiers thusly, "They came trotting by our camp on their little Indian ponies, yelling forth their wild whoop---their faces painted, and their long straight hair, tied in a queue (pigtail) hung down behind. Their dress was chiefly in the Indian costume---buckskin hunting shirts, dyed of every color, leggings and moccasins of the same material, with little bells, rattles, earrings and similar paraphernalia. Many of them were bare-headed and about half carried only bows and arrows, tomahawks and war-clubs. They were...straight, active and sinewy in their persons and movements---fine looking specimens of the red man." After the Battle of Pea Ridge the Indians were used mostly as raiders and scouts... activities much better suited to their native character.

The Choctaw Indians had been living in I.T. since 1830, when the U.S. government displaced them from their ancestral homeland in Mississippi. In the I.T. they had developed a well organized society and a government based on male suffrage and representative democracy. Their constitution legalized slavery. They had a system of public education with neighborhood schools and national seminaries. The Choctaw Nation provided financial support for young men and women to attend colleges in the U.S. According to the 1860 Federal census, the Choctaw Nation had a population of a little over 14,000 Choctaws, 800 whites, 67 free blacks and over 2,000 slaves held by 385 owners. Some of the Choctaws were artisans and merchants in such towns as Doaksville, Skullyville and Boggy Depot, but most practiced subsistence agriculture. A few possessed large plantations and ranches and exported large amounts of cotton, lumber and cattle. The Nation's wealthiest citizen was ROBERT M. JONES, who had 27 trading stores, 6 plantations, 2 steamboats and at least 227 slaves. Approximately 2,000 Choctaws still lived in Mississippi and 200 lived in Louisiana, deprived of treaty rights and eking out an existence on marginal lands.

The Choctaws wholeheartedly supported an alliance with the Confederacy. Only 212 Choctaws were later identified as being loyal to the Union. The Choctaws, along with the Cherokees, were to organize 10 companies to fight in the Civil War. Their service would be restricted to I.T. The Confederacy assumed all financial obligations of the U.S. to these tribes and agreed to provisions and pay for the Choctaw troops.

The year 1863 was a dreary one for the Choctaws. On July 17 they took part in the Confederate defeat at Honey Springs in the Creek Nation (I.T.). The Honey Springs defeat and the Battle of Perryville, also a Confederate defeat, assured Union control of the territory north of the Arkansas River and opened the Choctaw country to invasion and constant raiding.

Late in 1862, 180 Choctaws were organized as the 1st Mississippi Infantry. This entire unit was captured by the Union at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in March 1863. An exception to the general fate of the Mississippi Choctaws was that of their former chief, GREENWOOD LeFLORE. He was the owner of 15,000 acres, 400 slaves and a 15 room mansion. By the war's end he had lost his slaves, his cotton and much other valuable property. (See **KINFOLKS**, Vol. 16 No. 1, p. 16).

Having been educated in Nashville, Tennessee, and being the most highly educated member of the Choctaw Tribe, GREENWOOD LeFLORE had been elected as Chief at about the age of 25. He also served two terms in the Mississippi House of Representatives, and a year in the Senate. He advocated civil marriage ceremonies, prohibited bigamy (which had been the custom), opposed divorces, encouraged Christianity, helped establish schools and encouraged his people to educate their children. He prohibited charms and sorceries of medicine men. When he negotiated the Removal Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek with the government in 1830, he pledged his allegiance to the U.S. and, from that time on, refused to fly any flag other than the U.S. flag at his residence.

LeFLORE tried to discourage the Indian population from participating in the conflict of the Civil War, which he felt would bring chaos and destruction to his people. He had already become increasingly unpopular with his people, after signing the 1830 treaty which removed most of the tribe to the I.T. in Oklahoma. He was eventually deposed as Chief and accused of accepting a bribe from the U.S. to sign the removal treaty. He had received from the U.S. government 1,000 acres of land and the title of "Colonel".

During the war his mansion was set on fire, but the blaze was quickly extinguished by quick-acting slaves. It remained standing until a fire of undetermined origin burned it to the ground in 1942. A few pieces of silver, crystal and some of the fine furniture, which had come from France, were saved from destruction. Most of it is now housed in the Confederate Museum in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Although the Indians were quite willing to fight, their experience and culture made them basically unsuitable to be of much help as regular soldiers. They were not used to group discipline. Many were willing to fight only with bows, arrows and hatchets. Those who had guns were little better off because of the inferiority of the weapons issued to them by the government.

The Confederate Indians in I.T. suffered numerous problems. Supplies for their troops seldom reached the territory, and men went unpaid for many months at a time. Confederate military officials in Arkansas routinely seized such supplies for their own troops. Annuity payments, promised under a treaty with ALBERT PIKE of Arkansas, were delayed and irregular. In one sad incident the Indians captured a "Yankee wagon-gun" (cannon). To celebrate this feat, they piled brush around it, set a fire and began to dance around it. The still-loaded cannon got hot and exploded, killing several Indians.

The military contribution of I.T. to the Confederate war effort was marginal. Despite the place of the territory in its grand strategy, the Confederate high command never allocated sufficient resources to Indian and non-Indian troops operating there. In December 1863, at least 1,000 of the Five Tribe enlistees were without guns of any kind, and those that were armed were generally not present in camp, often composing as little as 25% of the aggregate force. Without arms, discipline or training, Indian troops fought bravely, but with only minimal effect. Indian Territory may have lost as much as 20% of its Indian population, or 10,000 individuals.

Historians have often debated why remnant Indian groups in the Southern states and large tribes in Indian Territory should have fought on behalf of the very people who had dispossessed them of their ancestral lands about only 30 years or so before. There is no clear answer. Economic, cultural and family ties provide a partial explanation. Important also in Indian Territory were the activities of Southern-sympathizing tribal agents and border state pressure groups. Less tangible, but just as significant, was the remarkable ability of the Southern Indian tribes to use history to their advantage---in this case, agreeing to forget the trauma of removal in order to win firmer recognition of tribal

sovereignty. In retrospect the move was not particularly prudent, but was an independent one. Alliance with the Confederacy was, above all, an expression of independence.

GREENWOOD LeFLORE, my 4th great-uncle of whom I have already spoken, was the son of LOUIS LeFLORE. The surname LeFLORE was changed from LeFLEUR when Greenwood became a Representative in Mississippi. The spelling of LeFLEUR caused too much confusion. Prior to LeFLEUR, the name had been spelled LaFLAU. The father of LOUIS LeFLORE/LeFLEUR/LaFLAU was JEAN BAPTISTE LaFLAU, and his father was JACQUES LaFLAU/LeFLOC. JACQUES LeFLAU had come from France among other soldiers sent to Ft. Conde' to protect the French colony.

Col. JOHN DONLEY from Nashville, Tennessee, traveled the Natchez Trace and became acquainted with LOUIS LeFLORE, who had two trading posts on the Trace. DONLEY recognized that the boy, GREENWOOD LeFLORE, was very intelligent, and convinced Louis to let him take the boy, now 11 years old, to be educated in Nashville with his own children. Greenwood lived in the mansion "Belle Meade" in Nashville and married DONLEY'S daughter, Rosa, when he was 19 years old.

Greenwood's sister, Felicity, was my 3rd great-grandmother. She married SAMUEL LONG. My father, WILLIE E. DODSON, was 1/16th Choctaw; I am 1/32 Choctaw. I am a member of the Choctaw Tribe and have a card stating this. The Choctaw Nation has a chief and headquarters in Durant, Oklahoma, my home town. I get their newspaper, Bishnik.

Family tradition says that my grandmother, EMMA STARK, and her brother, THOMAS HENRY STARK Jr., came on a train from Carroll County, Mississippi, with tags on their clothing stating where they were going and their names. They were being brought to their father, THOMAS HENRY STARK Sr., in Bennington, Oklahoma. Presumably their mother had died. Their parents had divorced in 1866, and Thomas Henry had come to I.T. where he had remarried.

CONFEDERATE ALLIES. Although England, France and much of Europe sympathized with the Southern Cause, the only **official** allies of the Confederacy were the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Nation (now Oklahoma). These were the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole tribes, who fought in southern Arkansas and northern Texas while protecting a major food-producing area for the South. The only Indian to achieve the rank of general was STAND WAITE (WATIE), the Creek commander of the First Indian Brigade, Mounted Rifles, C.S.A. He was one of the last commanders to surrender at the end of the war. The Union bitterness toward the Five Civilized Tribes and the punitive nature of the Reconstruction era resulted in opening the Indian Territory to railroads and homesteaders. As a result, the strength of the Indian Nations was broken and Oklahoma became a state. (See **KINFOLKS**, Vol. 19 No. 2, p. 59 - Col. STAND WAITE).

CHOCTAW CODE TALKERS. The Choctaw language was used to transmit messages in WWI and was the only code never translated by the German army. In the closing days of WWI, a few Choctaw Indians, fourteen men of the 36th Division, were instrumental in helping the American Expeditionary Forces win several key battles in the Meuse-Argonne campaign by transmitting messages and writing field orders in their Indian language.

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES were estimated at 2200 different kinds and dialects when Columbus discovered America, far outnumbering all of the known languages in Europe and Asia combined. In 1917, Louisiana became the first state to make English its official language.
The Family Tree, Odom Library, Moultrie, GA)

BRASS UTENSILS were very expensive and greatly prized in colonial days. Brass kettles cost about 3 pounds each and were much desired by the Indians as trade goods. They were kept shiny by polishing them with sand. The Indians considered them their most cherished possessions and, in many

cases, wished to be buried with them.

"IF THE CREEK DON'T RISE" doesn't mean a creek in the usual sense. It is an old term used by Southern pioneers moving west into Alabama and Mississippi when there was always the possibility that the Creek Indians might "rise" up against them. Thus the expression arose; the pioneers would say that they would do something in the future "if the Lord's willin' and the Creek don't rise." Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 22 #3 (Fall 1995), Kentucky Genealogical Society.

OKLAHOMA LAND RUSH

Wind. Dust. Sun. September 16, 1893, was a day like many others in the north-central Indian Territory, which is now the state of Oklahoma. But it was also the day of the most competitive race in history, the day the Cherokee Strip was opened to white settlement. Land was the prize!

One of the most famous runs was the race for the Cherokee Strip or Cherokee Outlet. This land in the Indian Territory had originally been ceded to the Cherokees as hunting grounds by a treaty in 1828. The tribe had sold Outlet land adjacent to their nation to other tribes and had leased some grazing rights to white cattlemen. Land-hungry settlers agitated the federal government to open the land for westward expansion. The power of the Five Civilized Tribes was broken after the Civil War, and in 1891 the U.S. purchased approximately 6½ million acres of land from the Cherokee nation for about \$1.40 an acre.

The Cherokee Strip Run was the fifth and largest land run in the Indian Territory of Oklahoma. An estimated 100,000 people raced to stake their claims; by sundown another 75,000 family members joined them, doubling the population of the Oklahoma Territory in a single day. There were about 42,000 parcels of land which contained 160 acres each.

Those that came to claim the land came on horseback and on foot, in trains, buggies, surreys, wagons, drays and buckboards, and even on bicycles. They realized this was one of their last chances for land--free or cheap land. Competitors for the land were required to put out stakes to mark the lands they claimed. Many, discouraged and disillusioned, returned home; but those who remained used their strength and courage to build new lives for themselves and their families.

Many of the descendants of the participants in the Oklahoma Land Rush came to settle in southwest Louisiana just before, during and after World War II when the petroleum and chemical industries started in the area. Because of the ship channel which linked the port of Lake Charles with the Gulf to give access to ocean-going vessels and the great fresh water and oil resources of the area, industrial companies decided to locate here. Before the war came the Mathieson Alkali Works, then Swift Meat Packing Co., followed by the Continental Oil Refinery. Then came the war and the expansion of the Mathieson Co., the Cities Service Refining Corp., the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., followed by other chemical and industrial plants.

In 1940 there were about 23,500 people living in the town of Lake Charles and about 56,000 in Calcasieu Parish. Three years later there were almost 30,000 in the town and another 16,000 living within a half-mile from the city limits. The population of the parish had risen to 76,000 according to the rationing registrations.

Lake Charles became a boom town, with all the problems such a rapid growth comprises, such as lack of adequate housing, school facilities, recreational organizations, etc. Conditions were worsened by wartime shortages. But citizens of the town made room for the newcomers in their homes, constructed new houses, turned spare rooms into apartments and made rooms out of porches. To help solve this problem a new city was created on Highway 90 between Lake Charles and Sulphur, called

Maplewood. Plans were made for a population of 5,000---a number about equal to the population of pre-war Sulphur. Maplewood had neat, modern five and six room bungalows situated on curved paved streets, with a school, movie theater and shopping center. Most of the "transplanted" plant workers made their homes in Maplewood. Many of these "transplanted" residents and the families they have reared have made their homes in the area for half a century.

With this great influx of new people, southwest Louisiana again received a "transfusion" of new blood. The small town where everyone knew each other was transformed almost overnight into an industrial center with a population from a wide variety of backgrounds and beliefs, a "melting pot" in southwest Louisiana.

SOURCES: Ponca City Cherokee Strip Centennial Festivities Guide, Centennial Committee, Sept. 1993; "Land Was the Goal in the Oklahoma Land Rush", *National Geographic*, Sept. 1993; *Lake Charles American Press*, 5/22/1944, 5/28/1994.

ANCESTOR CHARTS AND TABLES, VOL. V

We urge each of our members, whether beginners or "veterans", to submit Ancestor Charts or Ahnentafels to the SWLGS for inclusion in our book, *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V*. Deadline for submitting information is **April 1, 1997**. Only charts/ahnentafels of current members (those whose dues are paid for 1997) will be included. If you currently have only an individual membership but wish to have your spouse's chart included in our book, consider upgrading your membership to a family membership (\$17.00 for 1997).

Complete instructions for filling out a chart/ahnentafel can be found in KINFOLKS, Vol. 20 No. 3 (1996). Any questions should be directed to PAT HUFFAKER (477-3087), ROSIE NEWHOUSE (436-9970) or BETTY ROSTEET (625-4740). Or bring your chart and questions to the next meeting on Saturday, March 15, we will help you beginning at 9:30 A.M.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Lost Spanish Towns by JEAN L. EPPERSON

Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, Vol. 11 (1813-1815)

Mississippi Valley Melange, Vol. 2, by WINSTON DeVILLE

Blood Royal: Issue of the Kings and Queens of Medieval England 1066-1399: The Normans and Plantagenets by T. ANNA LEESE

Lasting Memories: A Guide to Writing Your Family History by DANA JORDAN ALEXANDER and AMY SHEA

Stedwell, Stedwell, Studwell: Descendants of Thomas Studwell I, ca 1620-1669,

of Greenwich, Connecticut/Rye, New York by 1656 by MARION J. STEDWELL

"Let the Buyer beware!" Many firms are offering books on "your" surname or coat-of-arms for "your" family. Generally, these are no more than scams and ripoffs, consisting of lists of names and addresses taken from phone books; others give general information on the surname without documentation. Remember that coat-of-arms were bestowed only on an individual and only direct heirs have any connection with that coat-of-arms. Research on armorial families can be found in libraries for the price of your time.

JANUARY PROGRAM

The January meeting of the SWLGS was cancelled due to the Ice Storm of 1997 and its resultant damages. January meetings are traditionally "Show and Tell by members, and the participants will make their presentations at the next January program. However, JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN (Member #866) of Bay St. Louis, MS., who was to show a unique picture of the honor guard of JEFFERSON DAVIS' re-interment, sent the following information on the picture and her great-grandfather, MORDECAI EDWARD SHADDOCK. Mrs. MUSSELMAN will bring her picture to Lake Charles at a later date, so if you are interested in seeing it, please contact either Mrs. MUSSELMAN or BETTY ROSTEET.

Mrs. MUSSELMAN has a framed picture measuring 24" x 33", but the black and white picture itself measures 16" by 25½". The picture is entitled "Louisiana Escort, U.C.V., Re-Interment Remains of President JEFFERSON DAVIS, from New Orleans, La., to Richmond, Va., May 28-31, 1893." The picture shows 34 individuals, many wearing their old Confederate uniforms. Each individual is identified by a white number inked on his shoulder. Added to the bottom of the picture is a printed strip 2" by 33" which contains the individual's number and name followed by a U.C.V. Camp number. Re-interment escorts are all from Louisiana. The names are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Gen. JOHN GLYNN Jr. | New Orleans (V.C.S.C. Camp No. 9) |
| 2. Col. W. R. LYMAN | New Orleans (Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1) |
| 3. Col. B. F. ESHLEMAN | New Orleans (Washington Artillery Camp No. 15) |
| 4. Col. M. T. DUCROS | New Orleans (Henry St. Paul Camp No. 16) |
| 5. Gen. W. J. BEHAN | New Orleans (Washington Artillery Camp No. 15) |
| 6. H. T. BROWN | Gonzales (Ogden Camp No. 247) |
| 7. Gen. J. B. VINET | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 8. M. E. SHADDOCK | Lake Charles (Calcasieu Camp No. 62) |
| 9. THOM. HIGGINS | New Orleans (Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1) |
| 10. Dr. C. H. TEBAUT | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 11. Gen. ALLEN BARKSDALE | Ruston (Ruston Camp No. 7) |
| 12. WILL MILLER | Plaquemine (Iberville Camp No. 18) |
| 13. JNO. W. WATSON | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 14. Col. L. J. FREMAUX | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 15. Col. J. F. UTZ | Shreveport (LeRoy Stafford Camp No. 3) |
| 16. DAVID ARENT | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 17. W. McCULLOM | Thibodaux (B. Bragg Camp No. 196) |
| 18. J. K. RENAUD | New Orleans (Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2) |
| 19. THOS. CLEMENTS | Alexandria (Jefferson Davis Camp No. 6) |
| 20. H. DUGAS | Donaldsonville (V. Maurin Camp No. 38) |
| 21. HOWELL CARTER | Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge Camp No. 17) |
| 22. J. Y. GILMORE | New Orleans (Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1) |
| 23. J. MOORE WILSON | New Orleans (Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1) |
| 24. JOS. DEMORUELLE | New Orleans (Henry St. Paul Camp No. 16) |
| 25. D. S. SULLIVAN | New Orleans (Henry St. Paul Camp No. 16) |
| 26. JOHN T. BLOCK | New Orleans (Army of Northern Virginia Camp No. 1) |
| 27. Dr. G. H. TICHENOR | New Orleans (V.C.S.C. Camp No. 9) |
| 28. E. I. KURSHEEDT | New Orleans (Washington Artillery Camp No. 15) |
| 29. T. B. FINLAY | Ruston (Ruston Camp No. 7) |
| 30. A. M. HAAS | Evergreen (R. L. Gibson Camp No. 33) |
| 31. Col. T. C. STANDIFER | Ruston (Ruston Camp No. 7) |
| 32. T. J. ROYSTER | Berwick (Winchester Hall Camp No. 178) |
| 33. T. W. CASTLEMAN | New Orleans (V.C.S.C. Camp No. 9) |

JEFFERSON DAVIS, the former President of the Confederate States of America, died at New Orleans, La., on Dec. 6, 1889, after a brief illness from a bronchial complaint. He was buried there, but in 1893 his remains were taken to Richmond, where on May 31 he was re-interred in Hollywood Cemetery. (Our thanks to MIKE JONES for furnishing the location of the camps mentioned in this article.)

* * * * *

OBITUARY OF A CIVIL WAR VETERAN, REV. M. E. SHADDOCK

(From the *Lake Charles American Press*, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1920)

Under the auspices of the Lake Charles Camp U.C.V. and the Lake Charles chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, the funeral services of Elder M. E. SHADDOCK, who died at the home of his son, E. J. SHADDOCK, on Sixth Street, Monday morning at 10:20 o'clock, were held in the First Baptist Church building this morning, his pastor, Dr. J. T. FARLEY officiating. Interment in Graceland Cemetery.

The services were attended by a large congregation of men and women representing every phase of political and religious opinion of the community, attesting the high esteem in which deceased was held by citizens in all walks of life. The casket containing the body was brought into the church by pallbearers: T. F. BLAYLOCK, W. A. PERKINS, J. HORACE LYONS, SAM DUHON, W. D. LANDRY and C. B. RICHARD. It rested in state, draped in the flag of the Lost Cause, almost hidden by a wilderness of flowers, tributes of those who knew him and loved him here.

The services were simple, but most tender and reminiscent. In front and to the right sat his comrades of the 60s and on the left were grouped the family and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Several old time hymns the old Christian soldier sang and loved so well in this life were sung by the choir. Among them were, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and "When I go Home". A beautiful and most touching prayer was offered by the pastor for the bereaved relatives and the church and community Father SHADDOCK loved and labored for. The scripture reading for the occasion was I Cor. 15th chapter and John 14th chapter. After the service, friends were permitted to pass the body in state and view the old soldier for the last time clothed in the Confederate uniform of Major General, Louisiana Division, U.C.V., a rank conferred on him at the recent Confederate reunion at Houston, Texas.

Elder M. E. SHADDOCK was indeed a true pioneer preacher and educator of Southwest Louisiana and especially old Imperial Calcasieu. Such men as he, JOHN, ISSAC and WARREN HAMILTON, JNO. F. MYERS, OLIVER PERKINS, JNO. McNEESE and J. O. STEWARD, who have preceeded him and such men as W. H. EDDLEMAN, W. R. HARGROVE and D. T. O'QUINN, who still remain, laid the foundation of religious institutes and public school education in the days when only small dirt roads and trails traversed this fair land of ours. The civilization they left behind is the greatest monument that could be erected to their memory.

Dr. EARLY paid tribute to SHADDOCK who had been a Baptist minister for nearly 50 years and a "loyal and consecrated Christian since he was fourteen years old."

Rev. SHADDOCK was born in Upper Zion, Caroline Co., Va., Nov. 23, 1840. He was married on August 12, 1871, to Miss SALLIE JENNINGS of Lynchburg, Va., who preceeded him into the great beyond by 3 years. Immediately after their marriage, Rev. and Mrs. SHADDOCK moved to Tennessee, and he taught and preached in Tennessee and Kentucky for eight years before moving to Louisiana. In 1879 they located in Avoyelles Parish, where they lived for a number of years, during which time he was Baptist state Sunday School organizer. They moved to Lake Charles in 1890 and he was principal of the Lake Charles College for some time. Rev. SHADDOCK fought through the entire Civil War, a member of Company B, 9th Virginia Cavalry, under FITZHUGH LEE. He was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. At the time of his death he was major of Louisiana Division U.C.V.

Sons and daughters surviving him are E. J. SHADDOCK, of Lake Charles; W. B. SHADDOCK, Lake Charles; Mrs. R. P. HOWELL, Lake Charles; Mrs. F. W. WILLCOX, Beaumont; Mrs. ISSAC DEROUEN, Bell City; Mrs. H. H. EVANS, Alexandria; Mrs. ARCHIE CAMEREN, Lake Charles; C. B. SHADDOCK, Beaumont; R. M. SHADDOCK, Eola, La., and there are 26 grandchildren and one great grandchild.

GENEALOGICAL LINES OF MORDECAI EDWARD SHADDOCK

I. MORDECAI EDWARD SHADDOCK

b. 23 Nov. 1840, near Upper Zion, Caroline Co., Va.

d. 27 Dec. 1920, Lake Charles, La.

m. 12 Aug. 1871, Lynchburg, Va. to SALLIE JENNINGS (b. 15 June 1849, Lynchburg, Va.; d. 12 Oct. 1917, Lake Charles, La.)

Children:

1. E. J. SHADDOCK, b. 12 May 1877

2. W. B. SHADDOCK

*3. ALICE VIRGINIA SHADDOCK (m. ROBERT PATTON HOWELL)

4. daughter (m. F. W. WILLCOX)

5. MATTIE (m. ISSAC DEROUEN)

6. daughter (m. H. H. EVANS)

7. daughter (m. ARCHIE CAMEREN)

8. C. B. SHADDOCK

9. R. M. SHADDOCK

(One of the daughters was named Anna; another was Kate.)

II. ALICE VIRGINIA SHADDOCK (same as #3 above)

b. 20 Aug. 1875, near China Grove, Gibson Co., Tenn.

d. 17 Apr. 1946, Lake Charles, La.

m. 26 Sept. 1900, Lake Charles, La. to ROBERT PATTON HOWELL

Children::

*1. MINNIE MAY HOWELL (b. 1 May 1903; d. May 1976; m. 2nd, 6 Dec. 1940, JOSEPH DUDLEY HAYES)

2. ROBERT PATTON Jr.

III. Minnie May HOWELL (same as #1 above)

b. 1 May 1903, Lake Arthur, La.

d. - May 1976, Shreveport, La.

m. 6 Dec. 1940, Pensacola, Fla., to JOSEPH D. HAYES

Child:

*1. JO DEE HAYES (m. LeROY H. MUSSELMAN)

(MINNIE MAY HAYES owned Minnie May's Dress Shop on Iris St. in Lake Charles for many years.)

IV. JO DEE HAYES (same as #1 above)

b. 26 June 1942, Lake Charles, La.

m. 7 Dec. 1974, Lake Arthur, La., to LeROY H. MUSSELMAN

INBREEDING is not necessarily bad, according to Dr. JAMES V. NOEL of the University of Michigan. He believes that the benefits of inbreeding, that is cousins marrying cousins, outweigh the modest biological hazards. The frequency of major genetic defects was only 1.5% higher in the marriage of cousins than it was in the marriage of unrelated people. Sequoia Genealogical Society Newsletter via The Family Tree, Vol. VI #5 (Oct./Nov. 1995), Ellen P. Odom Genealogical Library.

MITCHELL CEMETERY

Surveyed 12 September 1994 by ROBERT LaLANNE - Member #878

The Mitchell Cemetery is located on South Perkins Ferry Rd. in Moss Bluff, LA.
If only date shown, it's unknown if this is birth or death date.

(Continued from Vol. 20 No. 4)

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| RUTH MAE MARYMAN b. 30 Mar. 1895 d. 22 Dec. 1962 | FRED SEAL b. 4 Oct. 1910 d. 26 Nov. 1974 | EDWARD W. HERBSTER Jr. b. 24 Nov. 1930 d. 9 July 1988 Sgt US Air Force, Korea |
| RICHARD SILVIA b. 25 Nov. 1888 d. 20 Mar. 1972 | MINNIE E. KINDER SILVIA b. 9 Oct. 1897 (Preneed) | JAMES EDWARD BUSBY b. 3 July 1919 d. 27 Sep. 1983 |
| WILLIAM THOMAS SILVIA b. 13 Aug. 1918 d. 8 Oct. 1982 T Sgt US Army, WWII | ANNA GERTRUDE SARVAUNT SILVIA b. 22 Mar. 1921 (Preneed) | HARVEY "Shorty" BUSBY b. 6 Sep. 1925 d. 17 Feb. 1986 |
| HERSCHEL R. DONHAM b. 24 Mar. 1903 d. 17 Mar. 1992 | STARCUS J. HOFFPAUIR b. 29 Dec. 1925 d. 2 Jan. 1967 LA Pvt 6960 Reinf Depot, WWII | EUGENE S. MESSINA 1918 - 1979 |
| DELLA MAE MATERNE HOFFPAUIR b. 3 Sep. 1902 d. 5 Dec. 1972 | SIDNEY M. HOFFPAUIR b. 2 Dec. 1891 d. 26 July 1962 | HELEN L. MESSINA b. -- 1924 (Preneed) |
| MELVIN "BUD" SILVIA b. 29 Dec. 1915 d. 28 Aug. 1973 LA Tec 5 US Army, WWII | WANDA SILVIA b. 1 Feb. 1919 (Preneed) | LARK PARKER b. 28 Mar. 1908 d. 16 Sep. 1989 |
| MARY BELLE REEVES b. 22 Nov. 1912 d. 16 July 1993 | LeLAND REEVES b. 24 Aug. 1908 d. 31 Jan. 1981 | VIOLA MAE PARKER b. 13 July 1916 d. 5 June 1982 |
| MARTIN A. BATTLES b. 15 Mar. 1916 d. 15 Aug. 1980 Pvt US Army, WWII | CARL L. REEVES b. 6 Jan. 1904 d. 10 Nov. 1984 | NOLAN J. BUSBY b. 15 Jan. 1921 d. 23 Aug. 1985 |
| ANNE LAURIE REEVES LEWIS b. 9 Jan. 1907 d. 22 June 1991 | O. B. LEWIS b. 6 July 1911 d. 21 Dec. 1986 | ROBERT EUGENE HOLBROOK b. 4 Nov. 1931 d. 30 July 1987 Pfc US Marine Corps, Korea |
| ARCHIBALD J. McKAY Jr. b. 2 Nov. 1929 d. 2 Nov. 1991 Sn US Navy, WWII | RAY ADAM SAVAGE Sr. b. 20 Feb. 1927 d. 17 July 1986 F1 US Navy, WWII | RENA RICHARD b. 30 Apr. 1909 d. 12 Jan. 1987 |
| | | ALFRED C. RICHARD b. 7 Feb. 1907 d. 27 Jan. 1979 |

LELA M. BUSBY
b. 9 Aug. 1928
(Preneed)

CONRAD D. LARSON
b. 15 May 1920
d. 13 Jan. 1977

STANLEY BENOIT
b. 30 Jan. 1899
d. 8 Nov. 1979

CLEMILE J. RICHARD Sr.
b. 21 Sep. 1926
d. 10 Jan. 1978

LACY DANIELLE RICHARD
19 Feb. 1993

ZITA M. FRANCEZ
KUHLMAN
b. 27 Apr. 1908
d. 7 Dec. 1977

HENRY LEE BLOCK
b. 31 Dec. 1917
d. 9 Oct. 1985

VIRGIE L. KOONCE
b. 23 Dec. 1904
d. 18 Nov. 1987

MAE LONG DARTEZ
b. 14 Feb. 1906
d. 26 Sep. 1988

OPHIE J. DARTEZ
b. 18 Nov. 1903
d. 19 Apr. 1988

EDDIE MANUEL
b. 17 Aug. 1909
d. 22 Dec. 1979

RENA MANUEL
ALEXANDER
b. 19 June 1930
d. 13 May 1979

CHARLIE CRESTON GANDY
b. 7 Aug. 1912
d. 29 July 1977

ROY C. BUSBY Sr.
b. 30 June 1914
d. 6 July 1990

KITTY H. LARSON
b. 29 Mar. 1925
(Preneed)

JETTIE LONG BENOIT
b. 8 Apr. 1902
(Preneed)

ARNOLD RICHARD Sr.
b. 8 May 1950
d. 10 Aug. 1991

SYBIL JONES
D/O M/M ROBERT W. JONES
b. 28 Sep. 1976
d. 22 Feb. 1978

EDWIN C. KUHLMAN
b. 11 Mar. 1915
(Preneed)

NAOMA KOONCE BLOCK
b. 9 Aug. 1923
(Preneed)

JOHN A. KOONCE
b. 17 Sep. 1900
(Preneed)

OPHELIA DARTEZ Jr.
b. 18 Mar. 1899
d. 31 May 1992

TANZY D. GRANGER
b. 24 Nov. 1906
d. 22 Sep. 1978

NINA LOPER OPFERKUCH
b. 18 Dec. 1928
d. 12 Apr. 1978

JAMES E. ALEXANDER Jr.
b. 17 Mar. 1914
d. 5 Apr. 1978

THELMA NICKS GANDY
b. 27 Jan. 1920
d. 7 Oct. 1977

DUANE A. BROWN
b. 21 Nov. 1943
d. 3 Sep. 1977
US Air Force, Vietnam

CHRISTOPHER JAMES
HEBERT
S/O ALLEN & PATRICIA
HEBERT
17 Apr. 1978

DARTUS BERT BOURQUE
b. 5 Aug. 1910
d. 14 Dec. 1979

JULIA MAE DOWNS
b. 19 Sep. 1917
d. 11 Aug. 1992

PAUL J. CRAIG
b. 11 July 1939
d. 23 Oct. 1988
Sp 4 US Army

RAYMOND D. HOFFPAUIR
b. 11 Dec. 1930
d. 26 Dec. 1989
US Army, Korea

CHLORINE MIXON CRAIG
b. 2 Sep. 1915
d. 6 Apr. 1983

JOHN JULIAN CRAIG
b. 7 Sep. 1906
d. 20 Feb. 1983

CHARLES M. REEVES
b. 5 Aug. 1948
d. 17 Aug. 1986
SN US Navy, Vietnam

RICKI LANE CASEY
b. 8 Sep. 1957
d. 16 Sep. 1990

EVELYN CASEY
b. 4 Feb. 1929
(Preneed)

GEORGE R. CASEY
b. 20 Mar. 1925
d. 13 July 1973
LA S Sgt US Army, WWII

WALTER B. CASEY
b. 26 Feb. 1927
(Preneed)

PHILIP FONTENOT
b. 9 Nov. 1920
d. 4 Aug. 1985
Pfc US Army, WWII

KELLY TRAVIS MAY
S/O M/M KELLY R. MAY
b. 23 Aug. 1966
d. 11 Sep. 1968

MILDRED H. HOOPER
b. 25 Nov. 1920
d. 18 Feb. 1980

PEARL JESSEN HOOPER
b. 7 Oct. 1905
d. 21 Apr. 1967

CHARLES A. HOOPER
b. 26 June 1909
d. 3 Oct. 1971

BESSIE M. REEVES
b. 14 Aug. 1921
d. 2 Aug. 1967

ROSALIND REEVES
LeBLANC
b. 15 Apr. 1954
d. 4 Feb. 1989

WILLIAM ELIE NICHOLS
b. 14 Apr. 1914
d. 5 Feb. 1980

ROSA WILLIAMS HUNTER
b. 8 June 1873
d. 22 Feb. 1970

MARRY MEDIUS
HOFFPAUR
b. 9 June 1920
d. 23 July 1961

MAUDE GOODMAN JONES
b. 27 Aug. 1888
d. 11 Feb. 1975

BARBARA K. CASEY
b. 9 Jan. 1932
(Preneed)

EDD J. FONTENOT
b. 6 Nov. 1913
d. 10 June 1980

JOSEPH SCOTT MAY
S/O M/M KELLY R. MAY
b. 20 July 1969
d. 20 Nov. 1976

ALFRED HOOPER
b. 9 Sep. 1895
d. 6 Nov. 1968

BENNIE E. HOOPER
b. 11 Oct. 1906
d. 19 Feb. 1989

ELLAMAE BONVILLAIN
HOOPER
b. 14 Mar. 1908
d. 28 Nov. 1980

CHARLES E. REEVES
b. 11 June 1911
d. 22 Dec. 1968

GEORGIA ANN BURSON
b. 19 Mar. 1922
d. 29 May 1969

FANNIE MAE C. NICHOLS
b. 16 Jan. 1905
d. 18 Apr. 1984

ALVIN WILLIAMS
b. 13 May 1915
d. 16 May 1974

CORDELIA HOFFPAUR
b. 21 Oct. 1858
d. 28 Dec. 1950

W. E. JONES Sr.
b. 3 Feb. 1888
d. 10 Oct. 1959

ABRAHAM LINCOLN JONES
b. 9 Feb. 1864
d. 2 Feb. 1953

LULA TREADWAY TOUCHET
b. 23 June 1929
d. 6 Mar. 1949

ALLEN GREEN LONG
b. 20 May 1896
d. 2 Apr. 1986
Pvt US Army, WWI

MICHAEL ANTHONY LONG
b. 21 May 1947
(Preneed)

GOLDIE RICH LONG
b. 12 Oct. 1903
d. 17 June 1968

HUEY PIERCE LONG
b. 29 Apr. 1928
d. 13 Jan. 1951
LA Pfc 2 Marines, WWII

LOUIS BELLARD Jr.
b. 3 Dec. 1914
d. 25 Feb. 1985
Pvt US Army, WWII

LIDIA C. BELLARD
b. 1 June 1931
d. 1 Mar. 1988

ALLIED Y. BELLARD
b. 31 Jan. 1893
d. 13 Aug. 1969

LOUIS BELLARD
b. 8 June 1883
d. 2 Sep. 1951

NELLIE R. THERIOT
b. 18 Jan. 1912
d. 10 Dec. 1986

DAVID HERMAN THERIOT
b. 1 Oct. 1909
d. 17 June 1954

(Continued next issue)

ORCOQUISAC AND CHARLES SALLIER

(Editor's Note: The 1807 Immigrant Census of Orcoquisac was given in **KINFOLKS**, Vol. 20 No. 4. The following article presents more information on the old Spanish settlement and its connection with early settlers of our area. Information is taken from *Lost Spanish Towns: Atascosita and Trinidad de Salcedo* by JEAN L. EPPERSON (Dogwood Press, Woodville, TX, 1996). This book has been purchased by the SWLGS and can be borrowed from the Society Library in accordance with the borrowing policies. It has more SALLIER information, as well as old maps. It is well researched and documented.)

The Presidio of San Augustin de Ahumada del Orcoquisac was founded in 1756 on the lower Trinity River at the location of present-day Wallisville, Texas, just east of Houston. It was named for the Orcoquiza Indians who inhabited the area. When France ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1762, the capital of the Province of Texas was moved from Los Adaes (near Robline, La.) to San Antonio, Texas. The east Texas missions were no longer necessary and were either moved or abandoned. The Presidio of Orcoquisac was abandoned in 1771.

In 1803 the U.S. purchased Louisiana from France, and trouble again stirred on the Louisiana-Texas border. In November 1804 the Commandant at Nacogdoches wrote to the Spanish governor of Texas that it was necessary for a detachment of 12 to 15 soldiers to be stationed at Orcoquisac or Atascosita in order to prevent herds of horses being driven along the coast to Louisiana. In January 1805 soldiers were sent to Atascosita to make camp, to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, to reconnoiter the area for "caballadas" (horse herds) being driven into Louisiana, to apprehend persons without passports or with contraband goods, to keep foreign vessels out of the Trinity River and to build a stockade for protection. Coushatta Indians living on the opposite bank of the Trinity River offered their help to defend the settlement.

In 1804 the Spanish Crown agreed to found a colony at the mouth of the Trinity River, but the location was never designated. However, rumors of the newly proposed port spread into Louisiana and settlers, lured by liberal Spanish land policies or disillusioned by the sale of Louisiana to the U.S. in 1803, began to arrive from the Opelousas and Calcasieu areas of Louisiana. Since the port was never established, the settlers were either expelled or sent into the interior for land.

In June 1805 Spanish authorities were informed that JUAN (JEAN) GARNIER and PEDRO (PIERRE) ARSENEAUX, residents of the Attakapas District of Louisiana, with 2 enlisted men, were asking for land on which to build homes. They were detained at Atascosita until a decision could be made. GARNIER and ARSENEAUX were merely the "advance scouts" for a larger party of 300 families which Lt. BORGNE DE CLOUET, under the direction of Brigadier General SEBASTIAN CALVO DE LA PUERTE y O'FARILL, the former governor of Louisiana, proposed to settle on the site of old Orcoquisac. According to old Spanish documents, in July 1805 eleven of these settlers arrived and were placed in temporary quarters in "Camp Orcoquisac" at Atascosito.

Illness swept Orcoquisac in 1806, at which time GERONIMO DE HERRERA was in command of the post. Later records show that Camp Orcoquisac, the Post of Orcoquisac and Atascosita were the same place and were not the previously abandoned old Presidio of Orcoquisac. Some letters referred to "Atascosita de Orcoquisac".

By December 1806 five families were shipwrecked off the Neches River, losing all food supplies and part of their baggage. They had come from the Calcasieu River area of Louisiana, hoping to establish themselves in one of the new settlements of Texas. The 1807 immigrant census of Orcoquisac (Atascosita) showed the names of prospective settlers, most of whom were related by blood or marriage. CHARLES SALLIER, an early settler of the Calcasieu area for whom the town of Lake Charles was named, was the only one of these immigrants who had the Spanish designation of "Don"

before his name and appeared to be the leader. In March 1806, SALLIER (who signed his name with only one "L", as SALIER), was appointed as an interpreter at Atascosita. For his services as Indian interpreter he was paid 32 pesos, at the rate of 4 pesos per month from March 10 to November 10, 1807. SALLIER is seen on old records as CARLOS SAVOYARD, CARLOS SALIER, CHARLES SALIER and CHARLES SALLIER. Apparently the SALLIER family returned to Lake Charles about 1810.

There were many plans for invading Texas or for making it a separate country. By 1815 New Orleans conspirators, Mexican revolutionary leaders and JEAN LAFITTE'S pirates were threatening invasion. Spanish authorities, aware of that threat, used Indians to warn them of troop movements or suspicious activities. In November 1816 Spanish troops were sent to the mouths of the Trinity, Neches, Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers, searching for outlaws and invaders. They proceeded to the Calcasieu River, arriving on December 4 at the home of SALLIER, where they gathered information against the insurgents.

SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP

Genealogy on the Internet by JANICE BATTE CRAVEN

Information available on the Internet is growing faster than anyone can imagine! And our Users Group is learning all the time. In the February meeting, MARGARET MOORE shared some of her favorite sites and "finds" with us. Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter weekly sends out via e-mail news of interest such as software, conferences, CD releases and general information. If you have a computer and want to subscribe to this freebie, send e-mail to: <subscribe@rootscomputing.com> In the message title put SUBSCRIBE. Nothing goes in the body of the message.

You can search the Social Security Death Index by going to this site.
<<http://www.infobases.com/ssdi/query01.htm>>

At the present time, there are 40 of the 64 Louisiana Parishes with sites online with the US Gen Web Project. Our site has cemeteries to search and some biographies, so far. We would welcome any wills, Bible records, probate records, land records, and biographies that pertain to Calcasieu (including Imperial Calcasieu) Parish. You can also add your surname to the growing list and you don't even have to have a computer for the surname list. Your mailing address will do fine. Send the information to JAN CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339.

Visit the Calcasieu Parish Gen Web site at <<http://cust2.iamerica.net/jcraven/calpar.htm>>

Happy Hunting!

ACADIAN WORLD CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN LOUISIANA

The Acadian World Congress will meet in Louisiana in August 1999. Already plans are being made for Acadian family reunions to celebrate this event. Our March 15 program will be on the Congress. LANDRY reunion, contact DONALD J. LANDRY, 6512 Schouert St., Metairie, LA 70003. BROUSSARD reunion, contact ERROL B. BROUSSARD, 120 Cane Brake Ln, Lafayette, LA 70508. HEBERT reunion proposed for Abbeville, coordinator - RUSSELL GASPARD. TRAHAN reunion proposed for Crowley, coordinator - JULIUS TRAHAN. LeBLANC reunion proposed for Erath, coordinator -RELIE LeBLANC. RICHARD reunion proposed for Lafayette, coordinator - EDDIE RICHARD of Scott.

AN INTERESTING ANCESTOR, EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL SR.

By his granddaughter, NINA ANNETTE SHROLL, Member #469

EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL, the firstborn child of AMOUS FRANK SHROLL and LAVISA ISADONA WILDMAN REED COCHRAN SCHROLL, was born in Pierson, Michigan, on December 3, 1873. His half-brother, CLARK WILSON COCHRAN, was about a year old when their mother married FRANK SHROLL. Clark stayed with the family for several years, but later went to live with his father, JOHN COCHRAN.

Seven other children followed Edward. Sometime around the age of sixteen, he was sent to the grocery store with some money and never came back home. No one knows where he went from there. We have a letter that he wrote to The Denver Post Rotogravure in his later years. The newspaper was having a photo contest and Edward sent them a photo of Denver in the early railroad days. He writes,

"I can remember Denver in 1890. I worked on the U.P. on Sherman Hill and was in Denver at that time. I also have a picture of a Canadian Pacific Emigrant coach that I was on in 1894 from Moosejaw to Edmonton, Alberta, B. C."

Edward may have gone straight to Denver when he left home to begin working for the railroad, because in 1890 he would have been 16-17 years old. Perhaps the trip from Moose Jaw to Edmonton was not a regular one because Edward has his provinces mixed up; Moose Jaw and Edmonton are both in Saskatchewan. None of Edward's children remember him mentioning that he lived in Canada, but his son Edward Jr. remembers his dad talking about living in Denver where the men "packed pistols" on their hips, an ordinary practice during the days of gold and silver mining in Colorado.

When Edward married and whom he married as his first wife is not known. Edward Jr. thinks his dad's first wife may have been a nurse at a large hospital. A daughter, Edna, remembers her father saying that this lady liked hair combs and he bought some for her. Edward's marriage to this woman ended and he was in Louisiana around the year 1919 when he was about 46 years of age.

He worked as a steam pipefitter at an alcohol plant in Fullerton, Louisiana. He met ZELIA DYESS KNIGHT, who was from Hineston, Louisiana, and they were married in 1919 or 1920. Zelia had been married to GEORGE "JACK" KNIGHT and had four children from that marriage. JACK KNIGHT had treated Zelia very cruelly. To save herself and her children, she left him, got a job and put her three surviving children in the care of foster parents. When she remarried, Edward immediately brought Zelia's children into their home and treated them as his own.

Edward and Zelia then began adding to the family. Their first children were a set of twins, Edward Clyde and Edna Rae, born October 20, 1920, in Fal, Louisiana.

About 1923 the parents and six children moved to DeQuincy, Louisiana. Edward took a job at the Newport Turpentine plant where he worked until the plant closed in the early 1940s. Here he got the nickname "Shorty". The turpentine industry sprang up in response to the need for war-related items. Turpentine was used to coat the wooden planks of warships and to make rope waterproof. There were turpentine plants located throughout the South, the place where trees grew that yielded the valued product. The turpentine process called for huge tree stumps to be dynamited out of the ground and then to be distilled. The distillate was turpentine, which was then bottled and canned to be sold. "Shorty" worked the graveyard shift so that during the day he could tend his crops.

He always had a garden which included potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, snap beans, beets, cabbage, corn, radishes, onions, celery, lettuce, sweet potatoes, mustard greens, cantaloupe, watermelon, plums, peaches, grapes and strawberries. He usually stayed in the field until about 4 P.M., then went home to rest before going to his job at the turpentine plant. He worked seven days a week, which left very

little time for other activities. Those were the Depression Days of the 1920s and times were hard for everyone.

Survival demanded that all the family members pitch in whenever they could. The children wore hand-me-downs, clothing and shoes handed down from the older kids. The task of Edward Jr. was to sit outside the barn watching the chicks in the incubator during the night. The other children had other duties, and together the family raised chickens, cows and pigs. Zelia sold eggs and milk to add to the family income. Pigs and cows were slaughtered; the meat was smoked and canned for meals for the family. There were always fresh eggs, milk, cream, butter and they made ice cream, no matter what time of year.

To help things run smoothly around the house "Shorty" pitched in with all the chores, including those considered "women's work." "Shorty" helped his wife with the laundry and took his turn getting up with sick children during the night.

Sometimes he had to discipline the children. Ira Bea remembers how she, "Brother" (her twin, Everett) and Norman were supposed to "stay put" while her mother and daddy were in the fields. Instead, she and the boys slipped away to a gravel road where they proceeded to pelt passing cars with rocks. As a result, each child got a whipping from their daddy. Another time they got into some red peppers which were hung out to dry. The peppers burned their hands and faces, but a whipping burned another part of their bodies. And if that were not enough to teach them to "stay put", on another day they pretended to be cowboys, sitting on "saddles" made of feather pillows. Their imaginations were so vivid and the "ride" so rough that feathers flew all over the bedrooms. Naturally, another spanking followed, but with the discipline came a lot of love. Many times, all it took was a look and the children knew what they were supposed to do.

When a look would not do, "Shorty" became the arbitrator. Edna, Fern and Ira Bea were close in age and shared many of the same duties, but Ira Bea thought that she was getting the "raw end of the deal" by always having to wash the pots smutted from the wood stove. She appealed to her dad and he set up a schedule by which each of the three girls spent a week with kitchen duties and two weeks doing other house work (a welcome relief from those nasty pots).

At the times crops were producing or a piece of livestock was slaughtered, the entire family helped preserve the meat and vegetables in cans. "Shorty" ordered the cans and lids through the mail and a neighbor loaned them her can-sealer. The assembly line began with one of the adults cooking the food on the wood stove, one of the children putting the food in the can, the next person adding water, one adding salt and one sealing the can. One of the daughters, Edna, does not eat pork to this day because of the smell of cooked pork that could not be scrubbed from the kitchen counters. Ira Bea remembers when her dad put the pot of water to boil with the corn already in cans (like a water bath). The older kids, who were supposed to watch the pot while their dad took a nap before working the night shift, forgot and the pot boiled dry. The cans exploded, sending corn kernels everywhere.

Providing for a family of this size was quite an undertaking. A son, Everett, had hearing problems that could have resulted from flu. He had an ear operation at New Orleans when he was a child, but his hearing problems continued into adulthood. The youngest child, Elsie, was born with seizures, diagnosed as epilepsy. The family were constantly trying to find a doctor or some medicine that would help Elsie. Their problems were compounded by a miscarriage of twins sometime after Elsie's birth. Then, Norman, the youngest son, served his country in the Navy and returned home, only to be killed in an industrial accident in Hammond, Louisiana, in 1948. In spite of all his troubles "Shorty" never was a bitter man.

Throughout all his life "Shorty" maintained some contact with his family in Michigan through his sister, Ferna. This sister was about thirteen years younger than he, but they were very close...close enough that he named his second daughter after her. Ferna, who had married ROBERT CAIRNS and

was living in Michigan, wrote regularly to her brother with news of their family. All of Edward's brothers and sisters were married and lived in the same area where they grew up, but did not maintain close ties with each other. Edward found out that his mother had passed away on February 23, 1938. Just a few years later, in the early 1940s, Ferna, her husband and their youngest son, WINSTON CAIRNS (who was thirteen at the time) came to DeQuincy for a visit.

One of the things Edward missed from his childhood was rhubarb. Although rhubarb does not grow naturally in Louisiana, Edward managed to grow some plants in the backyard. Zelia did not know how to cook rhubarb, so Edward, a good cook, cooked it. In a letter dated December 4, 1950, he wrote the following to Zelia, Elsie and Bill (Elsie's husband):

" I bought a ____ (?) of sweet potatoes. They are fine. I cooked some Sat. and made a sweet potato pie today and I have a big pan full of them in the oven now. I got 11 eggs yesterday. I have about 2 dozen of them in the icebox now. It is 7 o'clock. We have just had supper. I made a sweet potato pie, baked some sweet potatoes and fried pork chops and corn muffins with pork gravy."

Ira Bea remembers her dad making a good apple pie, but the best part about it was the bird that he carved in the top pie crust. Sometimes he would experiment with unusual combinations. One thing he made that only he and Everett ate was peanut butter cornbread.

Even though he did not have the luxury of attending church every Sunday since he worked seven days a week, he allowed the children to go. Several of the neighbors attended church on a regular basis and they took as many of the SHROLL and KNIGHT children as they could put in the car. One of these neighbors was Mrs. MacKENZIE, who attended the Methodist church. Another neighbor took some of the children to the Pentecostal Church. Everett thought that God might be calling him to preach, and he practiced preaching to the other boys in the family while he was standing on the headboard of the bed. We do not know much about Edward's religious background or training, but his mother was a Methodist. In his 75th year of age, Edward publicly declared his faith in God and was baptized in the local Baptist church.

In the early 1950s FERNA and ROBERT CAIRNS with a nephew, WILSON J. COCHRAN, made a trip through Louisiana to see Edward, who was very ill at the time. EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL Sr. died October 2, 1952, at the age of 79. He was buried in the Perkins Cemetery on Rigmaiden Cemetery Road in DeQuincy, Louisiana. He was a blessing to the lives of all who knew him.

SOURCES: Oral interviews with Ira Bea Shroll Broxson, Winston Cairns, Doris Shroll Joyce, Aubrey Maddox, Milliard Martin, Edna Rae Shroll Palermo, Edward Clyde Shroll Jr., Edward Clyde Shroll Sr.

SHROLL GENEALOGY

I. JOHANN GEORGE SHROLL, b. ca 1790, PA; d. 11 June 1835, age 45, of cholera; m. HANNAH FEHR COLEMAN

Children:

1. ARAHAM SHROLL, b. 31 Aug. 1812; m. 1st, Nancy ____; m. 2nd, Sophie ____
2. JACOB SHROLL, b. 22 June 1815
3. *WILLIAM/WILHELM SHROLL (see below)
4. ELIZA SHROLL, b. 1 June 1823; m. DANIEL WISE

II. *WILLIAM/WILHELM SHROLL, b. 11 Jan. 1818, Manchester Township, PA; d. 12 June 1907 (or 1917), Bucyrus, OH; m. 20 Mar. 1842, OH, CHRISTINA LAYMAN

Children:

1. LETTY MARIA SHROLL, b. 23 Feb. 1843; m. 15 Oct. 1863/4, ED SUMMERS
2. WESLEY/WESSLEY SHROLL, b. 19 May 1844; m. 28 Dec. 1869, HELEN ANDREWS
3. **AMOUS/AMOS FRANK SHROLL (see below)
4. HARRIET ALVERA SHROLL, b. 6 July 1847, Bucyrus, OH; d. 32 Mar. 1940, Greenville, MI

- III. **AMOUS/AMOS SHROLL, b. 6 July 1847, Bucyrus, OH; d. 3 Mar. 1940, Greenville, MI;
m. 3 Mar. 1873, Sturgis, MI, LAVISA ISADONA WILDMAN REED COCHRAN
Children:
1. ***EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL (see below)
 2. HARRY FRANKLIN SHROLL, b. 27 Nov. 1876; d. 17 Feb. 1880
 3. CLARENCE EUGENE SHROLL, b. 25 Dec. 1878; d. 13 May 1947; m. MABLE ELECTA PETZIE
 4. LURA SHROLL, b. 28 Mar. 1881; d. Nov. 1958; m. THOMAS VAN WERT
 5. CORA SHROLL, b. 29 Sept. 1882; d. 11 June 1957; m. WILL GREEN
 6. FERNA SHROLL, b. 21 Feb. 1887; d. 31 July 1953; m. ROBERT CAIRNS
 7. WALLACE ALTON SHROLL, b. 5 May 1889, Peirson, MI; d. 13 April 1975, Greenville, MI;
m. El Reta _____
 8. RANSOME RAY SHROLL, b. 13 July 1891; d. 19 May 1907
- IV. ***EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL, b. 3 Dec. 1873, Pierson, MI; d. 2 Oct. 1952, DeQuincy, LA; m.
1st is unknown; m. 2nd, ZELLA DYESS KNIGHT
1. ****EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL Jr., "Fritz" (see below)
 2. EDNA RAE SHROLL, "Bugs", b. 20 Oct. 1920, Fal, LA; m. 1st, 10 May 1941, Lake Charles
LA, JOHN PALERMO (divorced); m. 2nd, 7 July 1956, JOHN PALERMO
 3. FERN INEZ SHROLL, b. 10 Dec. 1921, DeQuincy, LA; m. 5 Jan. 1945, Lake Charles, LA,
MINOR GRISCOM
 4. IRA BEA SHROLL, b. 13 Dec. 1924, DeQuincy, LA; m. 21 May 1943, Lake Charles, LA,
EUGENE BROXSON
 5. EVERETT LEE SHROLL, "Brother", b. 13 Dec. 1924, DeQuincy, LA; m. 1st, Naomi ____;
m. 2nd, 19 July 1976, Las Vegas, NE, Ruby _____
 6. NORMAN TALMADGE SHROLL, b. 29 Jan. 1926, DeQuincy, LA; d. 11 May 1948,
Harvey, LA
 7. ELSIE ALINE SHROLL, b. 29 July 1931, DeQuincy, LA; m. 1st, BILL CORBIT; m. 2nd,
JOHN CRUEL
- Step-children:
1. CARROLL JACKSON KNIGHT, b. 5 Dec. 1913; m. 10 March 1935, CATHERINE OLSEN
 2. ETTA MARIE KNIGHT, b. 19 April 1916; m. 1st, ALVIN ELSWORTH SHOEMAKE; m.
2nd, DOLAN TIPPING
 3. MARIE ETTA KNIGHT, b. 19 April 1916; m. 1st, 9 Nov. 1932, JIMMY STEPHENS; m.
2nd, LEVI BAUKMAN
- V. ****EDWARD CLYDE SHROLL Jr., b. 20 Oct. 1920, Fal, LA; m. 5 Sept. 1953, Westlake, LA,
SOPHIA CORRINA OLBERG
Children:
1. *****NINA ANNETTE SHROLL (see below)
- VI. ***** NINA ANNETTE SHROLL, b. 18 Aug. 1956, Sulphur, LA; m. 5 Sept. 1983, Sulphur, LA,
RAYMOND CARL SPENCER Jr.
Step-children:
1. BUFFY RAE SPENCER, b. 16 Mar. 1969, Lake Charles, LA
 2. LANCE RAYMOND SPENCER, b. 13 Dec. 1972, Lake Charles, LA

CASSETTE TAPES. In addition to books, the SWLGS Library has a collection of cassette lecture tapes that local members may borrow. These are commercially produced tapes on a variety of topics by knowledgeable and, in most cases, professional speakers. These tapes may provide an answer to your genealogical problems. The content of the tape belongs to the speaker. These tapes may not be reproduced or used verbatim in books or for lectures or programs. Consult the SWLGS Library List for topics covered.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1997 DUES??

GERMAN GENEALOGY

One of the largest groups of immigrants to the U.S. was the Germans. According to the 1990 census, 52 million Americans, approximately one out of every four, have German ancestral links. The Germans came for political, economic and religious reasons. German lands had been ravaged by wars, famine threatened, religious freedom was in jeopardy, but they primarily came for personal freedom and a chance for a better life for themselves and their families, to follow their dream. As Goethe stated, "America, thou hast it better!"

The first Germans immigrants, mostly from the southern part of the country, arrived in the American colonies as early as 1683. Encouraged by WILLIAM PENN who invited the Germans to immigrate to Pennsylvania, the first arrivals were a group of Mennonites who reached Philadelphia in 1683. In 1709 a mass emigration from the Palatinate, mostly from Wurtemberg and Baden, left Germany to settle in the Carolinas and along the Hudson River in New York. The Palatinate included lands on both sides of the Rhine, as well as the German states of Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and others. There were so many people fleeing the country that laws forbidding emigration were enacted by the Palatine Elector and the Duke of Wurtemberg, but the emigrations continued. (EDITOR'S NOTE: The word "emigrate" refers to leaving a country. "Immigrate" denotes coming into a place or a country.)

In an effort to colonize the Louisiana Territory, JOHN LAW, a Scottish entrepreneur in the pay of the French King Louis XV, formed the Company of the Indies to recruit Germans and Swiss as settlers. It is estimated that in 1720, 3991 Palatinate Germans and Swiss emigrants were recruited. Many people invested in the scheme, which grew and grew. When the "Mississippi Bubble" burst, it created widespread financial ruin. France was bankrupt and the results on the Germans were disastrous. Those that had actually settled along the Arkansas River, reduced to a state near starvation and dependent on the good will of the Indians for food, decided to return to their homeland. They traveled to New Orleans about 1725, where BIENVILLE offered them a strip of rich alluvial land along the right bank of the Mississippi River, later known as the Cote des Allemandes or German Coast.

The bankruptcy further delayed the departure of emigrants who stopped at the town of Ploemeur, a village of 7,000 whose dwellings were mostly thatched huts and which could not accommodate all of the emigrants. As a result of inadequate lodging and insufficient food, the death rate among the emigrants, especially the young, who had to spend the winter of 1720-1721 in the overcrowded town was high. Often the dead were buried together in pits.

Eventually the emigrants were loaded on seven ships owned by the Company of the Indies. Most debarked from LaRochele, France, and after a 6000 mile voyage and about 90 days at sea, they finally landed at Dauphin Island, just south of what is now Mobile, Alabama. Fever and disease, malnutrition and lack of fresh water, crowded and unsanitary living conditions took a frightful toll. Of the four ships which left France with about 900 Germans and Swiss on board, in the spring of 1721, only one ship arrived, carrying 200 passengers. Names of the passengers can be found in JOHN H. DEILER'S *Pest Ships*.

Many of these emigrants settled along the German Coast of Louisiana; others made New Orleans their home. By 1774 other Germans came from Maryland to settle near Manchac, an old post below Baton Rouge. The Germans in Louisiana were confronted with a subtropical climate and French and Spanish influences, and faced a new way of life; but the influx of hard-working, thrifty Germans brought stability to the struggling colony.

During the Revolutionary War, England recruited German mercenaries to supplement her fighting forces. Since some of these soldiers came from the German province of Hesse, all German mercenaries were lumped together under the term "Hessians". Many of the so-called "Hessians" deserted from the English army and took up claims on the frontier; some fought with the Americans.

Many remained, staying after the war as settlers. By the end of the Revolutionary War it is estimated that there were between 70,000 and 100,000 Germans in the country. If you have a German ancestor who served in the Revolutionary War, write to the JOHANNES SCHWALM Historical Asso., Inc., P. O. Box 99, Pennsauken, NJ, for information.

When the Napoleonic Wars ended many Germans, faced with ruined crops, ravished lands and unemployment, decided to emigrate from their Fatherland. In 1817 Germany, particularly the Rhineland, had a disastrous crop failure and the most severe famine in German history; people were reduced to eating cooked weeds to keep from starving. Many moved to Russia, where homesteading was allowed, and later emigrated to America. By 1817 16,000 Germans left Wurtemberg. From Mainz 30,000 left for Holland, the first stop on their immigration to America. Many of these were "redemptioners" or "redemptionists", emigrants too poor to pay for passage. These people, to "redeem" the cost of their passage, bound themselves to a master to work for a specified period of time ...usually three to eight years...for food and shelter, but with no salary. In 1818 six hundred "redemptionists" came to New Orleans.

Louisiana received a large share of the German immigrants. New Orleans, the largest city in the antebellum South, was second only to New York as a port for immigrants. Thousands of German immigrants entered the New Orleans, some remaining and others on their way to Texas, Arkansas, California and the West. Many preferred the water route down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the dangerous and more lengthy overland route from New York and the other Atlantic ports. After 1857 when harbors were deepened and railroads built to link the town with the West, Galveston became the port which immigrants from Hamburg and Bremen entered.

From 1820 to 1850 about 54,000 German immigrants entered New Orleans. By the mid-1830s about 7,000 Germans lived in the city. In 1850 New Orleans had a population of over 116,000, of which more than 11,000 were Germans. By 1860 the German population of the city had more than doubled. Germans fought in the War Between the States, on both sides. Of note were two Confederate officers from New Orleans...Brigadier General AUGUST REICHARD and Major LEON VON ZINCKEN of the 20th Louisiana Infantry.

In the 1800s, JOSEPH FABACHER, a wealthy German who had settled in New Orleans, brought 60 Germans to his agricultural colony at Faquetique near Opelousas, in the heart of the French country. Later a German Baptist colony was located in Acadia Parish. German families in Louisiana at first intermarried, creating tight family bonds, but later they married into Creole or French families. As a result, the German language died out and even the German surnames were Gallicized; WEBER often became OUBRE, TROXLER became TROSCLAIR, WICHNER became VICKNAIR, HEIDEL became HAYDEL, HIMMEL became HUMEL, ZWEIG became LaBRANCHE.

Between 1850 and 1885 there were more German immigrants in the U.S. than from any other country. German immigration was no longer primarily from the peasant classes, but was composed of the middle class and included trained professionals. The wars of 1864 and 1866 which led to the annexation of Prussia and other territories, as well as compulsory military service, added to the tide of German immigration. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 also caused more emigrations.

In Louisiana the Germans, noted for their thrift and industry, helped build railroads, including the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. Others worked in sawmills and on rice and sugar cane farms. German gardeners and dairy workers were in demand. German barbers gave haircuts, but also engaged in tooth extractions and blood letting. There were professional men...lawyers, doctors, apothecaries, technicians, preachers and teachers. There were German breweries, beer parlors, coffee houses, boarding houses (which were soon expanded into hotels), iron works, soap factories, and various other businesses. Although most German immigrants arrived with no financial resources, their willingness to work soon showed a profit. Many of the homes in the Garden District of New Orleans were built by German carpenters and artisans.

The immigrants soon built churches. St. Mary's Assumption Church, built in 1844, was the first German Catholic Church in New Orleans. They also established orphanages for German children whose parents were lost on the voyage to America or from the recurring malaria and yellow fever epidemics. The first orphanage in the city, St. Joseph German Orphanage Asylum, was established in 1854 after the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 ravaged the city and killed about 2,000 Germans; often whole families were victims of the disease. At this time German beer gardens flourished, since many people believed that drinking water was the cause of yellow fever. The German Protestant Orphan Home and Bethlehem Lutheran Orphan Asylum were built soon after.

In 1854 Touro Infirmary was established by the will of JUDAH TOURO, offering many Germans a place in which to be cared for. By the 1880s there were two German Protestant homes for the aged and crippled in the city. The Germans also organized volunteer military companies, volunteer fire companies and singing societies. There were also German newspapers, the earliest of which was the *Courier*, and a German Society which helped immigrants find food, jobs and housing, and put them in touch with relatives. Most Germans were anxious for citizenship with all its privileges, and joined the Democratic Party.

Early emigration was generally from the upper and central areas of the Rhine valley. These emigrants could easily take river transport to the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp and LeHavre. Later Bremen and Hamburg became the major ports of debarkation from the Rhine areas. Hamburg was also an emigration port from about 1855 until 1879. Housing shortages at the port cities were acute, and many emigrants were forced to spend money they could not afford to find shelter while awaiting their ship. The voyage from Germany took well over a month. Sailing ships crossed the Atlantic in about 43-45 days; later steamships, less dangerous and faster, crossed in about 10-14 days. Seasickness, disease, malnutrition, lack of fresh water, crowded conditions, and other discomforts added to the danger and misery of the long voyages. After the War Between the States, railroads gave easier access to the new lands of the West and trans-Atlantic transportation became cheaper and safer. Propaganda designed to increase profits for steamship and railroad lines, touting the opportunities and wonders of America, encouraged emigration.

New York became the major port of entry. An old fort on Manhattan Island, Castle Garden, was established as a state immigration station. Later, when federal immigration regulations were passed in 1882, Castle Garden was operated under the auspices of the U.S. government. It was not until 1892 that Ellis Island became the immigration center of the country. Only the first-class passengers were processed aboard the ships. The steerage passengers, often kept on board the ship for days for a period of quarantine, were sent to the immigration station where they were questioned and inspected for signs of disease and infirmity in an effort to eliminate undesirables such as criminals, prostitutes, the insane and paupers who would be on the public dole. Although only a small portion of the immigrants were rejected, the fear of being turned away and returned to one's homeland caused Ellis Island to be nicknamed "Heartbreak Island".

Germans wanted to become naturalized as soon as possible. They quickly filed their "Declaration of Intention" to become an American citizen, sometimes at the port of entry before they moved on to the west. They learned English, voted and took an active part in political activities. Five years later filing his declaration, an immigrant could file his final papers and become a citizen. This latter procedure was not required to be done in the same court as his intention.

As with other nationalities, German names were often changed, in many cases drastically, by a clerk or official who could not spell the foreign name. Sometimes they spelled the name phonetically as it sounded; other times the name was changed radically with French, Spanish or English spellings and interpretations. In English, when two vowels are together, the first one is pronounced; in German, the second one is pronounced, making German names more difficult for a non-German to spell. The English language does not have the umlaut (two dots over a vowel, which also alters the pronunciation of the written word). German surnames were changed not only by accident, but were also deliberately

changed by their owners to make them less foreign-sounding and more American. For example, SCHWARTZ became BLACK; SCHMIDT became SMITH; GRATZ became CASTLE; GRUEN was changed to GREEN; SCHNEIDER was changed to TAYLOR; GERBER became TANNER; ROTH was changed to REDD; WEISS became WHITE, etc. Given names were also Anglicized. Katarina became Catherine, Johann became John; Heindrich became Henry. Remember that if a name cannot be traced in America, check its German equivalent. Some German surnames and their meanings follow:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Backer-Baker | Pullman-Powder maker |
| Bauer-Farmer, peasant | Reichmann-Imperial employee |
| Conrad-Counsellor | Ritter-Knight |
| Fleischner-Butcher | Rockefeller-Rye fields |
| Fischer-Fisherman | Schaffer-Shepherd |
| Freidberg-Peaceful castle | Schlosser-Locksmith |
| Goldschmeid-Goldsmith | Schumacher-Shoemaker, cobbler |
| Hackerman-Retailer | Schultz-Village Magistrate |
| Jaeger-Hunter, game warden | Suess-Sweet |
| Knechte-Koch-Cook | Traeger-Porter |
| Lehrer-Teacher | Trump-Drummer |
| Lowenhaupt-Lion's head | Vogle-Bird, birdkeeper |
| Maurer-Mason | Weber-Weaver |
| Metzger-Butcher | Weisenberger-White Mountain |
| Mueller-Miller | Zimmermann-Carpenter |
| Neuhaus-New house | Zucker-Sugar seller |
| Neustadt-New city | |

The two principal religions in Germany were Lutheran and Catholic, but there were smaller sects such as Dunkards, Amish, Mennonites and Quakers who also emigrated from their homeland. Records of the Lutheran Church begin in the late 1500s; many of these have been microfilmed by the LDS and can be viewed at Family History Centers. Concordia Historical Institute, 801 DeMun St., St. Louis, MO 63103, is helpful in locating old Lutheran churches and records of defunct Lutheran churches.

German children of the Lutheran faith were usually given three names at their baptism. These were generally the name of the father first, followed by the names of two godparents, who were usually uncles. It was, therefore, common in many families for children all to have the same first name (that of their father). A child was generally known by his third name.

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) of the Latter Day Saint's Family History Library has much genealogical information pertaining to Germans and may help you locate the place of origin for your German ancestors. Records include passenger arrivals of Germans to America (1803-1962), Naturalizations (1840-1989), Declarations of Intention (1811-1984) and Poorhouse and Orphanage records (1852-1893). However, their extracts from the original records include only the first two given names for Germans. Nineteenth century German church records may include as many as three or four given names. If you are researching your ancestor by his third or fourth name in the IGI, you may miss him/her completely. Research everyone by the surname, focusing on the time period in which your ancestor lived. Different given names cause difficulties in locating Germans in census, court, church, ships passenger lists and other records.

When researching German records, consider the time period. Consider the fact that many Germans emigrated from other lands in Europe, such as Prussia, Poland and the Volga area of Russia. Germany was a country of principalities and duchies; states varied and borders changed rapidly during the many wars in which Germany fought. Other problems that you may encounter are translation of the language and translation of the old script. Although the common language was German, there was a great difference in the High German and Low German dialects. Translation of the old script requires study, because letters in the German alphabet were not formed as ours were.

Do not be surprised to find that your male German ancestor during the period 1650-1700 had more than one wife. In the years after the Thirty Years War the population of Germany decreased from about 16 million to 4 million, so attempts were made to repopulate the country. Teenagers were encouraged to marry; priests were permitted to marry; and polygamy was officially approved. In 1650 a law was enacted in northern Bavaria that permitted men to have 10 wives. When you research this period, consider the fact that polygamy may have been practiced by your German ancestors.

On the other hand, do not be surprised to find some German ancestors born out of wedlock, especially in Bavaria, which as early as 1616 had laws which decreed that no two poor people could marry. If they did marry, the clergyman who married them was responsible for their support. Bavarian marriage requirements also included proof of residency, income and personal property. As late as 1780 Bavaria had an ordinance branding beggars with the letter "B" and requiring them to wear a square brass plate advertising their poverty. Indigents could only dwell in the village, but could not be residents. Servants in Bavaria could claim residence after 15 years of service. If one wanted to marry prior to the completion of his service obligation, permission from his father's village was necessary. These requirements created many records.

There are many sources to study for German research. Germans were methodical and kept excellent records, many of which have survived the years. They kept census records, church records, tax records, records of citizenship, wills and probates and various other civil records. Vital records have been indexed by the Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS). Other lists include the Lagerbuecher (Land Book), Tuerkensteuerliste (list of those who paid taxes for defense against the Turks) and the Leibeigneliste (list of serfs living in the area). These lists date to the Middle Ages, and many have been microfilmed by the LDS.

Service books list names and positions of officials, such as city administrator, forest superintendent, pastor, etc. They give names of spouses and children, dates and locations. Many German villages have published a Heimatbuch or town history, which give genealogies of prominent town residents, lists from Lagerbuecher or Tuerkensteuerliste, with references to check. For access to these books, check the online library catalogs (Library of Congress, Harvard and other large libraries) for the history of the town in which you are interested. Also check the LDS Family History catalog. As a last resort, write to the Stadtverwaltung (city administration) of the town in Germany you are researching, asking to buy a copy of their Heimatbuch. Germany has strict privacy laws, and some records do not become public property for 150 years. However, access to these records may be obtained by direct relatives. It may be necessary to have a legal document stating your reason for wanting the records, as well as your relationship to the person for whom you are requesting records.

About 150 German towns have published Orissippenbuecher, or genealogies of people who have lived in the town. You can obtain a list of these from the Internet, on the German Genealogy Home Page at: <http://www.genealogy.com/gene/fags/FAQ.html>

The University of Houston Library has extensive holdings of German newspapers from 1860-1920, which were published in the German language in Austin, Dallas, or Galveston, Texas, and which have been microfilmed. An important resource for Germans may be found in the Palatines to America Library, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio 43209-2394. A center for European genealogical research has recently been opened in Geneva, Switzerland. The researchers will visit, photograph and provide a history of your ancestral village and translate records. For further information, contact The Genealogical Research Center; JACQUES J. deGUISE, Director; Case Postale 114, CH-1211 Grand Saconnex (GE), Switzerland. Be sure to include an International postage coupon for a reply.

The Atlantic Bridge to Germany by CHARLES M. HALL has several volumes, each of which deals with a specific area of German emigration. One of the most comprehensive collections on German immigrants has been published in the many volumes of *Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U. S. Ports* by IRA A. GLAZIER. *Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to World Wide Sources*

and Migration Patterns, published by the Germanic Genealogy Society of St. Paul, Minnesota, gives maps and gazetteers, lists, pedigree charts, genealogical resources and various other information. *German-American Names* by GEORGE F. JONES gives information on the origin, significance and variant spellings of German given names, as well as surnames.

A new source of information for those with German roots is now available for the entire former German Empire (Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden, Oldenburg, Hesse and the minor German states). The emigration years could range from 1820 through 1918. For further information, contact Berman Emigrants Register, P. O. Box 1720, D-(W) 2840 Diepholz, Federal Republic of Germany. The Nippert Collection of German Methodism, manuscript material from ca 1797-1968, is held by the Cincinnati Historical Society. Records in old German script, translated into modern German script, include those of the U.S., Germany and Switzerland. For more information, write the Museum Center, Cincinnati Union Terminal, Cincinnati, OH 45203.

A German-American Heritage Center is located at Davenport, Iowa. The center contains a library, archives and records repository and displays items pertaining to Germanic culture, such as books, diaries, costumes, photographs and heirlooms. For further information, write: German-American Heritage Center, P. O. Box 243, Davenport, IA 52805.

The German-American Cultural has been established at 519 Huey P. Long Ave. in Gretna, Louisiana, and is in the process of collecting and identifying memorabilia and seeks contributions such as photographs, letters, diaries, passports, clothing, immigrant trunks, military uniforms, household items, professional tools, family histories and genealogies. For further information, contact the Center at P.O. Box 191, Gretna, LA 70053.

Other sources for German help in Louisiana are:

Deutsches Haus, 200 South Galvez St., New Orleans, LA 70119

German Acadian Coast Historical & Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 517, Destrehan, LA 70051

German Heritage Cultural & Genealogical Society of LA, P. O. Box 2802, Gretna, LA 70054-2802

German Heritage Festival Association, P. O. Box 791042, New Orleans, LA 70179-1042

German Seamen's Mission, 6612 Canal Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70124

Schlaraffia Nova Orleana, 3518 Huntlee Dr., New Orleans, LA 70131

By the end of the nineteenth century the American frontier had all but disappeared and Germany had become an industrialized, prosperous nation, so German emigration declined. The Germans who were settled in America lost much of their contact with their Fatherland and became truly a part of the American melting pot.

SOURCES:

George F. Jones. *German-American Names* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1990)

Lorraine K. Ferguson. "Bavarian Marriage: Proclamation & Residency Files", *German Genealogical Digest* (Dec. 1989), reprinted *Copper State Bulletin*, Vol. 31 #2 (Summer 1996), Arizona State Gen. Soc.

John Frederick Nau. *Immigration of Germans to the New World* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1958;
The German People of New Orleans, 1850-1900 (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1958)

**Margaret K. Palen, *Genealogical Guide To Tracing Ancestors in Germany* (Bowie, MD, Heritage Books, 1995)

Ronald L. Otto. "German Interest Genealogy", *Ancestry*, Vol. 14 #2 (March/April 1996)

Lisa Petersen. "German Research Before the Church Records Start", *Les Voyageurs*, Vol. XVII #2 (June 1996), German-Acadian Coast Gen. Soc.

George Quernin. "From Germany to Louisiana via Ploemeur", *Les Voyageurs*, Vol. XV #1 (March 1994), German-Acadian Coast Gen. Soc.

**George Schweitzer, *German Genealogical Research* (Printed by author, 1993)

Anthony G. Tassub, "German-American Cultural Center", *Les Voyageurs*, Vol. XVI #4 (Dec. 1995),

German-Acadian Coast Gen. Soc.
 Joseph Tisch. *French in Louisiana* (New Orleans: A. F. LaBorde and Sons, 1959)
 ** These books are in the SWLGS Library and can be borrowed by local members in accordance with our regular lending policy.

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GERMAN GENEALOGICAL TERMS

Most amateur genealogists do not speak or read German, but may find the following terms in their research.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ahn-Ancestor | Kind-Child |
| Ahnentafel-Pedigree | Kleinkind-Infant |
| Alter-Age | Mann-Man |
| Base-Cousin | Mutter-Mother |
| Begraben-Buried | Nichte-Niece |
| Bruder-Brother | Schwester-Sister |
| Ehefrau-Wife | Sohn-Son |
| Ehemann-Husband | Tante-Aunt |
| Enkel-Grandson | Tochter-Daughter |
| die Eltern-Parents | Starb-Died |
| Frau-Wife, Mrs. | Unehrlich-Illegitimate |
| Gatte-Husband | Unverheiratet-Unmarried |
| Gattin-Wife | Urenkel-Great-grandson |
| Geboren-Born | Urgrossvater-Great-grandfather |
| Geheiratet-Married | Verheiratet-Married |
| Gestoben-Died | Vater-Father |
| Getauft-Baptized, Christened | Verlober-Engaged |
| Grossmutter-Grandmother | Vetter-Cousin |
| Grossvater-Grandfather | Vorfahra-Ancestor, Forefather |
| die Heirat-Marriage | die Waise-Orphan |
| der Jungling-Bachelor | Witwe-Widow |
| Jahr-Year | Witwer-Widower |
| | Zeuge-Witness |

SOURCE: Howard M. Gabbert, "A German Genealogical Glossary", Copper State (AZ) Bulletin, Vol. 30 #3, Fall 1995.

* * * * *

FRAKTURS

Genealogists and other collectors have discovered "fraktur", documents or old manuscripts illustrated with coats-of-arms, fruits and flowers (especially tulips), birds, butterflies, vines, angels, mermaids, animals (such as sheep, lions, serpents, crocodiles), rainbows, moon and stars, or sometimes portraits. These may appear on documents, such as birth, baptism and wedding certificates, and were mainly produced by the "Pennsylvania Dutch" who were actually Germans and Dutch. Some were also found in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, the Carolinas and other states, as well as Ontario, Canada, to which some people from southeast Pennsylvania immigrated. If you have German ancestry, your ancestors may have had "fraktur"; some of these may still be preserved.

The fraktur-decorated documents were popular from 1750 to 1900, but were especially prevalent during the years between 1800 and 1835. Early printers tried to print the document in a manner resembling handwriting, and the term "fraktur" is used to describe the broken handwriting-type

printing in these old documents. The printing was usually done in Gothic style lettering, but decorations on the old documents vary greatly in design and color.

These decorated documents were highly esteemed and were often framed and hung on walls. Itinerant "scriveners" or skilled persons who were highly skilled in penmanship often hand-decorated the borders and peddled them from town to town. Others merely entered names, dates and other pertinent information on pre-printed certificates and in family Bibles. Therefore, do not assume that the handwriting that you find in all Bibles is that of the head of the household or his wife. It may have been written by a person noted for good penmanship...a minister, clerk, schoolteacher or scrivener.

Schoolteachers and scriveners also frequently decorated bookplates, which contained the name of the owner, when and by whom the book was given, sometimes the date of birth or age of the recipient and other information about the owner of the book.

Several books on "frakturs" have been published, including *The Genealogical Guide to Frakturs For Genealogical Researching German-American Families* by CORRINE PATTIE EARNEST and BEVERLY REPASS HOCH and *The Pennsylvania German Frakturs of the Free Library of Philadelphia* by FREDERICK S. WEISER and HOWELL J. HEANEY.

Collections of "frakturs" may be found at many libraries and institutions, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, the National Archives, and the National DAR Library.

SOURCE: Myra Vanderpool Gormley. "Frakturs", *Colonial Homes*, Vol. 20 #5 (Oct. 1994), Hearst Printing Co.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For other articles on Germans/Germany, see **KINFOLKS**: Cemetery plots, 16:1,22; Germantown, Pa., 16:4,137; Letter for information, 3:2,10; Research tips, 16:1,22; Scheswig-Holestien project, 8:4,9; Surnames, 14:1,25; 16:3,101; 17:2,71.)

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GERMAN ABBREVIATIONS FOUND IN RECORDS

| <u>Abbreviation</u> | <u>German</u> | <u>English</u> |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| A D | ausser Dienst | retired |
| a d H | aus dem Hause | from the house of |
| bg. | Berg or burg | mountain or fortress |
| Er. Ehrw. | Euer Erwurdigen | Your Reverence |
| ev. | Evangelisch | Evangelical |
| fl. | florin | small coin |
| geb. | geboren | born |
| gesch | geschieden | separated; divorced |
| gest | gestorben | died; dead; deceased |
| get. | getauft | baptized |
| gr. | groschen | German or Austrian coin |
| Hrn. | em Herrn | the Lord God, or Mister/Mr. |
| kath. | Katlich | Catholic |
| luth. | Lutherisch | Lutheran |
| ref. | Reformiert | Reformed |
| rth. | Reichsthaler | German unit of money |
| sel. | selig | of blessed memory; indicates individual is dead |
| Sr. Ehrw. | Seiner Erwurdigen | to the Reverend (in letters) son of |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.v. ten | Sohn von | son of after a number indicates a date, like 2ten (2nd) |
| T.v. verh. vers. Wwe. Wwer. | Tochter von verheiratet verstorben witwe witwer | daughter of married deceased widow widower |

SOURCE: John W. Heisey, *German for Genealogy*, Indianapolis, Heritage House, printed in The Prospector, Vol. 16 #3 (July 1996), Clark Co., NV Genealogical Society.

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GERMANS AND THE TREATY OF PARIS, 1763

In February 1763, the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years War, was signed. This act resulted in France's disastrous loss of Canada and Louisiana, as well as islands in the Antilles and West Indies. As an attempt to counter-balance the English influence in America, the French decided to colonize their territory of Guiana in South America, which was considered to be a veritable "El Dorado". For this project they recruited colonists, both native French and foreigners, including Germans.

These colonists were promised passage to Rochefort, France, and free food and passage on the ships which were chartered by the French King Louis XV. A bonus of \$50 was offered to every family composed of a father, mother and one child, with an extra \$10 for each additional child. Lodging and food for two years after their arrival at the French colony would also be provided, as well as a parcel of land and tools for cultivation and other crafts. No taxes or fees were to be levied for the two year period. No one was to be persecuted for religious beliefs, and Jews would be accepted. These propositions attracted large groups of potential colonists...Frenchmen from all of the provinces, exiled Acadians and German peasants.

More than 14,000 Germans and Alsatians flocked to Saintonge, and baptismal certificates, marriage licenses and other official records concerning these Germans can be found in the areas of Ile d' Oleron, Cognac, Ile d' Aix and Taillebourg, France.

* * * * *

TIME LINE: 1840-1850

What was happening in Europe during the period between 1840 and 1850 when so many Germans left for America? Food shortages, financial recessions, nationalist movements and other types of unrest were fomenting throughout Europe. In the "Year of the Revolution", 1848, revolutions took place in Paris, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Romania, and there were uprisings in Britain. These revolutions had political and financial consequences. This was the state of the western world between 1840 and 1850.

UNITED STATES...Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled border between Canada and U.S. At war with Mexico. Texas became a state. Gained territories of California and New Mexico. California gold rush began. First convention on women's rights held in New York.

GERMANY...Restoration of the Old Germanic Confederation by King Frederick William, with its abuses and injustices, combined with crop failures, famine and heavy unemployment left little hope for a good life in the Fatherland. Letters and stories from America, telling of a land of opportunities, cheap land, freedom and the discovery of GOLD in California caused thousands

to emigrate. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engles produced *The Communist Manifesto*, in which they urged workers to revolt against the ruling class.

ITALY...Garibaldi fought to establish a Republic.

HUNGARY...Fighting for independence for the Austrian Empire. Hungarians were defeated by a combined force of Austrian and Russian allies.

AUSTRIA...Emperor Ferdinand abdicates. Franz Joseph I became Emperor.

FRANCE...Louis Phillipe abdicates. The Second Republic with Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, set up as president.

CANADA...Upper and lower Canada united.

ENGLAND...British expansionist policy at its height. British navy bombarded Beirut. England victorious in war with the Boers of South Africa. New Zealand became a British Crown Colony. Hong Kong ceded to Britain. Natal becomes British colony. British withdraw from Kabul, Afghanistan. Annexed the Punjab, India.

IRELAND...Potato famine. Anti-British movement increases.

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LOUISIANA'S GERMAN-ACADIAN COAST MILITIAMEN

Louisiana was a Spanish colony during the American Revolutionary War. Spain was at war with England, and in 1779 the German-Acadian Coast militia units joined the Spanish army under General BERNADO de GALVEZ to defeat the British in the battles of Manchac and Baton Rouge. Since GALVEZ had coordinated his campaign with General WASHINGTON, all descendants of the German-Acadian coast militiamen qualify for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution organizations. These militia lists have been extracted from the original Spanish records and from the Archives of General de SIMANCAS for the years 1792, 1796 and 1797, and have been published in Les Voyageurs, the quarterly of the German-Acadian Coast Historical & Genealogical Society.

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PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS had the unique custom of burying all of a woman's marriage records with her in order to show the Lord that this was a properly married woman. (Henry Co. Newsletter, via Heir Mail, Vol. 18 #10-12, Crow Wing Co. Gen. Soc., Brainerd, MN)

COUNT LEON AND GERMANTOWN, LOUISIANA

A unique group of Germans settled at Germantown, Louisiana. Their settlement, the remnants of a dream derived from an ancient religious prophecy, is now in ruins. Only their names carved on silent gravestones give testimony to their existence.

In the last years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century, Europe was ravaged by the Napoleonic Wars. Famine, religious strife and the political ambition of many princes created chaos in Europe, but Germany was especially ruined and depressed. Among the middle classes there was a search for peace and freedom, and religious fanatics and mystics abounded. The time was ripe for a spiritual leader, and into that troubled time the so-called "Prophet of Offenbach" was born. He was BENHARD MUELLER alias MAXIMILIAN BERNHARD LUDWIG, alias PROLI, alias d'ESTE, alias MAXIMILIAN, Count LEON. He became the founder of Germantown, Louisiana.

He and his twin sister were born in 1788 in Germany. There were disagreements over the circumstances of his birth, but his descent has never been proven. Some say that he was nothing more than a peasant; yet he claimed that he was high-born, placed at a young age with humble foster

parents. His claim has some credence because his twin sister became the third wife of Kaiser Franz of Austria, a position unattainable for one of humble birth. Furthermore, he also had powerful connections with the noble German House of HESSE; in 1826 BERNHARD MUELLER received permission from Archduke LUDWIG of HESSE to change his name to MAXIMILIAN LUDWIG PROLI ('proli' meant child), further substantiating his aristocratic birth. MAXIMILIAN, Count of LEON, as he styled himself, was repeatedly arrested in Offenbach, on the grounds of using religion to defraud and of plotting revolution. However, he had powerful allies, including the LUDWIG of HESSE, who soon got him released from prison.

According to ancient legend the noble house of ESTE in Italy was descended from Biblical lines---on the paternal side from Judah and on the maternal side from Joseph. It was to bring a great reformer who would regenerate both church and state throughout the world. Count LEON, referring to his ancient noble lineage, proclaimed himself to be that man, and sought to establish an evangelical-apostolic community based on the Ten Commandments.

In 1830 he was exiled from the grand-duchy of HESSE and prepared to go to the United States to establish his colony. His contact, GEORGE RAPP of Pennsylvania, assured him that this was the place to establish a new Christian kingdom, for the second coming of Christ would be here and the twelve tribes of Israel would also be united here. He chose his people with care. They must be absolutely devoted to him, willing to sacrifice, even to laying down their lives for their beliefs. They needed to have skills and learning, for they believed that all learning would be destroyed in the coming struggle between good and evil. This belief accounts for the immense library on an infinite variety of subjects, written in five languages, which they brought with them.

Count LEON and about 50 of his followers departed from Bremen, leaving behind all they knew. Many were people of wealth, used to the comforts of life and little prepared for the crowded, uncomfortable voyage and primitive living conditions. Their ship was almost driven to the coast of Iceland by storms, and many despaired of ever seeing land again. However, after 50 days they landed at New York. On September 14, 1831, a letter of welcome written by President ANDREW JACKSON was sent to "MAXIMILIAN, Count of LEON". It has also been said that the U.S. Cabinet was officially notified that the Count of LEON would be called by his title until circumstances changed and his true family name and title could be revealed.

Count LEON and his followers proceeded to RAPP'S Harmony Colony in Pennsylvania, but in 1832 the community split. Count LEON formed the Philadelphia Society, which grew slowly, as few joined the apostolic Christian group. LEON decided that the new Jerusalem, which his group was to found, should be on the same geographical latitude as Jerusalem. On September 1, 1833, the group left Pittsburg and went down the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers searching for a site to build their colony.

The trip took five months by flatboat. Some of the boats were lost to tide and current, along with many of their valuable possessions. On February 4, 1834, they reached Grand Ecore on the Red River, in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, where they decided to make their settlement.

They were once again plagued with troubles. Floods inundated the homes in the small community and yellow fever wiped out about half of the population. Count LEON died from the fever, but his followers, secure in their belief that he would return to judge the world, renamed the place of his death "Gethsemane". His wife, the former ELISA VON HEUSER, became titular head of the community.

Again the ill-fated community was virtually wiped out when the river undermined the bluff on which the houses stood, destroying many of them. Floods also washed away the graveyard and the bodies buried there. Although these events were of monumental importance to the people whose lives they affected, they were apparently little noticed by the rest of the parish, and no mention could be found in any local history.

Determined to move her people to a safer location, the Countess sold many of her possessions to obtain money for the move. In July 1836 the small group of pioneers moved further up the Red River to found Germantown, a small community near Minden (now Webster Parish) in what was then Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. The men cleared the land and built log cabins, but could not afford windows. The people, being well educated themselves, educated their children. Life in Germantown was basically typical of the frontier towns of that era except for one fact. Although it was cotton country, the residents of Germantown kept silkworms, wove silk and wore silken garments!

When the Civil War began, the men at Germantown did not wish to fight; they had left Germany seeking peace. From the plentiful stones of the area, they built themselves a place to hide and were joined by other pacifists in the area. The hidden fort also became a storage place to keep their cotton from being confiscated. However, some like CHRISTOPHER HOOS, did serve in the war.

Life continued to be hard, especially during the war, and the last of the valuables had to be sold to provide food. It is said that many art objects, religious paintings and pieces of antique jewelry still to be found in Louisiana were originally the possessions of the family of Count LEON.

In 1871 the colony was disbanded and the colonists scattered. Over one hundred and fifty years after its establishment, little remains to attest to the determination of these Germans to found a community based on their Biblical beliefs. There are few facts to substantiate any of the stories, for fire and flood have destroyed all the records. Descendants of the colonists donated land for the Germantown Museum, which is open to the public. On the site are three of the original buildings. One is the cabin occupied by the countess, one room of which still has the original wallpaper, ordered from New Orleans, clinging to its walls. There is also the kitchen-dining hall and a replica of the old smokehouse. The buildings contain interesting items once used by the settlers.

People who lived at Germantown at some period during the years 1836-1870 had the following surnames: BOPP, DELHAUS, GOENTGEN, HEUSER, HOOS, HAHNER, JOHNSON, KOCHER, KORB, KREBS, KOONCE, KROUSE, LONGFORD, LEUKART, LEON, MOESSER, NETTLERODT, RAIFF, REINFORT, SCHMIDT, SCHUT, STAKOWSKY, STAHL, STRUBEL, TEUTSCH, TURNLEY and UMMINGER.

SOURCES:

The Genie, Vol. 28 #1 (1994) ARK-LA-TEX Gen. Soc., Shreveport, LA
Rita Moore Krouse, *Fragments of a Dream*, Leader Press, Ruston, LA

MANY NEWSPAPERS HAVE GENEALOGICAL COLUMNS. Consult the reference librarian to find what newspapers are published in the area of your interest and write them inquiring about placing queries. Genealogical societies usually publish free queries to members and charge only a minimal fee to non-members.

GRAVEHOUSE RESEARCH IN LOUISIANA. Gravehouses, shelters built over in-ground burials, are still found in southern states such as Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, among others. Scholars have studied these structures and are divided about where the tradition originated. Some think they are a European burial custom continued by the English, Irish and Scots in America; others believe gravehouses were originally Native American and were adopted by early settlers.

WINN PARISH GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY. For information on the newly organized Winn Parish Genealogical & Historical Society, contact ANNETTE WOMACK, P. O. Box 1320, Winnfield, LA 71483-1320.

DID YOU NOTICE THAT KINFOLKS IS NOW 48 PAGES????

EARLY LAKE CHARLES HISTORY

(Continued from Vol. 20 No. 4)
From *The American*, May 20, 1896

CALCASIEU PARISH NEWS ITEMS

OAKDALE

Crops are good and the weather fine. The health of the community is good. Work on the side track is moving slowly as there are only a few hands at work.

K. RICHARD returned home Wednesday. Rev. J. WATSON visited home. He and his family went to Oberlin on a preaching tour. S. E. PERKINS, K. RICHARD'S old business partner, arrived here on business and is looking well. SAM READ was at his store and seems to have a good business. B. RAGIN of Lake Charles arrived here, prepared for fishing in the Calcasieu River. W. T. DUNN caught a catfish weighing about 10 pounds. He is getting out shingles for his new building which he will commence soon. He also took a business trip to Glenmora. DUNN is getting out about 200 cross-ties, hoping that our town will have as good a chance as those on the main line.

JOE DAVIS left his little children with Mrs. E. NORRIS. They are well satisfied in their new home. Mrs. M. S. READER of Oakdale returned from Melville, LA. She went after her little son that she left there three years ago. Mrs. J. CRYER and Miss E. ODOM went to Glenmora shopping. Mrs. C. SMITH, who joined the church at Pine Grove last fall, came down from SPENCER'S mill and was baptised. (Signed, Pine Knot)

PRIEN LAKE

The bulk of the rice crop has been planted. A few farmers are digging their Irish potatoes. We are having a seige of warm, dry weather. Quite a number of fine gardens are now to be seen, but they need refreshing.

Mr. STANTON is now superintendent of the BURLESON & DUHON saw mill, having taken the place of JEFF BURLESON. Mr. WILLIAMS, with his wife and daughter, is moving in his home near the lake.

ITEMS FROM LAKE CHARLES' EARLIEST NEWSPAPERS

The earliest existing newspapers in Lake Charles have recently been microfilmed. The earliest of these is the *Daily Echo* of 28 February 1868, from which the following items which have genealogical information are extracted. Articles are written in English, accompanied by a French translation. Researchers should explore the social history, as well as articles which pertain to their family, in these old papers.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

GEORGE H. WELLS, Attorney at Law, Practices in Calcasieu, St. Landry and Lafayette.

LOUIS S. LEVEQUE, Attorney at Law, will practice in all the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermillion and Calcasieu.

W. H. KIRKMAN, M.D., Respectfully offers to the citizens of Calcasieu his medical services on the following terms, to wit: one-half cash, or some available means, at the time of service, and the balance at the expiration of the year.

LAKE CHARLES ACADEMY: The present session began Monday 23d Sept. 1867 and will close about the last of July 1868. Charges in specie or its equivalent in currency, payable monthly:

Board, lodging and washing, per month for children. . . \$8.00

For young men and young ladies. . . \$9.00

Tuition in English department. . . \$2.00

Students furnish their own bedding, lights, toilet soap, table and toilet napkins. Strict attention paid to the moral instruction of students.
J. W. BRYAN, Principal

CONVENTION TAX: All persons owning property in this Parish are hereby notified to come forward and settle their "Convention Tax" immediately, or they will incur the penalty prescribed by law. Office open every day.
D. J. READ, Sheriff and Collector

SUCCESSION OF HILAIRE ESCOUBAS. The creditors of said succession are hereby notified to make themselves known, and present an account of their respective claims, and the titles, if any, by which they are established, to Mrs. HILAIRE ESCOUBAS, Administratrix, West Fork, Calcasieu, or to LOUIS LEVEQUE, Attorney of the succession, Lake Charles. And all who may be indebted to the same are requested to come forward and settle.
E. ESCOUBAS, Administratrix

PROBATE SALE: Estate of PAUL AUGUSTIN, deceased. To be sold at public auction Monday, March 2d, 1868, the following property belonging to the said succession, to wit: A Certain Tract or Parcel of Land, fronting on Lake Charles, and described by act of sale from LOUIS LEFRANC and wife, to said deceased, PAUL AUGUSTIN Sr., passed before W. H. HASKELL, Recorder, on the 2d day of May 1867, on file and of Record in his office, as being bounded North by Lake Charles, East by land of Mrs. ANSELM SALLIER (now Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN), South by ---- and West by land of ARVILLIEN FARQUE, etc. Also four lots with improvements bordering on Ryan St. Household goods and kitchen furniture: 6 head of wild cattle (more or less), 6 head of gentle cattle (more or less), 1 oxcart, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 skiff, 1 yoke oxen, 1 double barrel shotgun, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.
CELESTE AUGUSTIN, Administratrix

PUBLIC SALE: Estate of JAMES N. CANNON. Announcement of public auction on Saturday, 14 March 1868, for the following property belonging to the succession of JAMES N. CANNON, deceased, late of this Parish, to wit: 100,000 feet assorted pine lumber (more or less); 2 cows and calves; 10 heads of hogs at West Fork; one gold watch and chain; 1 skiff, small improvement on public land; Opera glasses; chains; corn mill; household and kitchen furniture, etc. Terms and conditions --- Cash on day of sale.
SOPHIA ANDRUS, Administratrix

PROBATE SALE: Succession of AZELIE BOURGEOIS, deceased wife of JOSEPH O. DUGAS. DAVID J. READ, Sheriff and auctioneer will offer at public auction at the residence of JOSEPH O. DUGAS on Saturday, March 7, 1868, the following described property belonging to said succession, to wit: 30 head wild horned cattle; 3 head wild mares; 1 creole horse; 15 head gentle cattle; 5 work oxen; 6 gentle creole horses; 15 wild mares; 30 head sheep; 7 head hogs; 1 dwelling house; 1 kitchen; 1 house frame; blacksmith shop; 2 small out houses; 776 panels fencing; 167 do (ditto); 560 garden pickets; household and kitchen furniture, etc. Terms and conditions: all sums of ten dollars and under, payable cash on day of sale, and all sums over ten dollars, on a credit of one, two and three years, from day of sale, etc.

SUCCESSION of MARGUERITE TRAHAN, deceased wife of MICHEL ELENDER. MICHEL ELENDER, of said Parish and State, applied by petition to be appointed Administrator of the succession of MARGUERITE TRAHAN, his deceased wife.
J. V. MOSS, Clerk, Feb. 22, 1868

PROBATE SALE. Successions of JOHN G. WARTELLE and FELIX WARTELLE. DAVID J. READ, Sheriff and auctioneer will offer at public auction at the Saw Mill and last residence of JOHN G. WARTELLE, in this parish, on Thursday, April 6, 1868, the following property, belonging to said successions, to wit: 1st, one undivided half of 12 acres of land, more or less, on Cyprien or Little Lake, in said Parish, bounded on East and South by lands of CYPRIEN DUHON: 2d, one undivided half of 160 acres of pine woods; 3rd, 10 acres of land and improvements on Cyprien or Little Lake, including a Steam Circular Saw Mill, engine, boilers, machinery, etc.; 4th, one old mule.

WHERE DO I BEGIN?

The beginning of each year finds us with new members, many of whom are just beginning to do research. They often ask, "Where do I begin?" The answer is with yourself, the person that you know most about. Look in your home and the homes of your parents and other relatives for information and clues on your ancestors. Home sources should be searched for documents and records, family Bibles, letters, pictures, diaries, journals, abstracts of property, mortgage records, oil leases, etc.

Contact relatives---brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins---to see if they have any of the above mentioned information. Older relatives may remember family stories, locations of previous residences, ethnic origins, church affiliations, membership in fraternal organizations or political inclinations. But remember, family stories should be used as clues or for enhancement. Each fact should be documented from primary sources, such as birth, marriage or death certificates, if possible, or from secondary sources, such as family Bibles, printed sources, cemetery records, etc.

Search local records in court houses and libraries. Search vital records, such as birth, marriage and death certificates. Search census records. Check local newspapers for birth, marriage and obituary notices. Visit cemeteries for information from graves. Obtain baptismal records from churches.

Review periodicals from local genealogical societies in your area of interest. Insert queries in genealogical periodicals. Consult publications for cemetery records, church records and other items of local interest. Write to local genealogical or historical societies to find the names of others researching the same surname.

Join a genealogical society. Attend classes on genealogy sponsored by the local genealogical society or library. You will learn much of the history and early families of the area. You may find someone researching your lines.

Read books on genealogical techniques and sources of information. Many of these are available from your local library or genealogical society. Remember to ask questions. Genealogists are generous; someone will be glad to help you.

The numbering system used most on Ancestor or Lineage Charts is called the Stradonitz system. You are #1. All males are evenly numbered; all females have uneven numbers. Your father is #2; your mother is #3; your paternal grandfather is #4; your paternal grandmother is #5; your maternal grandfather is #6; your maternal grandmother is #7, etc. In this system all numbers are permanently assigned, even if no name or information is found on that ancestor.

An Ahnentafel is merely an ancestral chart in a different form, usually used for saving space when a great many generations of ancestors are involved. The word "Ahnentafel" is a German word meaning Table of Ancestors.

ETHNIC VALUES

Genealogists are no longer content to know only dates, places and bare facts about their ancestors. They want to **know them**...to know who they were, what they did, what their lives were like, why they came, what they ate, what they thought. But few of us have the opportunity of asking our immigrant ancestors these important questions that made our family and ourselves unique. One way to fill in some of these blanks in your family's puzzle is to research your family's ethnic background.

In realizing your ethnic background, you will not only learn something about yourself, but you will

In realizing your ethnic background, you will not only learn something about yourself, but you will learn about your parents and grandparents. Theirs are the customs, traditions, values and even the parenting skills which have been handed down from generation to generation. Native language, beliefs, superstitions, burial practices and other ethnic values can be retained for many generations after the family's immigration. They play a major part in family patterns.

Different ethnic groups had different languages, patterns of behavior, religious beliefs, and reasons for coming to America. Some felt it was completely unnecessary to apply for naturalization documents; others thought it imperative to do so. For example, those of English extraction were prompt in becoming naturalized citizens, while many Italians did not apply for naturalization until many years after their immigration. Perhaps this was because it was so much easier for the English, Irish and Scots to read the documents and comply with the regulations set forth in them.

Learn what music was native to the land of your forebears, as well as national traditions, such as the celebration of Christmas. Discover which foods were native to your ancestors' homeland. Remember that food habits are very hard to change, so today you may be using an old family recipe.

Explore your library and bookstores for the answers. Find out the social history of the region in which your ancestors lived, the history of the time period in which they lived there, the patterns of immigration from the country. Few of us are fortunate enough to have a first-hand account of the experiences of our immigrant ancestors...how these strangers in a strange land felt, what they saw and what they thought. But there are many books on immigration and ethnic groups that can provide us with a broad picture of what our ancestors must have faced.

Read children's books on national customs and traditions, diaries of emigrants from the same era and place, historical fiction about immigrants crossing the Atlantic in the time period your ancestor did, stories of immigrants and their lives. For example, the story of a Mexican-American who crossed the border in the 1800s will differ greatly from a political refugee fleeing from a war-torn European land. An immigrant who went to the Mid-West to farm will have a different story than an Acadian exile. An Irish woman fleeing from the potato famine would have a different set of problems and goals than a Jewish woman fleeing from a Russian pogrom.

Although we may not be able to recreate the lives of immigrant ancestors, we can use social history to recreate our ethnic heritage.

ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND COPYRIGHTS

Today vast amounts of information are available through computer technology. Genealogical information can be gathered from the Internet, CD Roms and other such programs. However, use this material as you would any secondary source and do not neglect to consult primary sources and records.

Modern technology has provided easy access to abundant material, but consider that some of the information from these electronic sources may be copyrighted, and your use of it may violate copyright laws. General information and historical data cannot be privately owned, but interpretations of this information or supplementary information can be subject to copyright.

The "Fair Use" doctrine of U.S. copyright laws gives researchers permission to copy "limited quantities" of copyrighted information, but fails to define exactly how much is legal. Avoid publishing any material which is not original work or research, even though it was found on the Internet, without giving the author/compiler credit or getting written permission, since copyright laws may apply.

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 & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of the periodicals.

"THE SURVIVAL OF GENEALOGISTS AND THEIR SOCIETIES" by CURT WITCHER gives food for thought as to the future of genealogists. There are 113 million people involved in genealogical research, but genealogists are facing troubles. Court houses and record repositories all over the country are well along the road to enacting "nuisance fees" for genealogists and family historians; in some cases, genealogists will pay for records while lawyers and other business people will not. The rising cost of microfilm may become a problem; the National Archives and Records Administration raised the cost of a roll of microfilm to \$34 per roll, a 48.6% raise. With new technology genealogists, who are thrilled with information from the Internet and other technological sources, often accept the data at face value and fail to "prove" it. Scanning data presents a Pandora's box of problems. More information could be available, but an infinite amount of modifications to the original data can be made. For example, your signature can now appear under PATRICK HENRY'S on the Declaration of Independence or your name could be inserted into pension or claim records to qualify for membership in a patriotic organization or even to qualify for payment. With electronic information so readily available, large numbers of genealogists will not know how to plan a research trip or fully and completely use the data on the records they find. Genealogy is in further trouble because the census for the year 2000 will not be as complete as in past years. For solutions, see WITCHER'S "Knowledge Managements: The Survival of Genealogists and Their Society", The Forum Vol. 8 #3 (Fall 1996), Federation of Genealogical Societies, Richardson, TX.

HOW LONG WILL COPY MACHINE DOCUMENTS LAST? According to the Archives Conservator of the Minnesota Historical Society, a photographic copy of a document on permanent archival paper will last a long time --- 150 years if stored at 70 degrees with 50% humidity. The xerographic image is made of carbon black pigment mixed with a plastic binder that is fused onto the paper with heat. The carbon black is not light sensitive, nor will it dissolve when exposed to water; therefore, it is resistant to fading and washing away if the paper should become wet. If the toner is fused onto the paper properly you should have a relatively permanent copy. The same applies to computer laser printed copies. There may be some questions about the uniform stability of computer jet-printed inks. Check with the manufacturer about the stability of a specific jet printer ink.

Pallatines to America via Bulletin, Vol. 28 #2, Prince George's Co., MD.

CANADIAN ANCESTORS? Many Americans with Canadian ancestry wonder why French Canada became British in 1763? One of the main reasons is sheer numbers. In 1627 control of the French colony, which included all the land in what is now Canada and the lands of the U.S. west of the Alleghenies, was put into the hands of the Cent Associes (One Hundred Associates), whose responsibility was to distribute land to individuals and to colonize. However, they were interested more in profits than colonization, and turned their attention to the fur trade. Only minor efforts were made to colonize the lands where harsh climate and hostile Indians had to be conquered. Immigration to New France was limited to Catholics or to Protestants who had converted to Catholicism. In contrast, the English colonies, who had no religious restrictions, swarmed with immigrants eager for land. In 1630 the population of New France was a mere 50 people, while the English colonies had 4,600. By 1650 New France had a population of 700 persons, while the English colonists were numbered at 50,400. After Canada became British, the population increased, and in 1670 contained 5,500; the American colonies had 111,900. It is important for genealogists to understand why most people of French-Canadian descent have common ancestors.

It is also important to realize that in France, according to the custom of Paris, minority continued until the age of 25. This custom was continued in New France until the end of the 18th century when

a law passed by the British Parliament, which became effective on 1 Jan. 1783, established the age of 21 as the age of majority in Great Britain and Canada. On 20 Sept. 1791, France established the age of 21 as the age of majority.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 22 #3 (Summer 1996), American-Canadian Genealogy Society, Manchester, NH

SPONSORED SETTLERS IN UPPER CANADA were 19th century Scottish and Irish immigrants, many of whom went to Canada before they came to the U.S. Economic depression after the Napoleonic wars, which hit the Scots weavers especially hard, and the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1821 (different from the potato famine in the 1840s) forced the British government to seek a solution; emigration seemed the answer. They were given passage and land by the British government. The Scots, predominately Protestant, were known collectively as the Lanark Society settlers. The Irish, mostly Roman Catholic, were called the Peter Robinson settlers. For more information, see:

Ancestry, Vol. 14 #5 (Sept./Oct. 1996), Salt Lake City, UT

MELUNGEON INFORMATION. In the 1930s, WEBSTER TALMADGE CRAWFORD wrote *The Cherry Winche Country* (Don Marler, Dogwood Press, Rt. 2 Box 3270, Woodville, TX 75979) telling of the mysterious people of southwest Louisiana known as Redbones. Dr. BRENT KENNEDY has developed a list of names that suggest a Turkish heritage for the Redbones/Melungeons. He suggests that the term "Redbone", which refers to some of the people of mysterious origin in southwest Louisiana, may have been derived from the Turkish "ray dolboni", pronounced "raydee-bone", meaning "lost tribe". Cherry Winche, a small stream near the Redbone settlement, may have been derived from the Turkish word "carince", meaning "narrow little stream" and pronounced "carry ince". A book on data from the Spanish and Portuguese archives, which gives previously unpublished passenger lists, tells of sailors and royal families which left and never returned, and other records will be published in 1997.

Gowen Research Newsletter, Vol. 8 #4 (Dec. 1996)

LIFE ON A NORWEGIAN ISLAND describes typical life about the turn of the century on the island and coastal communities of Norway.

Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 46 #1 (Autumn 1996)

Pre-1860 Tennessee records may be obtained by writing the Public Service Section, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7th Ave. North, Nashville, TN 37243-0312. They will send you a four-page list of microfilmed pre-1860 county records, which can be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan.

Victoria, Crossroads of South Texas, Vol. XVII #3 (Fall 1996), Victoria Co., TX Genealogical Society.

FREE HELP. The Northeast Alabama Genealogical Society, PO Box 674, Gadsden, AL 35902, is establishing a database for northeast Alabama. If you have Alabama ancestors and wish to submit family data, send material in a GEDCOM format on a 3¼" diskette or on an ancestral chart, c/o LUCINDA EVANS at the above address. Information will be added to their database. Queries are accepted, and if they find a match they will mail data to the inquirer.

PERSI (The Periodical Source Index) indexes articles printed in genealogical quarterlies and journals. These indices are printed and can be found in many libraries, including the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library. Request a form for ordering articles from the Allen County Public Library, PO Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801. Provide full title of article required, as well as name and date of publication. They will accept no more than 6 requests at one time. A fee for copying and postage may be charged.

YOUR DUES WILL BE DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 15, 1997

QUERIES

Please make all queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give full names of the person; exact date, if known, or an approximate 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.

SANDRES/SAUNDERS/SANDERS, VAUGHN, MARONGE, DEYRIS, SAVOIE

Need parents for JOHN SANDRES/SAUNDERS/SANDERS and wife, CATHERINE VAUGHN, both of James City, VA. Had son, JOHN PRIOR SANDERS m. JOSEPH MARONGE, 10 Sept. 1827, Thibodaux, LA. Also need parents of JEAN DEYRIS m. MARIE LOUISE SAVOIE, 20 June 1836, Franklin, LA.

LYNN HEBERT, 26 Knotty Pine, Orange, TX 77630

CHIASSON, BEGNAUD

Would like to correspond with any descendant of JEAN BAPTISTE CHIASSON (b. 15 Oct. 1824) and wife AMELIE BEGNAUD.

STEPHANIE BROUSSARD HEBERT, 1103 Cheshire, Houston, TX 77018-2013

ABSHIRE, GUIDRY, AUCOIN

Need date and place of birth for VALENTIN ABSHIRE and wife BELZIRE GUIDRY (m. ca 1866, Louisiana), parents of ERASTE ABSHIRE (b. 29 Nov. 1871; who m. 29 Dec. 1889, EMMA AUCOIN).

JO ANN PEVETO, 3714 Lark St., Orange, TX 77630-2926

MATHEWS/MATTHEWS

Seeking any information on the MATHEWS/MATTHEWS of Avoyelles Parish, LA before 1910.

KATHERINE MELANCON LaFLEUR, 908 18th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

FOSTER, SHATTUCK, MANSON, DEES, TIPPINS, HUGHES

Seeking information on the above named early Lake Charles families, all related through marriage.

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

McCURDY

ELIJAH McCURDY was born in Scotland in 1793---where? Also seeking his place of residence in the U.S. His son, FRANCIS MARION McCURDY was given land in Florida along the Escambia River for serving in the Civil War in New Orleans.

HARRIET LYNCH McCURDY JACOBUCCI, 222 Buck Island Rd. 2-7, West Yarmouth, MA 02673

THIBADEAU, TYSON

Need marriage record for AUGUSTUS THIBADEAU and THERESA TYSON, living in St. Landry Par., 1850. Children baptized, Grand Coteau Church.

JUANITA DICKERSON MILLAR, Rt. 9 Box 257 FM933, Waco, TX 76705-9403

BUTLER

Seeking information on descendants of JOHN BUTLER and WEST BUTLER. Both d. 1830, St. Landry Par., LA.

GERTRUDE V. FORSTER MORRIS, 664 12th St., Arcata, CA 95521-5804

SANDERS, 28th LA. INF., CSA

Looking for information on 28th (Gray's) LA. Inf. of Civil War, for ELIJAH SANDERS (enlisted 7 May 1862, Monroe, LA) and DUDLEY SANDERS (enlisted 21 Oct. 1862, Tallulah, LA).

JIMMY EARL COOLEY, 2402 Peachstone Court, Silver Springs, MD 20905-4314

MAXEY, BASCO, FOSTER

Looking for information on the following:

GEORGE WASHINGTON MAXEY, b. Zwolle, LA; d. Gorum, LA: m. 3 March 1909 LAIZE VIRGINIA BASCO (b. 24 May 1886; d. 2 May 1963, Alexandria, LA).

ENOCH DAVE FOSTER, b. 15 Oct. 1872, s/o ROBERT EDWARD FOSTER of Joplin, MO; d. 10 July 1860, Plain Dealing, LA; m. IVY STRONG FOSTER (b. 22 Dec. 1878; d. 28 Jan. 1975, Shreveport, LA).

MARY ALICE FOSTER DUHON, 1022 Gulf Lane, Sulphur, LA 70663

WILLIAMS, YOUNG

Seeking information on THOMAS WILLIAMS, f/o HENRIETTA WILLIAMS (m. THOMAS JEFFERSON YOUNG.

VIRGINIA (YOUNG) HILL, University Place-Apt. 205, 7480 Beechnut, Houston, TX 77074-4503

MEYERS, VINCENT, LANDRY

Need date of birth and marriage date for HENRY WILLIAM MEYERS (m. ANASTASIE VINCENT).

Also need date of death for JOSEPH VINCENT and wife, ELIZABETH LOUISE LANDRY.

ZILDA MAE HEBERT, 535 Hillcrest Dr., Gun Barrel City, TX 75147-8520

BROWN, McCLURY

Seeking information on BESSIE (b. 1890) and DELLA BROWN (b. 1894) in Newman, IL. Each died at a young age (10-12) and are supposedly buried in Elton, LA. Their mother, EMMA McCLURY BROWN, may also be buried there. Their father was MELVIN E. BROWN, b. ? 1860, Limestone, TN, d. 15 Mar. 1929, Welsh, LA; buried in Orange Grove Cem., Lake Charles, LA.

LARRY IVEN SMITH, 1697 E. Pine Meadows Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70611

BOOK REVIEWS

Blood Royal: Issue of the Kings and Queens of Medieval England, 1066-1399: The Normans and Plantagenets, by T. Anna Leese. 1996. \$37.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

This important new work contains four generations of issue of each king and queen of England from 1066 to 1399 - the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren - and the spouses of the issue. Genealogical information is given on 11 kings and their queens from William the Conqueror through Edward III (d. 1377). Included are three generations of the legitimate issue as well as the illegitimate Beaufort issue of Edward III's prolific son, John of Gaunt (d. 1399), through whom most American commoners enter the royal family tree. This book is based on the family unit concept, which in most cases includes the parents of the spouses as well as issue of the marriages of some spouses. Other genealogical data includes that on Harold, King of England (d. 1066), Louis VII of France, Isabelle of Angouleme and Hugh de Lusignan, queens Anne Boleyn and Elizabeth I, poet Geoffrey Chaucer, various Beaufort women and the Sureties for the Magna Charta.

Softbound, VI, 468pp., illus.; map; tables; index. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

If you are not receiving *Louisiana Roots*, a free bi-monthly publication for genealogy and history lovers with ties to Louisiana - write to *Louisiana Roots*, P. O. Box 383, Marksville, LA 71351.

BOOK REVIEWS

Steadwell, Stedwell, Studwell; Descendants of Thomas Studwell I, ca 1620-1669, of Greenwich, Connecticut/Rye, New York By 1656, compiled by Marion J. Stedwell. 1996. \$45.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

Thomas Studwell I (c. 1620-1669) was probably from Kent County, England, and was first recorded as living in Greenwich, CT, in 1656. He is the ancestor of all the persons with the Steadwell, Stedwell or Studwell name in colonial New England. This work traces Thomas' descendants down through 11 generations, grouping the information by family units and listing for each unit the full name of the Studwell descendant, including married and maiden names. The family units are organized according to the Register System of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, allowing a line to be traced forward or backward, generation by generation.

Softbound; xii, 306pp.; biblio.; evername index. Order from Heritage Books Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

Lasting Memories: A Guide to Writing Your Family History, by Dana Jordan Alexander and Amy Shea. 1996. \$16.95 plus \$2.25 shipping.

This is a workbook for a perfect starting place for any family history project. It is designed to both educate and entertain, as it shows you how to write history as you and your family lived it. It is ideal for anyone who...has an interest in genealogy as family history; wants to go beyond the design of a family tree and record more than names and dates; hopes to pass on family tradition and stories; wants to know his or her family better. Questions are asked and space is provided for answers. It begins with chapters on childhood, teen years, adulthood, immigration, then continues on covering the decades from the 1920s through the 1980s.

Spiral bound; 142pp.; appendix. Order from Generations Publications, 1937 Dembrigh Lane, Charlotte, NC 28262.

(This is a complimentary copy from the authors).

FIRE WARNING! Between 1889 and the mid-1950s, all film contained nitric acid. This means that **ALL FILM** negatives, slides and home movies are potential fire hazards. With age, this film will self-combust, especially in attics and basements. What to do? You can have each piece of film tested or do it yourself with a special "Pen" from an archival products company. Your best bet with old film, however, is to have new copies made on modern film. Then the old film should be destroyed carefully because nitric acid fumes are highly toxic.

The Tree Tracers, Vol. 11 #4 (1996) via Heart of Texas Records, Vol. XXXIX #4 (Winter 1996), Waco, TX

FAMILY TREES ARE WORTH CULTIVATING. If you are the first in your family to search for your roots, you can pass on your knowledge of family background and traditions to future generations. If someone before you has traced some of the family lineage, they have not "done it all". Add more information and more generations to the existing knowledge about your family.

Grandparents are a bridge to the past, linking several generations and almost 200 years of life.

TYPES OF GENEALOGISTS

Genealogists come in all sizes, shapes and mind sets. You may recognize someone you know...or yourself.

RESEARCHER: Loves to research and will go at any time anywhere to find anything. However, none of the researched items are ever compiled.

CHARTMAKER: Loves to make charts and family group sheets. All his/her time is spent on this, but no references are ever made to information sources.

BOOK WRITER: Always planning or writing a book or have several books to his/her credit, but each without a system, index or references.

KNOW IT ALL: Has all the answers and will not listen to other suggestions, or will listen but never follow up. This person believes the first thing he/she sees in print or hears about and will never believe anything else.

HURRIER: Always in a hurry---in and out of the courthouse in 5 minutes.

DABBLER: Loves to dabble in genealogy, but never comes to any conclusions or documents findings.

LETTER WRITER: Writes a letter at least 3 pages long and either never asks a question or asks so many questions it would take 2 days to answer them all.

DISHONEST: Too cheap to pay for a few copies and steals what he/she wants. These researchers make it difficult for honest genealogists and cause many libraries and county record offices to institute strict security measures.

LISTEN TO ME: Wants everyone to listen to their wonderful stories or ties up a librarian for several hours seeking help for a special genealogical problem.

BALANCED RESEARCHER: Will take the time to do the job right, knows and respects the rules of research, will courteously and patiently seek help, will accurately record and document their finding and will publish quality works.

SOURCE: South Central PA Gen. Soc. via Black Hills Nuggets, Vol. XXVIII #4 (Nov. 1996), Rapid City, SD Genealogical Society

HUMOR AT THE LIBRARY. One of the more agile of our group sat herself down gracefully on the library floor to peruse some books on Georgia, which were on the bottom shelf. When she was ready to get up, she found that it was not as easy as getting down, so she began to pull herself up by grasping the book shelf. However, the shelves were freestanding and began to tilt, and the genealogist was heard to say, "Oh goodness! I'm burying myself in Georgia!"

Make the tree good and its fruit good...
for a tree is known by its fruit.
For out of the abundance of the heart
the mouth speaks.

Matthew 12:33-35

Name of Compiler N. Annette SHROLLAddress 245 Windsor Dr.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605Date Updated January 1997*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 Edward Clyde SHROLL
(Father of No. 2)
b. 3 Dec. 1873
p.b. Pierson, MI
m. -- 1919 ?
d. - Oct. 1952
p.d. DeQuincy, LA

2 Edward Clyde SHROLL Jr.
(Father of No. 1)
b. 20 Oct. 1920
p.b. Fal, LA
m. 5 Sep. 1953
d.
p.d.

5 Zella Dyess KNIGHT
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 20 Mar. 1893
p.b. Hineston, LA
d. 26 July 1977
p.d. Sulphur, LA

1 Nina Annette SHROLL
b. 18 Aug. 1956
p.b. Sulphur, LA
m. 5 Sep. 1983
d.
p.d.

6 Joseph OLBERG
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. Russia (USSR)
m. 15 Dec. 1927
d. 23 Oct. 1946
p.d. Leesville, LA

3 Sophia Corrine OLBERG
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 8 Nov. 1928
p.b. Oklahoma City, OK
d. 13 Apr. 1993
p.d. Sulphur, LA

7 Glennis BUSSELL
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 23 Nov. 1905
p.b. near Koshkonog, MO
d. 18 Dec. 1959
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

Raymond Carl SPENCER Jr.
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 16 June 1943 d.
p.b. Beaumont, TX p.d.

8 Amos Frank SHROLL
(Father of No. 4)
b. 6 July 1847
p.b. Bucyrus, OH
m. 3 Mar. 1873
d. -- 1939
p.d. Greenville, MI
9 Lavisa Isadona WILDMAN COCHRAN
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 14 Feb. 1851
p.b. Galveston, TX
d. 23 Feb. 1938
p.d. Greenville, MI

10 James Edward DYESS
(Father of No. 5)
b. 11 Jan. 1874
p.b. Vernon Parish, LA
m.
d.
p.d.
11 Margaret DAVIS
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.
13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 William BUSSELL
(Father of No. 7)
b. -- June 1884
p.b. Koshkonog, MO
m. 20 Feb. 1905 ?
d. 8 Jan. 1955
p.d. West Plains, MO
15 Cora Jane HATFIELD
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 19 Feb. 1887
p.b. Missouri
d. 19 Dec. 1905
p.d. Missouri

16 William SHROLL
(Father of No. 8)
b. 11 Jan. 1818
m. 20 Mar. 1842
d. 12 June 1907
17 Christina LAYMAN
(Mother of No. 8)
b. 27 Feb. 1819
d. 28 Mar. 1906
18 Anson Bruce WILDMAN
(Father of No. 9)
b.
m.
d. -- 1851
19 Lavisa FREEMAN
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
d. -- Apr. 1851
20 Edmond D. DYESS
(Father of No. 10)
b. 12 June 1837
m. -- 1860
d. 30 June 1912
21 Margaret MATHIS
(Mother of No. 10)
b. -- 1847
d.
22 Nooley DAVIS
(Father of No. 11)
b.
m.
d. (Patsy)
23 Charity Ann FRANKLIN
(Mother of No. 11)
b.
d.
24
(Father of No. 12)
b.
m.
d.
25
(Mother of No. 12)
b.
d.
26
(Father of No. 13)
b.
m.
d.
27
(Mother of No. 13)
b.
d.
28 Joseph S. BUSSELL
(Father of No. 14)
b. -- Sep. 1859
m.
d. -- 1944
29 Estella M. BLEDSOE
(Mother of No. 14)
b. 8 Sep. 1864
d. 6 Apr. 1903
30 France Marion HATFIELD
(Father of No. 15)
b. 12 June 1851
m. 24 Dec. 1876
d. 17 June 1921
31 Mary Ellen LANCASTER
(Mother of No. 15)
b. 30 Dec. 1852
d. 1 July 1930

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WAS YOUR ANCESTOR A LOYALIST? If you cannot find your colonial ancestor in the U.S. after the Revolutionary War, he may have been loyal to the British and had to leave the country after the war. There was such bitter hostility between the 'patriots' and the 'Loyalists', that many of them were forced to flee for their lives---most taking with them only what they could carry; others preferred not to live in a country where English rule was abolished. Many of the Loyalists returned to England; some went to the Bahamas or other English colonial possessions; but thousands of American Loyalists emigrated to Canada. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 of them went to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. The new American government refused to compensate the Loyalists for any damages they suffered from the war or pay them for the property which had been confiscated from them. But the government of Great Britain gave liberal grants of land and cash to these Loyalists. It is estimated that the value of these grants was 4 million pounds.

There are many published lists and books on the Loyalists of the Revolutionary War. Records of them also can be found in the British and Canadian Archives.

IF A MAN CARES NOT FOR HIS ROOTS, HOW THEN CAN HE CARE FOR THE BRANCHES..

Doyle M. Davis

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Vol. 21 No. 1

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KINFOLKS

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1997

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: \$12 - individuals, \$17 - families (husband and wife) and \$22 - 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, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

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. 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 genealogical material referring to other areas. 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 will be included as space permits. Please send contributions directly to the editor, BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA, 70663, phone 318/625-4740. 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, LA, 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, 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 Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. II (1988) \$21.95 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. III (1991) \$25.00 ppd; Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. IV (1994) \$25.00 ppd; Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes) \$40.00 ppd; Subject Index (Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994) \$5.00 ppd; SWLGS tote bags, \$10.00 plus \$1.44 p/h. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.*

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SOCIETY NEWS

MAY MEETING

The May Meeting will be held on Saturday, May 17, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles, LA.

Program - "Unlock your Heritage...A Program About Genealogical Conferences"

presented by KAREN AVERY MILLER of the Dallas Genealogical Society

Fellowship and coffee begin at 9:30 A.M. JOIN US!!!

Guests are welcome.

NEW MEMBERS

1099. ALBERT SCHMITZ, PSC 103, Box 4955, APO AE 09603-5000
1100. WILLIAM NASH, P. O. Box 70, Turkey Creek, LA 70585-0070
1101. LEROY WILLIS, Rt. 2 Box 3210, Lufkin, TX 75901-9656
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1103. CALVIN FOREMAN, 7449 Hwy. 3256, Lake Charles, LA 70615
1104. ALVIN RAY POGELER, 405 Neely Rd., Westlake, LA 70669
1105. MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 1007 Durham Dr., Austin, TX 787353-5815
1106. GLENDEL W. PEDDY, RR 1 Box 30B, Sullivan, IL 61951-9801
107/1108. RALPH/AMELIA ULM SCALES, 5725 Hooks Ave., Beaumont, TX 77706-6317

Membership to Date - 407

ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. V

We are currently typing the 5 generation ancestor charts and tables of ancestors submitted by our members whose dues are current for 1997. We publish these genealogical records every three years and we would not want to leave your chart/tables out of this publication. This is one way of preserving your research, and at the same time making it available to others doing genealogy. We have extended the deadline to June 20th. At that time we will complete the typing, indexing and have it published in time for our September meeting.

SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP meets on the first Saturday of every month at the Carnegie Library on Pujo St. in Lake Charles. This is an informal group that shares information about computers and genealogy. MARGARET MOORE gave a program on the many mailing lists available on the Internet. Each list has a specific interest, such as the Civil War or a particular state or surname. Queries can also be posted on these lists.

CALCASIEU GENWEB SITE now has 25 cemeteries on the Internet. They are: Archie Clark, Arenos Memorial, Babe Clark, Bagdad, Benoit, Bilbo, Birdnest, Black Bayou, Burleson, Catholic, City, Cormier, Corporation, Durio, Dutch Cove, Henning, Highland, Lee, Lorrain-Derouen, Perkins, Perkins Chappell, Reed, Reeves Garden, Stanley and Verdine. Graceland/Orange Grove, Big Woods and LeBleu Cemeteries will be online soon. If you can add genealogical data to these cemetery records, please contact JAN CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339.

1997

MAY 7-10 NGS Conference in the States, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
 Pennsylvania - Cradle of A Nation
 For registration: NGS Conference, 4527 17th St. N, Arlington, VA 22207

MAY 17 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.
PROGRAM - UNLOCK YOUR HERITAGE...A PROGRAM ABOUT
GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCES, PRESENTED BY
KAREN AVERY MILLER OF DALLAS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AUGUST

9 LaFourche Heritage Society, Inc.-21st Annual Seminar on History and Genealogy
Speakers: ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr.; MARY ANN STERNBERG,
BRIAN G. COMEAUX and CAROL MATHIAS
Registration-8:30 A.M. at Howard Johnson Lodge, Thibodaux, LA
Pre-registration (includes buffet lunch) - \$20.00.
Mail to PO Box 913, Thibodaux, LA 70302

SEPTEMBER 3-6 The 1997 FGS/DGS Conference - Dallas, Texas
"Unlock Your Heritage With Creative Problem Solving"
 Along with problem solving, discover lectures on the usual and not-so-usual sources, repositories, localities, ethnic and immigrant origins, social history, Civil War, technology, and many other special topics.
 A genealogist's formula for success combines 90 presentations from nationally-renowned genealogical educators and lecturers with more than 140 exhibitor booths.
 For registration information: FGS, P. O. Box 830220, Richardson, TX 75083-0220

SEPTEMBER 20 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

SEPTEMBER 20 FONTENOT/FONTENEAU REUNION-Fort Toulouse/JacksonPark, Wetumpka, AL
Re-enactors and historical programs will be featured as part of a living history weekend sponsored by the Alabama Historical Commission. Call(334)567-3002.

OCTOBER 25 Houston Genealogical Forum - Fall Seminar

NOVEMBER 15 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

SWLGS PROJECT. We are seeking information on the history and founding families, early businesses and industries, land records, early newspaper items, etc. of all towns which were located in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron & Jeff Davis). If you have information or have time to research, please contact BETTY ROSTEET at 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA 70663 or call 625-4740. We need your help in this immense project.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

LaBiche, Mabel. *HIGGINBOTHAM (Descendants of Benjamin & Elizabeth (Graves))*
(Donated by Hebert Publishing Company)

* * * * *

The Society has purchased the following books and they will be in the Society Library until January 1, 1998, at which time they will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA.

Baxter, Angus. *In Search of your European Roots*
Bell, Carol W. *Genealogical Data Relating to German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory*
Boudreau, Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau. *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy*
Burgert, Annette Kunselman, and Henry Z. Jones, Jr. *Westerwald to America*
Diffenderffer, Frank R. *The German Immigration into Pennsylvania through the Port of Philadelphia, from 1700 to 1775, and the Redemptioners*
Faris, David. *Plantagenet Ancestry of 17th Century Colonists*
Filby, P. William. *County Histories, A Bibliography of America*
The Great Migration Begins, 3 volumes - Early New England Families
Hoffman, Marian. *Genealogical & Local History Books In Print: Family History Volume*
Holcomb, Brent H. *Petitions for Land From the South Carolina Council Journals, Vol. I (1734-1748)*
Rosengarten, J. G. *French Colonists and Exiles in the U.S.*

* * * * *

The following books purchased by the Society will remain in the Society Library.

Bockstruck, Lloyd D. *Revolutionary War Bounty Grants Awarded by State Governments*
Boudreaux, Don. *Discrepancies Within Bona Arsenault's Histoire et Genealogie Des Acadiens, Vol. 2-6*
Hebert, Rev. Donald J. *Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. 1-B (1801-1810), Complete Revision*
Riffel, Judy, and Larry Gatesby. *St. Martin Parish Cemeteries*

* * * * *

The following books have been donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. in the name of ROSIE NEWHOUSE, member and former treasurer. This donation is from the Olin Volunteer Recognition Award Program which honors and recognizes the significant volunteer commitment of Olin employees, retirees and family members. Rosie is the spouse of CARL NEWHOUSE, an Olin retiree.

1896 Portrait and Biographical Record of Jasper, Marshall and Grindy Counties, Iowa
Clemens, William M. *Marriage Records, North and South Carolina, From the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War*
Coldham, Peter W. *Emigrants in Bondage, 1614-1775*
Coldham, Peter W. *Supplement to above*
Humphrey, John T. *Pennsylvania Births, Philadelphia County, 1766-1780*
Sinclair, Donald Arleigh. *New Jersey Biographical Index*
Tepper, Michael. *Emigrants to Pennsylvania. A Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*

These books will remain in the Society Library until January 1, 1998, at which time they will be placed in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library at 424 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root...
Old Chinese Saying

CONGRES MONDIAL ACADIEN

BRIAN GABRIEL COMEAUX, General Director of the Second Congres Mondial Acadien, was the speaker for the March meeting of the SWLGS. The Congres will be held from August 1 through August 15, 1999, throughout the south Louisiana parishes known as Acadiana, as well as Jefferson Parish which has some rural Acadian towns such as Lafitte and Grand Isle. He invited Acadians throughout the world to come to Louisiana for family reunions, cultural events, art exhibits, musical and film festivals, genealogical and academic conferences.

In August 1994 300,000 descendants of Acadian families gathered in New Brunswick, Canada, for the first Congres Mondial. He stated that New Brunswick is the Canadian province most closely associated today with the Acadian people and that there is a misconception in Louisiana that Nova Scotia is the province most associated with Acadians. There are Acadians in Nova Scotia. There are Acadians in four provinces of Canada: Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It is estimated that 1,000,000 Quebecans are, at least in part, Acadian. Second is New Brunswick where the culture is the strongest and where about 300,000 Acadians live, concentrated in the eastern and northern parts of the province. They make up about 1/3 of the population. The rest of the population is Anglophone, descendants of Loyalists who left the U.S. after the Revolutionary War, or of Scottish, Irish and German immigrants. The province of New Brunswick is officially bilingual, a status which makes it a leader in the economic development of Canada. Nova Scotia has 40,000 Acadians concentrated mainly on the Bay Ste. Marie on the Bay of Fundy. Finally, there is Prince Edward Island which has a settlement of 5,000 Acadians, a very small percentage of the population. In both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the language has been preserved well. The children go to school in French and English is taught as a foreign language.

Acadians are truly a diaspora of people, scattered across the world. There are Acadians who live in Canada and Louisiana that we all know about; but there are also Acadians who live in France, French Guiana, Hispaniola, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Falkland Islands, New Zealand and Australia. Those from New Zealand and Australia are descendants of exiled Acadians who spent time in the dungeons of England after 1755.

The deportation of the Acadians began in 1755 when the population of Acadia was about 14,000. About 1/2 of that population was eventually deported; the others escaped into the woods and found their way into New Brunswick or Quebec. The deportation was essentially a conspiracy between two men...Lt. Governor CHARLES LAWRENCE of Nova Scotia and Governor WILLIAM SHIRLEY of Massachusetts.

England and France were at peace in 1755. The Seven Years War, which was known in America as the French and Indian War, did not begin until May 15, 1756. COMEAUX said that the Acadian deportation was a "land grab", conceived as a way for colonists primarily from Massachusetts to acquire land. CHARLES LAWRENCE wrote a letter to WILLIAM SHIRLEY, which was printed in BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S "Pennsylvania Gazette", stating that they hoped to expel the French from the rich Acadian lands. After the Acadians were deported, LAWRENCE, who had written extensively in his diary about the "Acadian problem", was rewarded by a promotion to Governor.

COMEAUX said that since there is no country as Acadia, it is difficult to preserve the culture of the people and to reinforce the family as a primary influence. Therein lies the importance of the Congres Mondial Acadien. There are about 100 Acadian family names and it is hoped that 70-80 of these will have reunions. Reunions have already been planned for the following families: ARCENEUX, BABINEUX/GRANGER, BERGERON/CAILLOUET, BERNARD, BLANCHARD, BOURGEOIS, BOURG/BOURQUE, BREAUX/BRAUD, BROUSSARD, COMEAUX, CORMIER, CHIASSON, DUGAS/GUILLOT, DUHON, GRAVOIS, GUIDRY/PETTIPAS, GUILBEAUX, HEBERT, LANDRY, LeBLANC, MARTIN, MOUTON, LEGER/TRAHAN, PITRE, RICHARD, ROBICHAUX, ROY, SAVOIE/SAVOY and THERIOT.

For more information or to register as a volunteer during the Congres, write CMA-Louisiane 1999, P. O. Box 3804, Lafayette, LA 70502-3804 or call (318) 234-6166.

ACADIAN HISTORY

In the early years of Canadian history the region originally known as "Acadia" included the present provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, parts of Quebec and the state of Maine. In later years the term "Acadia" applied only to Nova Scotia. The word "Acadie" or "Acadia" is said to be derived from the Indians "Aquoddianke" or "Aquoddie", the name for a fish called a pollock.

In 1604, sixteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the first settlement in Acadia was made at St. Croix. A severe winter forced the small group of settlers to move to another location, which they named Port Royal, which failed. In 1610 a new charter was granted to POUTRINCOURT and his son BIENCOURT, and Port Royal was reestablished.

In 1613 the French were raided by the English under the command of SAMUEL ARGYL. The English claimed the land, renamed it New Scotland and established Scots Fort on the site of Port Royal in 1627. Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER attempted to establish baronetcies in Acadia, but failed. Acadia bounced like a ball between English and French ownership, and was restored to France by the Treaty of Ghent in 1632.

Acadia, on the border between the New England colonies and those of New France, was constantly suffering the ravages of raids and fights. The Protestant English, especially under the Puritan rule of OLIVER CROMWELL, distrusted and feared the French Catholics who lived so close. In 1654 CROMWELL ordered the colonial forces to subdue Acadia. The English were victorious and held the land until 1668, a peaceful period of 22 years.

During King William's War the French not only repelled English attacks on Canada but brought fighting to the New England colonies. Raids by land and sea from obscure places of Acadia brought panic to the English colonists. The French almost succeeded in destroying the Iroquois nation, who were allies of the English. In retaliation, WILLIAM PHIPS led an expedition against the Acadian settlements. By the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, Acadia was restored once more to the French.

Peace was not long-lived. Soon Queen Anne's war broke out and the British sent three expeditions against French Acadia. The third of these in 1710, led by Governor NICHOLSON of Massachusetts, succeeded in capturing Port Royal and overrunning the whole province, which at that time contained 2,500 Acadians. Peace was made in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, which transferred Acadia back to England. By the terms of the treaty Acadians who wished to migrate to other parts of Canada would be permitted to do so.

Although the province was once again English, the Acadians refused to become Anglicized and resolved to remain loyal to the French king, to their language and their religion. Some Acadians did take an oath of allegiance to England, with the provision that they would never be required to bear arms against their countrymen

France and England had been traditional enemies for centuries, and hatred and distrust abounded between their colonies in the New World. Neither side was innocent. French pirates and raiders had ravaged the New England coast and, along with their Indian allies, had generally harassed the English settlers. The Acadian menace was right on their borders. Many Acadians refused allegiance or obedience to their English overlords; some Acadians had even engaged in guerrilla warfare against them and, it was feared, would join forces with other French in Canada to cause more trouble. Thus

the scene was set for the Acadian difficulties which culminated in their expulsion from their home land in 1755.

It was not an easy time! This was War and the aftermath of War when the conquered had few, if any, rights or privileges! Men and boys were separated from the women in an attempt to better discipline the exiles and prevent other problems. Ships, although crowded, were the same troop ships used to transport British soldiers, and food was mostly the same as was served to the soldiers. Conditions were far from ideal, but generally no worse than those of other indigent immigrants sailing the seas in those times. Comforts, healthy food, sanitation, abundance of good drinking water were all but unknown on the seas. For example, the Swiss and Germans came to Louisiana in ships which later became known as "Pest Ships" because of disease and the high mortality of those who sailed in them, especially the very young and the elderly.

The French Catholic Acadian exiles were not welcomed into the Protestant English-American colonies for many reasons, including traditional dislike for the French. The resources of the colonies were not able to handle so many homeless, penniless people; there were no houses to shelter them, not enough food to feed them, little medicine and few doctors. Many of the exiles were sick and diseased, and few colonists wanted to risk an epidemic in their midst. Furthermore, the colonists did not want to be further taxed to feed, house and educate an unwanted group of foreigners. How many of us would do these things for a foe?

Strong feelings accompany the tale of Acadian misery and expulsion, but there should also be an understanding of the English actions and points of view. Do not judge too emotionally by the standards of today. Read unbiased histories to understand both sides of the dilemma.

Many of the people living in southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas today are unique...descendants of Acadians who immigrated to Louisiana after their exile in 1755. They settled mostly in the bayou country of southwest Louisiana. These Acadians, or "Cajuns" as they have come to be known, established an agricultural society with French language and customs. They were intensely religious, basically illiterate and geographically and socially isolated from other groups and cultures until World War II.

The Acadian exiles chose to settle in Louisiana for a variety of reasons. Its French background provided similar language, customs, traditions and religion. In fact, many of the exiles did not know that Louisiana was no longer a French colony when they began their exodus; others hoped that the colony would be restored to France.

Recently great strides have been made to recognize and promote Acadian culture. French is being taught in some Louisiana schools as a required subject. However, efforts to establish the "Cajuns" as a legal minority with the resultant benefits and privileges have so far failed.

THE ACADIAN SPIRIT

Contributed by ZILDA HEBERT, Member #1012

In 1755 when war was imminent between the British and the French in North America, the British authorities decided to expel the Acadians to prevent any alliance with the French. The deportation, which had been planned for over 8 years, was carried out by 2,000 New England troops, assisted by 250 British regulars stationed in Nova Scotia.

On September 10, 1755, the separation of members of families began. Many Acadians lost their property, their homes, their cattle and, in some cases, members of their families. Following direct orders from the ruling government in England, men and boys were put on separate ships from their

wives and children. Transports were inadequate and crowded. Some of the voyages lasted 2 months, or longer. The old and sick suffered most; many died. Mortality among the newborn was unusually high.

During the 11 years of exile, it is estimated that of 18,000 deported Acadians, approximately 8,000 survived. The approximate number of exiles sent to the American colonies during the latter part of 1755 and 1756 were as follows:

VIRGINIA - 1500 deported to Virginia, a colony which flatly refused to accept them. Most were not allowed to disembark; some were detained at Williamsburg, where an epidemic killed hundreds. 1200 sent to detention camps in England; 369 died enroute as 2 ships sank off the coast of England. The rest were held as prisoners of war until 1763.

PENNSYLVANIA - 450 deported to Pennsylvania where they remained for 3 months onboard ship where bitter cold and smallpox killed 237; many of the rest imprisoned.

MASSACHUSETTS - 2000 deported to Massachusetts where they were not allowed off the ships for 3 months; 1500 died of smallpox.

SOUTH CAROLINA - 1027 deported to South Carolina. Of these, 940 fled to the interior. Some returned to Acadia to fight guerrilla warfare against the English, eventually to be deported again. Some were murdered by Indians.

NORTH CAROLINA - 500 deported to North Carolina. 230 escaped enroute.

CONNECTICUT - 750 dispersed among 50 towns which had strict laws which were strongly enforced.

NEW YORK - some indentured; others restricted to coastal islands.

MARYLAND - 900 exiles found charity from the Irish Catholics who had settled there.

GEORGIA - 450 deported to Georgia. 100 died while escaping in open boats. Some were indentured; others went to work in fields.

Of all the Acadian refugees made prisoner on Prince Edward Island during 1758-59, more than ½ died in or on the way to English ports before the 1763 Treaty of Paris. After the treaty of peace, Acadians went to Louisiana from many different places until 1756, when the last contingent arrived from France. Even then, complete families were very rare. The migrations that followed the deportations were extremely complex. They spanned two generations, spread through the North American colonies, and reached as far as Europe, the West Indies and even the Falkland Islands off the coast of South America.

At the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, which ended the Seven Years' War between France and England, there were 694 Acadian prisoners at Halifax, Nova Scotia, including 136 men, 123 women and 435 children. There were 374 Acadians at Fort Cumberland, and 87 at the St. John River Fort.

In 1771 a census of the Acadians in Nova Scotia and southern New Brunswick was made. The count indicated 1249 persons comprising 274 families living in the Maritime Provinces; the 1881 census showed 110,605 Acadians in the Maritimes.

Louisiana became a focal point of the Acadian exiles' migrations, mainly due to the fact they were welcomed and given help to start homes here. Approximately 1500 Acadians arrived from the American Colonies, West Indies and Nova Scotia between 1763 and 1767. The largest group, of nearly 1600, came from France in 1785 and was followed by smaller groups over the next few years. Their descendants have retained the Acadian religion, language and customs.

There are about 2,000,000 Acadian descendants in the world today: some 800,000 in Louisiana alone; about 400,000 in the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia; hundreds of thousands in Quebec and other provinces of Canada, the U.S., West Indies, South America and elsewhere in the world.

SOURCES:

Bona Arsenault, *History of the Acadians*; Fr. Donald Hebert, *Southwest La. Church & Civil Records*; Dudley LeBlanc, *The Acadian Miracle*; Resources at Dupre Library, U.S.L., Lafayette, LA.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For other articles on Acadia/Acadians, see KINFOLKS 4:3,26; 6:1,4; 6:4,47; 9:3,64, 65; 9:4,99; 10:3,59; 12:4,101; 15:2,43; 15:3,83; 15:4,132; 16:4,113; 18:2,43, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63; 19:3,85; 19:4,134, 135.)

FORT TICONDEROGA AND THE BLACK WATCH

During the French and Indian War, which was basically a dispute between England and France over ownership of the trans-Allegheny territories, the lands were claimed by both nations, even though neither had done much to support the claims. The French had established a few settlements and military posts on the outer edges of the territory and the English had established a few settlements and trading posts in the interior. Rivalry between the French and English fur traders was fierce, and in 1749 when the English granted a large concession to land speculators, the enraged French began to assert their rights.

The French erected three forts in northwestern Pennsylvania. One of them, Fort Venanago, was built on the site of a former English trading post. In 1753 Gov. DINWIDDIE of Virginia sent GEORGE WASHINGTON, a young man of 21, to these forts to protest the infringement upon English lands. The French refused to give up the forts, and both sides prepared for war.

Forts Ticonderoga (Fort Carilion) and Crown Point held key positions for the control of French Canada. The capture of these forts would deprive the French of bases for attacks on English colonies, but would also open the gates to the French possessions. It was planned for Major General JAMES ABERCROMBIE'S army of 16,000 to drive the French from these two forts.

Among ABERCROMBIE'S men were the legendary "Black Watch", the Highland Regiment of the 42nd of Foot, which was noted for its fighting ability and courage. The Scots of the "Black Watch" fought bravely but were slaughtered by the well entrenched French troops. Two-thirds of the regiment, nearly 600 men, were casualties of this bloody battle. To commemorate the extraordinary courage of the Highlanders, a Memorial Cairn will be erected at Fort Ticonderoga this year.

The English did take Canada, and the Acadian expulsion was part of the outcome of the conquest. As a result of the French defeat, England became the supreme colonial and naval power in the world. The defeat of the French and their Indian allies, and the ensuing defeat of the Indian Chief PONTIAC, lessened the danger to English colonization of the trans-Allegheny lands and opened the way for further westward expansion.

Many of our ancestors...Acadian, French-Canadian, Indian, English, Scottish and American colonist...were affected in some way by the French and Indian War. What were your ancestors doing at this time?

PORT NECHES, TEXAS CAJUNS

An old southeast Texas joke says that when a Louisiana Cajun dies and goes to heaven he gets a job in a Texas oil refinery.

In the years before World War I the old Texas Co. roofing plant at Port Neches lured so many Cajuns to Texas that the surrounding neighborhood came to be known as "Little Abbeville" - named in honor of the worker's home town. Most of the residents in the closely-knit community spoke French and were Catholic.

The Central Asphalt and Refining Co. announced plans in 1902 to build a plant on the banks of the Neches River to make asphalt and other products from the crude oil from the nearby Spindletop oil field. Gasoline was considered an unneeded by-product, and frequently was burned as waste. The company also announced plans to build a residential area it misspelled as "Port Naches". The Central Asphalt and Refining Co. had financial and supply problems and by 1906 the company had gone bankrupt and was taken over by The Texas Co., the forerunner of Texaco. Today, jointly owned by Texaco and the government of Saudi Arabia, the plant still makes asphalt, but no roofing materials.

The Cajuns knew they did not move to a land of milk and honey. The plant was so full of smoke and fumes that for most of the workers it looked more like hell than heaven. But it was the chance for a better life---many had to move off the farm or starve. There was no electricity, no telephones and poor streets. The company dominated the small community, providing a dormitory for single workers and two and three-bedroom homes for married supervisory personnel, and sponsored baseball teams and other social activities. Plant whistles marked the time. "Little Abbeville" had one general store with a Woodmen of the World hall on the upper floor, where many dances were held. Groceries were delivered to homes. Hard work was king.

The Cajuns wouldn't go to a doctor for less than life-threatening illness, but went instead to "traiteurs", or healers. One resident stated, "Nobody was too proud to wear feed-sack underwear. You just had to be sure that when you bought feed you got sacks that would match."

The Cajuns of Port Neches were a bit insular, but weekly Mass caused them to travel. From Port Neches they would catch a jitney to Nederland, then hop a trolley to Port Arthur or Beaumont. In 1922 Rev. FRED HARDY arrived in Port Neches to establish St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church.

In 1985 Les Acadiens du Texas, a Cajun heritage group, moved a 175-year-old house from Vermilion Parish, La., to Port Neches. The restored house is called La Maison Beausoleil, in honor of a pseudonym sometimes used by the BROUSSARD family

SOURCE: "Port Neches Paved Way to Better Life for Cajuns" by Richard Stewart, *The Houston Chronicle*, 11/3/1991

ACADIAN-INDIAN CONNECTIONS

The Micmac Indians who were neighbors of the Acadians in Nova Scotia, and sometimes married them, also fought alongside JOSEPH BROUSSARD dit BEAUSOLIEL in the two-year guerrilla warfare between the Acadians and the British in 1755. It was announced at the Worldwide Conference of Acadians by the Micmac Community Administrator that there was evidence that some of the Micmacs accompanied their Cajun relatives and friends to Louisiana.

SOURCE: "Native Americans Trek to Cajun Homeland", *Lake Charles American Press*, August 15, 1994.

The dry branch of genealogical trees bear many pleasant and curious fruits for those who know how to search after them.
Henry Ward Beecher

RITCHIE CEMETERY

Surveyed 12 September 1994 by ROBERT LaLANNE - Member #878

The Ritchie Cemetery is located on South Perkins Ferry Rd. in Moss Bluff, LA.
If only date shown, it's unknown if this is birth or death date.

(Continued from Vol. 21 No. 1)

JOSEPH H. ROBERTS
1882 - 1946

MARVIN M. MARTIN
b. 24 Sep. 1927
d. 27 Aug. 1951
LA Pfc 185 Engr Combat
Bn, WWII

FRANCIS HOOPER
b. 26 Feb. 1873
d. 7 Aug. 1951

FRANCES McBRIDE CASEY
b. 15 Apr. 1874
d. 15 Sep. 1966

HENRY M. CASEY
b. 20 Sep. 1915
d. 20 June 1953
LA CM 1 USNR, WWII

ROY ALVIN CASEY
b. 13 July 1903
d. 8 Aug. 1962
LA F 1 USNR, WWII

ALBERT ARVILLE
b. 10 July 1875
d. 21 May 1950

EVELINE DRONETTE
b. 5 Feb. 1888
d. 24 Dec. 1958

FRED N. CHAPMAN, Jr.
b. 26 Apr. 1911
d. 3 Oct. 1978

VIRGLE "PAT" HILTON
SALLING
b. 12 Oct. 1910
d. 7 Dec. 1981

ELBIRTY ROBERTS
b. 11 June 1893
d. 19 Apr. 1955

CLAYTON COCHRAN
b. -- 1881 - NY
d. 3 June 1950 - LA

HAROLD H. HOOPER
b. 29 Dec. 1911
d. 11 Feb. 1950
LA Pfc 1612 Svc Comd
Unit, WWII

WM. BENJAMIN CASEY
b. 25 June 1872
d. 30 Dec. 1954

ERNEST CASEY
S/O M/M BEN CASEY
b. 23 Oct. 1912
d. 8 Aug. 1941

ETHEL M. CASEY
b. 28 Dec. 1916
d. 16 Nov. 1988

RICHARD ALLEN PERKINS
b. 24 Oct. 1954
d. 24 Apr. 1972

HENRY DRONETTE
b. 26 Dec. 1893
d. 30 Dec. 1967

LOUISE M. CHAPMAN
b. 14 Sep. 1918
(Preneed)

WILLIAM JAMES
SALLING
b. 5 May 1897
d. 22 Oct. 1968

JAMES R. SALLING
b. 22 Dec. 1847
d. 7 Apr. 1936
U. C. V.

MARY F. SALLING
b. 27 July 1872
d. 27 Dec. 1933

ARTHUR CLYDE DOUCETT
b. 29 Dec. 1890
d. 5 Mar. 1982
Rct US Army, WWI

IRENE M. DOUCETT
b. 1 Sep. 1906
d. 17 Jan. 1986

LAURIS DOUCETT
b. 19 Dec. 1930
d. 8 Aug. 1994

ALLEN R. DOUCETT
b. 30 Oct. 1949
d. 26 Sep. 1982

MARY SARGENT
b. 28 May 1907
d. 2 Aug. 1982

VERDA LONG ELSON
b. 25 May 1925
d. 22 July 1989

FLOYD LEE LESLIE
b. 12 Feb. 1913
d. 12 Aug. 1969

VIRGIE LONG LESLIE
b. 15 Apr. 1918
(Preneed)

FRED SITTING, Sr.
b. 10 Aug. 1923
d. 16 Sep. 1976

JERRY LEWIS
CASTLEBERRY
S/O M/M R. L.
CASTLEBERRY
b. 20 Dec. 1953
d. 18 Mar. 1956

ONIE WEAVER LONG
b. 12 May 1891
d. 6 Oct. 1978

BURL S. LEE
b. 29 Apr. 1893
d. 2 Sep. 1987

MARY E. HOOPER LEE
b. 12 July 1904
d. 18 Apr. 1988

PERCY W. LEE
b. 18 Nov. 1919
d. 24 Mar. 1955

MYRTLE LONG THOMAS
b. 18 Feb. 1904
d. 21 Aug. 1983

CARLISLE H. GILMORE
b. 2 Sep. 1914
d. 8 Feb. 1986

JOHNNIE G. COLE
b. 17 Aug. 1909
d. 4 July 1970

BABET LONG SPILLERS
b. 27 Oct. 1890
d. 4 Sep. 1964

ALLIE MAE SPILLERS
b. 9 June 1922
d. 11 Aug. 1988

ALPHY LeBLANC
b. 10 Nov. 1899
d. 15 Feb. 1956

NAOMI KINDER
b. 26 July 1858
d. 16 Aug. 1933

ELMA W. McCORMICK
b. 31 Aug. 1924
d. 16 Dec. 1989

MARY NELL LONG
b. 18 Jan. 1948
d. 8 Oct. 1953

JACKSON L. LONG
b. 4 July 1894
d. 27 Sep. 1981

ALMA R. LEE
b. 23 Nov. 1890
d. 10 Nov. 1984

CHARLIE S. LEE
b. 7 Feb. 1915
d. (Preneed)

EARL E. SAUNDERS
b. 23 May 1886
d. 20 Jan. 1977

JERRY ALLEN THOMAS
b. 1 Jan. 1936
d. 29 Apr. 1956
LA Pfc USMCR

CARLISLE LEE GILMORE
D/O M/M C. H. GILMORE
b. 10 June 1949
d. 30 Dec. 1950

FLORENCE N. COLE
b. 8 July 1907
d. 2 Apr. 1982

FRANK H. SPILLERS
b. 30 Sep. 1891
d. 30 Apr. 1950

MERREL FOYE POWELL
b. 26 Feb. 1906
d. 19 July 1958

ANTOINE C. SILVIA
b. 23 Jan. 1859
d. 30 May 1954

ANNIE M. PEEK
b. 28 Dec. 1928
d. 16 Apr. 1994

ELLEN M. BUSBY PARKER
b. 12 Mar. 1897
d. 1 Jan. 1954

GEORGE W. PARKER
b. 26 Oct. 1885
d. 17 Oct. 1968

CARROL A. PARKER
b. 30 Nov. 1921
d. 17 July 1957
LA S 1 USNR, WW II

FANNY SALLING WALL
b. 25 Sep. 1879
d. 8 Jan. 1965

LESTELL E. PARKER
b. 19 Oct. 1887
d. 7 July 1975

TOM PARKER
b. 16 Oct. 1892
d. 14 Jan. 1959

JESSIE N. PATE
b. 15 Dec. 1898
d. 15 Apr. 1966

JAMES PATE
b. 8 Mar. 1897
d. 14 July 1961
LA Pvt. 48 Co.
165 Depot Brigade, WW I

Rev. J. C. DUPREAST
b. 30 Aug. 1878
d. 3 Aug. 1957

MAGGIE SALLINGS DUPREAST
b. 16 Oct. 1855
d. 29 Mar. 1932

JOHN R. DOUCETT
1898 - 1928

FANNIE A. DOUCETT
1868 - 1943

GEORGE ROBERTS
b. 20 June 1950
d. 18 Sep. 1977

Infant Daughter of
BERT & GWEN CHAPMAN
10 Dec. 1968

M. E. HEARD
1862 - 1918

WILLIAM A. JACKSON
b. 5 Aug. 1902
d. 20 Oct. 1965

ALBERT W. DOUCETTE
b. 13 May 1916
d. 19 July 1976
Cpl. US Army, WWII

MELVIN P. DOUCETT
b. 22 Aug. 1888
d. 21 Sep. 1967

MAGGIE E. PATE DOUCETT
b. 22 Oct. 1932
d. 16 Feb. 1976

WILLIE MAE BRUCE
b. 1 Mar. 1926
d. (Preneed)

CHARLES H. BRUCE
b. 8 Apr. 1904
d. 14 Oct. 1969

JAMES R. PARKER
b. 10 Jan. 1930
d. 19 Jan. 1979

DORIS O. WILLIAMS
b. 2 Apr. 1929
d. 15 Aug. 1984

CARRIE C. BUSBY
b. 13 May 1901
d. 17 Aug. 1978

MALORIA BUSBY GOSS
b. 10 Sep. 1904
d. 28 Feb. 1988

J. A. FAIRCHILD
b. 30 July 1870
d. 24 Dec. 1871

TITUS A. JACKSON
1939 - 1940

ARIZONA L. JACKSON
b. 30 Mar. 1908
(Preneed)

ROBERT L. MONK III
Inf. S/O ROBERT & NELDA
MONK
12 Feb. 1965

EMILY SALLING DOUCETT
b. 12 Jan. 1895
d. 17 July 1954

JOHN DAVID DOUCETT
b. 6 Jan. 1925
d. 2 Dec. 1967
LA Sgt 345 Engr. Bn, WWII

DOYLE C. BRUCE
b. 25 June 1930
d. 25 Sep. 1987

THELMA H. BRUCE
b. 30 Oct. 1906
(Preneed)

DONNA RUTH PARKER
b. 6 Sep. 1956
d. 15 May 1957

MELVIN E. ROBERTS
b. 9 July 1919
d. 21 Sep. 1975

HELEN GOSS
Inf. D/O ELIJAH & MALORIA
GOSS
29 Jan. 1925

ELIJAH GOSS
b. 24 Dec. 1893
d. 14 Mar. 1974
LA Pvt US Army, WWI

GARLAND D. McDONALD
b. 22 Sep. 1952
d. 6 Oct. 1952

ADA MAE PARKER
b. 12 Feb. 1889
d. 22 Nov. 1966

HARDY AMOS PARKER
b. 7 Apr. 1887
d. 30 Apr. 1953

ELBERT PARKER
b. 23 Jan. 1974
age - 65 yrs

WILLIAM CARL PARKER
b. 4 July 1923
d. 27 July 1923

CHARLES IMPASTATO, Jr.
b. 5 Jan. 1924
d. 18 Apr. 1988
Pfc. US Marine Corps, WWII

ELRAY BUSBY
b. 30 Aug. 1921
d. 14 July 1960
LA Pvt Quartermaster Corps.
WWII

GORDON RAY BUSBY
b. 5 Oct. 1949
d. 31 Aug. 1975

L. B. SHOOK
b. 24 Oct. 1875
d. 24 Jan. 1940

SEBBIE SARAH SHOOK
1879 - 1967

MILTON J. HEBERT
b. 25 Jan. 1924
(Preneed)

EVELYN RUTH MATHIS
HEBERT
b. 24 Apr. 1926
d. 26 Oct. 1993

Inf. D/O MILTON J. HEBERT
20 Feb. 1959
(Continued next issue)

SECRET REVEALED

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

In the spring of 1987 I found among papers of IDA LEE CAULFIELD FORD, my mother, a letter which her brother, Col. (Retired) C. F. "FLOYD" CAULFIELD had written to her in 1975.

Mother was an amateur genealogist with about sixty years of experience and my uncle was a retired military man. They were both history buffs, both very opinionated, and spent many hours collecting, studying and speculating on our ancestors. However, I found it very hard to believe that neither of them never expounded on this story until 1975. They were both very gifted with expounding on any given subject at any given time they so desired.

Mother died May 5, 1987, and prior to her death Floyd would "bedevil-her" about "Grandpa, The Deserter" and that she was going to be thrown out of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Floyd had begun a narrative in late March 1987 on "Grandpa" and the secret which had been kept from all family members since 1866. A full story appeared 10 June 1987 in *The Watchman* (Clinton, La.).

The story which emerged is that of a young man who enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy to help save the South he grew up in, a man who was captured by the Yankees two years later and sent to a prison camp where 6,000 of his fellow soldiers died of disease and starvation, a man whom many would have said turned traitor...who joined the Union forces to stay alive and then deserted at every opportunity! And a man who kept his Yankee involvement a secret from his family and friends his whole life!

It seems that Floyd and Mother began piecing together the story of "Grandpa" since about 1984. Confederate documents show "Grandpa", WILLIAM CAULFIELD, enlisted May 29, 1862, in Co. K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry at Clinton, Louisiana. William was 26, a farmer, and was described as having a fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair and was almost six feet tall. Two years after his enlistment, William was captured during one of the fiercest battles of the war, the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

The Confederate Army lost 6,252 men while the Union Army suffered 2,326 casualties during the five-hour confrontation. On November 30, 1864, Rebel Gen. JOHN BELL HOOD ordered his Confederates to assault the seven-mile long Union wagon train headed for Nashville to supply the troops occupying that city. However, the Confederate Army fell short during the battle and the wagon train reached Nashville the next day. It has been reported that Confederate bodies were stacked seven deep, some standing up because there was no place to fall.

It was at this time that WILLIAM CAULFIELD was taken prisoner. He was sent to Nashville, then transported to the prison camp in Illinois. Union records show William arrived at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in December 1864. Camp Douglas had been built as a Union assembly point and training camp, but in 1862 was converted to a prison camp for Confederates.

The following is a description of the camp by HENRY MORTON STANLEY, a Confederate prisoner of the camp and the African explorer who found DAVID LIVINGSTONE on Lake Tanganyika. STANLEY is best known for his quote, "Dr. LIVINGSTONE, I presume." (Taken from *The Galvanized Yankee* by D. ALEXANDER BROWN, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1963.)

"Our prison-pen was a square and spacious enclosure, like a bleak cattle-yard, walled high with planking, on the top of which, at every sixty yards or so, were sentry-boxes. About fifty feet from its base, and running parallel with it was a line of lime-wash. This was the 'deadline' and any prisoner who crossed it was liable to be shot. To whatever it was due, the appearance of the prisoners startled me. The Southerners' uniforms were never pretty, but when rotten, and ragged, and swarming with vermin, they heightened the disreputability of their wearers; and if anything was needed to increase our dejection after taking sweeping glances at the arid mud-soil of the great yard, the butternut and

gray clothes, the sight of ash-colored faces, and of the sickly and emaciated condition of our unhappy friends, were well calculated to do so."

By the time Camp Douglas was dismantled, 6,000 Confederate soldiers had died there, most of them victims of smallpox and cholera. Many, they say, died of malnutrition. Even though there was an ample supply of food, it was withheld from the men. This prison became the largest burial ground for Confederate soldiers in the North. The bodies of the soldiers have since been moved to Oak Woods Cemetery, where today stands a memorial statue of a Confederate soldier overlooking the mass grave site.

WILLIAM CAULFIELD survived his stay at Camp Douglas. Unfortunately, seven men of the 6,000 dead are listed as soldiers of the 4th Louisiana Infantry. Their names, ranks, companies and death dates are listed below.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|---------------------|
| C. W. CARTER | Pvt. | Co. I | Died April 17, 1865 |
| H. HOBGOOD | Pvt. | Co. G | Died March 20, 1865 |
| EDMOND NEAL | Pvt. | Co. G | Died Feb. 8, 1865 |
| W. C. PHELPS | Pvt. | Co. K | Died Feb. 27, 1865 |
| ADAMS PUTCHER | Pvt. | Co. D | Died Feb. 17, 1865 |
| ANTHONY ROACH | Pvt. | Co. C | Died Dec. 16, 1865 |
| WILLIAM ROBERTSON | Pvt. | Co. G | Died Jan. 30, 1865 |

Five months after arriving at Camp Douglas, William "volunteered" to join the Union forces...in an effort to save his life, Floyd speculated. "He enlisted in that army because he didn't want to die," Floyd said.

William and about 6,000 other Confederate soldiers were promised freedom at the end of the war and were promised they would not have to fight other Confederate soldiers from their homeland, if they would join the ranks of the United States Volunteers and fight the Indians in the West. The Union forces were concentrated in the East during the war, thereby leaving the western territory vulnerable to attacks by the Indians.

When William exchanged his uniform of gray and butternut for the Union blue on April 11, 1865, he didn't know the Civil War was already over. ROBERT E. LEE had surrendered to ULYSSES S. GRANT two days before. "They wouldn't have told him even if they had known," Floyd said, commenting on the poor communication in those days (and his lack of trust of the Yankees).

The Union recruited six regiments from their prison camps and sent them out West where they guarded surveying parties for the Union Pacific Railroad, escorted supply trains along the Oregon and Santa Fe trails, rebuilt miles of telegraph wires, manned outposts and frontier forts, as well as fought the Plains Indians. These were the men who were dubbed "Galvanized Yankees."

"Can you imagine that old guy heading off in that country with hundreds of buffalo?" Floyd commented, "I probably would have done it." Evidently William did not see it as the adventure his grandson did.

"The guy deserted every time he had a chance," Floyd said. U.S. Volunteers' records show that William's first break was from Fort Riley, Kansas, on June 11, 1865. He took with him a musket, a shelter tent, a haversack and one canteen. Records show that every desertion afterward placed William ever further west. "Why he kept going west I don't know," Floyd commented. "Maybe the old guy was smart enough to know they'd start looking for him in the East."

William made it as far as the Colorado Territory before the last time he was arrested near Denver. The last record of him in the regiment was 1866. Evidently he was never discharged. Although the documents clearly state that WILLIAM CAULFIELD was a deserter, Floyd says some members of the

family don't like to think of their ancestor as a deserter. "My brother, Jewel, contends that he didn't desert. He says he was probably lost because they didn't have compasses then. He's more generous than I am."

However, when William returned home to East Feliciana Parish in Louisiana, his adventures as a "galvanized Yankee" remained his own memories. "If he had told anyone that he had been in the Yankee Army, they would have hanged him from the highest tree," Floyd said. The only thing anyone ever said about the subject was something that a friend of the family told my mother, Ida Lee. She said that GUS DeLEE told her that her grandfather drank tea with the Yankees

WILLIAM CAULFIELD took his secrets to his grave. (See documents on the next page)

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES OR CIVIL WAR?

The term "War Between the States", the name used by the South, and the term "Civil War", the term used by the North, are very different. The term "War Between the States" is more accurate because twenty-two non-seceding states made war upon the eleven seceding states to force them back into the Union. It was a war between two organized governments; the Southern States were fighting to repel invasion and to protect the rights that had been guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States of America. It was not a Civil War, since it was not fought between two parties within the same government, as was the case of the Civil War in England. It was not a War of Secession for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war, and the right of a state to secede had never before been questioned.

The idea of secession was originally considered by a group of New England states in 1814 to protest against the War of 1812 and high taxes. JAMES MADISON of Virginia was president at this time, and he held the Union together, but secession was considered a legal right by the states. In reference to the right to secede JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Massachusetts stated, "Whenever the time has come for Seceding, it were better for the people of this Dis-United States to separate in Peace and without question. They entered the Union freely and should be allowed to leave freely." But times changed, and the right to secede was denied by the Union in 1861.

Other names by which the War was called included: The Brothers War, The Second American Rebellion, The Great Rebellion, The War of the Sixties, The War of Secession, The Southern Rebellion, The War of Northern Aggression, The Lost Cause, Mr. Lincoln's War. Most Southerners referred to it merely as "The War" and, after it was over, "The Late Unpleasantness".

SOURCES:

UDC Magazine (Jan. 1993); Quarterly, Bartow Co. (GA) Genealogical Society, Vol. 4 No. 1 (Spring 1995); Quarterly, Red River (TX) Genealogical Society, Vol. XI (Winter 1995).

LOUISIANA GENERALS. Louisiana furnished her fair share of generals for the Confederacy. Out of the six ranking generals, two were from Louisiana, Generals BRAGG and BEAUREGARD. Generals LEONIDAS POLK and RICHARD TAYLOR (the son of the late president ZACHARY TAYLOR) were Lieutenant Generals. There were also three Major Generals and eighteen Brigadier Generals from the state.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Major General SEABORN TAYLOR SEAGRAVES, the last Confederate veteran in southwest La., died at the age of 99 years at the home of his son, JOHN SEAGRAVES, in Jennings, La., on 24 January 1945, according to the *American Press*.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF

TOWN OF

I, William Canfield, born in East Sicilian
in the State of Louisiana, aged 28 years,
and by occupation a Farmer. Do hereby acknowledge to have
volunteered this 11 day of April, 1865,
to serve as a Soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for
the period of THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority:
Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing as are, or may be,
established by law for volunteers. And I, William Canfield, do
solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States
of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their
enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of
the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over
me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Camp Douglas,
this 11 day of April, 1865, William Canfield,
by Samuel Pittman

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above-named Volunteer, agreeably
to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and
mental infirmity, which would in any way disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

W. Allison
Asst Surg 48th Mo Vols
EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer William Canfield
previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my
knowledge, he is a free-born man, and that, in my opinion, he is duly qualified to perform the
duties of an able-bodied soldier. I have strictly observed the regulations which govern the recruiting
service. This soldier has Blue eyes, Light hair, Fair complexion, is 5
feet 11 1/2 inches high

(A. O. O. No. 71 & 76.)

W. A. C.
Regiment of U. S. Vols.
RECRUITING OFFICER.

Mustered into the service of the United States, for three years or during the war, from duty of enlistment, at Company No
11 of the 48th Mo Vols, on the 14 day of April, 1865, at Camp Douglas, Mo

C 5 U.S. Vols.

William Canfield

Pvt., Co. H., 5 Reg't U. S. Vols.

Appears on

Company Muster and Descriptive Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Camp Douglas 26th April 14, 1865.

Where born East Sicilian, La

Age 28 yrs; occupation Farmer

When enlisted April 11, 1865.

Where enlisted Camp Douglas 26th

For what period enlisted 3 years.

Eyes Blue; hair Light

Complexion Fair; height 5 ft 11 1/2 in.

When mustered in April 14, 1865.

Mustered in to date April 14, 1865.

Where mustered in Camp Douglas

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Where enrolled

Company to which assigned H

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

C 5 U.S. Vols.

William Canfield

Pvt., Co. H., 5 Reg't U. S. Vols.

Appears on

Company Master Roll

for Dated June 20, 1865.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When April 11, 1865.

Where Camp Douglas 26th

Period 3 years.

Present or absent

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Discharged above named

Remarks: Discharged above named

Remarks: Discharged above named

Remarks: Discharged above named

Remarks: Discharged above named

Remarks: Discharged above named

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THE REPUBLIC OF LOUISIANA

Louisiana, like the rest of the southern states, was strongly in favor of States Rights, and, like the rest of the South, favored JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for president in the election of 1860.

In anticipation of a large voter turnout, *Leaves From the Diary of Louise* (10 Nov. 1860) states: "They've made a new election precinct at the store of JOHN ILES of Sugartown, in the 6th ward of this parish. At Big Lake, DESIRE FARQUHAR is one of the commissioners; at Lacassine, O. R. W. PERKINS; at Big Woods, LUKE LYONS; at Grangers, JACOB COLE; at Hickman's Ferry, W. B. BERRY; at the Meeting House, J. C. SIMMONS; at Sugartown, H. W. ILES; at Anacoco, WILLIAM SLAYDON; at Calcasieu Pass, F. W. WAKEFIELD; at Johnson Bayou, Z. GRIFFITH.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not even on the ballot in Louisiana, nor did he receive a single vote. When LINCOLN with his anti-Southern platform was elected, measures were taken for the South to secede from the Union.

A Secession Convention met in Baton Rouge on 23 January 1861. Many people protested secession; regardless, three days later the delegates voted to secede. Southwest Louisiana sent WILLIAM E. GILL to the convention, and his signature appears on the secession document. A native of Mississippi, GILL was a farmer who had moved to Louisiana sometime between 1850 and 1860. He was married to MELISSA ANN ANDRUS, and was the father of 10 children. GILL died 20 May 1892 and is buried at Antioch (Big Woods) Cemetery, just north of Vinton, La. His grave is marked with the UCV marker.

Louisiana then became an independent nation, without ties to the Union or Confederacy, for the two months between January 26, 1861 (when the state adopted the Ordinance of Secession) and March 21 (when it joined the Confederate States of America). Governor THOMAS OVERTON MOORE acted as president; the state Legislature acted as Congress and state courts replaced the federal ones. Louisiana appropriated all U.S. property in the state, including Forts Pike and Macomb, which were occupied by the state militia, and the U.S. Mint & Customs House in New Orleans, along with the \$600,000 which the Mint held.

The old state flag was the national flag of Louisiana for several weeks, after which the Republic of Louisiana adopted a new flag with 13 stripes...6 of white, 4 of blue and 3 of red. In the upper left corner was a field of red with a five-pointed yellow star. The stripes represented the thirteen colonies; the red and yellow represented the colors of Spain and the red, white and blue represented the tricolor of France. The first flag was made by H. CASSIDY, a tent-and-sailmaker in New Orleans. The flag flew over the New Orleans City Hall until the city was captured by federal troops in April 1862.

The Republic of Louisiana welcomed trade from friendly nations. It appropriated money for its defense, organized military units and built warships at the Algiers shipyard. When Louisiana joined the Confederate States of America on 21 March 1861, it invited the people of southern Indiana and Illinois to also join the Confederacy.

If your ancestor was living in Louisiana in 1861 within two months he/she would have resided in the United States, the Republic of Louisiana and the Confederate States of America. And then the War Between the States began!

SOURCES:

George Ann Benoit. *Leaves From the Diary of Louise*

Edwin Adams Davis. *Louisiana, The Pelican State*

Mike Jones. "Louisiana's Declaration of Independence", *The Calcasieu Greys Bulletin* (Feb. 1997)

LOUISIANA GOVERNMENT, 1864

In 1864 the capital of the state of Louisiana (the part that was unoccupied by Union troops) was located at Shreveport. It was here that the former General H. W. ALLEN, a native of Virginia, was inaugurated governor. Other state officials were: B. W. PEARCE, lieutenant governor; P. D. HARDY, secretary of state; F. S. GOODE, attorney general; H. PERALTA, auditor; and B. L. DEFREESE, treasurer. Immediately after his inauguration ALLEN, who had been severely wounded twice and crippled in the war, toured the portion of the state under his jurisdiction and found poverty and want everywhere.

Previous to this time the Confederate government had been commandeering all cotton, hauling it to Texas and selling it in Mexico. The proceeds went to the Confederate government in Richmond or were given in exchange for supplies for General KIRBY SMITH'S command. ALLEN persuaded SMITH that this was unfair to the starving citizens of the state and a compromise was reached whereby the citizens received part of the proceeds and supplies.

Since the Federal blockade of the Mississippi and the Gulf had reduced the people of Louisiana to dire circumstances, ALLEN began to organize methods of home production. Establishing a laboratory to manufacture medicines at Mount Lebanon University, he set up a dispensary for its distribution in Shreveport. At Minden he built a plant to make cordage and another to make cards for carding wool and cotton for spinning and weaving cloth which was badly needed. He established a turpentine still in Sabine Parish and a cloth factory in Claiborne Parish, and procured a supply of newsprint from Mexico. He tried to make castor oil out of the palma Christi plants which grew abundantly in Louisiana.

After LEE'S surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, it took other commands time to receive the word. E. KIRBY SMITH was the last Confederate general to surrender at Baton Rouge on May 26. Still, there were many people west of the Mississippi who wanted to continue the fight. In the absence of orders from either General LEE or President DAVIS, General SMITH was advised by Governor ALLEN of Louisiana to call a conference at Marshall, Texas. This conference was attended by the governors of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana on May 15. ALLEN advised against continuing the struggle, and the final phase of the surrender took place on June 11 in Shreveport, La.

Governor ALLEN, a true patriot of the Confederacy, relinquished his governorship and went into voluntary exile in Mexico where he died in 1866.

SOURCE:

Garnie William McGinty. *A History of Louisiana*, NY, The Exposition Press (1949)

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION

After the War Between the States the radical reconstruction years began in the former Confederate states. General PHILIP SHERIDAN was appointed military governor of the Fifth Military District, which was made up of Louisiana and Texas. He decreed that only those who could be depended on to carry out his policies should be appointed to office and refused to allow those of "questionable loyalty" to register to vote. Thus, all that served, or even sympathized with, the Confederacy were disenfranchised. These men, in order to qualify as voters, were required to sign a certificate acknowledging that their rebellion was morally and politically wrong.

Louisiana and five other southern states were not readmitted to the Union until 25 June 1868. But the carpetbag government, with its graft, corruption, excesses and injustices, continued to rule the state. Louisiana suffered economically as well as politically. In July 1865 General SHERIDAN seized over

4 million dollars in state bonds at Shreveport, and the state filed suit with the federal government for illegal seizure. However, the bonds were not returned to their rightful owners until 1901. The citizens of the state lost hope, as many of them, particularly the widows and orphans of the war, were on the verge of starvation. Business was disappearing; capital could not be attracted when the government was likely to confiscate the businesses. Immigrants avoided the state. Soldiers rode over the state without restraint. Taxes were exorbitant, but ignorant and unscrupulous legislators, many of them ex-slaves, spent money from state taxes as if it were water...on personal items.

Honest officials in the court and educational systems were also lacking. Riots were common. The people had reached the limit of their endurance.

The election of 1876 was unique. The election law of 1872 provided for a bipartisan board of five members; in 1876 four of the five were Republicans, who threw out thousands of Democratic votes in order to elect STEPHEN B. PACKARD governor. The candidate of the conservative Democratic party, General FRANCIS TILLOU NICHOLLS, was elected by a large majority. Both men were inaugurated on January 8, 1877. Louisiana had two governors, two legislatures and two judicial systems from January until April 1877. President HAYES finally recognized the NICHOLLS government.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JEFFERSON DAVIS AND ROBERT E. LEE?

After the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, JEFFERSON DAVIS was captured, shackled with leg irons for five days and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for two years. After his imprisonment ended, DAVIS wandered from Montreal to Cuba, to New Orleans and Memphis, to Europe and back again. In 1874 he held a position in an insurance firm in Memphis; it failed. Later he was employed by a British company whose project it was to induce European immigrants to settle in Mississippi; it also failed. All but one of his seven children died. Finally he retired to "Beauvoir", his home on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and wrote the two-volume *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, wrote letters refuting slanders, spoke at lecture tours, and entertained celebrities and interesting people.

ROBERT E. LEE was never imprisoned, but his home had been confiscated and was turned into the country's first national cemetery. Choosing a quiet life, LEE accepted the presidency of William and Mary College in Virginia.

Under the Radical Reconstruction policies of the federal government, both men had been stripped of their rights of citizenship, as had many others who had served the Confederate Cause. Neither man regained his citizenship during his lifetime. More than 100 years later the federal government restored their civil rights... to LEE in 1976 and to DAVIS the following year.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTES BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN are as true today as they were in his time.
(Scotland Co., MO Genealogical Society)

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.

You cannot help the poor man by destroying the rich.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence..

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

OUR BOOK-- -"THE CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH, LA"

BETTY ROSTEET and PAT HUFFAKER gave the following speech to the Southwest Louisiana Historical Association about our book- -*The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.*

Our book, *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, is partly about the history of southwest Louisiana during the War Between the States and partly a book on the genealogy of area families. The history-part of the book tells of the background for the war, some of the battles fought and the aftermath of the war in southwest Louisiana. The genealogy-part of the book gives accounts of the men from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, the units in which they served, in what battles they fought and something about their families.

This book was written as a service project for the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society because we saw a need to preserve the history of the area and the heritage of the people who lived here. Earlier, RALPH SQUIRES had made lists of some veterans and had marked some of their graves, but nobody had ever compiled all the existing information on the veterans. Much of it was already lost; no one had written down information on the old veterans; many of their gravestones were gone or were badly deteriorated; old newspaper articles were badly damaged and hard to read; the older members of most families were dead, and the younger ones did not know their family's history.

When we began we thought that this would be a simple project. After all, southwest Louisiana was sparsely settled in 1861, so there probably weren't many men from this area who served in the war. How wrong could we be! After over four years of work, we found records of about 1400 veterans, both Confederate and Union, who were born in, or who had lived in, Old Imperial Calcasieu. At that time the parish was composed of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jeff Davis Parishes. We were able to find quite a lot of information on some of the men; on others information was scarce, sometimes only a name on a list of veterans.

One of the biggest problems with research in southwest Louisiana is the lack of records. Most of the civil and church records were destroyed in the Lake Charles fire of 1910. Another problem that faced us was lack of military records. During the war the Confederates did not always take time to keep up their paperwork, especially during battles and retreats. Many old records were lost or destroyed, sometimes deliberately destroyed to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. We had hoped to get information from persons whose ancestors had been veterans, but received few responses to our request.

So we went to the library and perused family genealogies, census records, newspaper articles, pension lists and obituaries. The 1890 census listed Union veterans and gave brief information about them. In some cases, this was the only information that we were able to find about these Union veterans, many of whom came down with the farmers from the Mid-west or with the lumber industry. We did find some military records printed in a series of books entitled *Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands*, by ANDREW BOOTH, but some of the men were difficult or impossible to identify, having merely an initial and not a first name, like J. SMITH.

We also looked at cemetery records and went to old cemeteries. Some of the graves had dates for birth and death; others merely gave a name. We were delighted when we found a concrete marker, usually at the foot of the grave, that was marked C.S.A., U.C.V., which indicated a Confederate veteran, or G.A.R., which showed a Union veteran.

We learned about history and how seemingly irreconcilable the differences were between North and South. They could not even agree on what to call their war. The North referred to it as the War of the Rebellion or the Civil War while the South called it the War Between the States, which is actually the more accurate term. They could not agree on the names for battles. The North named battles for the river or streams near which they were fought; the South called them by the name of the nearest town

or farm. One of the most famous battles of the war was fought beside a small creek called Bull Run near a small railroad stop at Manassas, Virginia. The north called the battle Bull Run; the South referred to it as Manassas.

We learned of some of the "firsts" of the Civil War period. It was the first war that had submarines, naval torpedoes, naval camouflage, flame throwers, military telegraphs, repeating rifles and machine guns. It was the first war in which hot-air balloons were used for reconnaissance and to have photographs of soldiers and battles. It was the first war in which embalming was used; this preserved the dead bodies until families could claim them and take them home. It was the first war in which canned food was used; it was used more by the North because they had the factories. It was the first war to use anesthetics to kill pain and to have hospital ships and a medical corps. It was also the first war to be financed by an income tax and a cigarette and tobacco tax. "Taps" was played for the first time during this war.

"War fever" was present in southwest Louisiana. Patriotic men traveled to New Orleans, to Beaumont or other places to enlist and fought in all the major battles of the war. From about 1863 until the end of the war, rumors of a Yankee invasion of southwest Louisiana were always present. After all, the Yankees controlled most of Louisiana and there were always reports of Union scouting parties. The women and children were left alone and were frightened with no one to protect them from the wrath of the Union army but old men and young boys. LEONAISE HEBERT, who later married JOSEPH CAMARSAC LeBLEU, lived in the Hecker area and reported that a Union scouting party tried to get her horse, but she was able to get away from them.

In preparation for the expected attack Confederate soldiers constructed earthen breastworks at Niblett's Bluff, where the Sabine River could be easily forded. No battle was fought there, but soldiers died from a measles epidemic and were buried in the near-by woods. A few of the old earthen defenses and trenches can still be seen at Niblett's Bluff Park, just north of Vinton.

No major battles took place in southwest Louisiana, although historians are beginning to realize that the importance of the Battle of Calcasieu Pass has been understated. This battle kept the Union fleet out of the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers and from cutting off supplies to other parts of the Confederacy. Once a Union vessel did come up the river to Lake Charles, demanding food supplies and threatening the populace, which consisted mostly of women and children. As a result, NATHAN CLIFTON, who was home on leave and who lived south of present-day Sulphur, was captured and taken to the federal prison in New Orleans where he died.

After the war pensions were made to some veterans or their widows. The federal government granted pensions only to Union veterans. Pensions for Confederates had to be granted by the nearly bankrupt Southern states. Therefore, Confederate pensions were only granted to those veterans or their widows who were extremely poor and who had no way to support themselves. Confederate pensions ranged from about \$8 to \$12 a month, but even this small amount of money was welcome.

Land grants were given to some Confederate soldiers who had been severely wounded or to the widows of men who had been killed during the late war. Many of the land grants for Louisiana were in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, but much of the land was piney woods or swampland. It was extremely difficult for disabled veterans or for women to farm this land - - - yet it was free and perhaps the only opportunity they would have. One of the first to claim a land grant in Old Imperial Calcasieu was BENJAMIN KIRKMAN, who had lost a leg in the war. It is for him and his brother that Kirkman Street in Lake Charles is named.

The War Between the States changed the social structure of both North and South. It brought unprecedented opportunities for women. Of the 3,000,000 soldiers who fought in the War, it is known that at least 400 of them were women. Women also nursed the sick and wounded, ran businesses, farms and plantations, worked in offices, signed Confederate treasury bills; and began working in

factories. There were few safety regulations in factories at that time, and explosion and fire were constant hazards. When a fire occurred in a factory, all the women would rush to the door, usually the only exit they had. A fire would sweep across the floor, spreading from one long skirt to another and disaster was the result. It has been said that more women died or were maimed in the factories than soldiers who died on the battlefield. After the war, women who had taken on responsibilities and proven their abilities were often reluctant to relinquish them when the men of the family came home. Although many women were the unsung heroines of the war, "Grandma" JACKSON is the only woman to be included in our book. We know very little about her; in fact, we don't even know her first name. We only know that she was a nurse in Miss. during the War and was the widow of JAMES A. JACKSON. Mr. JACKSON and 5 of their 7 children died of typhoid fever near Alexandria in 1866 when the family was "going west". "Grandma" JACKSON settled in Westlake.

One of the veterans in our book is AMOS BENJAMIN SARVAUNT, a native of the area, who served in the Confederate infantry unit known as the Louisiana Tigers. He was wounded in the Battle of Winchester, Virginia, in May 1862. In November 1863 he was captured by Union troops in Virginia and was imprisoned at Camp Lookout, Maryland. To escape the misery of the prison camp, SARVAUNT, and hundreds like him, took an oath of allegiance, in which they swore never to fight the U.S. and to obey its laws. As a result, in 1864 SARVAUNT was mustered into the Union Army and was sent to fight the Sioux Indians in the Dakota Territory and Montana. In 1865 he was wounded by an arrow in his right thigh. After the war BENJAMIN SARVAUNT returned to Calcasieu Parish and died here at the age of 89, from gangrene caused by a tack in his shoe. On his grave are both U.C.V. and G.A.R. markers.

Other names of Confederate veterans that you might recognize are JAMES WESLEY BRYAN (the first mayor of Lake Charles and the editor of the town's early newspaper), HARRISON C. DREW (who became a state senator, had lumbering and banking interests and left money for agricultural scholarships) and THOMAS KLEINPETER (who was an engineer in Confederate service and was the first to survey and lay out the town of Sulphur). The most famous Union veteran in our book was undoubtedly JOHN McNEESE, for whom McNeese University is named. He came from New York and became a pioneer leader in the public education system of Calcasieu Parish.

Three black Americans from Calcasieu Parish served in the Confederate Army. They were J. H. PIERRE AUGUSTE, JACQUES ESCLAVON and CHARLES F. LUTZ. There were also some black Union veterans who came into the area after the War.

After we finished researching, writing and typing the book, we had to proofread it 6 times before we sent it to the publisher. We applied for a copyright and sent a copy of our book to the Library of Congress. *The Civil War Veterans* went on sale in 1995, the 130th anniversary of the end of the War Between the States. There were only 335 copies of the book printed, so we were told that someday the book will become a collector's item. We've had some interesting responses to our book. One woman said she would just wait to buy the cheaper paperback version. Another asked if we planned to write a sequel to it. Someone else asked why we were "making such a fuss over men who were already dead."

UNMARKED GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A project to identify the Union soldiers buried in unmarked graves in the Florence SC National Cemetery has been undertaken by the Old Darlington Chapter of the SC Genealogical Society. Currently they have identified approximately 600 of the soldiers buried there. If you wish information on names of soldiers buried in this cemetery, send inquiry and S.A.S.E. to Old Darlington District Chapter, S.C.G.S., P. O. Box 175, Hartsville, SC 29551-0175.

HISTORY OF THE 28TH (THOMAS') LOUISIANA INFANTRY

Contributed by MIKE JONES, Member #50

In the early spring of 1862 while fighting was fierce in Tennessee, Confederate General PIERRE G. T. BEAUREGARD, a Confederate from Louisiana, called for volunteers. Four companies of men were raised in old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. One of these became Co. I, 28th (THOMAS') Regiment, which was sworn into service on 15 April 1862 at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The company numbered 70 men, with Captain JAMES W. BRYAN, who later became the first mayor of Lake Charles, as its commander.

At Camp Moore the men received basic training, weapons and uniforms. Forms in the original records show that the 28th was issued Mississippi Rifles, Enfield Rifles, Austrian Rifles and unidentified percussion rifles, possibly some converted from old flintlocks. Uniforms issued included caps and jackets, probably gray in color. Their caps were probably kepis or forage caps. The 28th was formed by combining five companies of THOMAS' battalion with five other companies. The regiment contained almost 900 men.

In April 1862 when New Orleans fell to the enemy, Confederate soldiers were sent to reinforce Vicksburg, which was considered the lifeline of the South. On 20 May 1862 the 28th Regiment was ordered to report there and arrived the following day. At Vicksburg, which was under the threat of imminent attack, the men of the 28th were assigned to picket duty. However, the expected attack did not come until late December 1862 when the federal troops led by Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN attacked the northern approaches to Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou.

At Vicksburg the men of the 28th, who were part of Gen. S. D. LEE'S brigade, received their baptism of fire. The 28th soon earned its sobriquet of "Calcasieu Tigers" because of its fighting ability. They were positioned at a narrow neck of land over which the Union troops were forced to march and were ordered to hold the ground at all costs. Fierce fighting began on 28 December and continued the following day. The fighting was desperate, and by the time the Louisiana men were relieved the enemy forces were but twenty feet away. The Confederates had held their ground, and SHERMAN suffered the worst defeat of his career. The Union forces suffered the loss of nearly 2,000 men; the Confederate losses were 187, killed or wounded. Company I suffered 9 of these casualties, with 2 men killed, 5 wounded and 2 missing in action.

Federal reinforcements continued to arrive at Vicksburg and in May 1863 under the orders of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who was sent to command the Union troops, Vicksburg was once again under attack. The federals came from the east near the position at which the 28th Louisiana Infantry was stationed, at the northern end of the line of defense around the stockade redan. Attacks took place on 19 May and 22 May with a great loss of federal lives, but the Confederate line held. GRANT decided then to lay siege to the city of Vicksburg, cutting off its supply line and communications with the South. A constant bombardment of shells from artillery and gunfire from snipers caused many victims among both the civilians and defenders of the city. A lack of medical supplies, ammunition and food also took its toll on the civilian population, as well as the Confederate troops.

Finally on 4 July 1863 the Confederates...weary, hungry and with little ammunition left...were forced to surrender. The defenders were paroled and told to return to their homes. Some of the veterans of the 28th joined other units and continued to fight in the war; some elements of the regiment were eventually incorporated into another unit; and some companies were re-organized in Louisiana late in the war. However, the 28th never again fought as a regiment.

The Muster Roll of the original Company of the 28th (THOMAS') Louisiana Infantry (Calcasieu Tigers) follows. "W*" after a name indicates the soldier was wounded; "D*" indicates he died of disease; "K*" indicates he was killed in action.

Commissioned Officers

Capt. JAMES W. BRYAN
1st Lt. VALCOUR LAFLEUR
2nd Lt. E. M. ALVERSON

2nd Lt. JAMES B. ASHLEY
2nd Lt. M. L. LYONS
3rd Lt. JOHN WILLIAMS, D*

Non-Commissioned Officers

Sgt. JOHN J. BILES
Sgt. G. W. LYONS
Sgt. LUKE LYONS
Sgt. JAMES SIMMONS
Sgt. WILLIAM SIMMONS

Cpl. ALEXEN BURO
Cpl. LEWIS HAYES, D*
Cpl. BENJAMIN LYONS
Cpl. IRA MITCHELL
Cpt. E. A. SLAYDON

Privates

J. B. AUGUSTE
F. M. BASS
HENRY BERRY
LASTIE BERTRAND, D*
A. G. BUCHANAN
JOSEPH CADDY
JOHN C. CALHOUN
JOSEPH CARMIER
SOLOMON S. COLE
VALENTINE D. COLE
PATRICK CONNER
CARANTINE DAVID
THOMAS DAVE
A. F. ESTILETTE
H. A. ESTILLETT
A. FONTANONT
RENA FONTENOT
DAVID FOREMAN
CARMELIER FORGUE, K*
EUGENE FORGUE, D*
JOSEPH FORGUE, D*
ALEXANDER FRASER
FAIRMAN FUSSILIERO
NICHOLAS GARBARINO
JOSEPH HALL
CHARLES O. HARDY
MARCELOUS HASHAD*
GEORGE HERRIN, D*
JAMES HOLLAND
JOSEPH ILES, D*
W. C. JENNINGS, D*
MICHEL JONISE, D*
JOSEPH KING, W*
A. L. LAIRD
JOHN B. LANGLEY

LEON LANGLEY
LOUIS LANGLEY
SEVERION LANGLEY
AN M. LAURINS
AMBROSE LYONS
B. H. LYONS
SETH LYONS, D*
WALTER LYONS
ALEX MARCANTIL
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
JUNIOUS OLDS, D*
JASPER PARKER, K*
MARIAN PARKER
GARBRIEL ROBERTSON
JOSEPH SANDERS, D*
JERNARD 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
JOHN WOODARD

LOTS OF POWDER & LEAD. A federal expert said that for each Confederate killed in the Civil War, it required 240 pounds of powder and 900 pounds of lead. Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 22 #4, Frankfurt, KY.

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA ANSWERS THE CALL TO ARMS

On Saturday, 26 January 1861, the Louisiana State Convention on Secession voted 113 to 17 to sever its ties with the Union and become an independent state. At that time Governor THOMAS OVERTON MOORE confiscated all federal forts, equipment and supplies. During January and February companies of troops formed in readiness for the inevitable call to arms. When the first call came in March, Governor MOORE transferred state troops to the Confederate Army. In early April Confederate President JEFFERSON DAVIS asked for more Louisiana troops. On 14 April Fort Sumpter, the federal fort just off the coast of South Carolina, surrendered to the Confederacy and the war had begun!

Louisianians responded quickly and companies of men left from Opelousas. The first company to leave from southwest Louisiana was the St. Landry Light Guards, followed by the Opelousas Guards and the Confederate States Rangers. The latter group included 31 men from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. After preliminary training at Camp Overton just north of Opelousas, the men boarded ships on Bayou Contraband at near-by Washington, Louisiana, and headed for additional training at Camp Moore in Tangipahoa Parish.

These three units formed part of the famous Louisiana Brigade under the commands of RICHARD TAYLOR and HARRY HAYS, which were part of LEE'S army of Northern Virginia. They were praised for their fighting ability in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns under General "STONEWALL" JACKSON. Men from southwest Louisiana took part in all the major battles of the war.

According to the *Opelousas Daily World* (Bicentennial Edition), men included in the Confederate States Rangers were:

Officers and non-commissioned officers---WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Capt.; WILLIAM L. HUTCHINS, 3rd Capt.; M. S. PRUDHOMME, 1st Lt.; LOUIS PRUDHOMME, Jr., 2nd Lt.; E. D. SEATON, Jr., 2nd Lt.; A. PERRODIN, 1st Sgt.; JOS. C. LeBLEAU (sic LeBLEU), 2nd Sgt.; ISSAC RYAN, 3rd Sgt.; PAUL LAMBERT, 4th Sgt.; J. F. MOUILLE, 5th Sgt.; JAMES McKINNEY, 1st Corp.; ISSAC REEVES, 2nd Corp.; HENRY MILLER, 4th Corp.; NAT G. DAVIS, Ensign.

Privates---JOSEPH AUGE, SOULANGE AUGUSTIN, E. BABLED, JOHN BENTZ, JOHN U. BERRY, WILLIAM C. BOLIN, EMILE BULLER, VALMOUNT CHAISSON, JOHN COURVILLE, LOUIS COURVILLE, PATRICK COYNE, GUILLAUME DURIO, H. A. FLESHMAN, JOSEPH GRANGE (sic GRANGER), JAMES HARDISTY, DAVID HARGROVE, JOSEPH HERRINGTON, EASTON HOFFPAUIR, NATHAN L. HOWELL, H. W. JEFFRIES, DAVID JOHNSON, JUSTICE H. JACKSON, JAMES KENNEDY, BENJ. KIRKMAN, GUSTAVE KUGHFAHL, J. B. LAMBERT, ISSAC LANDSDALE, ZEPHRIN LANGLEY, EDWARD LINER, JOHN H. LINDSEY, ARMELIN LINScombe, GEORGE LALONDE, ANATOLE LALONDE, ANDRE LASTRAPES, PAT F. McCORMIC, AQUILA McDANIEL, Jr., DUPRE MARCANTEL, MAXILE MARCANTEL, J. M. MILLER, ALFRED MORGAN, JOSEPH MOREAU, JAMES MOYLE (MAYER), LEWIS NUGENT, H. W. NEWTON, JOHN NORTON, EDWARD O'HARA, NELSON D. ORENT, ROBERT F. PIERCE, ALBERT N. PITHON, OCTAVE PRUDHOMME, JAMES RAGAN, JAMES REEVES, JOSEPH RICHARD, MICHAEL RYAN, JNO. C. REISCHENBACK, FRANK ROMERKURCHEN, PAT SCANLIN, WILLIAM SCUTTEN, PETER SHERRY, G. L. STRANGE, THOS. E. STRINGER, FREDERICK SACK, JEAN TRAHAN, PIERRE VINCENT, ALEXANDER WADE, CYRUS WHIGHAM. Although NATHAN J. DAVIS was not listed here, records state that he served with this unit.

In a letter dated 26 Feb. 1862, which was published in the *Opelousas Courier*, Capt. WILLIAM H. SPENCER, writing from Camp Marigny, Warwick Co., Virginia, sent news of the Confederate Rangers, which formed part of the 10th Louisiana Infantry (later known as the "Bloody 10th"). He stated: "The C.S. Rangers are in better health than they have been since we came on to the pininsula (sic). I am proud to have once been their captain. 'En masse' they send a greeting to friends at home,

whom they think they can better serve by keeping the foot of the invader from the soil of Louisiana."

Casualties were high in the 10th Infantry, and the Confederate Rangers had their share of fatalities. Men from Calcasieu Parish included in the fatalities of the 10th La. Infantry were:

JOSEPH J. AUGÉ, Jr., killed in action 17 Sept. 1862, Sharpsburg (Antietam)

NATHAN J. DAVIS, died "of sickness" 8 Sept. 1861, Richmond, Va.

JOSEPH P. GRANGER, died of disease 11 Jan. 1865 while a POW, Elmira Prison, N. Y.; buried Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y.

DAVID HARGROVE, killed in action, Aug. 19-30, 1862, 2nd Manassas (Brawner's Farm)

JAMES MAILEE REEVES, killed in action 3 May 1863, Chancellorsville

ISSAC REEVES, killed in action 3 July 1863, Culp's Hill, Gettysburg; buried Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

ISSAC RYAN, killed in action 25 March 1865, Fort Steadman, Va.

FREDERICK SACK (SARK), killed in action May 2-4, 1863, Chancellorsville

EDWARD A. SEATON (SETON), died of disease 11 Feb. 1865 while a POW, Fort Delaware, Del.; buried Finn's Point National Cemetery, N. J.

PIERRE VINCENT, killed in action Aug. 29-30, 1862, 2nd Manassas (Brawner's Farm)

The Calcasieu Invincibles, which were also trained at Camp Overton, left for New Orleans for active duty in April 1862. (EDITOR'S NOTE: The roster of the Calcasieu Invincibles can be found in KINFOLKS, Vol. 5, #2 & 3, p. 18.)

Other fatalities among the men from Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish included:

J. L. ALPHIN (Calcasieu Invincibles), died 2 June 1862, in hospital, Vicksburg, Miss.

ALEXANDER ARCENEUX (Daly's/Ragsdale's Texas Cavalry), died of disease 25 Nov. 1864, Sabine Pass, Texas

CYPRIEN BELLARD (Miles Legion, La. Infantry), killed in war; date and circumstances unknown

ISSAC BONSALL (Crescent Regt., La. Infantry), killed in action, 8 April 1864, Battle of Mansfield, La.

PRYOR L. BRYAN (5th Texas Infantry), died 28 May 1862 in private home in Virginia after Battle of Eltham's Landing

HUGHEY CRAWFORD CASKEY (28th La. Infantry), died of disease 28 June 1861, Mississippi Springs Hospital near Vicksburg

NATHANIEL (NATHAN) CLIFTON, JR. (Calcasieu Regiment), died 1864 in New Orleans as POW after having been captured near Lake Charles

W. M. DAVIS (18th La. Infantry), died 4 July 1862, Mississippi Springs Hospital near Vicksburg, Miss.

OZIMA DEROUEN (Service unknown), died in war, date and circumstances unknown

JAMES LAFAYETTE DYSON (1st La. Heavy Artillery), died 16 April 1864, Richmond, Va.

JOHN (JAMES) FRANKLIN (28th La. Infantry), died 10 June 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.

DAVID HARPER (13th Battalion, La. Infantry), killed by Jayhawkers while home on leave, 1863

JOSEPH "LASTIE" HEBERT, JR. (Service unknown), died in war, date and circumstances unknown

ANDREW JAMES LANGLEY (28th La. Infantry), died of measles 22 June 1862, Vicksburg, Miss.

PLACIDE LEBLANC (Capt. Todd's Independent Co., La. Cavalry), died of wounds April 1864 during Red River Campaign in La.

BENJAMIN H. LYONS (28th La. Infantry), died 24 August 1862, Camp Pegues

JOSEPH OZENCOURT MILLER (Miles' Legion, La. Infantry), died ca 1865, La. after having leg amputated in Battle of Port Hudson, La.

MICHAEL MILLER (Service unknown), died 1865, coming home from war

PATRICK O'KEEFE (30th Regt., La. Infantry) died 22 November 1864 of gunshot wounds, near Nashville, Tenn.

AUGUSTUS POE (18th La. Infantry), date of death unknown; died near Baltimore, Md. of wounds received in Kentucky

JEAN PRIMEAUX (Service not known), killed in battle; date and circumstances unknown

ANDRUS J. "JACK" READ (Texas Infantry), died 19 December 1861, Prince William Co., Va.

HENRY RIGMAIDEN (2nd La. Cavalry), died of disease 18 February 1863

JAMES RIGMAIDEN (16th La. Infantry), died 12 September 1862, Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

PLACIDE SAVOIE (Capt. Todd's Independent La. Cavalry), died April 1864, Red River Campaign, La.

LEWIS WILSON SMART (Service unknown), died in Military Hospital, Columbus, Ga.

E. M. SPRINGER (Crescent Regt., La. Infantry), died in hospital 30 December 1862, New Iberia, La.

EDMOND P. VIGE (28th La. Infantry), killed in action 22/23 May 1863, Vicksburg, Miss.

ANDREW JACKSON WAGNON (Spaight's Battalion, Texas Mounted Volunteers), died of disease 15 July 1863, Opelousas, La.

SOURCES:

"Call to Arms", *Opelousas Daily World*, Bicentennial Edition, July 1976

Mike Jones. *Lee's Foreign Legions: A History of the 10th La. Infantry*, Ontario, Canada (1995)

Betty Rosteet & Sandra Miguez. *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.*,

SWLGS, privately printed, USA (1995)

THE BATTLE OF PORT HUDSON, LA.

In his desperation to end the War Between the States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN ordered Gen. NATHAN BANKS to lay siege to Port Hudson, which was preventing federal troops and shipping from proceeding up the Mississippi from New Orleans. BANKS had 35,000 troops under his command; Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER, the Confederate commander had about 6,000 hungry, ill-equipped men. As the federal troops closed in by land, Admiral DAVID FARRAGUT bombarded the fort from gunboats on the river. Vicksburg, Mississippi, another Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River, was also being besieged at this time. The fall of one of these important defenses spelled disaster for the other one...and for the Confederacy. The men at Port Hudson fought bravely...with guns, sticks and even fists. Many were sick or wounded, but they were without medicine. They had no decent food for days, and were reduced to eating rats and mulemeat to keep from starving. They drank water from the river, which often made them sick. They were without shells for their cannon, and loaded them with whatever scrap metal they could find. Yet these ragged and heroic Confederates held out against overwhelming odds for 48 long days and nights, in the longest siege in American history. The lengthy siege and battle claimed over 6,000 Confederate and Union lives. Port Hudson is the site of one of the four National Cemeteries in Louisiana.

The Greybeard Regiment (37th Reg. Iowa Infantry, Volunteers) were a Union regiment composed of old men. The unit was assembled at Camp Strong in Muscatine, Iowa. Since many of the residents of southwest Louisiana have familial connections with the state of Iowa, perhaps some of these men were ancestors of our residents.

CIVIL WAR DESCENDANTS ORGANIZATION will help in research questions and will send relevant addresses. Write to them at P. O., Box 233, Athens, AL 35611. They also offer help on ancestors who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The following letter was submitted by Mrs. EOLINE KING, Member #433. It was written in 1862 by ALBERT C. WELLMAN, a Union soldier and the great-grandfather of her late husband, VAN HOLMAN KING. The first page of the letter has been reproduced to show spelling, handwriting and lack of punctuation. For space and facility in reading, the letter has been typed as written, with no changes in the original spelling or punctuation, but spaces have been used to signify the end of a sentence.

CIVIL WAR LETTER

in camp near Portville Shakerbury Ct
 Abolish the 9th 1862
 Dear friend I take this opportunity of
 to right a few lines to let you
 now how I am getting a long I have
 a hard time this time out I have
 marched over five hundred miles on
 land through woods and swamps
 then taking a boat at Cape George on
 the Ohio river from there to Cairo
 then taking the Ohio river went to
 Baker then taking Tennessee to
 Memphis landing about six miles
 from Shelby landing we went
 in camp there that day we had
 a heavy cannonading of Fort Cassine
 the next day we started to the line
 of battle which was about twenty
 miles from the landing we went out
 that night to the 2nd Regiment

in camp near Boonville Tishomingo Co Mississippi Jan 9th 1862

Dear friend I take this opportunity of to right a few lines to let you now how I am giting a long I hav a hard time this time out I hav marched over five hundred miles on land through Mosurie and _____ then taking a boat at Capegerdo on the Miss river from thare to Caro then taking the Ohio river went to Tadco then taking Tennessee to Hamburg landing about six miles from Pittsburg landing we went in camp that day we heard a hevvy canonading of Lord Corrince the next day we started to the line of battle which was about twenty miles from the landing we went out that night to the intrenchments leaving our tents be hind the next day we went out on picket a hevvy fire was still cep up Lord Corrince we ner in sight of the rebel picket but dar not fire on them in the morning of the same day the rebels blode up ther magqazeen which made a nois like thousand claps of thunder then they set fire to the town and left it in our care leaving a large a mount of army stores and other things which will take up to much of my paper to discribe we have ben out over a week without our tents and hav marched through rains of the hevyst cind then to lay down in wet close and on the wet ground you can think that it went hard with me I hav had the ague a great deal since I came back I liked to forgot to tell you that I went to a sesesh camp and got a pare of shot gunbarrels which I intend to send home the first chance I git tell Areal that they are fo him and if I had not got thare so late I could got a half dozen of them come is half grode and wheat thas ben redy to harvist some three weeks a go it is very warm hear and still it is plesant Dear Father I had the plesure of listning to too butiful sermonds altho I was unable to go out I lade in my little bour made of leaves and listend to the word of god which don me as much good as tho it had ben in a pales as it was sunday it put me in mind of old times I nead not ask you to think of me in your seakret prares for I now you think of me to much we expect to hav a fight in a few days and a hard one too but let it come I am pepard to face them for beter or worse I am unable to say Mr. Hilberstadt just came in our cabin and I heard that you was all well which I was glad to hear I will close by saying that you can drect your letter to Pittsburg landing

yours truly

Albert C. Wellman

To Dear Father

M B Wellman

LAST CONFEDERATE WIDOW

In 1996 at Elba, Alabama, officials reinstated the pension of ALBERTA MARTIN, 89, widow of Confederate veteran, WILLIAM JASPER MARTIN. MARTIN had been a private in the Confederate Army and the couple had married on 10 December 1927 in Covington Co., Alabama. MARTIN, a native of Augusta, Georgia, was 87 years old when he died in 1932. Their main income was his Confederaate pension. Shortly after his death, Mrs. MARTIN married her late husband's grandson, CHARLIE MARTIN, making her ineligible to draw a Confederate widow's pension. When CHARLIE MARTIN died in 1983, Mrs. MARTIN became eligible to collect the pension again, but didn't know it. She says the \$150 monthly pension and the \$205 supplement will make life easier.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press*, 8/23/1996

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

Always make a "hard copy" to back up the research you store on a computer. Computers become obsolete quickly, and, in the future, even if your disks survive, there may be no compatible computer to run them. There are many unsolved problems regarding long term storage of electronic material.

CODE NOIR

What is the famous Code Noir, or Black Code, of Louisiana? It is a compilation of 54 articles enacted in 1724 at Versailles by the French court to regulate the conduct of slaves, to protect masters from their slaves, and also to provide slaves with legal protection from cruel or unjust masters. Strangely enough, the first article in the Code Noir required all Jews to be expelled from Louisiana, and prohibited any religion in the territory other than Catholicism.

While it is not known when the first blacks arrived in Louisiana, in 1712 there were 20 in the colony. In 1719 JOHN LAW brought in 250 blacks to unload ships and move merchandise into warehouses, and in the following two years about 500 were brought in each year.

The Code Noir provided that slaves receive religious instruction, which was required to be Catholic, and that they be exempted from work on Sundays and Holy Days; penalty for failure to comply was confiscation of the slaves. Miscegenation, or marriage between whites and blacks, was absolutely forbidden, and concubinage with slaves carried heavy penalties. Slaves were forbidden to carry weapons or to gather in large groups, day or night. Slaves could not own property, could not vote or participate in civil suits. Capital punishment ensued if a slave struck his master, mistress or their children. Violence by slaves against free persons of color was also severely punished, sometimes by death. For runaway slaves penalties were harsh. For the first offense, ears could be cut off and shoulder branded; second offense, branded on the other shoulder and hamstrung to prevent future attempts; third offense, death.

Masters were required to clothe their slaves decently and to provide adequate food and housing, even when illness or old age prevented a slave from working. Provision was made for manumission of slaves, an act was equivalent to naturalization. The last of the 54 articles of the Black Code may be considered the first Civil Rights Bill in the U.S. It reads:

"We grant to manumitted slaves the same rights, privileges, and immunities which are enjoyed by freeborn persons. It is our pleasure that their merit in having acquired their freedom shall produce in their favor, not only with regard to their persons, but also to their property, the same effects which our other subjects derive from the happy circumstances of their having been born free."

The rights and privileges that the black race had enjoyed under the Code Noir during the French and Spanish rules did not continue when Louisiana became a part of the U.S. Legislation was enacted to restrict free persons of color from settling in Louisiana, and by 1842 a law was established to prohibit all entry of free Negroes into the state. A law enacted in 1852 required that a master who wished to free a slave provide funds for his transportation back to Africa. In 1857 emancipation of all slaves was abolished in the state.

We tend to forget that, in addition to black slaves, there were many Indian slaves in colonial Louisiana.

SOURCES:

Charles L. DuFour, *Ten Flags in the Wind*, NY, Harper & Rowe (1967)

Garnie William McGinty, *A History of Louisiana*, NY, The Exposition Press (1949)

COX versus MYERS. 4 La Ann 144 (1849). DAVID COX seized a slave named JIM, belonging to JOHN MYERS, because MYERS failed to pay rent. In COX vs. MYERS the Louisiana Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not movable property, but immovable property and could not be seized to secure the rent of property on which slaves are found. Louisiana Afro-Americans, Vol. 1 #2 (1996)

YOU MUST KNOW THE PAST - TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE

SLAVERY AND GENEALOGY

As soon as the southern colonies began to be settled, slavery became an institution and was considered an economic necessity to its agricultural development. It was not only condoned, but encouraged. Slavery had ancient origins and had been used by many civilizations; it was even cited in the Bible. Slaves were the working force, as well as a symbol of their owners' monetary worth and position. However, most southerners were not large property owners and did not own slaves.

Although American slaves, being considered property themselves, were not allowed to own land, many of them were actually pioneers. It was the slaves who cleared some of the land and planted many of the crops; they helped build houses, plantation homes, levees, roads and bridges in many parts of the North and South.

In 1807 a law was passed in Louisiana forbidding the importation of slaves. Shortly after, Creole planters, many of whom were related to Louisiana families, were exiled by the rebellions in Haiti and Santo Domingo. These planters and many free men-of-color came to Louisiana accompanied by their slaves, so new laws were required for this situation.

Although abolitionists and pro-slavery adherents had disagreed for years, contrary to popular opinion, slavery was not a cause of the War Between the States. In 1864, in an effort to unite the North, LINCOLN issued his Emancipation Proclamation, by which he freed **only** the slaves in the South. The slave holders in the North were allowed to keep their property intact. ULYSSES S. GRANT was one of the slave holders who did so.

After the War ended in 1865, the slaves were freed in both North and South, but hard times were not over. Some of the former slaves complained that they at least got food, shelter and care under their former masters, but now they were hungry and destitute. The devastated and bankrupt South had a myriad of problems and could not care for them; regardless of the promise of "40 acres and a mule", the North had made no provisions to do so. As a result, many of the former slaves returned to their old homes and worked for their former masters, often for just food and lodging. Sometimes the government apportioned the former master's land to ex-slaves.

Many documents were kept relating to slaves and ex-slaves. Bills of sale registered the transference of a slave from one owner to another. The plantation owner, who had to deal with a large group of slaves, kept records on the doling out of clothing, medicine and food, as well as the birth of his slaves and the purchase of new ones. Manumissions, documents which freed the slaves, were not rare, and give specific information. Census records list free persons-of-color by name. Wills of slave owners sometimes provide genealogical information on their own families, as well as the families of slaves they owned. Successions of those families also provide data. Records of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen & Abandoned Land were federal and state records dealing with ex-slaves and their problems. In these records is a Register of Marriage, which basically legalized the alliances or marriages of ex-slaves. The Freedmen's Savings and Trust also kept meticulous records.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s one of the projects to provide employment was the Federal Writer's Project of the WPA. In a part of this project field workers went to get oral interviews from ex-slaves to discover their opinions and record their personal accounts of those times in which they had lived. A list of questions was provided to the field workers and more than 2,000 ex-slaves contributed to this project. The words and grammar of their stories were written as they were told. Seventeen states participated in the project.

These narratives have been largely neglected by researchers, but provide historical information on the period, as well as genealogical information. They name parents, siblings, owners and give the name of the plantation or home in which they lived and tell of their lives, their joys and sorrows. These narratives represent a world not seen in history books.

Some of the slave narratives have been condensed and printed in such books as *My Folks Don't Want Me To Talk About Slavery*, *We Lived in a Little Cabin in the Yard*, and *Before Freedom, When I Just Can Remember*, all edited by BELINDA HURMENCE. These books give condensed versions of the oral interviews conducted by the Writer's Project workers with former North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia slaves. By the time the interviews were conducted, all of the ex-slaves were elderly and most looked nostalgically upon the past.

Although there are other autobiographies, journals and first person accounts, many of which have been published or are in special collections, the slave narratives are considered by some to be one of the most important source of information on slaves and slavery in the U.S. These histories are housed in the Library of Congress, in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

PERKINS LAND GRANT

**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:**

Homestead Certificate No. 921
Application 2681

WHEREAS, there has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Officer at New Orleans, Louisiana, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain", and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of HENRY PERKINS has been established and duly consummated in conformity to law for the north half of the south-east quarter, and the south half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine, in township nine south, of range nine west of Louisiana meridian in Louisiana containing one hundred and sixty acres and thirty-one hundredths of an acre, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now know ye, that there is therefore granted by the United States, and unto the said HENRY PERKINS the tract of Land above described: To Have and To Hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said HENRY PERKINS and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the tenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

By the President: R. B. HAYES (signed)
By WM. H. CROOK, Sec'y. (signed)
S. W. CLARK (signed), Recorder of the General Land Office

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, one of the bloodiest battles in the War Between the States, claimed 58,000 lives; the entire Korean War claimed 56,000.

LUCY HOLCOMB PICKENS, wife of the governor of South Carolina, was the only woman to be portrayed on Confederate currency.

ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS: 1836-1895, CALCASIEU PIONEER

Contributed by JANICE BATTE CRAVEN, Member #1018

The earliest known ancestor of ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS was SAMUEL PERKINS, who was the family's immigrant ancestor. SAMUEL PERKINS came to America soon after 1700 from Wales, fleeing the persecution there of the Primitive Baptist denomination of which he was a member. He first settled in Welsh Tract, Pennsylvania. Among those who came with him were DANIEL and ELIZABETH REES, along with their daughter (name unknown) who was, or would become Samuel's wife. They stayed in Pennsylvania only a few years, then moved to Welsh Tract, South Carolina. Samuel and his wife had seven known children.

One of their sons, Rees, was born in 1729 in Prince Frederick Parish, South Carolina, and died 13 March 1805 in South Carolina. REES PERKINS married ELIZABETH COLSON about 1749 in Charleston, South Carolina, and they had eight children, including James, who was born 11 November 1751 in Prince Frederick Parish and died 12 November 1826 in Marion Co., Mississippi. JAMES PERKINS married MARGARET CHANDLER before 1771 in South Carolina and fought in the Revolutionary War. JAMES and MARGARET PERKINS had eight children, the oldest being another Rees.

REES PERKINS II was born 6 April 1774 in Cheraw District, South Carolina, and died 8 February 1846 in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. Rees is buried at Big Woods Cemetery in Edgerly, Louisiana. On 8 January 1796 REES PERKINS married MARTHA MORGAN, and they became the parents of eight children. A son, REES WASHINGTON PERKINS, was born 8 December 1812 in Marion Co., Mississippi, and died 4 July 1895 in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. He married on 8 November 1834 to VIENA COWARD, the daughter of HARDY and ELIZABETH BATES COWARD, who came to Calcasieu Parish from Mississippi at the same time as the PERKINS family. Both families became prominent among the first settlers. The children of REES WASHINGTON and VIENA COWARD PERKINS were:

1. ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS, born 25 January 1836, Perkins, La.; died 10 May 1895, Lake Charles; married 1853, MARGARET ANDRUS
2. MINERVA PERKINS, born La.; married O. S. LYONS
3. IVEN A. PERKINS, born 5 Feb. 1841, Calcasieu Parish, La.; died 16 June 1904; married ca 1860, La. to ERNESTINE LYONS
4. JAMES K. "JACK" PERKINS, born 25 October 1845, Calcasieu Parish, La.; died 15 October 1930, DeQuincy, La.; buried Rigmaiden Cemetery; m. Anna _____
5. MARTHA PERKINS, born 1848; married JOHN LYONS
6. REESE W. PERKINS, born ca 1851, Calcasieu Parish, La.; died before 1895

ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS, the first son of REES WASHINGTON and VIENA COWARD PERKINS was born on 25 January 1836 in Perkins, Louisiana, six miles south of DeQuincy. He died 10 May 1895 in Lake Charles and was buried at Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery there. ALLEN J. PERKINS married 30 March 1853 to MARGARET ANDRUS. Virtually nothing is known about his early childhood, other than the first years were spent at Perkins. He was still living there when at the age of 18 he married MARGARET ANDRUS, the daughter of CLAIBORNE and ELLEN LYONS ANDRUS, who had moved their family to Choupique from St. Landry Parish after 1840. The family of CLAIBORNE ANDRUS was enumerated in Calcasieu Parish for the 1850 census.

ALLEN PERKINS lived in Perkins close to his family and worked at logging and farming. All his children were born in Perkins. They were:

1. REES W. PERKINS, born 2 May 1856; died 7 June 1889, Lake Charles, La.; married FREDERICA GOSS
2. CATHERINE LAVONIA PERKINS, born 11 January 1858; died 7 January 1929, Vinton, La.; married 11 February 1876 to CHARLES PLEASANT HAMPTON
(See KINFOLKS, Vol. 20 #1)

3. CLAIBORN THEODORE PERKINS, born 30 December 1859; died November 1880; married to NANCY KIRKMAN
4. WILLIAM FELIX PERKINS, born 21 August 1862; died Lake Charles; married 1st, KATHERINE MUNNS: 2nd, KATE RYAN
5. ALLEN J. PERKINS, Jr. (M.D.), born 14 November 1865, Lake Charles; married 14 November 1889 to PEARL SNYDER
6. THOMAS L. PERKINS, born 20 September 1867; died 30 September 1868
7. CHARLES BAXTER "TEDE" PERKINS, born 30 September 1837; married 6 August 1903 to OPAL SAVAGE

In 1861 when the Civil War started, ALLEN PERKINS joined the Confederate Army. To date, his military records have not been located. After the War, Capt. DANIEL GOSS built a second lumber mill on the south side of Lake Charles, which was larger than his first mill at Gossport. Business soon became so prosperous for the sawmills that JACOB RYAN was unable to supply enough logs for his own mill and for Capt. GOSS' mill. A new man, ALLEN PERKINS, was put in charge of this operation. He perfected the machinery of the lumber market and brought order out of the confusion, and at the same time laid the foundation for his own fortune.

In 1870 ALLEN PERKINS became partners with CHARLES MILLER and formed the PERKINS MILLER Sawmill. They also bought the W. B. MORRIS Mill south of Westlake. This mill was then expanded into one of the largest mills of the area. About this same time PERKINS accumulated a fleet of schooners. His sawmill produced the lumber, which his schooners carried to ports from New Orleans to Galveston and beyond. Sand bars in the Calcasieu River hindered passage by the schooners in times of low water, and in 1880 the owners of the lumber mills appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of dredging out these sand bars to make the river passable at all times. The men appointed to this committee were ALLEN PERKINS, JAMES WESLEY BRYAN, CHARLES PLEASANT HAMPTON, DANIEL J. GOSS, M. D. HUTCHINS, A. H. MOSS, GEORGE H. WELLS and WILLIAM L. HUTCHINS.

ALLEN PERKINS not only transported his lumber by ship, but he also saw the potential of rail transportation and built a railroad to be used exclusively to transport logs from the forest to the sawmills. This railroad was built in 1892 and was called the Calcasieu and Vernon Railway. It began at White Bluff on Hickory Branch Creek north of Westlake and eventually reached all the way to Leesville, Louisiana.

As his lumber business grew, so did his mercantile business. What was originally a small commissary grew into a large general merchandising business that, by 1889, was housed in a large two-story building with warehouses. One could purchase feed, hardware, furniture and clothing from the store. There was a section where ladies could select linens and silks on bolts and a millinery shop tended by a lady from St. Louis, Missouri. People came from as far as forty miles to trade and make various purchases.

In 1875 ALLEN PERKINS moved his family from Perkins to Lake Charles for better educational facilities for his children. He bought a large tract of land between the lakefront and Ryan Street, which later became known as the Margaret Place, and built a house where the LOCK PARET home is today on Shell Beach Drive. At one time, he had to travel by boat, or cross, the lake on one of the ferries to get to work in Westlake, as the first bridge was not built until 1916, 21 years after his death.

By 1889 ALLEN PERKINS and several other business leaders saw the need in Lake Charles to form a bank if the area continued to grow. So in October of that year the First National Bank of Lake Charles was chartered and the bank opened its doors in a building in the 600 block of Ryan Street. The seven other businessmen who joined ALLEN PERKINS in this venture were A. W. THOMAS, Capt. A. W. WHERT, H. C. DREW, A. R. MITCHELL, WILLIAM E. RAMSEY, LEOPOLD KAUFMAN and

CHARLES A. TURNEY. At the time that the bank opened, there were only five other financial institutions of its kind in the state.

ALLEN PERKINS has been called the "Father of Westlake" because he donated 160 acres to be subdivided into lots and sold to form the town of Westlake. At one time he owned three straight miles of land on the west side of Lake Charles and the Calcasieu River. He also owned prime property in Lake Charles, including most of the land along the lake on Shell Beach Drive.

But these things were not what impressed me the most about the stories I heard as a child about Grandpa PERKINS. My grandmother, KATHRYN HAMPTON BATTE, who was the daughter of CHARLES and CATHERINE LAVONIA PERKINS HAMPTON, told me stories of her grandpa going to New Orleans on his schooners and coming home with trunks of clothes, shoes, corsets, silk stockings, hats and all the latest fashions for his children and grandchildren. She remembered times when he would bring home these trunks and set them down in the middle of the floor and everyone would choose what they wanted from the trunks of wonderful fashions from New Orleans. What a grandpa!

SOURCES:

S. A. Ferguson, *The History of Lake Charles, La.*, Thesis, Louisiana State University (1931)
Donald J. Millet, *The Centennial History of Lake Charles, 1867-1967*
Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana Historical and Biographical*
SWLGS, *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, privately printed (1995)
Lake Charles American Press, 2/28/1988; 11/18/1989
1850 Census of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana
Family Bible of Allen J. and Margaret Andrus Perkins, owned by Janice Batte Craven
Cemetery records of Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery, Lake Charles

From Galveston "Weekly News" August 29, 1863

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

THINGS IN LOWER LOUISIANA:

We have received a letter dated Lake Charles, La August 23rd, 1863, written by a clergy man, a very estimable and truthful man. It discloses a lamentable state of things in that part of the country but contains too many personal allusions to admit of publication. Nevertheless, we feel that it is our duty to present the leading facts to the public, as this is probably the only way to obtain some correction of the existing evils. The facts presented to us leave no doubt that there is a system of stealing going on in that region of the country that would astonish most of our readers, and so we regret to say that Texans are largely concerned in these thieving operations. Gangs of negroes have been enticed away from their owners by various false representations, and brought into different parts of Texas and sold. Some of them have been induced to believe that their seducers were Yankees who would take them into the Yankee country and set them free. Some of them having discovered the deception that was being practiced upon them, have run away from their seducers while being brought into Texas, and being unacquainted with the country, are now occasionally seen in gangs wandering about nearly starved to death, not knowing which way to go to safety. They tell their own story when found and recaptured, and there is no room to doubt the truth of most of their accounts. Indeed their statements are often confirmed. Texas officers and soldiers, as well as private citizen, are often implicated in these disgraceful operations.

We hear many of our citizens have been badly swindled by buying Negroes thus stolen from Louisiana plantations. Indeed our correspondent states that the time will come when the real owners will be able to prove their property and take it away, but that the swindler will then be gone. We have seen some published notice that such operations were going on, but we had no idea of their alarming extent. Our correspondent says a Mr. LEHAN, of Vermilionville, is in possession of many facts, and the names of the parties concerned. There is said to be great excitement on the subject in lower Louisiana. It is further stated, on what we believe to be good authority, that a very large amount of the property captured by our troops after the retreat of BANKS has been appropriated, by wagon loads, by certain officers and other individuals, and we have reason to believe that some of this property has been sold in this market.

We presume testimony can be had should it be called for by proper authority.

It is stated that the Louisiana deserters who ran away to evade the service are now in the Calcasieu river bottom, and with the few negroes in their company, number about 700. They are said to be very desperate and are perpetuating the most horrible outrages from time to time, which are retaliated upon them occasionally by our troops in a manner almost too shocking to relate.

SWLGS MAKES VALUABLE DONATION TO GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

In an effort to obtain all the earliest records in the area, the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. has recently donated 31 reels of microfilm of the Successions of Calcasieu Parish. These records contain those successions that survived the fire of 1910 and all successions through 1928, numbered successions #2 through #3526. Since so many courthouse records were destroyed by the 1910 fire, these surviving records are of immense value to researchers.

Succession records contain much genealogical information that may not be found in other places. The date of death, place of residence, number of children, names of their spouses, inventory of possessions, description of property, signature of witnesses, name of wives, family friends, wills, signatures and various other data. Some successions are a few pages while others are longer.

Previous microfilm donations of Calcasieu Parish records have been made by the SWLGS. These include the Tax Assessment Rolls, 1865-1920; the U.S. Tract Books for the Opelousas District, Index and Books 11-23; Calcasieu Parish Marriage Index, 1910-1971; Calcasieu Parish Marriage Records, 1910-1929; Calcasieu Parish Marriage Licenses, 1910-1929; and Index to Successions, 1840-1971.

The SWLGS has also donated many books, exchange quarterlies, and topographical maps of Calcasieu Parish.

SLAVES vs. IRISH IMMIGRANTS. Events of one era often shape those of another. For example, the Potato Famine in Ireland in the mid-1800s created a great exodus of Irish to the U.S. The Irish immigrants, poor and of the laboring class, were willing to work for pennies a day. The prevailing wage for Irishmen, if they could find a job, was about 50¢ a day, out of which they had to provide themselves and their families with food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. Skilled slaves cost about \$1500-\$1700 each and their owners had to supply total support. Therefore, it was more economical to hire white labor. By 1860 the slave system was already on its way out before the North and South clashed in the War Between the States, and the question of slavery was not one over which the war was fought.

EARLY LAKE CHARLES NEWS ITEMS
Lake Charles Weekly American, May 27, 1896)

Business news included the announcement that the shingle mill of D. C. GROUT, which specialized in red cypress shingles, shut down for a few days for the installation of new machinery. The firm of ANDERSON & SWINDELL, with GEORGE A LAMB as manager, announced a sale on bedroom suites, from \$14 to \$110. The mailboat "Helen" caught fire, so Capt. CLINE made plans to take the mail down river on Monday in the "Alamo". Pure Honduras seed rice was offered for sale by the Lake Charles Carriage & Implement Co., Ltd. Last fall, W. E. SCHELL of China, La., offered his rough rice for sale at \$1 per barrel, but as the market was well stocked he found no takers. He had the rice cleaned and sold it in May at a price that clears him \$2 a barrel. Exportation of tobacco from Cuba has stopped; this will help southwest Louisiana by increasing the price of cigar tobacco.

The HANSEN pull-boat was brought down river and will be sold with the mill. The PERKINS & MILLER Lumber Co. at Westlake enlarged their offices. CHESTER BROWN went to Houston in the interest of the lumber firm in which he holds an interest. E. B. MOSES returned to Lake Charles after an absence of two weeks in Columbia, where he was engaged in business connected with the land department of the WATKINS bank. Messrs. PARMALEE and WARNOCK of Lake Charles have the contract to paint Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS' home in Jennings. PAUL SULLIVAN, since the close of the theatrical season, has gone back to his old trade---painting. Capt. WHERT of Westlake was the first to avail himself of Paul's services and is having a new "dress" put on his beautiful home. Judge STEPHEN D. READ has received his commission and will qualify and be ready to open court next week. ADOLPH MEYER announced "an elegant addition in the way of a new soda fountain."

L. KAUFMAN, whose establishment was located at Ryan and Broad Sts., advertised fine French ginghams at 25¢ per yard, fine French ginghams with solid stripes at 35¢ per yard, Drap de Vinne at 15¢ per yard, English outing flannel at 10¢ a yard and fancy Creponette at 12¢ a yard, ranging in width from 27 to 30 inches. Black silk waists were \$5.50, while black and pink satin striped silk waists cost \$6.00.

The Lake Charles Light Guards, a military company, held its quarterly muster and was inspected by Inspector-General STEVENS. The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society announced that they will meet with Mrs. C. LYMAN next Friday. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. Reading Room have procured a room which is being fitted up with a lunch counter in the cottage on Broad St. directly west of Mr. FRANK'S general store. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BOYD and their niece, Miss FINLAYSON, will have charge.

On May 26 the fire whistles sounded, and *The American* reporter got out of bed, dressed himself, went about three or four blocks away and found the house of J. AUGUSTIN in flames. Although our reporter was in no particular hurry in dressing or going to the fire, he was there some time before any of the fire company put in an appearance. Result, the total loss of the building and the demand for a paid fire department for Lake Charles.

"Picnics are all the rage these days," the paper states. Mrs. NEIBERT took a number of young folks to the woods to picnic. Mrs. N. J. CLINE and some young folks went to Moss Bluff to gather blackberries and "enjoy themselves by the riverside in the shade of the fine old trees." R. F. O'BRYAN, volunteer observer, reported that for the week weather was clear and that temperatures ranged from 65 to 94 degrees.

The Eureka Band held a concert in Market Hall. A voting contest was held to decide the most popular lady. The prize was an "elegant gold watch." Contestants included KATINKA RYAN, and the Misses MORTER, REIMS, ROY, McCORMICK and BOUTEYETTE. Miss BOUTEYETTE was the winner. An "ugliest man in town" contest was also part of the festivities. Contestants were PERCY BROWN, G. G. MAUR, C. R. KEARNEY, W. E. WILSON, LOUIS CRAGER, JOSH TROTTI, P. A. SOMPAYROC, Senator SUYDOM, Capt. KNAPP, J. S. TOOMER, T. W. GARDINER, R. HOWARD,

B. BEARDSLEY, J. W. TREPANIER, J. B. BILLUPS, J. A. LOWERY, C. EDDY, C. B. PERKINS, S. J. HOLLIER and T. S. TYLER. The winner was PERCY BROWN who won a "handsome" umbrella.

The new SHIVELEY home on the Boulevard was nearing completion. New residents of the town included H. PIPER and J. E. SCOTT, both having purchased 2 lots on Cleveland Street and both from Dakota.

Social news included visits from H. L. ROBINSON of Evergreen, and from Mr. and Mrs. E. L. LEE of Jennings. J. E. FRAZER went to Fenton to visit his son Al, who is station agent on the K. C. W. & G. Mrs. GEORGE H. WOOLMAN left for Baton Rouge to attend closing exercises of the school for the blind and will bring her little daughter home with her. HARRY NEAL returned from a visit to Houston and Galveston and announced that both are hotter than Lake Charles.

Marriage licenses for the week ending May 26 included:

May 19, OLE A. OLESEN and Miss MARY E. BERGSTEDT
May 20, ALBERT BLANKENSHIP and Miss EMMA MATHES
May 21, HENRY McBRIDE and Miss EMMA J. WHITMAN
May 22, JEPHTHA STELLINGS and Miss ALICE G. GREEN
May 25, ABRAHAM RUTH and Miss SARAH CUBY
May 25, JACOB M. FIGART and Miss IDA M. RICHARDS
May 25, LOUIS N. BAGGETT and Miss LEONA M. JACKSON

The death of J. W. SHERARD of Westlake was announced. Mr. SHERARD was 60 years of age, was a Presbyterian and Royal Arch Mason. The burial was held at Magnolia Cemetery in Westlake.

"Uncle" WASHINGTON BERRY, who lived just across Pithon Coulee on Hodges St. and was 105 years old, died on the train Sunday night while being taken to the hospital at New Orleans.

JOHN A. SIMPSON, son-in-law of GEORGE LOCKE, died at Lockport Saturday May 23 at 12:30 A.M. Mr. SIMPSON was born at Lancaster, England, on March 19th 1871. The funeral occurred at 2:30 P.M. May 23 from the Episcopal Church, the Rev. JOS. H. SPEARING officiating. The procession of carriages attending the funeral was more than a quarter of a mile long.

The paper announced three home comforts --- a wife, a mother-in-law and *The American*.

LAKE CHARLES HOTEL ARRIVALS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1896

People registering at the following hotels included visitors from New Orleans, Dallas, Boston, New York and other cities. For the sake of brevity we have included only area people. The Walker House seemed to attract more area people while the Howard House had more distant registrants, probably salesmen.

WALKER HOUSE

GEORGE SPENCER, Jennings; T. ANDERSON, ED BURLESON, city; LUC LEDEAUX, CALEB SIMMONS, J. S. STINES, EUGENE HEWITT, ROY HUGHES, JOHN PERKINS, D. L. LYLES, JESSE LYLES, JOHN LYLES, J. McFATTER, Oberlin; JOE COLE, JOHN WHITE, L. PARKER, D. C. CREEL, W. A. COLLINS, Pearl; T. C. McNABB, C. BAKER, Fenton; J. HILL, BEN CHADWELL, H. H. HOOG, MONT REEVES, SAM KINGERY, Bear; T. E. NIXEN, Dry Creek; ED JOHNSON, Johnson; JAMES HOLLAND, E. J. FAIRCHILD, Edgerly; Mr. CHAFFEE and wife, THOS. WHITE, Edgewood.

HOTEL HOWARD

JNO. BROOKS, J. B. WALKER, K. D. WHITE, A. J. PERKINS and wife, L. E. DUHON, M. A.

WINKLER, Washington, La.; A. ST. GAUDIN, St. Landry; GEORGE LAW, Lockport; R. S. McMAHON, W. A. PATIN, E. F. MILLARD, WM. P. BURKE, New Iberia; Dr. A. C. WILKINS, Jennings.

NEWS ITEMS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH
(*The American*, May 27, 1896)

CHINA

By planting dewberries on rice levees every planter can have without cultivation bushels of the finest fruit. Everywhere is the question "Why in the thunder don't it rain?" Many farmers have had to quit planting rice owing to the dry weather. CHARLES TAYLOR of Raymond will finish his rice plowing with cutaway harrows, the ground being too dry to plow the regular way. HENRY GARDINER commenced hauling rice to the Jennings rice mill Thursday. He will have several hundred sacks milled this season. BUCKLIN Bros. harvested a very pretty piece of oats this week. They expect 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. L. C. BUCKLIN purchased a young mare of R. E. HENSHAW this week.

SISSIE TUPPER is recovering from a serious illness. CLARENCE KENYON has chills and fever. Master CLYDE BLESSINGTON, while riding on a gang plow, one day last week came very near allowing the cutter to amputate a certain toe of his. He luckily saved part of the bone with it. He is now growing toe instead of rice. A. R. SCOTT has been unwell the past week caused from too much hard work.

JOHN JONES, night engineer of the Jennings rice mill, is home this week on a visit to his family. Miss EMMA CANFIELD of Jennings is visiting Mrs. DUNHAM. JASPER PITRE is the newly elected police juror. GEORGE SQUIRES and several others made a business trip to Jennings.

GRAND LAKE

Weather very dry. Rice planting has been stopped for two weeks for want of rain. Mr. DUHON'S rice mill finished the seasons' rice cleaning. Some attention is being given to cotton in this section this season. The crop is looking well generally. Sheep shearing finished last week. This is a grand time to clear the field of grass and weeds and farmers are improving the opportunity. Young fruit trees here have made a fine growth this spring in spite of the dry weather.

Prof. J. W. McKENN came up from Cameron Saturday to spend Sunday with his family. J. LOVEL'S brother and family arrived here on Friday last from Oklahoma by wagon. MARTIN HEBERT was down from Lake Charles looking after school matters. O. DEROUEN and wife went to the Bottoms Sunday last to see a sick sister, Mrs. JOHN HAYS.

FENTON

It is so dry that news will not open fast enough for a weekly newspaper. Considerable rice is being hauled to the mill now, the farmers being about through sowing or having stopped on account of dry weather.

S. J. FENTON & Sons will adopt the cash system June 1st. J. P. BAKER of Phillips Bluff went to Lake Charles, as did Mrs. JOHNSON, R. J. FENTON and D. C. KIMBALL.

OAKDALE

I. WATSON was doing missionary work. Elder J. C. WILLIAMS preached to a large audience at Pine Chapel Church Sunday. Miss M. McLEOD is on the sick list.

A good time was had at the social at J. L. MONTGOMERY'S Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. BANKS were out on Turkey Creek, visiting Mrs. BANKS' parents. JOHN McNEESE came up Saturday to hold an election on the question of selling section 16, township 2, range 3. H. H. HARDEN of Texas is here to close out his interest in the HARDEN & RICHARD sawmill. The mill will soon be moved to Dunn's Bluff on the Calcasieu near here.

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 & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of the periodicals.

VENDOR INDEX TO CONVEYANCES, St. Landry Parish Clerk of Court, 1818-1840 continues.
N'Oubliez Pas, Vol. IV #3 (Fall 1996), Imperial St. Landry Genealogical & Historical Society

THE OLD WAYS OR HOW TO SHOE A TURKEY. In the days before railroads, farmers had to "walk" their turkeys to market. The largest turkey drive in Vermont's history was when 10,000 birds walked from Wells River to Bellow's Falls in 1825. One gobbler had a bell placed around his neck and led the flock. Turkeys from Vermont were usually driven to markets in the Boston area. Although the turkeys were raised in the rocky New England fields, their feet needed protection in the frozen earth, rocky soil, dirt roads and wooden bridges for the three to four weeks it took to reach their destination. The farmers learned to begin the trip by providing the turkeys with "walking shoes". Women tended the herd of turkeys, while children stoked a fire under a huge kettle of pine tar to bring it to a bubbling liquid. Men would collect large tubs of sand, load them on lumber wagons, drive down the road a distance, and spread the sand all across the roadway. Others then carried the kettles of bubbling tar and spread it on the road in front of the sand. Once the tar was spread, boys used long sticks to prod the lead turkey toward the tar and herd the other turkeys to follow him. The women lined both sides of the road, shaking their skirts to keep the turkeys headed in the right direction. The turkeys would stalk through the soft tar and then through the sand. When they emerged at the end of the sand, their feet were "shoed" for the long trip ahead. A bit of old American ingenuity!

The Tree Branch via Copper State Bulletin, Vol. 31 #4 (Winter 1996), Arizona State Genealogical Soc.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL PLAGUES OF NORTH AMERICA provides an unusual perspective on the troubles our ancestors faced. Part I, the period from before Columbus to 1800 tells:

1732: Influenza. A general epidemic of influenza spread over nearly the whole world, traversing from East to West. Horses were seized with the catarrh (inflammation of a mucous membrane) before humans were infected in America, where it began in New England about mid-October and traveled southward, into South America, much the same as it did in Europe.

1769-1779: Texas Fever, known as the Spanish staggers, affected cattle.

1772: Disease in sheep. GEORGE WASHINGTON wrote, in a letter dated 21 May 1772, "...the rot, or some other distemper among my sheep swept off near a hundred, in the space of a month, this spring for me."

1779: Rabies. Hydrophobia showed itself in America early in 1789. A man in New York state died from it, supposedly from skinning a cow that had died of the disease. In Maryland the autumn was distinguished by an unexplained mortality among horses.

1796 & 1797: Great Death of Cats: Before the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic in 1789, there was a great incidence of disease among the rats and cats, from which many died. This was also true preceding the yellow fever outbreak in 1796 in New York and 1797 in Philadelphia. It is estimated that 4,000 cats died in New York and 5,000 cats died in Philadelphia, and in the course of the summer and autumn, the disease spread wide destruction among those animals in the northern states.

1799: Gape Worm: This disease which affected fowls, especially turkeys and chickens bred on established farms, was first reported in America at this time. No effectual remedy was known. The series is to be continued.

Prince George's Co. Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 28 #6 (Feb. 1997), Bowie, MD

INDIANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS were not recognized by the government until 1924. In the 1970s part of the "Great Society" included efforts for special education, federal housing programs,

health assistance and job opportunities for Indians. Proving you were an Indian had beneficial results. For this reason and many others, Indian genealogy has enjoyed an increase.
Mobile Genealogical Society via Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 23 #4 (Winter 1996) Kentucky Genealogical Society

A MELUNGEON REGISTRY has been established to register Melungeon descendants and to provide a central site for coordinating Melungeon-related research. For further information, write: The National Melungeon Registry, Wise Co. Historical Society, PO Box 368, Wise, VA 24293.

THE TELEPHONE hasn't always been a free and convenient item. In the 1890s stringent rules told patrons how to behave when using the instrument. For instance, "patrons are strictly forbidden to use words of 12 syllables for fear of breaking down the line. Profane swearing will not be tolerated. Persons who eat onions must stand four feet from the transmitter. People are forbidden to use the wires for clotheslines."

World Herald 12/10/1978 via Ancestry, Nebraska State Genealogical Soc., Vol. 8 #4 (Spring 1986)

* * * * *

THE ELUSIVE ANCESTOR

I went searching for an ancestor, I cannot find him still.
He moved around from place to place and did not leave a will.
He married where a courthouse burned, he mended all his fences.
He avoided any man who came to take the U.S. census.

He always kept his luggage packed, this man who had no fame,
And ever twenty years or so, this rascal changed his name.
His parents came from Europe, they should be on some list
Of passengers to the USA, but somehow they got missed.

And no one else in this world is searching for this man,
So I play "geno-solitaire" to find him if I can.
I'm told he's buried in a plot, with tombstone he is blessed;
But weather took engraving and vandals took the rest.

He died before the county clerks decided to keep records.
No family Bible has emerged in spite of all my efforts.
To top it off this ancestor who caused me many groans,
Just to give me one more pain betrothed to a girl names **Jones**.

Author unknown via Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin Vol. 46 #1, Autumn 1996

AMERICAN OR CANADIAN? Your American ancestor could really have been a Canadian, or vice versa. The border between Canada and the U.S. was the result of seven treaties. The question of where the boundary should be was not resolved until 1925!

If you have difficulty finding records for persons who lived near the Canadian/American border, try both the American counties or Canadian provinces that bound the two countries. Also search the passenger lists of both countries.

CONFEDERATE CAPITALS. Richmond, Virginia, was the capital of the Confederate States of America until it was in danger of being captured by Union forces. The Confederate Government was then moved to Montgomery, Alabama, which was further from the Union lines.

QUERIES

Please make all queries clear, concise and easily understood. Give full names of the person; exact date, if known, or an approximate 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.

SAULNIER, LEBLANC, HEBERT, THIBODEAUX, SCHMIDT, AISENE

Seeking parents of:

ADELAIDE LEBLANC (b. ca 1774; m. 8 June 1813, JEAN BAPTISE SAULNIER [b. 25 Aug. 1776; d. 9 Jan. 1877])

JOSEPH HEBERT and wife MARIE THIBODEAUX, parents of ZEPHIRIN JEAN HEBERT

FRANCOIS AISENE and wife MARIE THERESE SCHMIDT, parents of MARIANNE AISENE (b. St. Charles Par., LA)

LYNN HEBERT, 26 Knotty Pine, Orange, TX 77630

HAGGART, JOHNSTON

Would like information on DUNCAN HAGGART (b. 1835, Oswegatchie, NY; d. 14 Jan. 1901, Iowa, LA) and his wife, CATHERINE JOHNSTON (b. June 1846, Canada; d. 20 April 1903, Iowa, LA).

MARY KALIEBE HAGGART, P. O. Box 1039, Woodruff, WI 54568-1039

BOWEN, VAUGHN, JACKSON

Need information on ELIZABETH BOWEN (b. 1815 in MS; m. DAVID VAUGHN in Jackson Co., MS). They moved to Calcasieu Parish ca 1870 and lived in Ward 8 near Ragley. Possibly was previously married to a JACKSON.

GLENDA JACKSON REED, 5 Buckner Circle, Ft. McClellan, AL 36205

BOOK REVIEW

Higginbotham: Descendants of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Graves), by Mabel LaBiche. 1996.

\$48.00 (which includes shipment costs).

This work opens up with mention made of several published theories about the origin of the Higginbotham name, most of them having their roots in Cheshire, England. Here are three of the most popular and often used references - two of them published in *Dictionaries of English Surnames*, the third from a noted authority on the early Higginbothams of England - Mr. Frank Higginbotham of Canterbury, England. Ten chapters are on the families of the following: Early Higginbothams of England and America; the Widow Higginbotham; Benjamin Higginbotham and Elizabeth (Graves); Caleb Higginbotham and Maryann (Cash); Nelson Higginbotham and Judith (Ware); Giles Higginbotham and (1) Rebecca (Bosselar); Giles Higginbotham and Euphrosine (Savoye); Joseph Gerasin Higginbotham and Louisa Anna (Breaux); Edward Higginbotham and Eloasie (Bellard); Alphonse Roger "Rogers" and Alice Higginbotham. Contains also an explanation about the coat-of-arms; an extensive index; plus a bibliography. It is profusely illustrated with family photographs. The majority of the family members recorded in this book have their roots in the State of Louisiana.

Hardbound; 689pp.; photos; index; biblio. Available from Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578 or Mabel LaBiche, 200 Ryan Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70611.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher).

Name of Compiler Janice Batte CRAVENAddress 2008 Cheryl Ln.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70611Date April 1997*Ancestor Chart*

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 BATTE, Charles Eugene

(Father of No. 2)

b. -- 1884
p.b. Belton, TX
m. 1 Aug. 1915 - LA
d. 4 Apr. 1934
p.d. W. Feliciana Par., LA

2 BATTE, Levi Perkins

(Father of No. 1)

b. 31 May 1916
p.b. Vinton, LA
m. 2 Aug. 1941 - LA
d. 23 June 1991
p.d. Baton Rouge, LA

5 HAMPTON, Kathryn Gates

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 25 Aug. 1892
p.b. Vinton, LA
d. 19 Sep. 1959
p.d. Amite, LA

1 BATTE, Janice Kathryn

b. 15 Jan. 1945
p.b. Astoria, OR
m. 3 June 1967 - Amite, LA
d.
p.d.

6 PHILLIPS, Clarence Leroy

(Father of No. 3)

b. 2 May 1889
p.b. Savoy, TX
m. 2 May 1913 - TX
d. 17 Oct. 1940
p.d. Folsom, LA

3 PHILLIPS, Mary Ida

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 10 Jan. 1917
p.b. Marshall, TX
d.
p.d.

7 HOLMES, Amy Wallace

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 11 Oct. 1889
p.b. Marshall, TX
d. 29 Mar. 1969
p.d. Covington, LA

CRAVEN, Bruce Raymond

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 30 Aug. 1943 d.
p.b. Bastrop, LA p.d.

8 BATTE, Charles Augustus

(Father of No. 4)

b. 12 July 1860
p.b. Cameron, TX
m. 16 Aug. 1881
d. 11 July 1941
p.d. Waco, TX

9 SMITH, Ophelia E.

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 24 Jan. 1866
p.b.
d. -- May 1928
p.d. Texas

10 HAMPTON, Charles Pleasant

(Father of No. 5)

b. 10 July 1844
p.b. Upsur Co., TX
m. 11 Feb. 1876 - LA
d. 23 Feb. 1924
p.d. Vinton, LA

11 PERKINS, Catherine Lavonia

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 11 Jan. 1858
p.b. Perkins, LA
d. 7 Jan. 1929
p.d. Vinton, LA

12 PHILLIPS, Charles Emmitt

(Father of No. 6)

b. 3 Feb. 1864
p.b. Carroll Co., TN
m. 10 Aug. 1888 - TN
d. 1 Aug. 1927
p.d. Marshall, TX

13 HOUSE, Lemora Idella

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 25 July 1864
p.b. Milan, TN
d. 13 July 1936
p.d. Marshall, TX

14 HOLMES, John Franklin

(Father of No. 7)

b. 19 Apr. 1853
p.b. Georgia
m. 6 Dec. 1888 - TX
d. 26 Mar. 1938
p.d. Marshall, TX

15 HILL, Ida Kate

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 8 June 1856
p.b. Marshall, TX
d. 26 Oct. 1932
p.d. Marshall, TX

16 BATTE, John Gartner

(Father of No. 8)

b. 22 Apr. 1836 Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 4 Mar. 1856 TN
d. -- 1884 - TX

17 EDWARDS, Nancy A.

(Mother of No. 8)

b. 14 Oct. 1836 - AL Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 13 May 1877 - TX

18 SMITH, Martin Van Buren

(Father of No. 9)

b. 12 Mar. 1837 Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 7 Apr. 1863 - TX
d. 1 Feb. 1893 - TX

19 CAMP, Corenlia

(Mother of No. 9)

b. 12 Jan. 1844 Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 22 Jan. 1935 - TX

20 HAMPTON, Benjamin Newton

(Father of No. 10)

b. -- 1808 GA Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 22 Dec. 1841 - TX
d. after 1858 - TX

21 WHETSTONE, Mary Ann (Polly)

(Mother of No. 10)

b. -- 1826 - TX Cont. on chart No. _____
d. bef. Sep. 1852 - TX

22 PERKINS, Allen Jefferson

(Father of No. 11)

b. 25 Jan. 1836 Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 30 Mar. 1853 - LA
d. 10 May 1895 - LA

23 ANDRUS, Margaret

(Mother of No. 11)

b. 8 Jan. 1838 - LA Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 15 Apr. 1910 - LA

24 PHILLIPS, Robert D. M.D.

(Father of No. 12)

b. -- 1838 TN Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 18 Dec. 1862 - TN
d. 9 June 1909 - TX

25 BURROW, Sarah Ann

(Mother of No. 12)

b. 6 Jan. 1829 - TN Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 20 July 1905 - TX

26 HOUSE, William Jasper

(Father of No. 13)

b. 13 May 1837 Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 11 Apr. 1860 - TN ?
d. 14 Apr. 1911 - TN

27 WALKER, Sarah Jane

(Mother of No. 13)

b. 30 Jan. 1844 - TN Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 14 June 1901 - TN

28 HOLMES, John Wingfield

(Father of No. 14)

b. -- 1823 GA Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 15 Dec. 1844 - GA
d.

29 JACKSON, Emily

(Mother of No. 14)

b. -- 1822 - GA Cont. on chart No. _____
d. before 1870 - GA ?

30 HILL, Thomas Chappell

(Father of No. 15)

b. 3 May 1814 Cont. on chart No. _____
m. 6 Dec. 1838 - SC
d. 15 Mar. 1864 - TX

31 DAVENPORT, Amie Wallace

(Mother of No. 15)

b. 1 Dec. 1819 Cont. on chart No. _____
d. 9 Dec. 1903 - TX

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EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

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AMERICAN CANADIAN GEN SOC-NH
PO BOX 6478
MANCHESTER NH 03108-6478