

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

# KINFOLKS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News	147
Calendar of Events	148
September Program - Robert Benoit	150
Here Comes the Ice Cream Man - Albert Doiron	159
Letters from John McNeese	160
In Search of My Romero Roots	163
Society Library Additions	165
Land Records	166
Information from Abstract 3350 - Lawrence St.	167
The 'Lost State' of Franklin	170
Ritchie Cemetery, Moss Bluff, LA	171
Old Laws & Punishments	174
Eli Romero Family Reunion	175
Acadia to Louisiana - An Aucoin Lineage	176
Volcanoes	179
Year Without A Summer - 1816	180
Timeline 1815-1820	182
Confederate Blockade Running & Jayhawking	184
Information from Exchanges	185
Queries/Book Reviews	186
Ancestor Chart - Henry D. Doiron	189
Index	190
1997 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	192

Volume 21 No. 4

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.*

COPYRIGHT 1997: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

## **SOCIETY NEWS**

### **NOVEMBER MEETING**

The November Meeting will be held on Saturday, November 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.

Program - "Land and Tax Records" presented by ANNA MARIE HAYES.

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

Guests are welcome.

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

- 1126/27. RAYMOND & HEIDI MEYERS KERR, 15249 Green Valley Dr., Chino Hills, CA 91709  
1128. PEGGY ROBERTSON, 1370 Cooper Rd., DeQuincy, LA 70633  
1129. CLARISSA L. GUILLORY, 300 Oak Glen Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503  
1130. MAY LEVY POCHE, 1525 W. McNeese #16A, Lake Charles, LA 70605  
1131. JAMES E. PERKINS, 215 Brookside Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634  
1132/33. ANTHONY ROGERS & CHARLOTTE BOUDREAUX ROMERO, 1614 Parkwood Dr.,  
New Iberia, LA 70560-6757  
1134/35. ROBERT & GEORGE ANN BENOIT, 4201 Alma Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605-4217  
1136. ELIZABETH DOIRON LUNDQUIST, 1504 Longfellow Rd., Orange, TX 77630  
1137. SUSAN D. HOLLEY, 704 Hollyhurst Ext., Bastrop, LA 71220  
1138/39. C. J. & DELLA BROUSSARD FAULK, 8618 Sand Pit Rd., Abbeville, LA 70510  
1140. Mrs. FERDIS TERRO, 1520 Eva St., Sulphur, LA 70663  
1141. Mr. KIM LeDOUX, Gabriel Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663  
1142. JACK E. EDWARDS, 54 Dockside Circle, San Rafael, CA 94903-2287  
1143. DIXIE SALLIER NOWELL, 538 E. Blue Sky Dr. S., Cedar City, UT 84720  
1144. SHIRLEY MAE TUGGLE INGRAM, RR 3 Box 134B, Albion, IL 62806

Membership to Date - 479

\*\*\*\*\*

### **IN MEMORIAM**

**LAWRENCE ADEE**  
1923 - 1997

**EVELYN POST KEMM**  
- 1997

**BEATRICE TEER FRUITT**  
1931 - 1997



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1997

**SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP** meets on the first Saturday of every month at the Carnegie Library on 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles.

**NOVEMBER 15 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.**  
**PROGRAM - LAND AND TAX RECORDS**  
**SPEAKER - ANNA MARIE HAYES**

1998

**JANUARY 17 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.**  
**PROGRAM - SHOW & TELL by SWLGS MEMBERS**

**MARCH 14 AGLL/HERITAGE QUEST ROAD SHOW - LELAND K. MEITZLER**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.**  
**REGISTRATION: 8:30 A.M. LECTURES (4) - 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.**  
**FEE: \$25.00 includes 1 yr. subscription to *Heritage Quest Magazine* (6 issues - \$28 value) and coffee and cold drinks. Lunch is not included.**  
**A unique display of books, supplies and computer programs will be available for purchase.**  
**(THIS WORKSHOP WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE MARCH MEETING)**

\*\*\*\*\*

### ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. V

*Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V - 1997* is now ready for purchase. The price is \$25.00. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

This volume is 220 pages with an index that includes 1,851 surnames.

\*\*\*\*\*

**CALCASIEU GENWEB AND COMPUTER NEWS** from JAN CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339. E-MAIL ADDRESS <jcraven@iAmerica.net>

The USGenWeb project is growing at break-neck speed! A couple of changes have occurred on the local front. MARGARET MOORE has taken the Calcasieu Parish site and JAN CRAVEN has moved to the position of manager of the USGenWeb Louisiana Archives.

As of 1 September 1997, there are six biographies, one hundred forty-nine cemeteries, nineteen parishes represented with Bible records, census, military and other files. The address for viewing these is <<http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/la/lafiles.htm>>

Many new surnames have been added to the list on the Calcasieu Parish site. Check those at <<http://cust2.iamerica.net/mmooore/calpar.htm>>

\*\*\*\*\*

DEBBIE MORROGH (Member #790) writes that *The History of St. Martin Parish* by the late BETTY POURCIOU will be republished if enough interest is shown. For additional information contact LYNWOOD MELANCON, 1312 Henderson Hwy., Breaux Bridge, LA 70517.

**SWLGS IS NOW ACCEPTING 1998 DUES**



**IMPORTANT!!****AGLL/HERITAGE QUEST ROAD SHOW**

Saturday, March 14, 1998                      8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.  
Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles, LA

Program: Leland K. Meitzler  
Seasoned genealogical lecturer, editor and motivational speaker

4 Lectures - Organization, Filing & Numbering Systems in the 90s  
Finding the Women in Your Pedigree  
Using Tax Records to Establish Relationships  
Little Used Sources of Genealogical Information

Also, a unique supply of genealogically oriented books, supplies and computer programs will be available for purchase. See the product before you buy. Save money - pay no postage costs! These items will be available during the breaks.                      **DOOR PRIZES!!!**

Cost - \$25.00 per person; \$10.00 for additional family members (includes coffee and cold drinks).  
(This fee pays for seminar and a year's subscription to bimonthly *Heritage Quest* [6 issues-\$28 value])

**NO LUNCH PROVIDED** - Plan to brown bag or use various restaurants or fast food facilities in area.

Registration flyers will be mailed in early January. Please make your reservation early as the auditorium seats only one hundred people.

\*\*\*\*\*

**1997 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY****OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 479 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES & COUNTRIES:**

ALABAMA	1	MARYLAND	3	SOUTH CAROLINA	1
ARIZONA	4	MASSACHUSETTS	2	TEXAS	79
ARKANSAS	2	MICHIGAN	2	UTAH	2
CALIFORNIA	17	MINNESOTA	1	VIRGINIA	2
COLORADO	1	MISSISSIPPI	7	WASHINGTON	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	MISSOURI	1	WISCONSIN	2
FLORIDA	2	NEWMEXICO	3	WYOMING	1
ILLINOIS	3	OKLAHOMA	1		
INDIANA	1	OREGON	2	ITALY	1
LOUISIANA	330	PENNSYLVANIA	1	MEXICO	1

**LOUISIANA MEMBERSHIP OF 330 IS FOUND IN THESE PARISHES:**

ACADIA	3	IBERIA	3	RAPIDES	5
ALLEN	4	JEFFERSON	1	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	1
ASCENSION	2	JEFFERSON DAVIS	12	ST. LANDRY	1
ASSUMPTION	1	LAFAYETTE	9	ST. MARTIN	2
BEAUREGARD	16	LAFOURCHE	2	ST. MARY	1
CADDO	1	LaSALLE	1	ST. TAMMANY	1
CALCASIEU	223	LINCOLN	2	TANGIPAHOA	1
CAMERON	2	MOREHOUSE	1	TERREBONNE	3
EAST BATON ROUGE	12	NATCHITOCHE	2	VERMILION	3
EVANGELINE	2	ORLEANS	6	VERNON	4
		PLAQUEMINES	2	WINN	1

**SEPTEMBER PROGRAM**  
**"THREE TALES OF IMPERIAL CALCASIEU"**

ROBERT BENOIT, an area educator, former correspondent for the *Lake Charles American Press* and president of the Southwest Louisiana Historical Society, was the guest speaker for the September meeting of the SWLGS. Mr. BENOIT presented "Three Tales of Imperial Calcasieu", which included "Captain Kaough in the Sea Marsh", "Winner Take All: Aladin Vincent and John Geddings Gray" and "The Stockwells Versus the Powers of Darkness". Mr. BENOIT presented the following interesting stories.

**"CAPTAIN KAOUGH IN THE SEA MARSH"**  
**©1997 ROBERT BENOIT**

*This is a story about a duck hunting trip in the coastal marsh south of Hackberry in the year 1900. It is not a happy story, but I enjoyed digging it out of microfilmed newspapers because it demonstrates the mystery and vastness of this place our ancestors used to call "the sea marsh" back in the days before it was tamed by canals and roads.*

About mid-morning on Saturday, December 15, 1900, ten men met at the city wharf on the Lake Charles waterfront and set out by tugboat for a week-long duck hunting trip in the marshes below Hackberry. Some of the hunters rode in the tugboat, the *Leonore*, and the others rode on the barge in the back of the tug where they had built sheds that would serve as their hunting camp.

The hunters in this party were TOM KAOUGH, the captain of the tugboat; CHARLES MARCHMAN, a member of Capt. KAOUGH'S crew; W. J. MARTIN, WILLIAM E. RAMSAY, DAN LANDRY, PAUL MOSS, AD LYONS, HENRY RANKINS, DICK GREEN and S. E. SPENCE.

After a slow trip down river, they finally arrived late that afternoon at a spot on the west bank of Big Lake near Long Point, a number of miles south of the Hackberry landing, where they grounded their barge, ate their supper and then went to sleep.

The next morning before first light the hunters got into their hunting clothes, ate breakfast, and waded out into the vast marsh for their first day of hunting. By noon most of the hunters had returned to camp. The hunt had gone well that day, and everyone seemed to be having a good time, that is, until late that afternoon when they stopped the jokes and stories because of concern for the whereabouts of Capt. KAOUGH.

Why was he so late? CHARLES MARCHMAN, who had hunted with him for several hours that morning, said the last time he saw Capt. KAOUGH was when he waded off toward a ridge in the west that was deeper into the marsh than MARCHMAN wanted to go. A few of the others said they had heard shots that morning they thought were fired by KAOUGH, but that was all they knew about his whereabouts.

A little before sunset, when Capt. KAOUGH still had not returned, the nine remaining hunters got back into their hunting clothes, lit their kerosene lanterns and waded back into the marsh. All that night they searched for Capt. KAOUGH, but to no avail.

The next morning back at camp everyone was completely exhausted. But after a few minutes' rest, several of the men summoned their reserves of strength and fired up the *Leonore's* boiler for a trip back to Hackberry to ask for help. They returned a few hours later with some Hackberry reinforcements, and then immediately turned the *Leonore* around and set out for Lake Charles to seek more help.

In Lake Charles, when Dr. J. G. MARTIN heard about the missing hunter, he immediately organized a



search party of fifteen volunteers and set out on the tug *Alamo* for the long trip back to Long Point. Some of the men who were recorded as being in his group with Dr. MARTIN were JAMES and TOM CLOONEY, JOHN SINNOT, WILLIAM CAGNEY, LEM SCOTT and BEN COLLINS.

About daybreak on Tuesday, December 18, Dr. MARTIN'S volunteers arrived at the hunting barge. First they talked with the exhausted hunters. Then they discussed the situation and announced that what was needed was more manpower so that Capt. KAOUGH could be found before he died from exposure, provided, of course, that he was not already dead.

Dr. MARTIN'S volunteers sent two envoys to St. John's Island to ask for more searchers and two others back to Hackberry to ask for still more volunteers and some horses on which the searchers could ride.

While their envoys were taking care of these tasks, the remaining men in Dr. MARTIN'S group nailed a flag atop a 40-foot pole and set the pole up in the marsh, thinking it would help searchers maintain their assigned directions as they moved across the marsh. They soon found, however, that the marsh grass was too tall for the flag to be seen even from as close as 50 feet away. Then, without the benefit of a landmark, the men spaced themselves at 40-foot intervals and moved out across the marsh. After hours of searching, all that they found was some tracks that may have been Capt. KAOUGH'S, which they were unable to follow.

Meanwhile, back in Hackberry, the people of that village provided the two envoys with additional men and some horses, and they also persuaded them that before returning to the marsh that they should consult Madame Bonetta, a local woman who was said to have clairvoyant powers.

When asked, the old woman promptly agreed to try to help. She sat down, closed her eyes, and then seemed to enter a trance during which she murmured the following description of what she saw:

"I can see him laying on the bank of the bayou not over 100 yards from the lake bank, and not over 150 yards to the northwest of where he entered the marsh.

"I can't tell whether he is dead or not, but rather think that he is. I cannot see whether he has been shot or not. He tramped a long way through the marsh in trying to find his way out and was completely exhausted when he stopped at this place. His gun and some game are laying beside him."

Hopeful that there was some truth in what the old woman had said, the envoys thanked her and promptly carried the information back to the Long Point, where they set out to find the place Madame Bonetta had described. Hours later they concluded that they could not find the place or that Capt. KAOUGH was not where Madame Bonetta said he would be.

That same day, while all of these things were going on, the *Romeo* carried a group of completely exhausted men back to Lake Charles, along with the sad news that Capt. KAOUGH still had not been found.

The following day, Wednesday, December 19, the tug *Alamo* started out on another trip to the hunting camp at Long Point carrying a new search party headed by JOHN CLOONEY and towing a sloop loaded with provisions for the searchers and grain for their horses. As CLOONEY and his group traveled down the Calcasieu, they discussed some of the many theories being circulated about what had happened to Capt. KAOUGH. One theory held that Capt. KAOUGH had reached a ridge in the marsh, seen the light shining at the lighthouse at Calcasieu Pass and was walking toward it. Another held that Capt. KAOUGH was still wandering in the marsh, heading in the direction of Johnson Bayou where he would probably show up in a few days. Still another was that he had died of exposure and would soon be located under buzzards circling overhead.

On Thursday, December 20, the sixth day after the ill-fated hunting trip began, the fate of Capt. KAOUGH was the only topic of discussion in the streets of Lake Charles. Early that morning

someone started a rumor that he had arrived at the town of Leesburg, which we now call Cameron, and was coming up river on the mail boat *Romeo*. Then someone started a rumor that he was being brought to Lake Charles in a sloop. Then someone started another rumor that a man who had ridden his horse in from Big Lake that morning said Capt. KAOUGH had been found the night before in waist deep water nearly dead of exposure.

With all of those rumors in circulation, it is understandable that all four of Capt. KAOUGH'S children would be part of a large crowd waiting to greet the *Romeo* when it arrived from Leesburg that afternoon. Of course the KAOUGH children were devastated when they learned that their father was not aboard the *Romeo*.

On Friday, December 28, 1900, two weeks after Capt. KAOUGH'S disappearance, volunteers were still searching the marsh for his remains and rumors were still being spread in town that his remains had been found.

One month after his disappearance the volunteer searchers finally gave up their efforts to find the missing hunter.

Three months went by and then on Thursday, April 18, 1901, LAZIME GRANGER of Hackberry was searching for some lost cattle in the marsh below Hackberry when he came upon a sight that struck him with horror. Suddenly there on the ground before him lay a headless corpse with a shotgun lying across its lap. Upon looking around, GRANGER found the corpse's head about ten feet away, apparently where it had been carried by beasts or buzzards. Looking into the corpse's pockets, GRANGER found a watch that proved beyond doubt that the remains he had found were those of Capt. TOM KAOUGH. GRANGER made his discovery about three miles from where Capt. KAOUGH had entered the marsh four months earlier.

The next day an article in the *American Press* said: "...the position that the body lay when found lends credence to the theory that, being exhausted from tramping through the marsh in attempting to find the boat, he sat down to rest, from which position he never arose."

Finally, about April 21, 1901, the remains of Capt. TOM KAOUGH were laid to rest by his relatives and friends in a funeral held somewhere in the Lake Charles area. Unfortunately, the newspaper telling about this funeral is not on microfilm, nor is Capt. KAOUGH'S name listed in any of the guides to Lake Charles cemeteries.

\*\*\*\*\*

**WINNER TAKE ALL:**  
**ALADIN VINCENT and JOHN GEDDINGS GRAY**  
**©1997 ROBERT BENOIT**

In the year 1900, before oil was discovered at Spindletop near Beaumont, Texas, or near Jennings, ALADIN VINCENT was one of the wealthiest and most influential persons in Calcasieu Parish.

He possessed just about all that one might desire: family, a large estate, influence and public recognition. At the age of 50 he was the epitome of the successful farmer. He owned Hominy Hill, a 9,000-acre farm just south of Vinton; he lived in a large house and had a wife and son to share it with; he was able to entertain friends and relatives; he practiced the latest, progressive rice farming methods; he owned one of the best herds of cattle in the state; and his neighbors had elected him to a seat on the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury.

In spite of all of these things, however, ALADIN VINCENT still did not own something that would soon become very important to him. That thing was the mineral rights to his own farm.



JOHN GEDDINGS GRAY, age 49, of Lake Charles owned the mineral rights to Hominy Hill farm and had purchased them on the chance that someday oil or some other valuable mineral would be discovered there. In Lake Charles practically everybody knew JOHN "GED" GRAY as a businessman, surveyor and former Calcasieu Parish Clerk of Court. They also knew his family because he was the son of the late Dr. REUBEN GRAY, a legendary Lake Charles physician, and his late wife, the former MARY F. KIRKMAN, who was the daughter of Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, another pioneer Lake Charles physician. MARY KIRKMAN GRAY had died in 1891, leaving her husband to care for their four children: a daughter, MATILDA; and three sons, WILLIAM, HENRY and JOHN GEDDINGS.

After the discovery of oil in 1901 at Spindletop and near Jennings, suddenly oil scouts, oil speculators, lease agents, and persons looking for jobs as drillers, roustabouts and wagon drivers came pouring into Calcasieu Parish. This was when GRAY decided to lease some of his mineral rights under VINCENT'S farm to a San Antonio drilling company.

The company picked a drilling location near a spot where oil had been seen to ooze from the ground. It built a wooden derrick and drilled a well, but hit no oil. Then the company put down a second well, which also ended up a failure. Then it started a third. On the second day of drilling that third well, at the depth of 45 feet, oil suddenly came gushing from the ground. This gusher produced a lot of excitement for a short time but suddenly the flow stopped completely. The company completed the well to the depth it had planned but found no other indications of oil.

That short-term gusher in GRAY'S third well may have given JOHN GRAY some pleasure, but it made ALADIN VINCENT a very nervous man. Had the well produced a good vein of oil, GRAY would have become rich and VINCENT would have been left with nothing but his rice and cattle. The well left VINCENT feeling that it was only a matter of time until a good oil well was brought in on his farm and he wanted to be the one to do it. With this thought in mind, he made an appointment to see JOHN GRAY.

After the usual niceties, VINCENT and GRAY entered into a bargaining session that probably went something like this:

-----  
VINCENT: "JOHN, the reason I want to talk with you is that I heard you are wanting to sell the mineral rights to Hominy Hill."

GRAY: "Now, ALADIN, you know as well as I do that there is oil out there just waiting to be discovered. But, you're right about my selling the mineral rights. I might sell, if someone were willing to pay my price."

VINCENT: "When you say 'pay your price,' JOHN, what figure do you have in mind?"

GRAY: "One hundred dollars an acre for the tracts where the wells were dug and a lesser amount for the other tracts." (GRAY does some figuring with pencil and paper. Then he looks up and says,) "I'll sell you the mineral rights to the whole place for \$200,000."

VINCENT: "Now that really is a lot of money, JOHN, but I would like to have those mineral rights. What would you say if I gave you (so many) thousand dollars in cash now and paid the balance plus interest in three years?"

GRAY: "That would be fine, ALADIN, provided that you secure your loan with a mortgage against your property."

VINCENT thinks about this for a few seconds and then agrees to the purchase under GRAY'S conditions. The two men shake hands, sign some papers and VINCENT is the owner of the mineral

rights to his own farm.

-----  
Immediately after this, VINCENT organized the Vinton Oil and Sulphur Co., sold stock to the public, and started thinking about the best place to drill an oil well. Back in those days there were no college graduate geologists available to say where oil wells should be dug, so VINCENT, as head of the company, had to make this decision. He studied the Spindletop field near Beaumont and noticed that the successful wells in that field had been dug on the top of a ridge. Following this precedent, he found what he thought was a likely spot on a ridge on his farm and in April, 1902, started drilling. This well hit no oil; so he drilled a second well, which also missed. Then he drilled a third well, which turned out no better than the first two.

By the summer of 1904, when the three years of his loan were almost up, VINCENT was broke. His three dry holes had cost over \$50,000. Now he had no choice but to turn over his remaining assets, a fine herd of cattle, to GRAY in an attempt to postpone foreclosure. The transfer of cattle lowered VINCENT'S debt by \$30,000, but the balance was still \$195,000 and GRAY wanted full payment. When VINCENT said he had nothing more to offer, GRAY filed suit and obtained a judgment against VINCENT'S mortgaged property. Everything would have to be auctioned off in a sheriff's sale on Jan. 13, 1905, at the front door of the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse.

On the appointed day, a Saturday, a good crowd gathered at the courthouse door, but there was only one person present who was prepared to do any bidding. That person was JOHN GEDDINGS GRAY.

The auctioneer announced the first item for sale was the VINCENT family's large house and the 80-acre tract of land on which it stood which, he said, had been appraised at \$4,000. GRAY started and ended the bidding at \$2,700 and was declared the purchaser. Then the auctioneer announced that VINCENT'S 8,484 acres of rice and pasture land, which had been appraised at \$12 per acre for a total of \$101,808, were for sale. This time GRAY bid \$70,000 and was again declared the purchaser. After this the auctioneer sold VINCENT'S two city lots in Vinton, his two city lots in Lake Charles, all of his farm implements and machinery, and his one-half interest in 800 acres of marsh land to GRAY for a combined total of \$1,355. All totaled, GRAY bought practically everything VINCENT owned for \$75,000, which was less than two-thirds the appraised value. This property auction was the largest held in the parish up to this time.

Immediately after the sale, the VINCENT family moved away from Hominy Hill, and the GRAY family moved in. From that time on Hominy Hill has been known as the GRAY Ranch.

Ten months after the VINCENTS lost their home and farm, Mrs. VINCENT died in San Antonio, Texas.

Five years after the VINCENTS lost their home and farm, oil was indeed discovered on the property. The first gusher came in during the month of June, 1910, when a drilling company sank a well in a depression rather than on a ridge, as ALADIN VINCENT had done. Ironically the discovery was made not far from where VINCENT had put down his dry holes.

That first oil well, a gusher, was the beginning of the Vinton oil field. Immediately this field attracted drillers and oil speculators from all over the country. JOHN GRAY, who was still the sole owner of all the land and mineral rights for miles around, leased drilling sites to dozens of companies and many of them struck oil. For many months there was so much oil pouring out of the ground that there was no place to store it other than in large, open ponds, one of which was the size of a small lake.

To accommodate the men working at the Vinton oil field, workers and businessmen put up a boom town of tents and unpainted frame houses and named the place Ged in honor of JOHN GEDDINGS GRAY. Ten years after oil was discovered in Vinton oil field, the *Lake Charles American Press* was still printing regular reports of the wells being drilled in what it said was the best small oil field on the



population through migration became so alarming that letters appeared in newspapers lauding the attributes of Maine and describing the faults and defects of the West. However, this did not stop the westward movement and in 1816 42,000 settlers made their way to Indiana. This large-scale migration resulted in an unprecedented advance of the western frontier of our country.

In an effort to explain the severely cold summer of 1816, some scientists claimed that the drastic change in the weather was associated with the occurrence of sunspots. These sunspots were visible to the naked eye at dawn and at sunset during that year, and many people feared that this meant something had gone wrong with universe. Another explanation for the coldness in this era of intense interest in electrical phenomena was the introduction of lightning rods by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

It has been suggested---and argued---that a delayed consequence of the Tambora volcanic eruption and its resulting famines caused the first world-wide spread of Asiatic cholera. Before 1816 cholera was largely confined to India. In 1816 bad harvests and the ensuing famine in India led to a cholera epidemic which was quickly spread by British military operations to other parts of Asia and the British Empire. From there it was taken to England by the returning families and quickly spread to all parts of Europe. It took cholera several years to cross the Atlantic to the United States, but by 1832 and 1833 Asiatic cholera was rampant and deadly in our cities. Whether this volcano-famine-plague theory is indeed correct cannot be proven, but it is truly possible.

Another interesting consequence of the bitter cold of 1816 was the writing of "Frankenstein's Monster." Switzerland was one of the European countries most distressed by famine, with jobless people and street beggars menacing the streets. At this time a group of writers was visiting Switzerland, but because of the cold and the social and economic conditions, was forced to stay indoors. A proposal was made that various members of the writers' party should compose a romance or a tale of the supernatural. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley was among those writers, and the by-product of this enforced leisure was her famous *Frankenstein*.

1816 was a difficult year for many people. The thousands so adversely affected by "the year without a summer" would have found it difficult to believe that the source of their problems was a volcanic eruption on a tiny unheard of island half a world away. Yet the resulting immigration and migration strengthened the country and pushed its frontiers further westward, changing the lives of many people, the destiny of families and the history of our country.

Where were your ancestors in "the year without a summer", 1816?

#### SOURCES:

Stommel, Henry & Stommel, Elizabeth, *Volcano Weather: The Story of a Year Without A Summer, 1816* and Laybourn, Norman, *The Causes for Migration from Alsace-Lorraine*, reprinted in *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXIV, No. 4, Dec. 1987.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### TIMELINE 1815-1820

While the northern states, Canada and parts of Europe were struggling with the aftermaths of the "year without a summer", other far-reaching events were taking place that also influenced your ancestors' lives. These years were part of the Age of Revolution and Reform. JAMES MADISON was president of the fledgling U.S. The Industrial Revolution had begun, bringing the demand for more cotton and creating the need for more slaves; therefore, the slave trade flourished. Clipper ships sailed the oceans, bringing trade goods to and from foreign parts. The spirit of nationalism grew. King George III and Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg ruled Great Britain, as they had done during the Revolutionary War. Great Britain was taking part in the Napoleonic Wars at home, ending the War of 1812 with the Americans and gaining naval and commercial power in India and the Dutch East Indies.

immigrants were sent back to Europe because of a food shortage in that town.

The failure of the corn crop in New England and the poor grain harvests in Canada and western Europe created hunger and hardship for untold thousands. Many farmers faced not only hunger, but bankruptcy. They had replanted their crops several times with no positive results, and had depleted their supply of seed, along with whatever cash or credit they had. The small amount of corn and grain harvested forced the prices up so that few could buy anything made from grain. Recipes for potato bread appeared and soup kitchens were opened to feed the poor in the cities.

Lack of corn for fodder caused many animals to starve. In desperation, many farmers butchered the rest of their livestock. Beef, pork and mutton so glutted the market that prices dropped drastically, creating other financial woes for the farmers, many of whom were forced into bankruptcy. However, without refrigeration meat could be kept only for short periods of time, and soon there was no meat at all on the market. Furthermore, there were no livestock left to replenish the depleted herds, so things looked grim for the farmers.

Although many were devastated by the hardships resulting from the bitter and unseasonable cold, there was an abundant fruit harvest and mackerel were plentiful. In fact, 1816 is also called "the mackerel year" because of the large amount of mackerel consumed by a hungry populace.

In western Europe the failure of the grape and grain harvests led to high food prices and resulted in riots and famine. In Ireland, famine stalked the land, causing a typhus epidemic that lasted from 1817 until 1819. It afflicted 1,500,000 people and killed 65,000. From Ireland, typhus fever spread throughout Europe with disastrous results.

In France, the political situation was grave; rioting as a result of the meager harvests of 1816 and the high price of food led to many food-related offenses and crimes committed by a desperate populace. In eastern France storms, rain and inundation from the Rhine added their share of misery to the already cold and hungry people. In the northern part of Alsace shortages of food were severe. The social disorganization at the end of the Napoleonic Wars combined with bad harvests, famine and plague caused thousands of people to immigrate to America to search for a better life.

In New England, many people migrated south or west to escape the after-effects of the cold of 1816. Some left their farms to work in factories or mills of southern New England. Others went to seacoast towns to become a part of the fishing fleets or the great New England whale fisheries in the South Seas. But most of the poor and disillusioned farmers went west.

By 1816 most of the fertile land in New England had already been settled. There was a trend toward small independent land-holdings, and, for the most part, farms were too small to be divided among all the children as heirs. There was a great abundance of cheap, fertile land to the West, made available by the beginnings of the Cumberland Road, the end of the Indian menace as a result of the War of 1812, and the grants of bounty lands to veterans of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The misery caused by the bitter cold of 1816 was the impetus needed to spur on the farmers who were adventurous or those who had existed on a bare subsistence level and needed a new start to try their luck in the virgin lands of the newly opened Northwest Territory.

The "call of the West" lured New Englanders in significant numbers. They went singly, by families, by neighborhoods, by towns or by religious sects. They went on foot, on horseback, in carriages, carts or heavy wagons. But they went---with their meager possessions---in search of a land of promise, a dream or merely adventure.

The number of immigrants to the West was unprecedented. It is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 people migrated from Vermont to escape the affects of the cold weather of 1816. These were some of the state's best and most enterprising people, that she could ill afford to lose. Maine's loss of

- 1883 --- Krakatoa, an island in Indonesia, blew up. The sound was heard 3,000 miles away.
- 1902 --- Mt. Pelee (Martinique) destroys St. Pierre, causing 40,000 casualties.
- 1980 --- Mt. St. Helens (U.S.) erupted.
- 1993 --- Mt. Pinatubo in Philippines erupted.

\*\*\*\*\*

In 1988 (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 12 #2) we published an article about the eruption of Mt. Tambora, which was on the other side of the world, and how it affected parts of the U.S., Canada and Europe. Since the article is timely, we are re-publishing it, hoping that it will be of interest to our readers.

### THE YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER - 1816

Have you ever heard the old-timers say, "It was colder when I was young?" Well, it's true. Scientists have reported a warming trend in the earth's climate due to increased industrialization, the burning of hydrocarbons, and a decrease in the ozone layer of the atmosphere, all of which have lessened the severity of the winters endured by our ancestors.

Just after the American Revolutionary War ended, there was a severely cold winter in 1783-1784. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN wrote of the terrible cold and constant fog of that winter, not knowing that the cause of the weather was due to a very thick cloud of dust from the volcanic eruption of Mount Asama in Japan, which prevented radiation from the sun from reaching the earth to warm it. Although we know that in Japan the death toll from the volcano and its aftermath was immense, few records were kept at the time and we do not know the effects this severe winter had on our country or on other parts of the world. The eruption of Mount Asama and the dust cloud that caused the very cold winter issued in a series of "cold spells," which lasted for several decades.

However, the year of 1816 was a year to remember. It was called "the year without a summer" and "1800 and froze to death." NAPOLEON had just been defeated and exiled to St. Helena. The United States was recovering from the War of 1812, JAMES MADISON was president and our young nation was growing.

On the other side of the world, on April 11th and 12th an event had occurred that would dramatically affect eastern Canada, the New England States, New York, western Pennsylvania, and parts of western Europe. In the Indian Ocean on the tiny island of Sumbawa, Mount Tambora erupted, producing the largest volcanic dust cloud in the history of the world. Of a population of 12,000 on the island, only twenty-six people survived. The heavy ashes and cinders from the eruption so darkened the sky that in Java, 300 miles away, the day-time sky was as dark as night. There was total darkness for three days within several hundred miles of Sumbawa. By the 12th of April a mass of floating ash and cinders two feet thick and several miles in extent made it very difficult for ships to sail near the island. The volcanic eruption and the accompanying earthquake claimed 90,000 lives in the islands near Java, but also had drastic effects on the lives of thousands of other people half a world away.

In New England and Canada, a stormy June of 1816 came in with unseasonably cold weather and very strong winds, leaving three to six inches of snow on the ground. This extreme change in the spring weather killed all the newly planted crops and tender vegetation. A killing frost in July, followed by freezing weather in August, destroyed all the replanted crops. Corn, the staple crop of New England - food for man and fodder for animals - was frozen and the corn crop was virtually non-existent. Wheat and other grains in Canada, England, France and Switzerland were also destroyed. Hard times were upon the land.

In July in New England the ice was said to have been as thick as window panes, but the cold was even more severe in Canada. The St. Lawrence River was still frozen in midsummer. Crop failure led to serious food shortages and severe hardship. At St. Johns, Newfoundland, 800 prospective



## VOLCANOES

Currently there is much interest in volcanoes. The volcano which threatens the total destruction of the Island of Montserrat in the Caribbean Sea has resulted in most residents leaving their island homes, perhaps forever. There are thousands of other active volcanoes, most of which are in the so-called Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean. Many volcanoes, which could have dire consequences on our lives, are in the U.S., Alaska and in other parts of the northern hemisphere.

Perhaps the most famous examples of devastation caused by a volcano are the ruins at Pompeii and Herculaneum, Roman cities which were destroyed by Mt. Vesuvius about the beginning of the Christian era. Ironically, the volcano which took so many lives also preserved their history for archeologists to study. Their stories, caught in a time capsule of lava, will live on in the artifacts and in EDWARD LITTON'S *The Last Days of Pompeii*, which was made into a movie. People continue to live on the mountain, until another eruption interrupts and changes their lives.

One of the world's greatest natural disasters was the volcanic explosion of the island of Krakatoa in Indonesia. On 27 May 1883 the volcano literally blew apart and sank into the sea. The volcano caused an enormous discharge of molten lava, pumice, smoke, ash and dust, which were estimated to have shot into the air seventeen miles or more. New islands formed and the lands and forests of nearby islands were covered by the volcanic debris. Ash and dust darkened the sky for hundreds of miles, and eventually spread over most of the continents.

Another remarkable result of this volcanic explosion was the world-wide disturbance of the atmosphere. In no other case had sound waves been perceived at such extreme distances as those from the explosion of the Krakatoa volcano. They were heard at Rodriguez, over 3,000 miles away; in Ceylon (Sri-Lanka), over 2,000 miles away; and in west and south Australia, distances ranging from 1,300 to 2,250 miles away.

This great explosion caused two kinds of waves in the ocean...long waves, which occurred in periods of more than an hour, and short waves, which were higher but briefer and more irregular. The combination of these waves produced tidal waves, which reached a height of fifty feet. As a result, the coasts and settlements of many islands were destroyed, along with many ships. The loss of life from the volcano and its resultant tidal waves was estimated to be more than 36,000 souls. The sea-waves traveled even longer distances than the sound waves. The long waves reached Cape Horn, a distance of almost 8,000 miles... and possibly reached the English Channel, over 11,000 miles. The movie, *A Fair Wind to Java* starring Fred McMurray, told of this event.

Closer to us is Mt. Pelee on the West Indies Island of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles. For a couple of months previous to its eruption there had been volcanic activity with a heavy fall of ashes, which had resulted in extensive crop damage and some loss of life. Then, without warning, on the morning of 8 May 1902 a mass of fire swept down the mountain, destroying sugar cane farms and the city of St. Pierre, the commercial center and largest city on the island. The lava destroyed everything and everyone in its path. At St. Pierre all was destroyed but a single ship in the harbor. The loss of life was estimated at 40,000. One-tenth of the island was devastated. In 1929 another series of eruptions occurred, but without serious consequences.

Natural disasters, such as volcanoes, and their aftermath have been the impetus for emigration in many times and many places. Some people, brave or foolish, return after the disaster to rebuild their lives; others, more cautious, leave never to return. Some of the volcanoes which have destroyed lands and lives during historic times include:

- 70 A.D. --- Mt. Vesuvius (Italy) erupted, burying Pompeii and Herculaneum.
- 1631 --- Mt. Vesuvius erupted again in 1631, killing 18,000.
- 1783 --- Mr. Asama (Japan) erupts, causing extensive dust clouds.
- 1816 --- Mt. Tamora (Sumbawa) erupted causing "year without a summer".

5. LOUISE (LOUYSE): b. 1681; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, FRANCOIS GAUTROT. They were the parents of 5 children. Louise was deceased by January, 1759, when FRANCOIS GAUTROT arrived in France with a daughter-in-law. He died in February, 1759, at St. Malo.
6. AGNES: b. 1682; m. at Grand-Pre, CLAUDE TERRIOT. They were the parents of 10 children. CLAUDE died in 1752, and AGNES, died at Falmouth, England, in 1756. Several of their children were deported to France.
7. ALEXIS: (#III above)
8. AUGUSTIN: b. 1684, (a twin to ALEXIS) was listed with his parents on the 1686 Acadian census. No additional information.
9. CECILE: b. 1686, was listed on the 1693 census with her parents. No additional information.
10. ANNE-MARIE (MARIE-ANNE): b. 1687; m. at Port Royal, Acadia, to PIERRE THIBODEAU. Ten children were born to the couple at Port Royal.
11. FRANCOISE: b. 1688; m. JEAN BOURGH at Cobequid, Acadia, where their 7 children were born. They were at Ile Saint-Jean, Acadia, by 1752.
12. PIERRE: b. 1689; m. 1) at Grand-Pre, Acadia, MARIE BREAU. They had 1 son. PIERRE m. 2) at Grand-Pre, CATHERINE COMEAU, and they were the parents of 5 children. The family lived at Riviere-aux-Canards.
13. RENE: b. 1690, m. MADELEINE BOURG, at Grand-Pre, Acadia, where their 8 children were born. By 1754, the family was living at Beaubassin, Acadia. Members of the family were deported to France.
14. CATHERINE: b. 1692; was listed on the 1693 Acadian census with her parents. No additional information.
15. ANTOINE: b. 1693; m. at Saint-Charles-des-Mines, ANNE BREAU. They were the parents of 3 sons. Two married in Acadia, and one married in France. The family was at Pisiguit, Acadia, in 1748.
16. JEAN: b. 1698; m. MARGUERITE PITRE, at Cobequid, Acadia, where their 5 children were born. JEAN died at Cobequid ca 1730. Members of the family were deported to France.
17. CHARLES: b. 1700; m. at Saint-Charles-des-Mines, ANNE-MARIE DUPUIS. One known daughter, MARGUERITE, born to the couple.

V. MARTIN AUCOIN (father of #IV), native of France; parents and birth date unknown; married at LaRoche, France, 20 January 1632, MARIE SALLE' of France, d/o JEAN-DENYS SALLE' & FRANCOISE ARNAUD.

-----  
 Note: The compiler is a 6th generation descendent of #1 MARIE MADELEINE AUCOIN SIMON through her son JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON.

#### References:

*Acadian Church Records, 1679-1757*: Winston DeVille; New Orleans, LA, 1975  
*Acadian Exile In Nantes, 1775-1785*: A. J. Robichaux, Jr.; Harvey, LA, 1978  
*Acadians in Exile*: Rev. Donald Hebert; Cecilia, LA, 1980  
*Attakapas Gazette*: Periodical, Vol. 3 & 4, Center for Louisiana Studies, USL, Lafayette, LA  
*Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records: Vol. 4*;  
 Rev. E. C. Woods & Dr. C. E. Nolan; New Orleans, LA  
*Crew & Passenger List of the Seven Expeditions, 1785*: Wilton Reider & Norma Gaudet Reider; Metairie, LA, 1978  
*Generations - Past to Present*: Phoebe C. Morrison; Houma, LA, 1983  
*Histoire Et Genealogie Des Acadiens: Vol. 2, 3, 4 & 6*: Bona Arsenault; Quebec, Canada, 1978  
*Southwest Louisiana Records: Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 36*: Rev. Donald Hebert; Hebert Publications, LA

**PEOPLE WILL NOT LOOK FORWARD TO POSTERITY WHO NEVER LOOKED BACKWARD  
 TO THEIR ANCESTOR.....EDMUND BURKE**

2. MARIE: b. 1713; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, CHERUBIN BRAUD. They were the parents of 5 children. The family was deported to France. CHERUBIN and 3 children died at sea 1758/59. MARIE and a daughter died at St. Malo in 1759, and the surviving daughter, MARIE-OZITE, b. 1744, was living at Pleurtuit with MARIE CHARPENTIER.
3. ALEXIS: b. 1717; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, HELENE BLANCHARD. They were the parents of 7 children. The family was deported to France. ALEXIS and 2 children died at sea 1758/59; a daughter died at St. Malo in 1759. Two sons, PIERRE & JOSEPH\* married at St. Malo. (\*Joseph, widower, and 4 sons arrived in Louisiana in 1785). A daughter, HELENE, was with her mother at St. Malo. ALEXIS' widow, HELENE BLANCHARD, m. 2) in France, PAUL DUGAST.
4. JEAN: b. 1719; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, MARIE BLANCHARD. Both died in Acadia ca 1755.
5. JOSEPH: b. 1721; m. 1) a Cobequid, Acadia, ANNE BLANCHARD. They were the parents of 3 children. The family was exiled to France. ANNE and two children died at sea 1758/59; and the third child died at St. Malo, France, in 1759. JOSEPH m. 2) at St. Malo, ANNE HEBERT. Eleven children were born at St. Malo. JOSEPH, his 2nd wife, ANNE HEBERT and 6 children arrived in Louisiana in 1785.
6. ALEXANDRE: (#II above)
7. FRANCOIS: b. 1725; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, ELIZABETH BLANCHARD. They were deported to France. ELIZABETH died at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1761. FRANCOIS was residing at L'Ile d'Aix, LaRochele, with his children in 1767.
8. SYLVAIN: b. 1728; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, CATHERINE AMIRAULT. They were at Ile Saint-Jean in 1756 with 2 children.
9. AMAND: b. 1733, m. at Ile Saint-Jean, Acadia, in January 1756, MARIE JOSEPHE HEBERT. He died at Ile Saint-Jean in June 1756.
10. CLAUDE: b. 1735, m. at Ile Saint-Jean, Acadia, ANNE APPOLINE LACROIX. One son born in Acadia.
11. CHERUBIN: b. 1737, was residing at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in 1767.
12. HYACINTHE: b. 1742, married in France (wife's name unknown) and was residing at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France, in 1767.

IV. MARTIN AUCOIN (father of #III), native of LaRochele, France; born in 1651, was the son of MARTIN AUCOIN & MARIE SALLE'. He arrived in Acadia in 1671, and settled at Grand-Pre where he married ca 1672, MARIE GAUDET. The daughter of DENIS GAUDET & MARTINE GAUTHIER. MARIE was born at Port Royal, Acadia, in 1659. The couple's 17 children were all born at Grand-Pre. MARTIN was buried at Grand-Pre, 11 May 1711. The 1714 census of Riviere-aux-Canards lists "Widow" AUCOIN with 2 sons at home. By 1752, at least 5 of the AUCOIN children had moved to Isle Saint-Jean. Descendents of MARTIN AUCOIN and MARIE GAUDET, numbering in the hundreds, were exiled from Acadia, and some eventually found their way to Louisiana to establish the Acadia-Louisiana AUCOIN lineage.

#### Children of MARTIN & MARIE GAUDET

1. MARTIN: b. 1674; m. at Grand-Pre, CATHERINE TERRIOT. Six children were born to the couple, MARTIN, MARIE-CLAIRE, MARGUERITE, ANGELIQUE, CECILE, and PAUL. The family resided at la Riviere-aux-Canards.
2. MARIE: b. 1676; was listed with her parents on the 1693 Acadian census. No additional information.
3. MICHEL, b. 1677; m. JEANNE BOURG, at Cobequid, Acadia, where their 5 children, JOSEPH, ANTOINE, MICHEL, MARIE-JOSEPHE and PAUL were born and married. By 1752, MICHEL & JEANNE were at Isle Saint-Jean, Acadia.
4. ISABELLE: b. 1679; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, GEROME GUERIN. They were the parents of 10 children. By 1752, the parents and several of the children were at Ile Saint-Jean, Acadia.

## ACADIA TO LOUISIANA - AN AUCOIN LINEAGE

Contributed by ROSIE NEWHOUSE, Member #71

I. Among the Acadian descendents who eventually settled in Louisiana was MARIE MADELEINE AUCOIN, daughter of ALEXANDRE AUCOIN & ELIZABETH DUHON. She was born 8 February 1768 at Belle-Ile-En-Mer, France. She arrived in Louisiana with her widowed mother aboard *L'Amite* on 7 November 1785, and married JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON at New Orleans, 13 November 1785. JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1763, was the son of RENE SIMON & SEBASTIENNE MONNIER of Rennes, France, and had also arrived on the *L'Amite*. They were the parents of nine children born between 1786 and 1807: CHARLES, JEAN BAPTISTE, LOUIS, MARIE FELONISE, BELONE, MARIE URAZIE, ELOI, ISABELLE and MARGUERITE. All births recorded in St. Martinville Catholic Church. MARIE MADELEINE died on 28 March 1823, and JEAN BAPTISTE on 4 November 1836, both at Lafayette, Louisiana.

II. ALEXANDRE AUCOIN (father of #I), was the son of ALEXIS AUCOIN & ANNE MARIE BOURG. Born at Cobequid, Acadia, 10 August 1725, he married 1) at Grand-Pre, Acadia, ca 1750, MARIE TRAHAN, daughter of PIERRE TRAHAN & JEANNE DAIGLE. They had one daughter, MARIE JOSEPHE, born at Cobequid in 1754. The family was exiled to Virginia where the mother, MARIE, died in February 1756. From Virginia, ALEXANDRE and his daughter were sent to England where he married 2) at Liverpool, 22 October 1759, ELIZABETH DUHON, daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE DUHON & MADELEINE VINCENT. ELIZABETH was born at Grand-Pre, 21 May 1743. Two daughters were born to the AUCOINS in England. The family was sent to France in 1765 and settled at Belle-Ile-En-Mer where they are listed in the census on 1 November 1765. Four more daughters were born to the AUCOINS at Belle-Ile-En-Mer. The family had moved to Nantes, France, by 20 November 1778, when the baptism of another daughter was recorded. ALEXANDRE was buried 12 October 1780, and his first born daughter, MARIE JOSEPHE, was buried 3 November 1780, both at Nantes. ALEXANDRE'S widow, ELIZABETH DUHON and her seven daughters were passengers aboard the *L'Amite* (family #71) that sailed from France to Louisiana in August 1785 and arrived at New Orleans in November 1785. ELIZABETH died at St. Martinville, La., 6 September 1817.

### Children of ALEXANDRE & ELIZABETH DUHON:

1. ANNE MARIE: b. 1761, Liverpool, England
2. GENEVIEVE NICOLE: b. 1765, Liverpool, England
3. MARIE MADELEINE: (#I above)
4. MARIE FELICIENNE: b. 1770, Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France  
m. 1) JOSEPH FARQUE; 2) OLIVER GUIDRY
5. ELIZABETH JOSEPHE: b. 1772, Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France; m. JOSEPH BENOIT
6. ANNE AUGUSTINE: b. 1775, Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France  
m. 1) PIERRE TRAHAN; 2) JOSEPH GRANGER
7. MARIE REINE (REGINA): bpt. 1778, Nantes, France; m. MATHIEU CELLAR (SELLERS)

III. ALEXIS AUCOIN (father of #II), son of MARTIN AUCOIN & MARIE GAUDET, was christened at Beaubassin, Acadia, 14 March 1684. He grew up at Grand-Pre, Acadia, then settled at Cobequid, Acadia, where he married ca 1707, ANNE MARIE BOURG. The daughter of MARTIN BOURG & MARIE POTET. ANNE MARIE was born at Cobequid in 1691. By 1752, the parents and several of the children had moved to Ile Saint Jean, Acadia. ALEXIS & MARIE were exiled to France where ALEXIS (LEXY) died 25 December 1759, and MARIE died 14 January 1766, both at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

### Children of ALEXIS & ANNE MARIE BOURG:

1. PIERRE: b. 1708; m. at Cobequid, Acadia, ISABELLE BRAULT. They were the parents of 9 children. PIERRE died in 1757, and his widow, ISABELLE BRAULT  
m. 2) ALEXANDRE GUILBAUT.



learning and encourage industry for the offender.

As the years passed, more jails were built and harsh punishments disappeared. Your ancestors lived in these times and were affected, maybe even punished, by laws such as these..

**SOURCES:**

Everett Dick, *The Dixie Frontier*

Alice Morse Earle, *Colonial Dames and Goodwives*, NY, Frederick Unger Publishing Co.  
(1895, reprinted 1962)

\*\*\*\*\*

**ELIE ROMERO FAMILY REUNION**

Contributed by PAT DELAUNE HUFFAKER, Member #44

On August 9, 1997, in Biloxi, Mississippi, one hundred fifteen descendants and relatives of the late ELIE ROMERO and LUCIE LYNDA LANDRY ROMERO gathered for a reunion.

ELIE ROMERO, a native of the New Iberia, Louisiana, area was born on 9 December 1879 and died on 25 March 1953 in Biloxi, Mississippi. He was the son of ANTOINE ADOLPHE ROMERO and MARIE ROMERO. ANTOINE was the son of SYLVESTRE FRANCOIS ROMERO and MARIE CARMELITE VIATOR; SYLVESTRE, the son of ANTOINE ROMERO and his second wife, MARIE THERESA SEGURA; and ANTOINE, the son of MIGUEL ROMERO and MARIE de GRANO of Spain. The family arrived in New Iberia around June 1779, after journeying aboard the Brig *San Josef* from Malaga, Spain, to New Orleans, Louisiana on 1 June 1778.

LUCIE LYNDA LANDRY was born in Loreauville, Louisiana, on 11 December 1881 and died on 30 June 1931 in Biloxi, Mississippi. LUCIE was the daughter of HERMOGENE LANDRY and his second wife, HERSILIE BROUSSARD. HERMOGENE was the son of ELIE LANDRY and ANNA ROSALIE BOUDREAUX; ELIE, the son of AMABLE LANDRY and URSULE PITRE; AMABLE, son of JOSEPH LANDRY and his second wife, JEANNE MARIE VARANGUE; JOSEPH, son of RENE LANDRY and MARIE JOSEPHIE MIUS de PLEIMARCH; RENE, son of PIERRE LANDRY and MADELINE ROBICHEAUX; and PIERRE, son of RENE LANDRY and PERRINE BOURG.

ELIE and LUCIE married on 26 December 1901 and had seven children: MARIE ANNETTE ROMERO PREMEAUX MELANCON; ADOLPH JOSEPH ROMERO, EUNICE MARIE ROMERO STAFFORD GONSOLIN, RENA RITA ROMERO BARRAS, LOLLIE MARIE ROMERO DELAUNE, BEATRICE ROMERO NEGROTTA, and JOSEPH DEMOSTHAN ROMERO, the only remaining member of this family.

MAXINE DELAUNE SABLICH, daughter of LOLLIE ROMERO DELAUNE, prepared a video tape of the family's history and genealogy plus a booklet outlining this same information, together with a ROMERO Directory of all those attending the reunion. Included in the video were oral interviews with MARIE ANNETTE ROMERO PREMEAUX and RENA RITA ROMERO BARRAS.

Members of SWLGS who descend from this family are: PAT DELAUNE HUFFAKER, NELDEEN PREMEAUX BRADFORD, BOB NEGROTTA and ANTHONY ROGERS ROMERO.

There are also other members of SWLGS who have some of this same ROMERO genealogy.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NO MAN IS HIMSELF...HE IS THE SUM OF HIS PAST. THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS "WAS" BECAUSE THE PAST "IS". IT IS A PART OF EVERY MAN AND EVERY MOMENT. ALL OF HIS ANCESTRY IS A PART OF HIM AT ANY MOMENT.**

**WILLIAM FAULKNER, 1957**

## **OLD LAWS AND PUNISHMENTS**

Many of the laws from the distant past seem remote or hilarious to us today, but these laws, seen in the context of their own time, regulated the daily life of the citizens. The most rigid laws were a by-product of European legal and penal codes, and were most harsh in the Puritan colonies of Massachusetts. However, what we now consider barbarous punishments existed in every colony and state.

The scarcity of jails made it almost impossible to incarcerate every criminal, so other types of punishment were meted out. Public stocks and pillories were a common site of punishment, and were used for various offenses. In 1656 Capt. KEMBLE of Boston was sentenced to a punishment of two hours in the public stocks for his "lewd and unseemly behavior"...kissing his wife publicly on the Sabbath Day on the doorstep of his house. He had just returned from a three-year voyage.

Ears were cut off for crimes such as horse theft. Hot brands were applied to foreheads and cheeks so that a criminal could be recognized instantly. For example, a person branded with the letter "A" was immediately known to have been convicted of adultery; "T" signified a thief.

Lashing and whippings were also common; in colonial days it was not unusual for a criminal to be both branded and whipped. It was not just recalcitrant slaves who were punished by whipping. Punishment in the form of whipping was in vogue on the frontier until the mid-1800s. In fact, the U.S. Navy used lashings as punishment for offending sailors until 1850.

Hangings were considered just punishment for many crimes. It was not unusual for people to come from miles around to witness a hanging, turning the gruesome spectacle into a social occasion.

Women with shrewish tongues were often the victims of punishment in Puritan times. In Massachusetts colony in the 1600s fault-finders could be set on a "ducking-stool" and ducked under water repeatedly.

In the Massachusetts colony in the 1600s a fine of ten shillings was charged for wearing gold or silver lace, buttons or silk hoods. Capital offenses included seventeen crimes, each of which is documented by a passage from the Bible. A prohibition against witchcraft (Exodus 22:20; Deut. 13:6, 10; Deut. 17:2, 6) led to the Salem witch trials in which more than thirty people were convicted of witchcraft and put to death. The death penalty was also the punishment for a rebellious son "of sufficient years of understanding, viz. sixteen years of age" who would not "harken unto nor obey his father or mother, and lives in sundry and notorious crimes."

One of the most severely punished crimes was horse theft, which was sometimes more severely prosecuted than murder. Under frontier conditions, a man depended on his horse, so horse thieves were considered despicable characters. Next to stealing horses and slaves, counterfeiting was the most hated crime. Committees of self-appointed men, called vigilantes or regulators, often took it upon themselves to enforce the law. Lynchings were common, without benefit of judge or jury.

Keepers of the prison were often not obligated to feed the prisoners. A rich inmate could pay for his own food and have it delivered to prison; a poor man had to depend on friends and relatives for his meals.

Tarring and feathering was a popular way of punishing offenders during colonial times. Not only was it humiliating, but it was almost impossible to remove feathers which had been stuck to one's body with hot tar.

Children were also severely punished for their offenses at home and at school. Sparing the rod was said to spoil the child, and a whipping was used not only as reproof, but was thought to stimulate

**RICHARD TODD RION**  
S/O M/M RICHARD L. RION  
b. 30 Jan. 1967  
d. 2 Oct. 1976

**ANGIE ROBINSON**  
b. 1 Sep. 1910  
d. 8 Dec. 1985

**OLIVE WATTS**  
b. 28 Feb. 1909  
d. 30 Dec. 1986

**GEORGE A. WATTS**  
b. 12 Feb. 1912  
d. 7 May 1983

**DELLA STANLEY PATRICK**  
b. 5 May 1937  
d. 3 June 1974

**JAMES L. BRADLEY**  
b. 27 July 1909  
d. 29 Nov. 1979

**CONCEPTION P.  
TORTOMASE**  
b. 24 July 1923  
d. 27 Apr. 1983

**ANGELO LISOTTA**  
b. 15 Jan. 1917  
d. 15 Dec. 1989

**ANTHONY RALPH DUPUIS**  
b. 24 Oct. 1906  
d. 3 Feb. 1986

**HOMER M. MATHIS**  
b. 1 Oct. 1902  
d. 22 Dec. 1984

**ALVIN ANTHONY HEBERT**  
b. 3 Jan. 1914  
d. 17 June 1991  
Pvt. US Army - WWII

**VERNON L. DeFRIES**  
b. 27 Nov. 1932  
d. 1 Dec. 1993  
A1C US Air Force - Korea

**KAREN RUTH THOMPSON**  
D/O M/M K. W. THOMPSON  
b. 29 Oct. 1966  
d. 6 Nov. 1971

**SCHLEY ROBINSON**  
b. 20 May 1906  
d. 23 Feb. 1993

**JOHN T. WATTS**  
b. 20 Aug. 1908  
d. 12 May 1975

**KIMBERLY BETH PEET**  
b. 22 July 1968  
d. 9 Nov. 1976

**JAMES W. PATRICK**  
(Preneed)

**MILDRED M. BRADLEY**  
b. 12 Mar. 1910  
d. 16 July 1981

**ANTHONY J. TORTOMASE**  
b. 20 Mar. 1924  
d. 2 Aug. 1983

**RALPH LASHA**  
19 Nov. 1993  
(age 69 years)

**LORENA SARVAUNT  
DUPUIS**  
b. 6 Jan. 1919  
(Preneed)

**EMMIE FLOSSIE MOORE**  
b. 17 Nov. 1918  
d. 24 June 1969

**WILBUR JOSEPH MARTEL**  
b. 27 July 1923  
d. 19 Oct. 1991  
CM2 US Navy - WWII

**CHRISTINA DUBARD**  
D/O M/M JOHNNY DUBARD  
b. 26 Jan. 1966  
d. 29 Jan. 1966

**MARY S. MOORE**  
b. 14 Feb. 1932  
d. 16 Dec. 1993

**ROGER E. MOORE**  
b. 11 Nov. 1932  
(Preneed)

**LULA McMILLAN**  
b. 30 May 1898  
d. 23 Nov. 1986

**MARSHALL McMILLAN**  
b. 26 June 1888  
d. 14 May 1964

**EDITH B. DENNIS**  
b. 16 June 1897  
d. 21 Feb. 1988

**EDNA GWINUP**  
b. 19 Mar. 1897  
d. 7 Nov. 1984

**HARRY F. GWINUP**  
b. 28 Dec. 1889  
d. 31 Dec. 1963  
LA Sfc Quartermaster Corps  
WWI

**HENRY S. JACKSON**  
b. 23 May 1885  
d. 15 Aug. 1963

**LORANA M. JACKSON**  
b. 13 Dec. 1892  
d. 4 June 1981

**WINNIFRED J. DENNIS**  
b. 22 Jan. 1921  
d. 4 May 1984

**WAYNE R. DeBOLD**  
b. 14 May 1952  
d. 25 Oct. 1990

**ASA IRVING HOFFPAUIR**  
b. 1 Apr. 1914  
d. 1 July 1985

**GEORGE A. DUBARD**  
1920 - 1986

(Continued next issue)

NINA LUCAS LANINGHAM  
b. 22 Oct. 1902  
d. 23 Jan. 1992

JESSIE LYNN CONRAD  
D/O M/M OWENS CONRAD  
b. 2 Apr. 1979  
d. 3 Apr. 1979

LUCY SAVOIE SCRANTON  
b. 26 Sep. 1917  
d. 10 May 1975

INEZ B. STOUT  
b. 15 Aug. 1901  
d. 17 Sep. 1985

ZELMA L. PELOQUIN  
b. 30 Sep. 1906  
d. 10 May 1988

EMILY P. STEPHENS  
b. 28 Aug. 1909  
d. 31 July 1977

EARL ROBERTS  
b. 16 Apr. 1916  
d. 26 May 1994  
S 1 US Navy - WWII

JOHN W. BRUCE  
b. 6 Dec. 1897  
d. 5 May 1966  
LA Cpl. Co. C.  
114 Fld Sig BN - WWI

MACK R. DUGGAN  
b. 21 Mar. 1926  
d. 7 Mar. 1973  
LA S Sgt. Co. C  
811 Td Bn - WWII

DAVID A. HOOPER  
b. 21 Oct. 1913  
d. 25 Aug. 1987

ELIAS DUPLICHAN  
b. 8 Feb. 1909  
d. 17 Feb. 1973

HERMAN C. HOOPER  
b. 30 Sep. 1917  
d. 22 Jan. 1974  
Cpl US Army - WWII

**KINFOLKS**

WALTER L. LANINGHAM  
b. 13 Sep. 1897  
d. 15 Jan. 1986

JOHN RANDOLPH GILBERT  
b. 8 Aug. 1953  
d. 2 July 1977  
US Army - Vietnam

JESSE OWEN SCRANTON  
b. 28 May 1918  
d. 3 Feb. 1984

WILLIAM H. STOUT  
b. 1 Oct. 1898  
d. 19 Apr. 1969

AUSTIN PELOQUIN, Sr.  
b. 23 May 1905  
d. 1 Aug. 1967

WILLIAM H. STEPHENS  
b. 15 Sep. 1904  
d. 29 Sep. 1985

DORIS L. ROBERTS  
b. 26 Sep. 1918  
(Preneed)

BESSIE LEE BRUCE  
b. 28 Feb. 1903  
d. 21 Mar. 1983

DAVID WAYNE HOOPER  
b. 14 Mar. 1939  
d. 3 Feb. 1968

BILLY WAYNE ARDOIN  
b. 27 May 1945  
d. 26 Dec. 1988

ANNIE E. KOONCE HOOPER  
b. 6 Jan. 1915  
(Preneed)

AMY DUPLICHAN  
b. 5 Apr. 1911  
d. 29 Oct. 1991

LARRY EDWARD JOHNSON  
b. 25 Jan. 1943  
d. 30 June 1970

CLARENCE LOUIS GREEN  
b. 12 Aug. 1904  
d. 19 Mar. 1969

FANNIE B. MEARS  
b. 17 Jan. 1908  
d. 23 May 1983

PERCY SOILEAU  
b. 12 Aug. 1922  
d. 13 Jan. 1992  
CG US Coast Guard - WWII

LESTER ELWOOD BALLARD  
b. 23 Nov. 1964  
d. 18 Apr. 1965

KATIE M. GLEASON HARLESS  
b. 15 July 1895  
d. 12 June 1973

DENVER LEE HARLESS  
b. 25 Feb. 1895  
d. 7 May 1981

RYAN JAY ELLIS  
b. 22 Nov. 1982  
d. 22 Jan. 1985

ELLA B. MORROW  
b. 8 Aug. 1898  
d. 8 Apr. 1977

JOHN T. LOFTON, Sr.  
b. 20 Jan. 1919  
d. 13 Oct. 1974

GLADYS WOOLSEY LOFTON  
b. 20 Dec. 1922  
(Preneed)

ERNEST LeBRUN  
b. 6 Oct. 1908  
d. 6 Nov. 1987  
Maj., US Army - WWII

MYRTLE J. LeBRUN  
b. 16 Aug. 1916  
(Preneed)

EDWIN LAFAYETTE RUSH  
b. 1 Aug. 1907  
d. 18 Sep. 1986



# **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 one date is shown, it's unknown if this is birth or death date.

(Continued from Vol. 21 No. 3)

**BENNY C. HOOPER**  
b. 21 Sep. 1943  
d. 12 Oct. 1990  
Sgt. US Air Force - Vietnam

**JOE BULLER**  
b. 3 Oct. 1906  
d. 10 June 1993  
Pvt. US Army - WWII

**MAEBELLE PELOQUIN MEYERS**  
b. 9 May 1928  
d. 24 Oct. 1990

**KATRINA JUESCHKE**  
28 May 1993

**EULA HEBERT PITRE**  
b. 5 Feb. 1929  
d. 2 Dec. 1987

**JOSEPH CLIFFORD MEYERS**  
b. 25 July 1924  
(Preneed)

**F. WENSEL PARKER**  
b. 19 May 1928  
d. 18 Mar. 1994

**RUBY MODRALL PARKER**  
b. 8 Feb. 1921  
(Preneed)

**ROBERT LEE CASSEL**  
b. 4 Jan. 1905  
d. 14 Apr. 1989

**NOLA R. LeBATO FRANKLIN**  
b. 22 July 1936  
(Preneed)

**WINSTON "Deray" FRANKLIN**  
b. 26 Nov. 1933  
d. 21 Sep. 1992

**LAURA HOOPER CASSEL**  
b. 2 Apr. 1903  
d. 9 Jan. 1991

**ELLIS FRANKLIN**  
b. 2 June 1907  
d. 30 Dec. 1989

**LOIS COLLINGWOOD BRUCE**  
b. 14 Oct. 1929  
d. 18 Oct. 1989

**LILA BOEN MUELLER**  
b. 7 June 1908  
d. 22 Apr. 1970

**HERBERT J. McKINNEY**  
b. 5 May 1937  
d. 8 June 1994

**ROBERT J. HAMM**  
b. 10 May 1909  
d. 6 Apr. 1994

**SILAS E. MUELLER**  
b. 19 Aug. 1907  
(Preneed)

**EARL D. PARKS**  
b. 20 Aug. 1923  
d. 28 May 1993

**DEAN S. PARKS**  
b. 25 Jan. 1928  
(Preneed)

**BURNIE M. BROUSSARD**  
b. 16 Sep. 1953  
d. 9 Dec. 1993

**FRED D. BENOIT, Sr.**  
b. 17 Oct. 1925  
d. 2 Feb. 1974

**SHIRLEY WELCH BENOIT**  
b. 28 Nov. 1925  
(Preneed)

**MAY BENOIT COMEAUX**  
b. 13 Sep. 1921  
d. 7 Apr. 1973

**NICHOLAS CHAD HEBERT**  
S/O MALCOLM &  
**JACQUELINE HEBERT**  
b. 29 July 1988  
d. 30 July 1988

**KEITH D. HEBERT**  
b. 3 Nov. 1956  
d. 24 July 1976

**DAVID LASTIE BROUSSARD**  
S/O BURNIE & DEBBY  
**BROUSSARD**  
b. 31 Mar. 1975  
d. 1 Apr. 1975

**GEORGE ROBERT HOOPER**  
b. 13 Jan. 1890  
d. 6 Nov. 1972

**ASTON J. PELOQUIN**  
b. 19 Apr. 1926  
d. 19 July 1973  
S 1 US Navy - WWII

**WILLIE FAYE CONRAD**  
D/O SUE & BUTCH CONRAD  
6 June 1976

**SOPHIA AUSTIN**  
b. 12 Sep. 1915  
d. 20 Sep. 1992

To do so, they called upon the "knowledge of individuals of respectability, who from their situation or pursuits, were deemed best capable of throwing lights upon these points of inquiry." SAMUEL DAVENPORT, JOSE MARIA MORA, JOSE FLORES, GREGORIO MORA, JOSE BERNADO GUITRIEZ and JUAN CORTES, all of whom were from Natchitoches, were those who testified under oath.

PETER SAMUEL DAVENPORT, mentioned in the above abstract had a trading business in partnership with WILLIAM BARR in Nacogdoches, Texas, transporting merchandise from Nacogdoches to Natchitoches, Louisiana, and back, through the Neutral Territory during the Spanish period. Later DAVENPORT lived at Natchitoches, and gave testimony verifying land claims of settlers in the Neutral Strip.

JOSE and GREGORIO MORA were both descendants of Don JUAN de MORA (MORE) and were granted land in the Arroyo Hondo Claims and testified for other claimants.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **THE 'LOST STATE' OF FRANKLIN AND THE GOENS AND PERKINS FAMILIES**

SANDRA LORIDANS (Member #1120) sent the following information on the 'lost state' of Franklin (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 #3, p. 135) and its connection with some southwest Louisiana families. Her PERKINS and GOINS (GOENS, GOINGS, GOWEN) families have been identified as Melungeons. She writes:

"DAVY CROCKETT may be one of the most noteworthy persons who were born in the 'lost state' of Franklin but I'll bet that the Southwest Louisiana area has many ancestors who were part of that 'lost state'. Specifically, I have certified my ancestor, JOSHUA PERKINS, as one who settled in Tennessee prior to statehood, which was June 1, 1786. Very few records exist of those who attempted to establish this 'STATE' because the records were destroyed after North Carolina decided they did not want these folks to establish a separate state. I was fortunate that my JOSHUA PERKINS, along with his father and brothers, paid taxes and those records survived. This is the same JOSHUA PERKINS who arrived in Louisiana (St. Landry Parish area) by 1804.

"His son, JORDAN PERKINS, and VIRGINIA "JENNY" JANE GOENS (GOINS) were married March 12, 1814, in St. Landry and received a Rio Hondo land claim prior to 1820. By 1840 they are found on a Calcasieu Parish census. In 1778 WILLIAM GOWEN received pre-emption Claim No. 27 (pre-emption indicates actual residence) to two acres on a small branch of Mill Creek from the State of North Carolina for his military service in the Revolutionary War. He also received Land Grant No. 20, 116 to 620 acres on Mill Creek on April 17, 1786. On May 1, 1780, WILLIAM GOWEN was one of the signers of the 225 men who were located in the five stations along the Cumberland River who signed the Cumberland Compact (articles of government), the petition asking that Tennessee become a state.

"WILLIAM and SARAH GOWEN'S son, DAVID, also received a North Carolina Land Grant in Tennessee on October 14, 1783, posthumously. DAVID GOWEN, about eighteen years of age, was killed by Indians in 1780. *Tennessee, The Volunteer State* by J. T. MOORE, page 180, relates DAVID GOIN (GOWEN) and a companion were killed at Manscos Station near Nashville by Indians while they were sleeping, unaware that the other members of their party had pulled out of the fortress before dawn. DAVID GOWEN and his companion, RISBY KENNEDY, slept late and were shot by Indians through the porthole of the fort's walls in 1780."

The GOINS, presently located within the Southwest Louisiana area, are either directly or indirectly related to this family.

WARRANTY DEED. JAMES P. GEARY to THOMAS J. LYONS for \$1036, June 1, 1880.

RETRANSFER OF LAND. THOMAS J. LYONS to JAMES P. GEARY, \$1036 refunded, Jan. 4, 1881.

WARRANTY DEED. JAMES P. GEARY to WILLIAM ATHENS for \$430, April 14, 1881.

HEIRS of ISABELLA ATHENS, nee PARKER, deceased wife of WILLIAM ATHENS, plat, Dec. 6, 1892.

DONATION. WILLIAM ATHENS to stepdaughter M. HARRIET M. SHERIFF, wife of JOHN B. HUTCHINS, Dec. 29, 1881. A. M. MAYO, N. P.

POWER OF ATTORNEY. WILLIAM J. ATHENS to his father WILLIAM ATHENS, July 15, 1891.

WARRANTY DEED. Mrs. M. HARRIETTE M. HUTCHINS, born SHERIFF, wife of JOHN B. HUTCHINS, deceased, to her half-brother, WILLIAM J. ATHENS, July 6, 1883.

WARRANTY DEED. WILLIAM J. ATHENS by WILLIAM ATHENS, Attorney to ADVELINA LYONS, born DeVILLIER, wife of JOSEPH J. LYONS. Jan. 1, 1893.

WARRANTY DEED. ADVELINA LYONS, wife of J. J. LYONS, to WILLIAM J. MARTIN, July 1899.

WARRANTY DEED. WILLIAM J. MARTIN to ADVELINA LYONS, Jan. 1, 1909.

AFFIDAVIT of WILLIAM ATHENS. Affiant swears that Mrs. E. S. HUTCHINS and Mrs. F. S. VINCENT and Mrs. HARRIETTE M. VINCENT, born SHERIFF, are all one and the same person. That he was personally well acquainted with the said Mrs. HARRIETTE M. VINCENT for a number of years; that she died, leaving as her sole and only heirs, Mrs. VERINA LYONS, born ATHENS, wife of O. A. LYONS; Mrs. IDA KNAPP, born ATHENS, wife of FREDERICK KNAPP or W. A. KNAPP, Jr., who are one and the same person; WILLIAM J. ATHENS; and WALTER E. ATHENS. Sept. 22, 1909. EDWIN T. GAYLE, N. P.

AFFIDAVIT. HARRY J. GEARY, as to partnership and ownership of JAMES P. GEARY and JOSEPH L. RYAN. That he is the brother of JAMES P. GEARY, deceased. Jan. 29, 1913. EDWIN T. GAYLE, N. P.

AFFIDAVIT. A. M. MAYO deposes that he is 53 years of age, that he came to Lake Charles March 1, 1880, and he has resided in Lake Charles ever since. That JAMES P. GEARY was residing in Lake Charles when the affiant came and had been here about 10 years, that GEARY was married but once and then to LAURA R. GEARY, born RYAN, with whom GEARY lived up to the time of his death about 1897, and that LAURA R. GEARY survived him and is now living, now having remarried. Sept. 10, 1913. SEAMAN A. MAYO, N. P.

AFFIDAVIT. A. M. MAYO deposes that WILLIAM J. MARTIN, also a resident of Lake Charles, was married but once and then to JANE MARTIN, born HOWELL. Jan. 25, 1916. S. A. MAYO, N. P.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### WHO WERE DAVENPORT AND MORA?

On November 1, 1824, at Opelousas a board of the Southwestern Land District of the State of Louisiana had the responsibility of "ascertaining the laws and customs of the Spanish province of Texas as regards the granting of lands, the extent of the late neutral territory," etc. to settle land claims.

"Did the Spanish authorities of Nacogdoches exercise over said scope of Country?"

ANSWER of SAMUEL DAVENPORT: "The inhabitants of the Neutral Territory were recognized as belonging to the Jurisdiction of Nacogdoches, and the Spanish authorities considered their right of civil jurisdiction not taken away by the arrangement entered into between General WILKINSON and Governor HERRARA in the year 1806; yet it was seldom exercised or enforced.

"It appears to be a historical fact that the strip of country called the Neutral Territory was early disputed by the ancient governments of Texas and Louisiana, both alternately assuming and repelling jurisdiction over it; and even after both provinces were united under the dominion of Spain the dispute did not subside, but was kept alive by the jealousies of the local commandants. In this situation the United States acquired Louisiana, and the subject of controversy was not agitated until the convention between General WILKINSON and the Spanish Commandant in 1806. A copy of this instrument could not be procured, but we are informed by Mr. JOHN CORTES, a respectable merchant in Natchitoches, who acted as interpreter on that occasion, that nothing was therein stated or decided as to limits; that both parties should withdraw their forces from the Neutral Ground; and that the question of sovereignty should remain subject to the amicable adjustment of the two superior Governments."

LIST OF CLAIMS, testimony supporting name and recommendations.

No. 265. JAMES BARNETT, of the Parish of St. Landry, assignee of JOSHUA JOHNSON, filed his notice claiming, by virtue of inhabitation, occupation and cultivation, a tract of land lying within the late Neutral Territory, situated on the west bank of the Quelqueshue River, adjoining below the claim of DAVID CHOAT, and on which Mrs. SOLEMAN now lives, containing 640 acres. The claim is supported by the following testimony taken before the Board: "WILLIAM SMITH and BURRELL FRANKS, both being duly sworn, say they know the land claimed by JAMES BARNETT in his foregoing Notice; that said land is lying and situated as is therein described; that the same was inhabited, occupied and cultivated by JOSHUA JOHNSON (under whom the claimant holds) by his living and growing corn, etc. thereon, on and previous to February 22, 1819; that said habitation, occupation and cultivation has been uninterruptedly continued by claimant and those under whom he holds since that period to the present time; that the claimant's improvements on the land claimed embraced about eighty acres."

We are of the opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed and in the Abstract have classed it with claims of the Third Class.

All which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

(Signed) VALENTINE KING, Register.  
DAVID L. TODD, Receiver.

RIO HONDO CLAIM NO. 265, Situated on the River Calcasieu. The United States to JAMES BARNETT, Assignee of JOSHUA JOHNSON.

PATENT. UNITED STATES to JAMES BARNETT. Issued "according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 24, 1828, and Act to confirm claims to land in the district between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers, founded on Habitation and Cultivation. President GROVER CLEVELAND, Assistant Secretary E. MACFARLAND, Recorder of the General Land Office, L. Q. C. LAMAR, June 12, 1893."

WARRANTY DEED. JAMES BARNETT to THOMAS BILBO, Feb. 18, 1827, for \$500. GEORGE KING, Judge.

SUCCESSION of THOMAS BILBO and ANN LAWRENCE BILBO, with affidavit of JACOB RYAN.

PROBATE SALE of Succession of THOMAS BILBO and ANN LAWRENCE BILBO, by administrator JACOB RYAN to JAMES P. GEARY for \$310, Jan. 17, 1876.



Agriculture was the predominant and most obvious means of livelihood, for land owners, lessees, tenants or farm workers. Farming, then, was the first and most important single factor in the whole economy of the times. Not until we finally comprehend how vast and how inseparable was the relationship between man and the land from which he wrested a living, will we begin to understand the importance of land and the records it generated.

When all other conventional methods fail, an ancestor may be discovered, or possibly rediscovered, just by checking the land lottery or deed records. You might learn when he came to live in a certain place and where he came from. If you find where the ancestor settled, then check the deed indices of the parish/county in which the land was situated. Often the deed records tell the former residence of the owner, and if that is the case, then you will be able to go back to where your ancestor once lived and open up a whole new field for exploration. If the ancestor was selling land, deed records sometimes tell us where he went.

There are unlimited possibilities for obtaining this information about our ancestors if we will only devote more time, thought and effort to searching the land records. There is no guarantee that you will find the proverbial pot-of-gold by tracking land records, but you could find a gold mine if a deed contains a dedicated plot for the family cemetery. (I found the tombstone of my 6th-great-grandfather, who died in 1826, just by checking the land records.)

Don't neglect land records in your search for ancestors!

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **INFORMATION FROM ABSTRACT #3350**

Contributed by SANDRA FISHER MIGUEZ, Member #334

**DESCRIPTION OF LAND.** Lot in city of Lake Charles, La. on Lawrence St. in the THOMAS BILBO and ANN LAWRENCE Subdivision.

*American State Papers*, Public Lands, Vol. 4, p. 89

**CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.** Claims to lands between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers in Louisiana. Communicated to the Senate, January 31, 1825.

**SOUTHWESTERN LAND DISTRICT, STATE OF LOUISIANA:** Opelousas, November 1, 1824. The Register and Receiver of the Southwestern Land District in obedience to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act Providing for the execution of the Title to Land in that part of the State of Louisiana situated between the Rio Hondo and Sabine Rivers," approved March 3, 1823, and to the Acts supplementary thereto, approved May 26, 1824, propounded interrogatories and received answers thereto, as follows:-

"What were the limits of the late Neutral Territory as considered by the ancient authorities of Texas and Louisiana?"

**ANSWER of SAMUEL DAVENPORT:** "The Neutral Territory comprehended all the tract of country lying east of the Sabine River and west of the River Culcashue, Bayou Kisachey, the branch of the Red River called Old River, from the Kisachey up to the mouth of Bayou Don Manuel, southwest of Bayou Don Manuel, Lake Terre Noir and Arroyo Hondo, and south of Red River to the northwestern boundary of the state of Louisiana."

**ANSWER of JOSE M. MORA:** "I have no other knowledge of the neutral ground as to its boundaries but from the Rio Hondo to the Sabine Rivers."

**ANSWER of GREGORIO MORA:** "In the years 1794 and 1795, I collected titles of the inhabitants who lived west or who had stocks west of the River Culcashue, of the Bayou Kisachey, of Bayou Don Manuel and Rio Hondo, and south of Red River, which were at that time within the jurisdiction of Nacogdoches and on the line of the Province of Louisiana."

## LAND RECORDS?

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

Recently while helping someone search for information about her ancestors, I suggested the "land records". With some impatience she said, "You are the second person to tell me that! Just what is so important about those land records anyway?" Many inexperienced people share this same viewpoint and many will never include "land research" as a part of their ongoing quest for knowledge of their ancestors.

It is well known to experienced researchers that hardly more than a fourth of all persons who died in early times left behind wills to tell us the names of their wives, children or other kin. Many of those who died without making a will were younger persons who came to an untimely end in such disasters as tornadoes, fires or floods or were victims of accidents, violence or epidemics, such as yellow fever or small pox, which sometimes decimated a whole community.

Many of those who died never contemplated a premature death; some were in such great bodily pain or mental anguish that it was impossible to give a moment's thought to their worldly possessions, let alone to whom they should go and in what proportions.

In addition to the group just described, a great number of people lived relatively normal life spans. To their way of thinking, their possessions were modest; a small plantation (farm) with a dwelling place on it, a few simple pieces of household furniture and kitchen equipment, perhaps a horse or two was all they had. Not many of them considered it would warrant the time, thought and expense involved in preparing a will. There were people in this group who probably never envisioned that death might come quickly or soon. Most of them assured themselves that even if it did, there would always be someone to see that the widow and orphans got what was rightfully theirs. (Unfortunately an unscrupulous lawyer or a calculating future husband often became the beneficiary of such wishful thinking.)

Of course, there was a third group of people, which included the great majority of our early settlers. This class consisted of great numbers of the "Poor and Destitute", so called, who came from abroad. The country's frontier was spreading ever westward as new lands were opened up to settlement. Here, land could be had for little more than the asking. This group of settlers had few earthly goods to pass on to their families, and they probably never considered that making a will was important or necessary.

With these self-evident facts it can readily be seen that we have been "deprived" of many opportunities to find the names of substantial groups of our forebears. Again, you may ask, how is one to learn the names of wives and children of this great number of people who left no wills for our information and convenience?

The answers are often hard to come by. If a person had owned land or personal property, however modest in value, and especially if there were minor children, such an "estate" probably, but not necessarily, would have been "administered". This means that after paying the debts of the deceased, what was left would be divided among the rightful heirs. Usually the administrator or administratrix was the surviving husband or wife. Even so, the relationship between such persons was often not shown, and more often than not has to be assumed by us.

Those who are inexperienced in searching old records for family data have not the slightest idea how the land is associated with people in relation to each other and our early families. In order to visualize the importance of these grants, deeds and other land records relative to our ancestors, it is necessary for us to "transport" ourselves **and our thinking** back to the period of our research.

IV. EMILE LaCLAIR ROMERO

b. 19 September 1830, St. Martinville, La.,  
d. 21 September 1905, Delcambre, La.,  
m. 19 March 1850, St. Martinville, La., MARIE HELEN (ELENA) HULIN (b. 16 November 1832, St. Martinville, La.; d. 21 December 1910, Delcambre, La.)

V. JOSEPH DURAND (DURAS) ROMERO

b. 13 February 1871, St. Martinville, La.  
d. 25 October 1918, Iberia Parish, La.  
m. 27 January 1890, Youngsville, La., AGNES LeBLANC (b. 30 October 1871, Youngsville, La.; d. 30 November 1944, Lake Charles, La.)

VI. GERTRUDE ELIZA ROMERO

b. 31 August 1895, Iberia Parish, La.  
d. 27 January 1984, Lake Charles, La.  
m. 27 May 1918, Lake Charles, La., EMMETT LAMAR ROBERTSON (b. 6 August 1891, Calcasieu Parish, La.; d. 7 February 1975, Lake Charles, La.)

VII. SHIRLEY GENEVIEVE ROBERTSON

b. 27 January 1923, Lake Charles, La.  
m. 7 November 1942, Lake Charles, La., ARTHUR CHUMLEY (b. 11 December 1917, Houston, Tx.; d. 15 May 1996, Houston, Tx.)

VIII. SHIRLEY ANN CHUMLEY

\*\*\*\*\*

**SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS**

*Anna Jane Holden - Her Ancestors and Descendants* by Viettia Newcomb  
*New France and New England* by John Fiske  
*The Griner/Flanders Family* by Maxine Ellis Griner  
*Hurricane Audrey* by Nola Mae Wittler Ross  
*Locating Your Ancestor's Family When All You Know is the State* by Leland K. Meitzler  
*Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records (1886-1888) Volume 17*  
*Schooner Sail to Starboard: Confederate Blockade-Running on the Louisiana-Texas Coast Lines*  
by W. T. Block  
*Big Woods Cemetery* by Janice Batte Craven

\*\*\*\*\*

**COLONIAL AMERICA.** It has been commonly assumed that in colonial America several generations of families lived together, the men sharing farm work or shopwork while the women shared household chores. While this is the case in many situations, most people did not live long enough to see their grandchildren. Life expectancy in the 1790s was about 35 to 36 years. The mortality rate for children was great, and many women died during childbirth. Furthermore, many of the young generations immigrated westward, as new lands were being opened to provide them with better opportunities. Transportation and communication were slow and difficult, so many never saw or heard from their loved ones after they left home.

**FAMILY HISTORIES.** The Library of Congress will send a list of family histories/genealogies in their collection for a particular surname. Send only one request at a time and be sure to include S.A.S.E.

**TODAY IS THE FIRST DAY YOU WILL HAVE TO MAKE NEW MEMORIES.**

That building was adjacent to Malaga Cathedral, which was begun in the 1500s. The Cathedral was beautiful, of course, as was Church of the Holy Martyrs. They were only a few blocks apart, which I didn't expect. Surprisingly, there were no cemeteries in proximity. Throughout Europe, a great number of churches have a cemetery on site, but in Malaga, there was nothing but buildings and the winding cobblestone streets that appeared to have been laid out by the same drunken mule they used to plot the streets in Lafayette. My plan to read and photograph tombstones came to naught.

I went to the Diocesan Office where I spoke in my broken Spanish to a woman in the office who spoke no English, but I did glean that there are no records in their archives for Church of the Holy Martyrs before 1938. She did not know in what year Holy Martyrs was built (which I was hoping to learn) nor did she know where the early records might be, if, indeed, they still existed. The archivist there, while quite elderly, had a job to do, one part of which was to eye foreigners suspiciously and protect the doorway from entry by persons unknown. He spoke no English and proudly proclaimed that no one in the entire building spoke English! He did not understand my Spanish, which I certainly believed! I showed him my handy Xeroxed information sheet with names and places correctly spelled, but he told me he had nothing that would help me.

Having run into a brick wall at every turn, it was time to leave Malaga for Gibraltar, but before doing that, I went to the Plaza to the Sailors or "Plaza de las Marinas", which was erected on the waterfront to honor all of those brave souls who left Spain for a new life and a new opportunity and set sail for the "New World". I put some of the earth from the Plaza into a plastic bottle, as I had also done with some of the soil from the almond and olive groves in Andalucia, and brought it home with me.

The Sunday after we returned, I visited my grandmother at Orange Grove Cemetery and sprinkled some of the soil from her ancestors' homeland around her grave and in her flower urn. She would have loved Spain and would have been even prouder of her Spanish heritage had she known more about it.

It was a wonderful feeling to be in Malaga and a very rewarding experience indeed to be in the same towns and villages where ROMEROS lived and worked two hundred years ago, to breathe the air they woke up to every day and to sample the same foods they surely enjoyed those many years ago.

\*\*\*\*\*

# **MY ROMERO LINEAGE** **SHIRLEY ANN CHUMLEY SMITH, Member #980**

- I. MIGUEL ROMERO  
b. ca 1739, native of Castuera, resident of Malaga, Spain, Parish of Holy Martyrs  
d. ca 1792  
m. MARIE DeGRANO (b. ca 1739, Malaga, Spain; d. 23 October 1814)
- II. JOSEPH NICOLAS BENEDIC ROMERO  
b. ca 1765, Malaga, Spain  
d. 10 March 1816, St. Martinville, La.  
m. 11 October 1790, St. Martinville, La., JULIENNE (JULIA) GOSSERAND (b. ca 1768, Pt. Coupee Parish, La.; d. 12 March 1816, St. Martinville, La.)
- III. ANTOINE NICOLAS ROMERO  
b. 28 September 1802, St. Martinville, La.  
d. 5 September 1837, St. Martinville, La.  
m. 15 February 1825, St. Martinville, La., DELEPHINE (ADELE) LOPES (b. ca 1810, St. Martinville, La., d. 27 December 1863, St. Martinville, La.)



**IN SEARCH OF MY ROMERO ROOTS**  
Contributed SHIRLEY C. SMITH, Member #980

I always knew from my grandmother that her heritage was French and Spanish, but I had no idea what that really meant. She spoke French but not Spanish so the Spanish couldn't have played too large a part! I have been gratified to learn how large a part her Spanish ancestors actually played in the settling of South Louisiana.

It wasn't until I read *They Tasted Bayou Water* by Maurince Bergerie and Glenn Conrad's *New Iberia* that I became more than just mildly interested in my ROMERO ancestry. Father Hebert's books provide a wealth of information about the family births, deaths and marriages after they arrived here, but no information, of course, of their lives before. Geneva Bailey Seymour did extensive research on the ROMERO line, which has proved to be invaluable.

When my husband and I learned of an opportunity to go to Spain, I naturally planned a genealogy side trip to Malaga, hoping to be able to obtain more information on MIGUEL ROMERO and his wife, MARIE deGRANO, who came from Malaga to New Iberia in 1779 and who were among the first Spaniards to settle there. Nueva Iberia is, of course, New Spain and ROMERO is the Spanish word for the herb rosemary.

Malaga is a seaport and lies on a flat spot on the hilly, rocky Mediterranean coast of Spain in the region known as Andalucia. The city, which was established by the Phoenicians, lies sixty-five miles northeast of Gibraltar, is the capital of Malaga Province and marks the beginning of Costa del Sol. It is principally an industrial city and has a population of about 600,000 people.

Aside from its modern buildings, the heart of Malaga is typically Mediterranean with its whitewashed buildings and red tiled roofs. There are some remains of the Moorish architecture from the time of Spain's rule by the Arabs. The omnipresent bullring was very impressive.

Malaga wine is made in the city from Malaga grapes grown in the region. Exports include the wine, raisins, almonds, lemons, grapes, olives and olive oil. I was surprised to learn that much of the "Italian" olive oil is actually produced in Spain and exported to Italy. While more olive oil is produced in Spain than in Italy, the world knows and wants *Italian* olive oil, so the Spanish oblige that demand! There is NO difference whatsoever in the taste or quality!

Lead is mined in the surrounding hills. Malaga's many manufacturing plants produce iron products, and cotton and linen goods. There was an abundance of sugar cane growing. I thought I was in New Iberia for just a moment, except that the soil in Andalucia is lighter in color and much, much drier.

The Spanish are a very attractive people, light complexioned for the most part, with blond or light colored hair and light colored eyes. The stereotypical swarthy, raven-haired Spaniard of the movies, which is, of course, what I expected to see, was a rarity. The Spaniards are very cosmopolitan, extremely friendly and courteous and much neater and better dressed than most Americans one sees these days. They are definitely part of the "information age". Computers and pagers were everywhere! Virtually everyone had a cellular telephone which seemed to be constantly in use...anywhere and everywhere!

My research had revealed that MIGUEL ROMERO and his wife had been parishioners of the Church of the Holy Martyrs, so armed with a Xerox copy of the names, dates and places of birth and baptism, and in search of even more ROMERO information, I went to the Church of the Holy Martyrs---just *moments* before Mass began. This caused great confusion in the vestry until the priest and two little ladies devoted to serving the Church (and protecting the priest from foreigners) told me, in Spanish, that records were no longer kept there and gave directions to the Sacristia (Diocesan Office).

So hoping you can be with us during the normal, when you will learn much as to the system, and the plans of work fer (sic) the year.

I am your truly,  
JNO. McNEESE

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **"CRIMINAL OFFENSE?"**

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

The first of the OLDYS line to come to the Province of the Carolinas arrived 14 Aug. 1671 aboard *The Blessing*.

At this writing, the first (and only) criminal act known to have been committed by a direct ancestor is the following which was found in the *History of South Carolina* under the "Proprietary Government 1670-1719", by EDWARD McCRADY, published by Paladin Press, New York.

In October 1671 we find a serious complaint against THOMAS SCREMAN, gentleman, "for that the said THOMAS SCREMAN upon the \_\_ of October 1671 did feloniously take and carry away from the said HENRY HUGHES, one Turkey Cock of the price of tenn (sic) pence of lawful money contrary to the peace of our sovereign Lord the King," etc.

This was the first indictment in the Palatine province of Carolina and The Grand Council found gentleman SCREMAN guilty, and without jury adjudged him to be stript (sic) naked to the waist and to receive nine lashes by a whip, to be administered by the hand of JOSEPH OLDYS, "who is adjudged by the Grand Council," the sentence proceeded, "to be stript (sic) to his waist to perform the same for that the said JOSEPH OLDYS knowing of the felonious act aided said SCREMAN and endeavored to conceal the offence."

Thus, was ended the criminal career of JOSEPH OLDYS who was later to be appointed Deputy Secretary in 1688 and Deputy Registrar as well as a large land holder in the Carolinas.

Note: The contributor is a 7th generation descendent of JOSEPH OLDYS.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### **LOUISIANA'S FIRST THANKSGIVING**

On 30 October 1846 Governor ISSAC JOHNSON proclaimed Louisiana's first official day of Thanksgiving, to be observed on 26 November of that year. Nationally the holiday had been observed on a year-by-year basis since GEORGE WASHINGTON issued the first national Thanksgiving proclamation in October 1789, which set 26 November as the date. In October 1863 ABRAHAM LINCOLN changed the date of the observance to the last Thursday of November, and on 31 November 1939 FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT changed it to the next to the last Thursday of November.

\*\*\*\*\*

**THE MOUNT LEBANON QUAKERS** of Pennsylvania have invented a great many valuable things. They were the first to make brooms by machinery, the first to put up seeds in little packages, the first to manufacture cut nails. Now they are out with a method of curing dyspepsia, known as the Shaker Digestive Cordial.

(*The Lake Charles American* 6/3/1896)

regulations, but where we can we give the people every exercise of authority possible (sic) to be carried out judiciously.

Generally teachers not living in the parish who come here conforming to requirements and have friends to keep them can without much trouble get schools. Of course, we feel like doing all we can for our own teachers, but when strangers come among us to stay with us, we feel like doing as much fer (sic) such as possible. The old residence (resident) teachers are able to engage schools when newcomers cannot being less acquainted with the local boards throughout the parish.

We generally have as many teachers as schools, but here of late years, the proportion of 2 grade teachers has increased upon that of the first. Whenever we are short of a teacher among our own, we apply to the State Normal which is the authority of our State Board of Education. But as your brother is well known to me and as you may come among us to try the field here, I am sure your brother and his friends may be able to help, and assure you what he does will be appreciated by me.

So in the mean time to satisfy your self as to being assured of employment if you should come, it will be well to work through your brother, as you know my position is such that I cannot give any guarantee, though I ever so much desire to do so.

Hoping that you will be able to meet with success in your desires,

I am yours very truly  
JNO. McNEESE

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN H. POE  
President

JNO. McNEESE  
Sec. and Supt.

A. RIGMAIDEN  
Treasurer

Lake Charles, La.

Jany. 10. 1902

Mr. E. V. SIMMONS  
Petteway, Texas

Dear Mr. SIMMONS

Will say in reply to your very kind letter of the 7th inst. that I am very much pleased to know that the authorities at Vinton are to recommend you fer (sic) the principalship of the school there

In having such confidence in your ability and integrity, it would appear presumption in me to submit you to a regular examination. Examinations are not intended for those that have been trained especially fer (sic) the work

All I shall require of you (is) to be with us during our summer normal, I am not sure when it will come off but I believe it will be quite early this (year) as I wish to have it while the last two weeks of school is going on during the last two weeks of April.

I am positive that the term will not be longer than two weeks, I want all the best teacher(s) in my work with me. I want to draw considerably on my best teachers that I disburse it on my weak teachers, and I have plenty. Will be able to assemble some 200 teachers, most of them home teachers and most of them needing much help and encouragement.

I am gaining now every year in good teachers, men and women, who will help much on public occasien (sic) in giving strength and encouragement to young and inexperienced teachers.

## LETTERS FROM JOHN McNEESE

The following two letters were the property of MILDRED SIMMONS PITRE of Liberty, Texas. They were sent by JOHN McNEESE to V. E. SIMMONS, regarding school employment. It is interesting to note that McNEESE, who was the Superintendent of Education for Calcasieu Parish at the turn of the century, consistently misspelled "for". The first letter is not dated; the names and committees appear on the letterhead. The letters are presented as written. If punctuation was omitted, we have not corrected the omission; if a word was omitted we have included it in parenthesis for easier understanding.

Envelopes were also included, each with two one-cent stamps. The first envelope is addressed to Mr. V. E. SIMMONS, Dayton, Texas, and is postmarked Lake Charles, La., December 8, 1900, 5 P.M., which also puts the first letter into a definite time frame. The second envelope is addressed to Mr. E. V. SIMMONS, Petteway, Texas (Louisiana has been scratched out) and is postmarked Lake Charles, La., 1903 (day and month illegible) 8:30 P.M.

These historic letters were sent to the SWLGS by THELMA MORGAN, Member #515. They will be donated to the McNeese Archives of McNeese State University.

### OFFICE OF BOARD SCHOOL DIRECTORS

JNO. H. POE,  
President

JNO. McNEESE,  
Supt. and Sec

Hon. JNO. H. POE  
Judge D. H. GORHAM  
Dr. JAMES WARE

Members of Board.  
S. J. ILES  
Dr. R. R. ARCENEUX  
W. H. MANAGAN

JNO. McNEESE  
A. L. PERRY  
J. B. EAVES

Committee on Teachers.  
JNO. H. POE  
W. H. MANAGAN  
JNO. McNEESE

Committee on Examinations.  
Prof. J. N. YEAGER  
Mrs. L. C. ANDERSON  
JNO. McNEESE

Committee on Finance.  
D. H. GORHAM  
S. J. ILES  
A. L. PERRY  
R. R. ARCENEUX  
W. H. MANAGAN

Committee on Building,  
Boundaries & Supplies.  
JNO. McNEESE  
JAMES WARE  
R. R. ARCENEUX  
J. B. EAVES  
S. J. ILES

Lake Charles, La. 190\_

Mr. V. E. SIMMONS  
Dayton, Texas

Dear Mr. SIMMONS, Will reply to yours of the 1st Dec, saying that while I am positive that we will need first grade teachers, and there will be no doubt of you getting employment, I cannot make any guarantee, because of the way our system is regulated here.

The supt. has no power to send teachers out. The local director must recommend in the first instance. So you (understand) because of my position I cannot make any guarantee. The people are very jealous of their rights as to the teacher they wish. We require them to conform to certain rules and

## **HERE COMES THE ICE CREAM MAN!!!**

Contributed by HENRY DUDLEY DOIRON, Member #733

DING, DING, DING and the kids appear from everywhere to get their ice cream treat. In the mid-1920s, and even two decades or so after, homes were not provided with appliances to keep ice treats, and on a hot summer day a visit by the ice cream man was a high point of the day. All the kids expected to get an ice cream, and some didn't have a nickel so they got one on credit. Some accounts were over a dollar before they were paid and, of course, with the Depression many never got paid.

My dad, ALBERT J. DOIRON, Sr. was born in Lake Charles in 1895. He had to give up his professional boxing career because of a broken right hand, which was injured in a 1922 boxing bout, and a WWI injury. Both were aggravated in a bout on April 16, 1923, and after 72 ring battles with 28 knockouts, 35 decisions and 9 defeats, DOIRON had to retire from boxing. He needed a new career and began selling ice cream by horse and wagon in 1924. His first wagon was handmade and originally had wooden-spoke wheels with metal rims (wagon wheels), which were later replaced with rubber air-inflated tires. Packed ice and salt separated the inside tank from the outside tank, like an ice cream freezer, and this was later replaced by dry ice.

He began first with Watson & Aven Ice Cream, who were in business from 1917-1962 and were located at 513-515 Broad St. The firm later became Watson's and in 1940 relocated to 1015 Enterprise Boulevard. Dad also sold ice cream for the Richland Ice Cream Co. (1925-1930) at 1411 Ryan Street, followed by Southwest Dairy (1930-1931), then Snowwhite Creamery (1931-1937), Dairyland Ice Cream and Bordens at 1500 Ryan Street (1937-83).

During the Louisiana Maneuvers of WWII, DOIRON delivered ice cream to the soldiers in the woods north of Lake Charles. At this time he also met the Troop Trains coming through Lake Charles. They had only a short ten-minute stop at the Southern Pacific Depot on Railroad Avenue. DOIRON sold ice cream through the open windows, mostly in dozen container boxes to expedite the time and the soldiers would pass them onto their buddies. On these occasions I often helped my Dad and my Grandfather who was also in business at this time.

At one time Mr. LOUIS WITHERWAX, and later Mr. GILBERT "Bullfrog" NEWMAN, worked for Dad. Both of them went into business on their own. About 1934 DOIRON converted to a three-wheel, foot-pedaled, bicycle propelled ice cream wagon. The old wagon was taken over by my grandfather, PAUL HYPOLITE DOIRON, who kept selling ice cream by horse and wagon until his horse was hit by a car on July 29, 1944, at the corner of Broad and Bank Streets. The horse had a broken shoulder and leg, and had to be shot, so "POLITE", as we called him, now almost 74, retired. About 1945-46 I also sold ice cream from the same wagon to earn money for tuition at LSU.

ALBERT DOIRON continued selling ice cream from the three-wheel bicycle-wagon until 1958, just before the State took his property on Belden Street for Interstate 10, an event that upset him greatly. He died within six months of that event. He had been in the ice cream business in Lake Charles for about thirty-two years.

If any of you have pictures of the "Ice Cream Man", ALBERT DOIRON, please contact HENRY DUDLEY DOIRON, 1900 Ninth St., Lake Charles, LA 70601-6520.

\*\*\*\*\*

YVON L. CYR is considering producing "In Search of Our Acadian Roots", Volume II, on CD, if there is enough interest and participation. For further information - refer to Mr. CYR'S homepage at: <http://www.acadian.org/genealogy>  
or E-Mail [cajun@acadian.org](mailto:cajun@acadian.org)

knew that if any of the priestesses went inside, JOHN would not get his picture; so she blocked the doorway. The four priestesses increased the tempo of their shouting and then one of them rolled her eyes and started shaking and then fell to the ground. MARY LOU looked at the priestesses on the ground and told the others (in Batetela, of course): "Oh, she's just pretending. Anybody can have a fit if she wants to. Watch me." Whereupon MARY LOU rolled her eyes, started shaking and fell to the ground, just as the first priestess had done.

The standing priestesses were so shocked by what they saw that they completely forgot about JOHN. MARY LOU'S show went on for a little while, and then, when JOHN yelled that he had his picture, MARY LOU stopped shaking, got up, brushed herself off, and walked away with her husband under the stares of four mystified idol worshipers.

That night, when JOHN finished processing his film, he was delighted with the photo MARY LOU had so "graciously" helped him take. In his estimation it was without doubt the best portrait ever taken of darkest Africa's prince of darkness.

-----  
In 1939, 25 years after the STOCKWELLS helped start the mission at Wembo Nyama, it had branched out into 290 churches, 5,760 members, 186 schools and three hospitals. Those numbers have grown steadily since that time. About three years ago the last white missionaries were recalled from Wembo Nyama and the mission was turned over completely to the native people.

Chief Wembo Nyama died in 1940. He was survived by 12 wives and 23 children.

The STOCKWELLS served in the Belgian Congo from November, 1913, through Sept. 1919, during which they took a year's leave (1916-17) back in Lake Charles. They retired from missionary service at the end of 1920.

JOHN STOCKWELL died at the age of 72 in 1945 at the home of their son in Los Angeles, Calif. At the time of his death, his wife, MARY LOU, was living in Baton Rouge with their daughter. I do not know when or where MARY LOU STOCKWELL died.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **SWLGS MAKES VALUABLE DONATION TO GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY**

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. has donated the following microfilm to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library at 411 Pujoe Street in Lake Charles, Louisiana. In addition, they have also donated many books and exchange quarterlies to the Library.

In an effort to obtain all the earliest records in the area, the SWLGS has recently donated thirty-one 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 contain a few pages, while other 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.



In one of his early letters, STOCKWELL said shortly after their arrival at Wembo Nyama, he posted two native guards outside the door of his and MARY LOU'S hut at night to guard against prowling leopards. One night, he said, while the guards were sitting by their fire, they went to sleep and a leopard attacked them, ripping up the back one of the men before it could be chased off. STOCKWELL helped relieve the leopard problem by building a wooden leopard trap in which he used live goats as bait.

STOCKWELL had major obstacles to overcome in putting up the buildings needed for the mission. There were no horses, oxen or beasts of burden in this part of Africa because of the tsetse fly. This meant that everything, such as huge logs, had to be carried by gangs of workmen. Another problem was that there were no steam engines or power tools of any kind, which meant that all logs had to be sawed into lumber by hand. STOCKWELL taught the natives both how to use tools and the white man's construction methods.

In spite of these difficulties, within months, under his direction crews of workmen built large, adequate houses for the missionaries, furniture to put in these houses and a large church, in addition to other structures.

While JOHN STOCKWELL was busy with his multitude of tasks, MARY LOU was also busy. In addition to running their home, she also worked with and trained their household staff, started and ran a girls' home and a school for girls, and had the STOCKWELL family's first child, a boy, whom they named LAMBUTH after their beloved bishop, and then a daughter.

JOHN STOCKWELL and Mrs. MUMPOWER were the photographers at the Wembo Nyama mission. Their equipment, film and chemicals were bulky and difficult to handle, but produced good results, as can be seen in the photos taken during their several years in the Congo.

Of all the photos JOHN STOCKWELL took in Africa, probably the one that gave him the most pleasure was the one he and MARY LOU took of the Okitanu idol.

The STOCKWELLS loved their African friends, but were often horrified when they discovered them reverting to heathen practices, such as making and worshipping idols. To JOHN STOCKWELL, an idol was Satan himself.

A year or so after the STOCKWELLS arrived at Wembo Nyama, they listened to native drums all one night. The next day, when they asked what had been going on, a native told them that some heathen priestesses had been celebrating a new idol Okitanu, one of the lesser chiefs, had just made and was now worshipping.

The STOCKWELLS, especially JOHN, had always wanted to see and photograph a real "live" idol, so he asked MARY LOU to go with him. At the hut where Okitanu kept his idol, the STOCKWELLS found four priestesses standing guard outside. JOHN asked chief Okitanu for permission to see the idol. Okitanu said the idol did not want to come out of the hut because the moon was not right. JOHN refused to accept Okitanu's reasoning about the moon and kept talking with him until Okitanu finally said he could go inside the hut.

JOHN found the interior of the hut to be extremely dark, even with the sun shining brightly outside. Finally, when his eyes became adjusted to the light, JOHN found himself staring straight into the eyes of a horrible, slimy, wooden image that had been decorated with feathers and trinkets. JOHN set his camera on a tripod and opened the shutter, knowing that in that dim light the camera would have to remain perfectly still for at least ten minutes.

Meanwhile the four heathen priestesses began shouting at MARY LOU on the outside. They said that JOHN was bothering and making fun of the idol, which they said was their husband. MARY LOU

were truly in the heart of the Congo, but their journey was not over yet.

From Lusambo they started out on the last leg of their journey, which would be the most difficult yet. They would have to travel for two more weeks on foot through the African jungle by safari caravan.

The caravan in which the STOCKWELLS traveled consisted of 218 persons. The STOCKWELLS and eight others were white. The other 208 were native bearers who had been hired to carry the missionaries and their gear the rest of the way to Wembo Nyama, their destination. The one advantage in traveling by African caravan that the STOCKWELLS found was that it offered a choice of ways to travel. They could either walk or let somebody else do the walking for them by carrying them in a hammock or pulling them in small wheeled buggy, JOHN STOCKWELL figured out still another option. He rode his bicycle when the path was good and in a hammock when it wasn't.

Occasionally, the caravan had to cross small rickety native bridges over streams. After about a week of travel the caravan arrived at the Lubefu River, where the only means of crossing was a suspension bridge made of nothing but vines.

Beyond the Lubefu River, the dense jungle ended and the terrain opened up into rolling grasslands mixed with forests along the rivers and streams.

Finally, after seven weeks of travel in Africa, the STOCKWELLS and their companions reached Wembo Nyama, the village where they would build their mission. The place was named Wembo Nyama after its chief of chiefs, or king, whose subjects were the half million or so tribesmen known as the Batetela. Two years earlier Wembo Nyama had given Bishop LAMBUTH permission to start a mission in his territory when LAMBUTH was at the time exploring central Africa, looking for such a site.

Although the Batetela tribe had a reputation of being fierce warriors and cannibals before the Belgians took over the country, Bishop LAMBUTH liked them and their king and was impressed with their intelligence, their ability to build houses and their cleanliness.

Bishop LAMBUTH left the STOCKWELLS and the two other couples after a week or so with the authority to run the mission as they saw fit. Dr. DANIEL MUMPOWER would be in charge of medical services; Rev. CHARLES BUSH, evangelism; and JOHN STOCKWELL, industry and agriculture.

For STOCKWELL, this meant that he would have to both teach the natives how to work and get them to do the work that needed to be done. All three men also worked at starting schools, evangelizing and providing other services. The men were, of course, to be supported in their work by their wives insofar as they were able to do so.

The days were long and the work was hard for the missionaries. There were many hurdles in the early days. Probably the biggest of these were learning the Batetela language, avoiding being eaten by wild animals, and building adequate housing. After these initial hurdles were overcome, the most persistent hurdles were the profound ignorance and deep-seated superstition of the natives.

When the missionaries arrived at Wembo Nyama, no white person anywhere knew how to speak the Batelela language. This meant that the missionaries had to rely completely upon their two native translators to help them learn the language and at the same time get the natives organized and interested in helping to start the mission.

The danger of attack by animals, especially leopards, and the need to build adequate housing were problems JOHN STOCKWELL worked hard at solving.

Gulf Coast. And the field is still producing oil to this day.

JOHN GEDDINGS GRAY died in 1921 at the GRAY Ranch. Several months after his death, probate court set the value of his 20,000-acre estate at \$1,438,000. His children, who were his heirs, paid no inheritance taxes, because inheritance taxes were collected at that time only on stocks and bonds.

Two years after the death of JOHN GRAY, his daughter, MATILDA, built the beautiful Greek revival mansion in Lake Charles which still stands at 2417 Shell Beach Drive. MATILDA GEDDINGS GRAY died there on June 8, 1971, willing her estate to her niece, MATILDA GRAY STREAM and other members of the STREAM family. The estate is now maintained by the Matilda Gray Stream Company.

After losing Hominy Hill and his wife, ALADIN VINCENT made Hackberry, his home. There he continued his interests in raising cattle, drilling for oil and serving his constituents in elected office. In the ensuing years he served three terms in the state legislature, one term in the state senate and made an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. He died in 1947 at the age of 98 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Hackberry.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **THE STOCKWELLS VERSUS THE POWERS OF DARKNESS**

©1997 ROBERT BENOIT

JOHN and MARY LOU STOCKWELL were a Lake Charles couple who went on what may have been the most unusual honeymoon trip ever taken by two Imperial Calcasieu newlyweds.

JOHN STOCKWELL, a 39-year-old widower, and MARY LOU HOWELL, a 23-year old Sunday School teacher, met in 1912 at First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Lake Charles where they were members and devoted Christians.

They were married in their home church on March 19, 1913, the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great African missionary and explorer, DAVID LIVINGSTONE. That anyone would purposely marry on the birthday of DAVID LIVINGSTONE sounds a bit strange, but that is what JOHN and MARY LOU wanted. They chose that date because on their honeymoon trip they were going to follow in LIVINGSTONE'S footsteps by traveling deep into the heart of darkest Africa where they would become Methodist Episcopal missionaries in the Belgian Congo.

The day after their wedding, JOHN and MARY LOU set off on their journey. First they went to Texas for a brief visit with JOHN'S brother. Then they traveled to Nashville, Tenn., for a brief visit with Bishop WALTER LAMBUTH, their new boss; then to London, England, where they and the two other missionary couples spent three weeks shopping for everything they might need for an entire year; then to Brussels, Belgium, where they took a two-month crash course in French, the official language of the Belgian government in the Congo; and then to the African continent, where they landed at the port city of Matadi, at the mouth of Congo River.

At Matadi, the STOCKWELLS and the other missionaries had to ride in a train for two days before reaching Leopoldville where the Congo River becomes navigable.

Upon their arrival at Leopoldville, they boarded the river steamer *Lapsley* and cast off on a five-week, up-river voyage toward their destination. During these five weeks their steamer followed the same routine every day. It moved up river all day and tied up each night at a fueling station where gangs of natives carried wood aboard to be used as fuel the following day.

Their journey on the *Lapsley* took them up the Congo River to the Kasai, up the Kasai River to the Sankuru, and then up the Sankuru River to the town of Lusambo. At Lusambo the STOCKWELLS

Mexico was struggling for independence from Spain. Simon Bolivar led the freedom movements against the Spanish in Venezuela, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia; Jose de San Martin fought against Spanish rule of Chile and Argentina. Czar Alexander I ruled Russia. Shelley and Byron wrote English poetry. Ludvig von Beethoven, the German composer, was writing music.

What were they wearing from 1815-1820? Just as it is important to put one's ancestors in a time-frame, it is important to know the social history of the period in which they lived. During this time the English dandy was epitomized by George "Beau" Brummel, who owed so many debts for his elegant clothing that he was forced to flee to France in 1816. Typical of the men's costume for that period was a high, starched collar, a black cravat, a black or blue frac or frock-coat, a waist coat (perhaps yellow), a top hat, long pants (pantaloon), low cut shoes.

A lady would be attired in a thin, chemise dress with a high-Empire waistline and low neckline, trimmed with ruching, braid or lace. Sleeves, often elaborate, could be short or long. Her hat would be trimmed with an ostrich feather and/or flowers and lace. She would, of course, wear gloves and carry a reticule or small bag. Jewelry was simple. Cashmere shawls were in fashion. Fans were carried as a fashion accessory. Shoes were generally soft and low-heeled.

After the end of the Napoleonic period, Frenchmen adopted the English tailoring and Englishwomen wore higher necklines and lower waistlines.

These were the times in which your ancestors lived!

- 1815---The steamboat *Enterprise* takes supplies from Pittsburg to Gen. Jackson's men at New Orleans and back to St. Louis, opening way for steamboat era. Battle of New Orleans. War of 1812 with England ends. The Hundred Days: Napoleon escapes from Elba and marches to Paris. Battle of Waterloo: Napoleon defeated and imprisoned at St. Helena. France prohibits slave trade. English Corn Laws restrict corn imports, leading to Irish dependence on potatoes, later resulting in Irish famines of the 1840s and 1850s. Serbs revolt against Turkey.
- 1816---Robert Shreve installed high-pressure steam engine in riverboat. Indiana admitted as a state.
- 1817---Seminole War in Georgia. Mississippi admitted as a state.
- 1818---U.S.-Canadian border established at 49th parallel. Illinois admitted as a state. Oregon claimed and occupied by U.S. and Canada. Almost all the states of India had alliances with England. Zulu Republic in Africa founded. Chile gains independence from Spain.
- 1819---Florida ceded to U.S. by Spain. Alabama becomes a state. First leg of Erie Canal opened. Simon Bolivar liberates Greater Colombia. Singapore founded by Sir Stamford Raffles.
- 1820---Liberal Land Act of 1820 results in land for more settlers. Maine admitted as a state. First American missionaries come to Hawaii. Death of King George III. Egypt conquest of Sudan. Revolutions in Portugal, Spain and Italy.

\*\*\*\*\*

**"HAPPY IS HE WHO REMEMBERS HIS FOREFATHERS WITH PRIDE,  
WHO WITH PLEASURE RELATES THE STORIES OF THEIR DEED,  
AND THEN SILENTLY REJOICING,  
SEES HIMSELF LINKED TO THE END OF THIS GOOD CHAIN."**

**Craig Links, June/September 1997  
Odom Genealogy Library Family Tree,  
Vol. VII #4, August/September 1997**

\*\*\*\*\*

**MEMBERSHIP IN SWLGS WOULD MAKE A NICE CHRISTMAS GIFT!**

## CONFEDERATE BLOCKADE RUNNING AND JAYHAWKING IN LOUISIANA

By W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

Abstracted from *Schooner Sail to Starboard: Confederate Blockade Running on the Louisiana-Texas Coast Lines* (Woodville, TX, Dogwood Press, 1997). This book is reviewed in this issue.

General RICHARD TAYLOR'S army of about 8,000 men was the only Confederate force defending western Louisiana after the loss of New Orleans and Port Hudson. One of TAYLOR'S principal supply routes was a wagon road extending from Niblett's Bluff on the Sabine River to Opelousas. Several militia companies had been organized from Lake Charles and Abbeville and by September 1863, there were only twenty-five over-age males still living in a five mile radius of Lake Charles, whose jobs were to oversee the labor of dozens of slaves on the major cotton plantations. However, there were also four bands of "Jayhawkers" ("bushwhackers" or guerilla-style plunders) in Sept. 1864.

The first blockade runners at Lake Charles were Capt. DANIEL GOOS, a German immigrant sawmiller, and his son-in-law, Capt. GEORGE LOCKE, who moved their sawmill from Pearl River, Mississippi, to Lake Charles in 1855. GOOS built a shipyard and imported about 10 families of German immigrant ship carpenters to build schooners there. By 1857 GOOS and LOCKE owned 4 schooners...the *Leahmann*, *Lake Charles*, *Winnebago*, and *Emma Thornton*, all of which carried lumber to Galveston. Another early Lake Charles blockade runner, the lumber schooner, *Ann Ryan*, belonged to the JACOB RYAN sawmill. The *Ann Ryan* was captured at Galveston on July 4, 1861.

In December 1857 a newspaper article reported that Capt. GOOS had built a large steamboat named the *Dan*. In 1859 GOOS bought a half-interest in a cottonseed oil plant and he sent the *Dan* to the Brazos River to haul cotton and cottonseed. During the first 18 months of the war the *Dan* and at least one other schooner carried cotton to Matamoros, Mexico, and returned to Lake Charles with cargoes of gunpowder, lead, muskets, coffee, bolts of cloth and medicines. After the *Dan*'s capture, the steamer was used as a gunboat at Sabine Pass, Texas, until January 8, 1863, when nine Confederate cavalrymen rowed out during a heavy fog and burned it to the waterline.

There were many ships captured along the Louisiana coast from 1862-1863. In October 1862, U.S. Lt. FREDERICK CROCKER sailed up the Calcasieu to Lake Charles, captured the *Dan*, demanded food, threatened the citizens and took some prisoners, among whom was Col. CLIFTON.

In October 1863 about 700 men composed of draft dodgers, deserters (many from the Texas units marching into battle), Mulattos and escaped slaves comprised the four Jayhawker bands, one being the 200 mounted Mermentau Jayhawkers near Grand Chenier. North of Lake Charles, there were the Sabine Jayhawkers on Bear Head Creek, others on Beckwith Creek and still others in the Calcasieu bottomlands near present-day Allen Parish. These bands preyed primarily on Confederate soldiers traveling along the cattle trail from Niblett's Bluff. Once, the GOOS home was visited by CARRIERE and his band of Jayhawkers. The Jayhawkers were almost as much of a threat as the federal blockade fleet.

The last and most notable episode of Civil War history along the western Louisiana coastline was the Battle of Calcasieu Pass, which was fought at present-day Cameron on May 6, 1864. This battle was fought for control of the Louisiana-Texas coast lines and resulted in considerable curtailment of the blockade-running of cotton on the Calcasieu River.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For additional information see the following volumes of *Kinfolks*: "Battle of Calcasieu Pass", Vol. 5: 2 & 3, p. 36 - Vol. 19: 3, p. 94; "Enemy's Raid in Lower Louisiana", Vol. 13: 3, p. 83; "Neutral Zone", Vol. 20: 4, p. 137;. "Southwest Louisiana's Neutral Zone", Vol. 20: 4, p. 141; "Civil War in Southwest Louisiana", Vol. 12: 3, p. 71; "Lake Charles Involved in War", Vol. 14: 3, p. 96; "Old Confederate Military Road", Vol. 9: 4, p. 82).

## INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGE QUARTERLIES

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

**THE GREAT 1927 MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD**, an event which some of you may recall, was a disaster which affected many families in Louisiana. The rampage of "America's Yellow Dragon" destroyed lives, livestock, crops and homes, as it had done so many times in the past. Accounts and memories of that flood are given, along with Secretary HOOVER'S plan for flood control. There are also accounts of the explosions of the river packets *Princess and Cotton Valley*.  
*Le Baton Rouge*, Vol. XVII #2 (Spring 1997), Baton Rouge (LA) Genealogical & Historical Society.

**LE GUENILLON**. How many of you remember the rag picker (le guenillon) who came around buying rags, worn clothing, balls of tinfoil, and other such recyclable items? An account of this pre-WWII practice may stir your memories. There is also a comparison of monetary equivalents from 1650-1750 and today.  
*Acadian-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 23 #2 (Spring 1997), American-Canadian Genealogy Society, Manchester, NH

**UPDATE ON NITRATE BASE FILMS**. The Kodak Co. stated that the dates discussed warning of a five hazard from old films and negatives apply only to Kodak Professional motion picture film. (See *Kinfolks*, "Fire Warning", 20:1,43) If you have only Kodachrome 35mm slide film, you need not worry. The last year any (and all) Kodak 35mm roll film (for still cameras) was produced on nitrate base was in 1938. After 1938, all 35mm still film (color negative or black and white) has been manufactured on an acetate base.  
*The Family Tree*, (Feb./Mar. 1997), Odom Library, Moultrie, GA

**VITAL STATISTICS ON INDIANS** in the state of Oklahoma were not required to be kept prior to statehood. These records are discussed for those tribes...Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Osages...who lived in the Oklahoma or Nebraska Territories.  
*Heart of Texas Records*, Vol. XL #2 (Summer 1997), Central Texas Genealogical Society, Waco, TX

**DIARY OF A SOUTHERN GIRL** gives first-hand experiences of HELENE DUPUY, who witnessed the War Between the States near Donaldsonville. Although, admittedly, it is of no great military importance, it tells of the feelings of the times, of sufferings and sorrows, of fleeting joys and disappointments.  
*The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLIV #3, Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA

**THE OLDEST LINEAGE**. A forty-two year old history teacher named ADRIAN TARGETT, who lives near the caves of Cheddar Gorge in Somerset, England, has recently been proven to have the oldest lineage in the world. Using DNA testing, British scientists have established a link between TARGETT and a 9,000 year old skeleton who is dubbed "Cheddar Man". Genetic evidence shows that TARGETT is a direct descendant of "Cheddar Man" through his mother's line. Previous tests have shown that "Cheddar Man" suffered a violent death in 7150 B.C., when he was in his early twenties. TARGETT can claim the longest lineage in the world, although the names of these ancient ancestors are not known. The oldest lineage previously known was descent from K'ung Ch'iu, an ancestor of Confucius, who lived in the 8th century B.C. His descendants can trace their lineage back 85 generations.  
*Family Chronicle*, Vol. I #5 (May-June 1997)

WITHOUT PRIDE OF ANCESTRY, THERE IS NO HOPE FOR POSTERITY...DANIEL WEBSTER



## 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.

### **DAVID, COMEAUX, MENARD, MYERS, PHILIPPE, VINCENT, FARNERETTE, HALLUM, MANCEAUX/MONCEAUX, GOBELET, TRAHAN, DuBOIS**

Searching for information on ISAAC DAVID (b. 15 May 1897, Lake Arthur, La.; s/o JEAN ISAAC DAVID and ZULMA COMEAUX) and his wife EDOLIA MENARD (b. ca 1896-1906, Abbeville-Lake Arthur areas). Children were: OTTO (COCO) DAVID (m. ELDORA MYERS); EUNICE DAVID (m. LOUIS PHILIPPE); EUNA MAE DAVID (m. \_\_\_\_ VINCENT); MARY LOUISE DAVID (m. \_\_\_\_ FARNERETTE); ELEANOR DAVID; ROSA MAY DAVID (m. ALLEN BRUCE HALLUM). Also, on the related families of MARGUERITE MANCEAUX/MONCEAUX (w/o JEAN DAVID; d/o SYLVESTRE MANCEAUX/MONCEAUX and MARGUERITE GOBELET); ZULMA COMEAUX (d/o AUGUSTIN COMEAUX and ALICE TRAHAN (d/o SYPHROYEN TRAHAN and ALIX DuBOIS).  
ROBIN CARVALLO, 2012 DuFour St. #B, Redondo Beach, CA 90278

### **HALEY, SMITH**

Requesting information on Capt. RICHARD HALEY (b. 27 July 1810, Tenn.; d. 19 July 1877, Freestone Co., Tex.; s/o RICHARD HALEY, Sr.), who went to Texas in 1824. Also on CYRENIA CANADA SMITH, who married (as second wife) RICHARD HALEY, Sr. between 1828-1835. Her last known address was Freestone Co., Tex.  
WANDA LAMBERTH DONALDSON, 3219 Meadow Oaks Dr., Temple, TX 76502

\*\*\*\*\*

## BOOK REVIEW

*Anna Jane Holden: Her Ancestors and Descendants*, researched, written, compiled and edited by VIETTIA NEWCOMB. 1994. \$36.00 (includes postage and handling).

This is first in a series on the descendants of JOSHUA and MARY (TALLEY) HOLDEN. This particular volume concerns the mother of the author. Several of the ancestors were Utah pioneers. These include JOSHUA HOLDEN, born 7 January 1800 in North Carolina, and his wife MARY TALLEY, the daughter of GEORGE WASHINGTON TALLEY and LUCY McDANIEL. Other Utah pioneers were AMASA RUSSELL and his wife HANNAH CELINDA KNIGHT, THOMAS GUSTIN and his wife MARY PETERSON. These lines are also followed in the research. The HOLDEN ancestors moved to Wayne County, Tennessee, and eventually followed closely behind BRIGHAM YOUNG into the Salt Lake Valley. However, ANNA JANE HOLDEN was born in 1893 in Moscow, Latah County, Idaho, and died December 16, 1975, in Willits, Mendocino County, California. Each descendant line is followed back on the connected lines, recording many of those ancestors as research allows. These are woven-in and presented in pedigree charts in the four chapters of descendants.

Soft back; spiral binding; 319pp.; charts; index. Order from Viettia Newcomb, P. O. Box 1411, Ukiah, CA 95482.

(This is a complimentary copy from the author).

**EXPERIENCE IS THE NAME GENEALOGISTS GIVE TO THEIR MISTAKES.**

*Family Tree Topper, Odom Library, Moultrie, GA*

## BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are complimentary copies from the publisher. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Payment may be made by Visa/Mastercard, check, money order.

*New France and New England* by JOHN FISKE. 1997 facsimile reprint of 1902 ed. \$28.50 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

Presented here is a comprehensive history that will interest anyone who desires a thorough knowledge of the events leading up to the French and Indian War. Chapter headings are as follows: I. From Cartier to Champlain; II. The Beginnings of Quebec; III. The Lords of Acadia - Later history of Champlain; IV. Wilderness and Empire; V. Witchcraft in Salem Village; VI. The Great Awakening; VII. Norridgewock and Louisburg; VIII. Beginnings of the Great War; IX. Crown Point, Fort William Henry, and Ticonderoga; X. Louisbourg, Fort Duquesne, and the fall of Quebec. Six maps, reproduced from older works, show the British Colonies and Northern New France, 1750-1760; the Gulf of St. Lawrence by Champlain, 1632; North America, 1698; Louisburg; Lake George, 1772; and the Siege of Quebec.

Soft cover; 378pp.; maps; index.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The Griner/Flanders Family* by MAXINE ELLIS GRINER. 1977. \$14.50 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

The patriarchs of both family lines in America are JOHANN (JOHN) CASPAR GREINER and WILLIAM FLAUNDERS, and the families of both have been traced from the 1700s to the present. JOHN GREINER was born in Salzburg, Austria, in 1685 and arrived in Georgia in 1752. WILLIAM FLAUNDERS was born in Yelling-Hunt, England, and it was his grandson THOMAS who was the first family member to come to America, circa 1628, to claim and settle land owned in Virginia by WILLIAM FLAUNDERS which had been passed down to his son EDWARD and then to THOMAS. The first part of the book concerns the genealogy of the GRINER family, the second that of the FLANDERS genealogy. While the majority of the entries are dedicated to the GRINER/FLANDERS family, there are a limited number of entries provided for seven allied families: GRIFFIN, HALL, HANCOCK, ROWE (ROE), STRICKLAND and VICKERS. One additional entry is provided for JOHN ROBERT MOORE because he had three sons who married into the GRINER family. Marriages between the GRINER and FLANDERS families connected the two lines in the 19th century.

Soft cover; 124pp.; index; bibl.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Schooner Sail to Starboard: Confederate Blockade-Running on the Louisiana-Texas Coast Lines*, by W. T. BLOCK. 1997. \$15.00 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling. Texas residents add 6¼% tax.

There have been some books written about Confederate blockade-running, but they are primarily concerned about the Atlantic seaboard. This author decided to deal with blockade-running in the Far Western Gulf of Mexico, that is, the Louisiana-Texas coast lines. The names of Admiral DAVID FARRAGUT and RAPHAEL SEMMES will always adorn our Civil War naval history books. Much less known were the wiles, skills, ingenuity, and derring-do exhibited by the runners of the western Gulf of Mexico or the tales of bravery performed by Captain JAMES ALDEN, Commander JAMES JOUETT, or Commanders ABNER READ and D. A. McDERMOT of the Federal blockade fleet. This work will be of help to those interested in Civil War history. In turn the index makes it useful to

genealogists.

Soft cover; 258 pp.; bibl.; photos; index. Order from Dogwood Press; Rt. 2 Box 3270; Woodville, TX 75979.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher.)

\*\*\*\*\*

*Hurricane Audrey* by NOLA MAE WITTLER ROSS and SUSAN McFILLLEN GOODSON. 1997.  
\$22.95 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. Louisiana residents add sales tax of 8.75%.

"Audrey-A Mark in Time" is the opening of the introduction to this work, and this is followed by a quote of author BRUCE CATTON: "We look back on the past in order to find courage and inspiration to face the future." For certainly this was an event that forever changed the lives of Cameron Parish residents here on the extreme southwest Gulf coast in the state of Louisiana. Audrey claimed the lives of 425 residents, 154 of whom were babies and children under the age of nine. Yet, Hurricane Audrey is seldom mentioned in hurricane documentaries and accounts of natural disasters. It hasn't made its way into history books and historical records. And when it is mentioned, especially to people under 40, they'll probably ask, "Audrey, who?" We can only speculate about Audrey's anonymity...It happened before today's intense media coverage; Cameron was a remote fishing village in a remote parish (county); it took 40 years before the victims could speak of their terror. Although Hurricane Audrey left a destructive path all the way to Canada, the authors focused only on Cameron Parish. Even though it was impossible to tell everyone's story, only the accounts of those who lost members of their families have been recorded. If some have been missed, an apology is extended - it was not from lack of trying. So here is now presented what actually happened on June 27, 1957.

Hard cover; XII, 233pp.; illus.; photos; index of names. Order from Nola Mae Wittler Ross, 2499 E. Gauthier Road, Lake Charles, LA 70607. Telephone (318) 477-6243.

(This is a complimentary copy from the authors.)

\*\*\*\*\*

*Big Woods Cemetery, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana*, by JANICE BATTE CRAVEN. 1997.

This book contains a listing of the names in alphabetical order of those buried in this cemetery. The oldest marked grave is that of HARDY COWARD born 10 September 1776, died 16 August 1844. HARDY was the second Justice of the Peace in Calcasieu Parish. It was said that he would not charge to marry folks and consequently was one of the most popular of men in the Parish. Each name has some pertinent information along with the name, more in some cases than others. Big Woods Cemetery is located east of Vinton, LA on Hwy. 388. From I-10, take Vinton exit #8, go south on the Gum Cove Rd to Center St., following the curve to the right, go to the intersection of Hwy. 90. Turn right (east) and go 5.6 miles to Hwy. 388. From there on, there are highway signs directing the way to Big Woods. If anyone has information on any person buried in Big Woods, please contact JAN CRAVEN at email <jcraven@iamerica.net> or at 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611.

Soft cover; spiral bound; unpagged. Order from Jan Craven, 1008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611.

(This is a complimentary copy from the author.)

**THE PAST IS GONE. LEARN FROM IT!.....ODOM LIBRARY**

MEMBER # 733  
 Name of Compiler Henry D. DOIRON  
 Address 1900 Ninth St.  
 City, State Lake Charles, LA 70601  
 Date April 1991

## 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 DOIRON, Paul Hypolite  
 (Father of No. 2)  
 b. 4 Sep. 1870  
 p.b. Parks, LA  
 m. 30 Jan. 1893  
 d. 28 Feb. 1954  
 p.d. Lake Charles, LA  
 (buried S. M. Cem.)

2 DOIRON, Albert Joseph  
 (Father of No. 1)  
 b. 6 Mar. 1895  
 p.b. Lake Charles, LA  
 m. 23 Apr. 1919  
 d. 7 Dec. 1958  
 p.d. Lake Charles, LA  
 (bur. S. M. Cem.)

5 DAUTREUIL, Mathilde  
 (Mother of No. 2)  
 b. 7 Dec. 1875  
 p.b. St. Martinville, LA  
 d. 27 Oct. 1967  
 p.d. Lafayette, LA  
 (bur. S. M. Cem.)

1 DOIRON, Henry Dudley  
 b. 10 Sep. 1927  
 p.b. Lake Charles, LA  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

6 DURAND, Rene  
 (Father of No. 3)  
 b. 14 May 1855  
 p.b. St. Martinville, LA  
 m. 11 May 1875  
 d. 15 July 1912  
 p.d. St. Martinville, LA

3 DURAND, Blanche Marie  
 (Mother of No. 1)  
 b. 9 Sep. 1896  
 p.b. St. Martinville, LA  
 d. 4 May 1969  
 p.d. Lake Charles, LA

7 BIENVENU, Marie Amelia  
 (Mother of No. 3)  
 b. -- 1857  
 p.b. St. Martinville, LA  
 d.  
 p.d. St. Martinville, LA

(Spouse of No. 1)  
 b. d.  
 p.b. p.d.

8 DOIRON, Hermogene  
 (Father of No. 4)  
 b. 5 Apr. 1846  
 p.b. Iberville Par., LA  
 m. 15 July 1867  
 d. 3 Dec. 1901  
 p.d. (bur. New Iberia, LA)

9 LASSEIGNE, Marguerite Alzine  
 (Mother of No. 4)  
 widow of  
 CORMIER, Ernest  
 b. 30 Nov. 1840  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.

10 DAUTREUIL, Louis Henri  
 (Father of No. 5)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

11 HAINES, Adelia  
 (Mother of No. 5)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.

12 DURAND, Charles Gerone  
 (Father of No. 6)  
 b. -- 1806  
 p.b. Nantes, France  
 m. 1) 5 June 1827 LeBLANC,  
 d. 2) -- 1846 Marie Emelie  
 d. 26 Nov. 1870  
 p.d. St. Martinville, LA

13) VERRET, Alide Virgine  
 (Mother of No. 6)  
 b. 12 Sep. 1827  
 p.b.  
 d. 28 Aug. 1877  
 p.d. St. Martinville, LA

14 BIENVENUE, Louis Sevgne  
 (Father of No. 7)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 m.  
 d.  
 p.d.

15 JUDICE, Cecile Nathalie  
 (Mother of No. 7)  
 b.  
 p.b.  
 d.  
 p.d.

16 DOIRON, Joseph Hypolite Mocal  
 (Father of No. 8)  
 b. 23 Feb. 1818  
 m. ca 1830-1835  
 d. -- 1867

17 DUPUY, Marie Domitille  
 (Mother of No. 8)  
 b. -- 1816  
 d.

18 LASSEIGNE, Andre  
 (Father of No. 9)  
 b.  
 d.

19 VICNAIR, Marguerite  
 (Mother of No. 9)  
 b.  
 d.

20  
 (Father of No. 10)  
 b.  
 m.

21  
 (Mother of No. 10)  
 b.  
 d.

22  
 (Father of No. 11)  
 b.  
 m.

23  
 (Mother of No. 11)  
 b.  
 d.

24 DURAND, Rene  
 (Father of No. 12)  
 b. -- 1779  
 m. Nantes, France  
 d. 6 Sep. 1824 - LA

25 MOREAU, Perine  
 (Mother of No. 12)  
 b. -- 1778  
 m. 24 May 1850

26 VERRET, Nicolas  
 (Father of No. 13)  
 b.  
 m.

27 SENVETIERE, Marie Louise  
 (Mother of No. 13)  
 b.  
 d.

28  
 (Father of No. 14)  
 b.  
 m.

29  
 (Mother of No. 14)  
 b.  
 d.

30  
 (Father of No. 15)  
 b.  
 m.

31  
 (Mother of No. 15)  
 b.  
 d.

Form A2. Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 388, Logan, Utah, publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

# **SURNAME INDEX (A Surname may appear more than once on a page)**

Adee 147	Conrad 171,172	Gilbert 172	Jouett 187
Alden 187	Cormier 189	Gleason 172	Judice 189
Amirault 177	Cortes 168,170	Gobelet 186	Jueschke 171
Anderson 160	Coward 188	Goens 170	
Arceneaux 160	Craven 148,188	Goin 170	Kaough 150-152
Ardoin 172	Crocker 184	Goings 170	Kemm 147
Arnaud 178	Crockett 170	Goins 170	Kennedy 170
Athens 169	Cyr 159	Gonsoulin 175	Kerr 147
Aucoin 176-178		Goodson 188	King 168
Austin 171	Dautreuil 189	Goos 184	Kirkman 153
	Daigle 176	Gorham 160	Knapp 169
Ballard 172	Davenport 167-170	Gosserand 164	Knight 186
Barnett 168	David 186	Gowen 170	Koonce 172
Barr 170	DeBold 173	Granger 152,176	
Barras 175	DeFries 173	Gray 152-155	Lacroix 177
Batte 188	DeGrano 163,164,175	Green 150,172	LaLanne 171
Benoit 147,150,152, 155,171,176	Delaune 175	Greiner 187	Lamar 168
Bienvenue 189	DeMora 170	Griffin 187	Lamberth 186
Bilbo 167,168	Dennis 173	Griner 187	Lambuth 155-157
Blanchard 177	DePleimarch 175	Guerin 177	Landry 150,175
Block 165,184,187	DeVillier 169	Guidry 176	Lanningham 172
Boen 171	Doiron 147,159,189	Guilbaut 176	Lasha 173
Boudreaux 147,175	Donaldson 186	Guillory 147	Lasseigne 189
Bourg 175-178	Dubard 173	Guitriez 170	Lawrence 167,168
Bourgh 178	DuBois 186	Gustin 186	LeBato 171
Bradford 175	Dugast 177	Gwinup 173	LeBlanc 165,189
Bradley 173	Duggan 172		LeBrun 172
Braud 177	Duhon 176	Haines 189	LeDoux 147
Brault 176	Duplichan 172	Haley 186	Levy 147
Breau 178	Dupuis 173,178	Hall 187	Lincoln 162
Broussard 147,171,175	Dupuy 185,189	Hamm 171	Lisotta 173
Bruce 171,172	Durand 189	Hancock 187	Livingstone 155
Buller 171		Harless 172	Locke 184
Bush 156	Eaves 160	Hayes 147,148	Lofton 172
	Edwards 147	Hebert 171,173,177	Lopes 164
	Ellis 172	Herrara 168	Loridans 170
Cagney 151		Hoffpauir 173	Lucas 172
Carriere 184	Farque 176	Holden 186	Lundquist 147
Carvello 186	Farragut 187	Holley 147	Lyons 150,169
Cassel 171	Fisher 167	Hooper 171,172	
Catton 188	Fiske 187	Hoover 185	Macfarland 168
Cellar 176	Flanders 187	Howell 155,169	Madison 180,182
Charpentier 177	Flaunders 187	Huffaker 175	Managan 160
Choat 168	Flores 170	Hughes 162	Manceaux 186
Chumley 164,165	Franklin 171,180,182	Hulin 165	Marchman 150
Cleveland 168	Franks 168	Hutchins 169	Martel 173
Clifton 184			Martin 150,151,169
Clooney 151	Gaudet 176,177	Iles 160	Mathis 173
Collingwood 171	Gauthier 177	Ingram 147	Mayo 169
Collins 151	Gautrot 178		McCady 162
Comeau 178	Gayle 169	Jackson 173	McDaniel 186
Comeaux 171,186	Geary 168,169	Johnson 162,168,172	McDermot 187



McFillen 188	Oldys 162	Roosevelt 162	Strickland 187
McKinney 171		Ross 188	
McMillan 173	Parker 169,171	Rowe 187	Talley 186
McNeese 160-162	Parks 171	Rush 172	Targett 185
Mears 172	Patrick 173	Russell 186	Taylor 184
Meitzler 148,149	Peet 173	Ryan 168,169,184	Teer 147
Melancon 148,175	Peloquin 171,172		Terriot 177,178
Menard 186	Perkins 147,170	Sablich 175	Terro 147
Meyers 147, 171	Perry 160	Salle 177,178	Thibodeau 178
Miguez 167	Peterson 168	Sallier 147	Thompson 173
Mius de Pleimarch 175	Philippe 186	Sarvaunt 173	Todd 168
Modrall 171	Pitre 160,171,175,178	Savoie 172	Tortomase 173
Monceaux 186	Poche 147	Scott 151	Trahan 176,186
Monnier 176	Poe 160,161	Scranton 172	Tuggle 147
Moore 148,170,173, 187	Potet 176	Screman 162	
Mora 167,169,170	Pourciou 148	Segura 175	Varangue 175
More 170	Premeaux 175	Sellers 176	Verret 189
Moreau 189	Pruitt 147	Semmes 187	Viator 175
Morgan 160		Senvetiere 189	Vickers 187
Morrogh 148	Ramsay 150	Sheriff 169	Vicnair 189
Morrow 172	Rankins 150	Simmons 160,161	Vincent 152-155,169, 176,186
Moss 150	Read 187	Simon 176,178	
Mueller 171	Rigmaiden 161	Sinnot 151	
Mumpower 156,157	Rion 173	Smith 163,164,168, 186	Ware 160
Myers 186	Ritchie 171	Soileau 172	Washington 162
	Roberts 172	Soleman 168	Watts 173
	Robertson 147,165	Spence 150	Welch 171
Negrotto 175	Robicheaux 175	Stafford 175	Wilkinson 168
Newcomb 186	Robinson 173	Stephens 172	Witherwax 159
Newhouse 176	Roe 187	Stockwell 155-158	Wittler 187
Newman 159	Romero 147,163-165, 175	Stout 172	Woolsey 172
Nowell 147		Stream 155	
			Yeager 160
			Young 186
			Zeigler 162,166

\*\*\*\*\*

### UNDER FALSE PRETENSES

Did you ever wear high heels, paints or "cosmetic washes", false teeth or wigs? If you had done so in 1700 you would have been breaking the law. In 1700 the British Parliament enacted a law against obtaining husbands under false pretenses. the law states, "That all women of whatever rank, profession or degree, who shall after this act, impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects, by virtue of secrets, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stays, bolstered hoops or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors and the marriage under such circumstances, upon conviction of offending parties, shall be null and void."

SOURCE: *The Family Tree* (Dec. 1996/Jan. 1997)

EDITOR'S NOTE: In those days witchcraft was sometimes punishable by death, but imprisonment in the



### 1997 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087)  
RECORDING SECRETARY - THELMA LABOVE  
TREASURER - EMMA MAE WEEKS (318/477-5138)

VICE-PRESIDENT-SANDRA MIGUEZ  
CORR. SECRETARY-JANICE CRAVEN

### KINFOLKS

EDITOR - BETTY ROSTEET (318/625-4740)  
BOOK REVIEWS - RUTH RICE  
TYPISTS - PAT HUFFAKER, ROSIE NEWHOUSE  
CIRCULATION - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087), ANNA M. HAYES (MAILING LABELS)

QUERIES - BETTY ROSTEET  
PROOF READING - JAY & MAUDE JOBE  
SANDRA MIGUEZ

### 1997 PATRON MEMBERS

MR. HARVEY ADAMS  
MR. & MRS. LARRY ADEE  
MR. & MRS. ROBERT BENOIT  
MR. & MRS. FLOYD BERRY  
MRS. NORMA BLAKE  
DR. & MRS. JOSEPH BRUCE  
MR. PAUL COCHET  
MRS. JANE COMEAUX  
MRS. JANICE B. CRAVEN  
MR. & MRS. KENNETH DARNSTEADT  
MR. & MRS. JOSEPH DUHON  
MISS JO ANNE DURAND  
MR. & MRS. PAUL ELLENDER  
MR. & MRS. C. J. FAULK  
MR. & MRS. GLENN GAY  
MR. & MRS. ALVIN GUIDROZ  
MISS LOUISE HANCHEY  
MR. RANDALL HEBERT  
MRS. SUE HENNING  
MISS BETTY JEAN HENRY  
MRS. MARY HENRY  
MR. JULIAN HONEYCUTT Jr.  
MR. & MRS. JOHN HORNUNG  
MR. & MRS. R. E. HUFFAKER  
MR. & MRS. JOE JOBE  
MRS. DEIDRE O. JOHNSON  
DR. & MRS. TOMMY JOHNSON  
MRS. EOLINE KING  
MR. KENNETH LOWERY

MR. & MRS. ARCHIE LYLES  
MR. NEAL LYONS  
MR. MRS. JOHN McBURNEY  
MR. & MRS. JAMES MIGUEZ  
MRS. JUANITA D. MILLAR  
MR. & MRS. JOE MILLER  
MRS. JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN  
MR. & MRS. CARL NEWHOUSE  
MRS. BESS O'NEALE  
MR. & MRS. MEARL 'QUINN  
MRS. REBECCA PACEY  
MR. & MRS. L. R. PAGGEOT  
MR. & MRS. CARL PATTON  
MR. & MRS. THOMAS POLLET III  
MRS. RUTH RICE  
MRS. MARY ANN RIVIERE  
MR. & MRS. ANTHONY ROGERS ROMERO  
MR. BILLY ROSTEET  
MR. & MRS. CONWAY ROSTEET  
MR. & MRS. EDGAR ROSTEET  
MRS. CAROL SANDERS  
MRS. PATTY SINGLETARY  
MRS. SHIRLEY SMITH  
MR. & MRS. LeRAY TRAHAN  
MRS. JUNE LANDRY VINING  
MR. & MRS. BILLY WARNER  
MRS. MYRA WHITLOW  
MRS. BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER

### KINFOLKS

192

Vol. 21 No. 4

\*\*\*\*\*

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
PO BOX 5652  
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA 70606-5652

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.  
PERMIT NO. 263

-----  
FORWARDING & RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED  
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION  
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

AMERICAN CANADIAN GEN SOC-NH  
PO BOX 6478  
MANCHESTER NH 03108-6478



SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

# KINFOLKS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News	99
Calendar of Events	100
May Program - Karen A. Miller	101
The Cowboys	101
Galveston Weekly News	104
SW Louisiana, The Alamo & Santa Anna	106
Charles Cronea, The Last of Lafitte's Pirates	111
Daniel Sylvester Ward & Document	113
Marriages Weren't Made In Heaven	116
In Lieu of a Marriage Record	119
Ritchie Cemetery, Moss Bluff, LA	122
Genealogical Data from an Abstract	125
Fitzhugh Lee Camp 55, S.C.V.	126
Sheriff's Bond - David H. Lyons	127
Hurricane!	128
The 1918 Storm in Lake Charles	129
SWLGS Society Additions	131
Lake Charles News Items	132
Information from Exchanges	135
Queries	136
Book Reviews	137
Ancestor Charts - Martha Jean Ellis, W. T. Block, Marjorie Nelson Myers	139
Index	142
1997 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	144



**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.*

COPYRIGHT 1997: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

## SOCIETY NEWS

### SEPTEMBER MEETING

The September Meeting will be held on Saturday, September 20, 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 - "Three Tales of Imperial Calcasieu" presented by ROBERT BENOIT

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

Guests are welcome.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NEW MEMBERS

- 1109/10. MARIO/ROBIN E. CARVALLO, 2012 DuFour St. #B, Redondo Beach, CA 90278
- 1111. CAROLYN BALES, 203 Flowers Rd., Pineville, LA 71360-3707
- 1112/13. JOHN/EVELYN ELLENDER BARNES, P. O. Box 119, Bayside, TX 78340-0119
- 1114. H. A. MILLER, 5812 Hiawatha Dr., Alexandria, La. 71301-2713
- 1115. M. CORREZE DOYLE RAY, 612 Contour, Lake Charles, LA 70605-5510
- 1116/17. VAL W./SHARON LOPEZ BABINEAUX, 4221 Lexington Ave., Port Arthur, TX 77642
- 1118. GLORIA M. GREEN, 1246 Greentown Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634
- 1119. JENNIFER JO DUHON, P. O. Box 24484, San Francisco, CA 94124-0484
- 1120. SANDRA McKINNON LORIDANS, Apartado Postal 844, 45900 Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico
- 1121. EDWARD EARNEST NELSON, 2105 Sixth Ave., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1122. DR. JAMES LOUIS NELSON, 605 E. Sanders Dr., Hammond, LA 70401
- 1123. MARGIE DUPLECHAIN, 7638 Chris Ln. Lake Charles, LA 70607
- 1124. RICHARD HARVEY, 11 Admiral Rd., Severna Park, MD 21146
- 1125. CORA LICHTWALD LONGMAN, 19949 Tussing Ranch Rd., Apple Valley, CA 92308

Membership to Date - 458

\*\*\*\*\*

### **ANCESTOR CHARTS & TABLES, VOL. V**

*Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V - 1997* is now being published and will be ready for distribution at the September 20 meeting, and thereafter by mail.

This genealogical tool will be beneficial to researchers. Our membership is nationwide and surnames included are not only typical of Louisiana, but are also from many other states and countries.

Volume V contains some 5 generation charts and Tables of Ancestors up to the 13th Generation.

This 8½ x 11, soft cover, spiral bound book contains approximately 200 pages, and will be indexed by surname.

Prepublication price is \$23.00 (postpaid) until October 1, 1997. After that date, the price will be \$25.00 (postpaid).

\*\*\*\*\*

**CALCASIEU GENWEB AND COMPUTER NEWS** from JAN CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339. USE E-MAIL ADDRESS <jcraven@iAmerica.net>

The Calcasieu GenWeb and the LeComite' des Archives de la Louisiane are both compiling a Louisiana Genealogist E-Mail Directory. If you have an E-Mail address, please send it to both groups.

The Calcasieu group is searching for familial information on persons who have been buried in area cemeteries. This information will soon be going online in the GenWeb Archives. Due to the 1910 fire which destroyed area courthouse and church records, information is sparse or nonexistent on many of the old settlers. If you have information on old burials, please send a family group sheet and/or ancestor charts for our project. We are especially interested in identifying a person in an unmarked grave. Won't you please help us?

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1997

**SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP** meets on the first Saturday of every month at the Carnegie Library on 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles.

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 - "THREE TALES OF IMPERIAL CALCASIEU"**  
**SPEAKER - ROBERT BENOIT**

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

OCTOBER 25 Computer Workshop, Saturday, 9 A.M. - 1 P.M., LA State Archives, Baton Rouge  
Lecturer: JUDITH LANOUX HAMNER Fee: \$15.00  
Sponsor: LA Genealogical and Historical Society

NOVEMBER 15 **SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.**  
**PROGRAM - LAND AND TAX RECORDS, COUTHUSE RESEARCH**  
**SPEAKER - ANNA MARIE HAYES**

1998

JANUARY 17 **SATURDAY - SWGLS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L. C.**  
**PROGRAM - SHOW & TELL by SWLGS MEMBERS**

MARCH 14 **AGLL/HERITAGE QUEST ROAD SHOW - LELAND K. MEITZLER**  
**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.**  
**REGISTRATION: 8:30 A.M., LECTURES (4) - 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.**  
**FEE: \$25.00 includes 1 yr. subscription to *Heritage Quest Magazine* (6 issues - \$28 value) and coffee breaks. Lunch is not included.**  
A unique display of books, supplies and computer programs will be available for purchase.  
**(THIS WORKSHOP WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE MARCH MEETING)**

**ONLY A GENEALOGIST REGARDS A STEP BACKWARDS AS PROGRESS**

**Ballew Family Journal**



## **MAY PROGRAM**

KAREN AVERY MILLER, Regional Publicity Coordinator of the Federation of Genealogical Societies 1997 National Convention, was the speaker at the May meeting of the SWLGS. The National Convention will be hosted by the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Dallas, Texas Genealogical Society from 3-6 September 1997. Mrs. MILLER said that, in addition to lectures at the conference, Dallas offers research opportunities in the Dallas Public Library (which houses one of the top-ten genealogical collections in the South) and other cultural and entertainment events for the whole family.

Many choices of topics will be offered. Among the lectures are: Society Management, Records Protection, Organizing and Writing Your Genealogy, Problem Solving, Civil War Topics, Library Resources, Records and Repositories, Genealogy on the Internet, Migrations, Court Records, Land Records, Social History and other topics, including Beginner lectures.

Over 140 vendors will be on hand with everything from bookmarks to computer systems.

Hope you will make plans to attend this conference.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **THE COWBOYS**

Contributed by ZILDA M. HEBERT, Member #1012

During the early days in the growth and development of Jefferson and Chambers Counties in southeast Texas, a breed of cow-men came about that changed the times. These were Acadian cowboys who had brought herds of cattle with them from the prairies of southwest Louisiana.

Some came during the Republic of Texas days, prior to 1846. Others came later. These Acadians, with family names of HEBERT, BROUSSARD, BOUDREAUX, BORDAGES and LANDRY, combined their family herds to be driven to markets. Sometimes these combined herds numbered in the hundreds of thousands. The famous trails established by GOODNIGHT and HILDEBRANDT, that went north to Kansas, were not used by these wranglers. Instead, they chose their own trails to the markets.

Some drives took the herds south to Sabine Pass on the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle would be loaded onto specially constructed cattle boats for shipment to southern, as well as eastern ports. All the remaining cattle, not intended for sale, would be turned loose to roam and feed on the tough saltgrass marshes until roundup time again.

Other drives went west, through the Taylor's Bayou area, near what is now the town of Fannett, where camp was made for the night, and on to the Gulf near High Island. Located several miles south of the present day cities of Winnie-Stowall, the families owned sections of the huge White's Ranch. The saltgrass marshes here offered ample grazing for the herds, and ample water supplies. This was the area known by them as the Seabreeze Ranch, which is still in the hands of the families today.

A third trail took the herds to the prairies and bayous of southwestern Louisiana, and on to the Port of New Orleans. Some of the cattle would be sold on the way to scattered homesteads throughout the area. To accomplish this, many rivers and streams had to be crossed.

Some rivers had an ingenious device known as "swimming pens". This was a set of floating pens attached to a barge. The owner of this contraption would have several trained oxen on hand. When the herd was ready to cross, these trained oxen would jump off into the water in each of the pens, and the cattle would follow, unafraid. The ropes were pulled, and the cows swam to the other side inside



the pens. The trained oxen climbed out when the pens reached the opposite bank. The wranglers kept the herd together until all the herd was across, and the drive would begin again. This eliminated a long search for a fordable shallow water crossing.

Prior to combining the herds, the yearlings (one-year-olds) were separated from the mother cows with new calves, or cows that were to be bred. The "seasoned" senior wranglers would be expected to match cows with calves on sight. His unerring judgment, known as "cow sense", and his experienced cowpony could cut out (separate) any animal of the herd in a short time. These horses seemed to sense exactly what the cow was thinking even before it did anything. New calves would be branded and "ear marked" with the owners special marks, which had been registered in the State Brand Book. This verified the ownership when the animal was sold. The "ear marks" make identification easier during the winter months, when animals grow heavy winter coats, and brands are not easily read. They also help to identify stolen animals when they were located. At this time, the use of "running irons" by rustlers could alter the original brand or permanently change the brand into an entirely different one. Male calves, called steers, or "beeves", intended for market the following year, were castrated to produce a heavier animal at sale time. The cows which were not productive, called "muley" cows by the wranglers, would be cut out and sold.

Huge vats had been dug, and all the cattle were driven through them prior to driving them to market, or to grazing areas. This helped protect the cattle from mosquitoes, flies and the dreaded Texas Ticks. These ticks, which produced serious illness in the cattle, could result in the entire herd being put into quarantine and held back from sale, since the disease killed large amounts of cattle at one time and was easily spread. These dippings could take over a month to complete due to the size of the herds, and the reluctance of the animals to jump into the vats. These dipping vats were deep enough that the cattle, wet all over, were required to swim to get out.

Once the dipping was completed, the drive could commence. All men and boys in the families, plus some "hired hands", would take part in this huge endeavor. At this time there were no fences anywhere between the city limits of the settlement of Beaumont to the Gulf of Mexico. Cattle were free to roam at will until roundup time.

Since the drive encompassed many days, a chuck wagon and cook were brought along to feed the cow punchers. Huge amounts of eggs, bacon, beans and potatoes were prepared daily. At night the herd was bedded down along the trail to rest, and camp would be set up. Outriders would work throughout the night in shifts to keep the herd calm and to prevent wandering. Wolves, Indians and rustlers were sometimes encountered during these drives, as well as snakes and other varmints.

A remuda (spare horses) of horses was required since chasing strays out of the brush and keeping the herd moving from daylight until dark put a terrible strain on a horse. Horses need to be rested one day in between use.

The cowboys devised most of their own equipment at the ranches where they worked. They made their own bridles and lariats out of hemp, braided strips of leather or from hair pulled from the mane or tail of horses. They made their own chaps out of leather which they had tanned, to protect their legs from the thorns and thistles found along the trails and in the brush. They wove whips from plaited strips of leather, and fashioned a hemp "popper" on the ends. These whips being "cracked" along the trails could be heard for miles on the open range. They also used trained cattle dogs to assist in movement of the herds. These clever dogs would nip at the heels and dodge the kicks of the cattle in an attempt to keep them from straying or lagging behind. They also helped to locate strayed younger calves that wandered or simply became too tired to keep up on the long drive.

As towns grew into cities and more settlers arrived, fences became a necessity. Texas still had an abundance of open land. At one time, all that was required to prove ownership was to register your land at the county seat or land office, and then to fence it in and maintain that fence for a certain

number of years to prove use. The ranchers with large holdings began the tedious task of surrounding their lands with fences. The most readily available trees were oak and cedar, so early-day fence posts were usually constructed of these types of wood. The hardness of the oak and the rot resistance of the cedar made this a good choice. Mesquite was also used where available.

Younger boys in the family were assigned the much dreaded chore of "riding fence", checking for breaks in the fence where cattle could escape. Places where rustlers had cut the fence and had stolen cattle were also watched for. Hurricanes also blew down large amounts of fence. Due to the fact that some family ranches covered 20,000 to 50,000 acres of land which contained upwards of 200,000 head of wild Texas Longhorns, this was a continual chore. Boys as young as 12-14 years of age, and some even younger, performed this chore. It was expected of them. Boys rode almost from the time they could walk. It was a way of life at that time.

Hurricanes in the late 1800s and early 1900s killed thousands of head of cattle. On the open ranges and beaches there was no way to protect them from high velocity winds, flying objects, rising water or storm surges. All that could be done after the storms was to drag all the bloated carcasses into an area and skin them, so the hides could be sold. Then the carcasses were piled up and burned. The losses in revenues were tremendous. This spelled the end for many small-time operations which were not diversified enough to withstand this amount of loss. Wiser ranchers who also planted crops of cotton, vegetables or other crops, or invested in business, fared better.

In later years cattle were transported to markets in trucks or by rail. There was a train stop, known as "Hebert Switch", where pens had been constructed to load the cows onto special cattle cars for shipment to markets.

The changing market induced the ranchers to take a harder look at their Texas Longhorns. Typically the Longhorns, descendants of the Spanish breed that roamed the plains, were tough and rangy; their meat was even tougher. The ranchers began to try cross-breeding with the English White-faced Hereford, the Black Scottish Angus and the far Indian Brahman. The Hereford produced much better meat, but did not tolerate the mosquitoes or the heat of the Gulf Coast; they also needed to be fed during the winter to maintain strength. The Brahman produced good quality meat, but was temperamental and sometimes down-right mean to deal with. With little provocation, Brahmans were known to charge a rider and horse and run over them completely, causing harm to both. Brahman cattle were also adept at jumping very high fences, but could withstand the hot Texas summers with the ever-present mosquitoes and flies. They could also survive on the prairie grasses and the saltgrass mashes on the Gulf Coast with no additional feed, and still produce marketable beef.

Most ranchers grew feed for their stock, as well as food for their families. Grain was cut by hand and tied into bundles in the fields. Then it was carried to the threshing machines, to be hand-fed into the machines and separated from the stalks. Later, the grain was cut by sickles that were drawn by mules. Still later, self-propelled threshing machines were used. Some ranchers constructed silos to store their grains. The grain was piled into the silo, then dirt was piled on top of the grain. Several layers of grain would be ruined by the rain which would seep down through the dirt and rot the top layer. The rest would be good throughout the year.

The impact of beef production, a risky business at best those days, evolved into a large business for many ranches, while some diversified into other avenues. Cattle drives of old no longer exist, for the most part, except at larger ranches, like the King Ranch, XIT, Figure Four and others. Most ranchers have condensed their production to fewer cattle, but to better strains to produce heavier cattle and better beef. They still cross-breed with strains such as Charolais, Beefmaster and others.

Once a part of the history of the state of Texas, the cowboy's way of life is fading from the open ranges.

SOURCES: *The Beaumont Enterprise and Journal*; Family Records

\*\*\*\*\*

**EDWARD THEOPHILE BROUSSARD AND EUPHEMIE BELZIRE BROUSSARD**

Contributed by ZILDA HEBERT, Member #1012

EDWARD THEOPHILE BROUSSARD and his wife, EUPHEMIE BELZIRE BROUSSARD, were third cousins, both descendants of JOSEPH BROUSSARD and AGNES THIBODEAUX, Acadians. EDWARD T. BROUSSARD was born 29 February 1802 at St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, and was the son of THEOPHILE BROUSSARD and PELAGIE LANDRY. On 21 October 1867 EDWARD T. BROUSSARD married EUPHEMIE BELZIRE BROUSSARD, the daughter of ELOI BROUSSARD and MARGUERITE THIBODEAUX. EUPHEMIE BROUSSARD was born 29 October 1807 in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana.

Children of the marriage included the following:

1. SEVAN, b. 20 August 1825; d. 24 Oct. 1876; m. 22 December 1845, BELZIRE HEBERT. Settled at Blanchette's Cove, Texas, by 17 March 1846. Confederate veteran.
2. AURELIA, b. 15 October 1827; m. CAMILLE BROUSSARD
3. EMELIA, bpt. 30 August 1837, age 52 days
4. MOISE, bpt. 3 May 1831, age 3 months; d. 28 December 1903; m. MARY GERTRUDE (GADRAC) ARCENEUX. Confederate veteran. Sustained a broken leg in the Battle of Sabine Pass.
5. CLELY, bpt. 13 June 1834, age 1 month
6. ELOY (ELOI), bpt. 1 June 1836, age 4 months; m. 18 May 1885, MARY AZEMA HEBERT. Confederate veteran.
7. JULES, b. 1840
8. APASIE, b. 1844; m. 18 April 1886, CLEOPHA BLANCHETTE
9. CLEOPHAS ANTOINE, b. 27 September 1846
10. EMILIE, b. 22 November 1848; d. 28 February 1931; m. JOSEPH MARTIN HEBERT, 2 December 1867.
11. FELIX, b. 1851; d. 29 June 1922; m. 25 October 1870, PALMYRE NUNEZ.

SOURCES:

Hebert, *SW La. Church and Civil Records*; St. Martin Parish, La. Census Records; Jefferson Co., Tex. Census Records; Broussard Family Records

\*\*\*\*\*

**FROM THE GALVESTON WEEKLY NEWS  
JANUARY 6, 1857**

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

LAKE CHARLES,  
CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA  
December 20, 1856

Eds. News: - After a few years residence in Texas, I have at length got back to my native State, Louisiana. Calcasieu Parish is situated immediately on the border of Texas; the inhabitants are principally engaged in raising cattle, large herds of which are driven every fall to New Orleans for sale. The country in this vicinity is very thinly populated and mostly by old French and Mexican settlers, who keep up their old habits and customs. Lake Charles is a thriving little town, situated on the border of a beautiful, romantic lake of that name, and has a population of some six or seven

hundred inhabitants, four stores, hotel, etc. In its immediate neighborhood has been erected, within the past year, one of the largest and most extensive sawmills in the State - the property of CAPT. DAN GOSS. He has two large schooners - the *Lehman, Jr.* and *Lake Charles*, plying regularly between the mill and your city. Most of the lumber sawed here finds a market in Galveston, and I believe it is generally preferred to lumber from other places.

It is the intention of CAPT. GOSS to connect with his sawmill, a large and extensive Blind, Door and Sash Factory, early in the spring.

Game of every description abounds in any quantity here. The favorite mode of hunting deer here, is by torch-light at night, and they are so plentiful that we seldom, if ever go out without bringing home two or three.

A young lawyer, by the name of EWING, was killed at Lake Charles on the evening of the 17th inst., by Mr. COLIN LEBLEU. I was present when it happened. It appears that a difficulty had for sometime existed between the parties, in regard to matters of a domestic nature; when on meeting at the hotel on the above evening, a few words passed between them. Mr. EWING immediately retired, and in the course of a few minutes returned with a double-barrelled shot-gun loaded with buckshot, which he discharged at Mr. LEBLEU at sight, missing him. The latter then shot his antagonist, killing him on the spot. Mr. EWING had been but recently married. Both parties are members of highly respectable and (Illegible) families here. (Illegible) regretted. Mr. LEBLEU immediately surrendered himself, and was honorably discharged, the unfortunate result being purely a case of self defense.

The above is a faithful record of the affair, and you may rely upon it. Should this prove acceptable, you may hear from me occasionally.

Yours, CREOLE.

(The young lawyer in the above story has been identified as HENRY EWING.)

\*\*\*\*\*

### NEW ENGLANDERS TO NOVA SCOTIA

After the Acadians were exiled from Nova Scotia, the improvements which had been made for over a century soon fell into ruin. The once rich farms were becoming fallow and neglected; the dikes which held the sea from the land were without repair; the orchards were of no use to anyone. Naturally the English sought new settlers who were loyal to the English Crown. In October 1758 a Proclamation was issued relating to the distribution of the French lands.

Many New Englanders prepared to migrate. In January 1759 his Excellency, CHARLES LAWRENCE, Governor of Nova Scotia, the same man who had been responsible for the Acadian exile, announced the conditions for settlement. A few settlers went in, but troubles with the French and Indians restricted major migration until 1760, when 4 schooners arrived at Halifax carrying Rhode Islanders. A whole Baptist Church from Swansea, Massachusetts, went to Nova Scotia. Other New Englanders, especially those from south-eastern New England, also went to settle there.

Some of these settlers returned home. Others fought in the Revolutionary War, usually against the British. If you have "lost" a New England ancestor, consider the fact that he might have immigrated to Nova Scotia.

A detailed account of New England immigration to Nova Scotia is given by RAY G. HULING in *The Narragansett Historical Register*, Vol. 7 (reprinted from 1889), which is housed in our Society Library. (See Book Reviews, this issue.)

## **SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA, THE ALAMO AND SANTA ANNA**

When Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803 several American statesmen contended that the territory of Texas was included. The argument continued until the Florida Purchase Treaty was signed in 1819 whereby the Sabine River was agreed upon as the border between the U.S. and the Spanish Texas. Two years later Texas became part of the Mexican republic when Mexico won her independence from Spain. In 1827 President ADAMS tried to purchase either all or part of Texas; later President JACKSON also tried but Mexico did not want to part with this prized possession.

The young republic of Mexico encouraged the settlement of its vast holdings in Texas by granting lands to settlers at low costs. As many immigrants rushed to Texas for cotton and grain lands, southwest Louisiana became one of the gateways to the west, since the Sabine River between Louisiana and Texas was easily forded in several places. By 1830 the Mexicans became anxious at the swelling Anglo-American population in Texas and began to discourage immigrants. By 1835 there were about 20,000 Anglo-Americans and only about 3,000 Mexicans in Texas. Mexico feared that if this rate of immigration continued, Texas would fall into the hands of the U.S. After all, the immigrants were of a different nationality, spoke a different language and only paid nominal allegiance to the Mexican government and Catholic church. As a result, new laws were passed forbidding new American colonists, prohibiting slaves, establishing high taxes and duties and enforcing military rules in the Texas province. Grievances soon became discontent, and discontent soon led to rebellion!

In 1832 the War for Texas Independence began at Anahuac, Texas, just 100 miles west of Lake Charles, when a small group of rebels under the command of Lt. Col. WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS captured a Mexican garrison there. Troubles in Texas posed a potential threat to the people of southwest Louisiana. Tales of atrocities by the Mexicans were told by refugees fleeing over the border to safety in Louisiana.

Plots for winning independence from Spain were sometimes hatched in the cafes and coffee houses of New Orleans. When the War for Texas Independence began in 1835 hundreds of Louisianians signed up to fight or give supplies to the rebellion. Tradition states that many men from southwest Louisiana crossed the Sabine into Texas and fought with the Texans for their independence from Mexico. We will probably not ever know all their names, nor can we prove all of their claims. This is not unusual. Texas' defenders were volunteers who just came to fight in a battle, and not to enlist for the duration. At that time, battles were being fought and volunteers just rode up to fight. Record keeping, when it existed at all, was haphazard and incomplete.

However, the service of ISSAC RYAN, who fought and died at the historic battle of the Alamo, has been documented. RYAN was a member of one of the pioneer families of the Lake Charles area. He was born on 1 March 1805 at Perry's Bridge, La., in what is now Vermilion Parish. RYAN was the son of JOHN JACOB RYAN, SR. and MARY ANN (MARIE) HARGROVE and the brother of JACOB RYAN, JR., who is often styled as the "Father of Lake Charles". When RYAN was 12 years old, his family moved further westward and settled in southwest Louisiana, at Lake Charles. ISSAC RYAN is said to have first visited Texas aboard one of his father's schooners which was carrying rough lumber from the rich forests of southwest Louisiana to Galveston. The late MARIE RYAN, grandniece of ISSAC RYAN, said that he went to the Austin Colony in 1834 because he heard Texas needed good men.

Whether ISSAC RYAN joined TRAVIS' command at Anahuac or joined him later is not known, but he is listed on the muster rolls as a private in January 1836. It was suggested by the late MARIE RYAN that he probably joined TRAVIS' command at San Felipe de Austin. TRAVIS' men were considered part of the "regular" Texas Army, despite their lack of uniforms.

A small force of approximately 189 volunteers, including TRAVIS, DAVY CROCKETT, JIM BOWIE and ISSAC RYAN, fortified San Antonio de Valero, an old Spanish mission, commonly known as the Alamo, near San Antonio de Bexar. TRAVIS gave his men the order "Victory or Death", and each man fought for freedom until he was killed. These brave men, without any outside help and perhaps without any hope, held off thousands of invading Mexican troops for 13 long days...from February 23 to March 6, 1836.

General ANTONIO LOPEZ de SANTA ANNA, who lead the seige and attack, became the president of Mexico. After those 13 long days that would make the defenders of the Alamo immortal and that would make him hated throughout Texas and the U.S., he succeeded in taking the Alamo, but paid a heavy price. SANTA ANNA also demanded a heavy price from the defenders. At the beginning of the final battle on March 6, 1836, he ordered his buglers to sound the "Deguello". This signal meant that his men should give no quarter to their captives; they should spare no lives.

Just five days after his 31st birthday, ISSAC RYAN was slaughtered by the Mexican forces. The Texas archives state that "he fell along with TRAVIS". It is probable that RYAN would have been firing a cannon mounted on the north wall of the Alamo. TRAVIS, the Commander of the Alamo, died at the north wall of the old mission as the final battle began. Alamo records list RYAN as a private and infantry rifleman.

Other Louisiana men who fought at the Alamo were members of the New Orleans Grays, a volunteer organization from New Orleans, took part in the 13-day siege of the Alamo. Their flag, which can now be seen in a museum in Mexico City, flew over the mission until it was captured by the Mexican forces. All these men were either killed in battle or were captured and slain by the Mexicans. JIM BOWIE\* of Opelousas, Louisiana, who became famous for his use of the BOWIE knife, also died at the Alamo. The heroes have no graves to mark their passing. Their bodies were burned on a pyre when the battle ended, but their names are inscribed on the honor roll of the dead in the Alamo Chapel. Men from northwest Louisiana and other parts of the state also took part in the war, but did not serve at the Alamo.

JOSE JUAN SANCHEZ, one of SANTA ANNA'S soldiers, carefully drew a map to go along with the detailed account that he wrote of the Battle of the Alamo. This diagram shows the precise positions and lines of fire for both the Texicans and Mexicans, as well as the path of the final assault by the Mexican troops. It also supposedly marks the spot where the Alamo defenders bodies were burned on a funeral pyre...the place where the Rivercenter Mall of San Antonio stands today. It also shows an old cemetery which is purported to contain more than 1,300 people who were buried in the chapel and courtyard within the compound walls of the old mission. The last known burial in the old cemetery was in 1792, after which Mission San Antonio de Valero was secularized and the priests moved out and military forces used the old building as a presidio or fort.

However, other evidence suggests that the bones of RYAN, BOWIE, CROCKETT and other defenders of the Alamo may lie inside a marble coffin inside the San Fernando Cathedral in San Antonio. These remains were found in 1936 when workers were digging a foundation for a new altar for the old church. The bones were found near the steps of the original San Fernando Church, just where Lt. Col. JUAN SEGUIN said he had buried them. SEGUIN was sent to bury the charred remains of the defenders a year after the battle. It is not known how many people are in the coffin. The remains are said to include charred bones and coat buttons. The Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History has agreed to conduct testing on these remains.

After the defeat at the Alamo, the Texas Army was in retreat; there seemed to be nothing that would stop the advancing 5000 men of the Mexican Army. Texas settlers began fleeing to the safety of Louisiana, barely having time to gather food and clothing. The trails and roads were crowded with wagons and carts trying to cross the rain-swollen streams and the flooded rivers. The flight of these Texas colonists is known as the "Runaway Scrape".

"Remember the Alamo!" became the rallying cry for patriotism and fighting spirit in the Texas War for Independence. It paid tribute to the courage of the defenders, while reminding of the barbaric practices of the Mexicans. The sacrifices of the Alamo defenders was not in vain. It bought precious time...time enough for SAM HOUSTON to raise an army. One hundred and sixty years after the famous battle, the heroes are still honored. Lake Charles has given no memorial to ISSAC RYAN for his heroic actions, but the town has not forgotten him.

The residents of southwest Louisiana were among the first to receive the news of the Alamo...22 days after its fall. An entry in the diary of ISSAC RYAN'S brother-in-law, THOMAS RIGMAIDEN whose diary is of great historic value, stated: "heard of the total defeat of the American troops in the Fort at San Antonia (sic) by SANTA ANNA. Stopped all night at Mr. RYAN'S."

But what happened to SANTA ANNA? This notorious Mexican general, was captured at the Battle of San Jacinto on 21 April 1836, and the War for Texas Independence was won. He was then sent across the Sabine River and was briefly imprisoned at old Fort Atkinson in Lake Charles while he was being taken to Washington, D. C. to meet President JACKSON. Fort Atkinson was an old brick fort located on the northeast side of Lake Charles, near what is now the old BILBO Cemetery on the lake, adjacent to the Veteran's Memorial Park.

SANTA ANNA was exiled to Cuba, and was supposedly unable to create any more mischief. However, when the U.S. annexed Texas, Mexico promptly broke off diplomatic relations; she had never officially recognized Texas' independence. SANTA ANNA returned to Mexico to lead his armies once again against the American forces under General ZACHARY TAYLOR in 1845. Because of SANTA ANNA'S experienced leadership, the war resulted in the death of many Americans. Many died from heat, malaria and other diseases. But many more died from the fierce Mexican lancers and almost suicidal onslaughts of SANTA ANNA'S forces.

The Mexican War was a proving ground for weapons and men in the upcoming War Between the States. Leaders polished their tactics; weapons were tested and improved; young men gained experience to become leaders in the next war. Both LEE and ULYSSES S. GRANT, who would play major roles in the War Between the States, were young officers during this war.

By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on 2 February 1848 the Rio Grande River was established as the U.S.-Mexican border, and New Mexico and California were ceded to the U.S. The way for westward expansion was clear. And once more SANTA ANNA was exiled from his home land!

The Mexican General SANTA ANNA took a great toll of American lives. He changed or influenced the lives of most people in Louisiana and Texas, as well as many in the rest of the country. The Fall of the Alamo occurred 160 years ago, but the old mission-fort still stands as a shrine to Texas Liberty and the courage of a few heroic men against overwhelming odds. It's heroes are not forgotten. Their battle cry is remembered, their names are enshrined in the Alamo's Chapel, re-enactors perform historical vignettes about the battle, and hundreds of their descendants live on in America today.

\* "Colonel JAMES BOWIE, Early Opelousas Citizen" appears in the N'Oubliez Pas, Vol. III #4, Winter 1995, Imperial St. Landry (LA) Genealogical & Historical Society, Opelousas, LA.

#### SOURCES:

Chitwood, Owsley and Nixon, *The U.S. from Colony to World Power*

Bill Groneman, *Alamo Defenders*, Austin, Texas, Eakin Press (1990)

Mike Jones, "State Park Salutes Alamo Legend David Crockett", *Lake Charles American Press*

Hector San Miguel, "Veterans Memorial Park Hopes to Honor Issac Ryan, Comrades"; "The Forgotten Son"; "LC Has No Memorial of Alamo Defender", *Lake Charles American Press*

\*\*\*\*\*



## GENEALOGY OF THE RYAN FAMILY OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA

Contributed by MARTHA JEAN ELLIS, Member #927

- I. DANIEL RYAN/RAYAN, b. 1730, Ireland; m. Florida, MARGUERITE BARCLAY/BURKLEY, b. 1750. DANIEL RYAN was a member of the Sons of Liberty.
- II. JOHN JACOB RYAN/RAYAN, SR., b. 1768-1772, Pensacola, Florida; d. 7 Sept. 1846, Bayou D'Inde, near Lake Charles, La.; m. 6 Jan. 1793, MARY ANNE HARGROVE, b. ca 1776, Miss.; d. 10 Oct. 1848, Bayou D'Inde, La.; d/o BENJAMIN HARGROVE (b. ca 1741, Va.; d. 1827, Edgefield, SC) and REBECCA GUALTNEY/GWALTNEY (b. Va.). The HARGROVE/HARGRAVE family were English Catholics living in the Attakapas District of La. JOHN JACOB RYAN owned a sawmill.  
Children:
  1. LOUISE RYAN, b. 1793
  2. ANNE RYAN, b. 1797
  3. SUZANNE RYAN, b. 18 Jan. 1799, Vermilion, La.; d. 18 Aug. 1865; m. PONTAL LANDRY
  4. SARAH CELESTE "SALLY" RYAN, b. 1801; m. 16 Oct. 1815, PIERRE VINCENT (b. 1791; s/o PIERRE VINCENT and CATHERINE GALMAN). They settled on land south of present-day Sulphur, called Vincent Settlement.  
Children:
    1. OLIVIER VINCENT, b. 1817
    2. SIMEON VINCENT, b. 1820
    3. MERCELIEN VINCENT, b. 1825
    4. MARCELITE VINCENT, b. 1829
    5. LASTIE VINCENT, b. 1831
    6. ANNIE VINCENT, b. 1834
    7. MARIE MILLETTE VINCENT, b. 1837
    8. THOMAS VINCENT, b. 1840
    9. PIERRE VINCENT, b. 1843
    10. URSAN VINCENT, b. 1845
  5. ARTEMISE RYAN, b. 1804; m. LOUIS REON  
Children:
    1. LASTIE REON m. AZAMA LeBLEU
    2. MEDOA REON m. ANTEAL BENOIT
  6. ISSAC RYAN, b. 1 March 1805, Perry's Bridge, La.; d. 6 March 1836, Alamo, San Antonio, Texas
  7. ELIZA RYAN, b. 1806; m. 3 Oct. 1830, THOMAS RIGMAIDEN\*
  8. ADELAIDE RYAN, b. 1807
  9. REBECCA RYAN, b. 1810
  10. CHRISTEEN RYAN, b. 1811
  11. MELISSA RYAN, b. 2 Sept. 1813, Vermilion, La.; d. 21 Jan. 1887; m. 8 Jan. 1829, GEORGE ELENDER
  12. JACOB RYAN, JR. b. 1816. Called the "Father of Lake Charles", was instrumental in having the court house of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish moved from Marion to Lake Charles. Served as sheriff for 6 years, state legislator (1865-1867), and tax collector (1874-1878). Ran the RYAN sawmill.
  13. MARY ANNE RYAN, b. 181---

\* **NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS RIGMAIDEN.** RIGMAIDEN was an early schoolteacher in the area whose diary is important to the history of Lake Charles and Calcasieu Parish. The following are comments he made in his diary about the Texas-Mexican troubles.

March 28, 1836, 22 days after the fall of the Alamo. "Heard of the total defeat of the American Troops in the Fort at San Antonio by SANTA ANNA."

April 7, 1836. He tells of two men who visited him and "brought bad news of the Americans being defeated by the Spaniards at Colorado and Guadalupe" (the Battle at Goliad on March 22, which ended with the notorious massacre of prisoners).

May 8, 1836. RIGMAIDEN bet REESE PERKINS "a new hat that the Mexicans would be in possession of Texas in two years from date." PERKINS had settled on the east bank of the Calcasieu River prior to 1824. He owned a public house and operated a ferry. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Calcasieu Parish, and also the permanent clerk of the Antioch Baptist Church at the Big Woods Settlement near present-day Edgerly.

December 7, 1836. RIGMAIDEN noted that he "heard of SANTA ANNA passing through on his way to Washington."

\*\*\*\*\*

**SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF THE ALAMO.** Membership in this society is eligible to all descendants of those who fought for Texas Independence and who died at the Alamo. For further information, contact CHARLES EDWARD PHEBUS, President General, P. O. Box 4641, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE TEXAS NAVY

Are you aware that Texas had its own navy? In 1835 the provisional government of the new Republic of Texas provided for a navy. It was not a very formidable navy, as it consisted at first of only two vessels, the schooners *Invincible* and *Liberty*. Later the *Independence* (which became the flag-ship of Commodore HAWKINS, commandant of the fleet), the *Brutus* and several small sloops, including the *Champion* and the *Julius Caesar* were added. These ships cruised the Gulf of Mexico, watching the coast and doing what they could with their small guns to annoy the Mexican war-vessels.

Early in 1836 near Tampico, Mexico, the *Invincible*, captained by JERRY BROWN, disabled the Mexican brig, *Montezuma*, which ran aground. The *Invincible* sailed away unhurt, and the next day met and captured the American brig, *Pocket*, which was on her way to a Mexican port with a cargo of supplies for SANTA ANNA'S army. BROWN brought the *Pocket* into Galveston, whence the supplies were forwarded to Texas' defenders.

\*\*\*\*\*

### EARLY HUGUENOT SETTLEMENT

New archaeological evidence has proven that in 1562 the French made their first attempt to establish a colony on land that is now a part of the U.S. Evidence was found under a golf course at the Marine Corps training base at Parris Island, South Carolina. This was 3 years before the founding of St. Augustine by Spain, 2 decades before the ill-fated English colony at Roanoke Island and 48 years before the establishment of Jamestown by the English. The French colony was to provide a refuge for Huguenots escaping religious persecution and to challenge Spanish power in the New World.

France sent 2 ships and 150 men under JEAN RIBAUT, who built a fort along the coast of present-day South Carolina overlooking a harbor that he called "one of the greatest and fayrest in the world". RIBAUT named the garrison Charlesfort in honor of the 12-year old French King, Charles IX, but the colony foundered in less than a year. The fort was abandoned and disappeared, and explorers and archaeologists searched for it in vain. For all those years the old fort has escaped detection because the Spanish Commandant Captain JOAO PARDO, moving in 1566 to restore control of the region, had built the town of Santa Elena and Fort San Felipe over the ruins of the old Huguenot settlement.

SOURCE: John Noble Wilfor (*The New York "Times"*), "Capt. Joao Pardo Set Santa Elena on Site of Huguenot Settlement", reprinted in Gowen Research Foundation Newsletter, Vol. 7 #10, June 1996

## CHARLES CRONEA, THE LAST OF LAFITTE'S PIRATES

Information contributed by DORIS SAXON BREAUX  
and W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

CHARLES CRONEA (sometimes spelled CRONIER or CRONNIER) was born in Marseilles, France, on 14 January 1805...at the height of the Napoleonic Wars. As was the custom of the times, he was apprenticed as a seaman in the French Navy and in 1818 shipped as a cabin boy on a frigate bound for New York. As the result of a prank which injured a fellow cabin boy, the captain had the youthful CRONEA spread-eagled, tied to a grating and given 30 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. When the ship docked at New York, CRONEA took "French leave" and signed aboard a ship bound for South Carolina.

He arrived at Charleston and then shipped aboard a bark bound for Liverpool. He noticed the bark carried 40 sailors, twice the complement usually needed for a crew, but since he was "green to American ways", he did not question the fact. When they reached 20 miles offshore the captain announced that soon a large Baltimore schooner would pull alongside, seeking a crew to go on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. CRONEA volunteered, and along with 14 others, was transferred to a schooner commanded by Captain JONES.

JONES sailed south and cast anchor opposite Padre Island, near present-day Corpus Christi, Texas. He said that CRONEA and his shipmates would be put ashore with their baggage and a supply of food and water to await the arrival of a privateer bound for the Spanish Main. The following afternoon the vessel arrived. The master, who introduced himself as "Mr. CARROLL", announced that the crew was entering the service of JEAN LAFITTE of Galveston and would be engaged in privateering cruises off the coast of the Spanish Main. Flying the colors of Cartagena, the warship bore 6 guns and was rigged for speed. "Mr. CARROLL" proved to be Captain JAMES CAMPBELL, one of LAFITTE'S top lieutenants and judge of his admiralty court; his ship was the *Hotspur*.

For the next eight months the vessel sailed along the Mexican coast, taking one Spanish prize after another. Bullion, coin, supplies, gunpowder and tobacco (a rare luxury) were taken from the ships. The Spanish ships were usually scuttled or burned, with a rare prize being taken to Galveston. CRONEA stated that, contrary to legend, he had never "seed a single man murdered while I was with CAMPBELL."

Before a battle, it was necessary to fill barrels with sea water in case of fire. One day while CRONEA was performing this task, he tripped and spilled a bucket of water on CAMPBELL'S feet. CAMPBELL boxed the boy's ears and sent him below decks, and CRONEA decided to desert. Late in 1820 when the privateer *Hospur* sailed into the Mermentau River near Grand Chenier for fresh water, CRONEA ran away. About a year later he went to Galveston Island, where he found LAFITTE'S pirate camp burned and abandoned.

CHARLES CRONEA spent two short periods of residence in southwest Louisiana; otherwise he lived in southeast Texas. About 1830 CRONEA gave bond for a marriage to AMANDA JOHNSON, the widow of ARCHIBALD RITCHIE/RITCHEY. The couple apparently lived at Bayou Plaquemine Brule. In the frontier tradition of the times, the couple notified their family and neighbors of their intent to marry and began living together as man and wife until the priest, who made his rounds infrequently, could marry them. Common-law marriage was not unusual at that time; the alternative was a 200 mile round trip by horseback through swamps and over rivers to Opelousas, the parish seat of St. Landry Parish.

CRONEA told of his first voting experience in 1828, when ANDREW JACKSON was elected president. The election judge at Bayou Plaquemine asked if he were a taxpayer (in those days only property owners, who paid taxes on their land, were allowed to vote). CRONEA answered affirmatively and tossed a 25-cent coin on the table for the poll tax fee. When he was asked where his

family members who testified that they knew the couple had been married.

Other records that give direct or indirect information about marital status include probate records or wills, administrations, inventories, dower rights, property records and bounty land records. Secondary sources that imply marriage are published family histories and lineage society records.

Do not forget to check adjacent parishes or counties for pertinent records. The parish/county line may have changed. The bride or groom may have been a resident of another county or state. In some cases, a couple 'eloped' to a nearby location. Check Church Archives for old marriage records which are no longer housed in their original locations. Consult local genealogical societies and libraries for information.

In pre-1900 Louisiana, especially in rural areas, it was not uncommon for a couple to live together, with the knowledge and consent of parents and without benefit of marriage, until the priest made his rounds---often a year or two. When the priest came, he married the parents and baptised the children at the same time. Sometimes the marriages were not recorded---the priest died before he could record the event, the river flooded and the documents were destroyed as he crossed the river, etc.

Proof of marriage does not necessarily rely on finding the original certificate of marriage. Use your imagination and search out other sources of documentation.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NOT ALL MARRIAGES MADE IN HEAVEN

(The Stamford Advocate contains the following spirited advertisement, which does its authoress infinite credit. It was reprinted in The Bayou Sara Ledger, Vol. XII #14, Feb. 18, 1854 [St. Francisville, La.], which was found at the Louisiana State Archives, Microfilm Reel #NP10.1, p. 25 and then reprinted in Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XVI #2, Spring 1996)

**To the Public.** Whereas my husband EDWARD H. JONES has falsely advertised that I have left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, &c., this is to inform the public that the aforesaid EDWARD H. JONES had neither bed nor board for me to leave, he having been living at the expense of my father, under the pretense of procuring money to pay his way to Birmingham, Connecticut; he borrowed a dollar of my father and with that paid for his lying advertisement against me and even after this dastardly act, he took all the money I had, and borrowed every cent in my mother's possession, and left town. For the past three months he has been kept from nakedness and starvation by the exertion [illegible] self and relatives, he squandered in [illegible] all the money his inborn laziness [illegible] him to earn. The scamp need not have advertised that he would not pay debts of my contracting, for the public well knows that he would not even pay his own. He is a lazy, ungrateful, loafing scoundrel; not content with living at the expense of my relatives and borrowing their money, he publishes an outrageous lie. His bed and board indeed! If left to himself, his bed would be nothing but a board and I should not be surprised if the bed he dies upon were made of boards, with a strong cross beam overhead.

SARAH A. JONES

\*\*\*\*\*

**FAMILY STORIES** are interesting and usually contain a grain of truth. Those that have been handed down through several generations have often been distorted or changed as to time period or actual fact. Sometimes they are a generation or two removed from the actual event or person involved. Check for any clues that these stories contain and investigate these possibilities. But don't ever confuse family stories with actual facts. They may be quite different!

## CHARLES CRONEA, THE LAST OF LAFITTE'S PIRATES

Information contributed by DORIS SAXON BREAUX  
and W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

CHARLES CRONEA (sometimes spelled CRONIER or CRONNIER) was born in Marseilles, France, on 14 January 1805...at the height of the Napoleonic Wars. As was the custom of the times, he was apprenticed as a seaman in the French Navy and in 1818 shipped as a cabin boy on a frigate bound for New York. As the result of a prank which injured a fellow cabin boy, the captain had the youthful CRONEA spread-eagled, tied to a grating and given 30 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. When the ship docked at New York, CRONEA took "French leave" and signed aboard a ship bound for South Carolina.

He arrived at Charleston and then shipped aboard a bark bound for Liverpool. He noticed the bark carried 40 sailors, twice the complement usually needed for a crew, but since he was "green to American ways", he did not question the fact. When they reached 20 miles offshore the captain announced that soon a large Baltimore schooner would pull alongside, seeking a crew to go on a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. CRONEA volunteered, and along with 14 others, was transferred to a schooner commanded by Captain JONES.

JONES sailed south and cast anchor opposite Padre Island, near present-day Corpus Christi, Texas. He said that CRONEA and his shipmates would be put ashore with their baggage and a supply of food and water to await the arrival of a privateer bound for the Spanish Main. The following afternoon the vessel arrived. The master, who introduced himself as "Mr. CARROLL", announced that the crew was entering the service of JEAN LAFITTE of Galveston and would be engaged in privateering cruises off the coast of the Spanish Main. Flying the colors of Cartagena, the warship bore 6 guns and was rigged for speed. "Mr. CARROLL" proved to be Captain JAMES CAMPBELL, one of LAFITTE'S top lieutenants and judge of his admiralty court; his ship was the *Hotspur*.

For the next eight months the vessel sailed along the Mexican coast, taking one Spanish prize after another. Bullion, coin, supplies, gunpowder and tobacco (a rare luxury) were taken from the ships. The Spanish ships were usually scuttled or burned, with a rare prize being taken to Galveston. CRONEA stated that, contrary to legend, he had never "seed a single man murdered while I was with CAMPBELL."

Before a battle, it was necessary to fill barrels with sea water in case of fire. One day while CRONEA was performing this task, he tripped and spilled a bucket of water on CAMPBELL'S feet. CAMPBELL boxed the boy's ears and sent him below decks, and CRONEA decided to desert. Late in 1820 when the privateer *Hospur* sailed into the Mermentau River near Grand Chenier for fresh water, CRONEA ran away. About a year later he went to Galveston Island, where he found LAFITTE'S pirate camp burned and abandoned.

CHARLES CRONEA spent two short periods of residence in southwest Louisiana; otherwise he lived in southeast Texas. About 1830 CRONEA gave bond for a marriage to AMANDA JOHNSON, the widow of ARCHIBALD RITCHIE/RITCHEY. The couple apparently lived at Bayou Plaquemine Brule. In the frontier tradition of the times, the couple notified their family and neighbors of their intent to marry and began living together as man and wife until the priest, who made his rounds infrequently, could marry them. Common-law marriage was not unusual at that time; the alternative was a 200 mile round trip by horseback through swamps and over rivers to Opelousas, the parish seat of St. Landry Parish.

CRONEA told of his first voting experience in 1828, when ANDREW JACKSON was elected president. The election judge at Bayou Plaquemine asked if he were a taxpayer (in those days only property owners, who paid taxes on their land, were allowed to vote). CRONEA answered affirmatively and tossed a 25-cent coin on the table for the poll tax fee. When he was asked where his

property was, he asked the judge, "And how be it that you pay taxes? Your property is all in your wife's name, ain't it?" The embarrassed judge allowed CRONEA to vote.

CRONEA and his wife, AMANDA, went to Texas circa 1832-1833. In 1837 CHARLES CRONEA appeared on the first roster of qualified voters for Jefferson County, Texas. In Texas two daughters, Matilda and Mahala, were born to the couple. MATILDA CRONEA was born 14 Feb. 1835 at Old Jefferson (now Bridge City), Texas. She married three times...first to FRANCOIS REVIER, second to JULLIAN BELLAR, and third to JOHN STOUGH. She died 7 September 1910 and is buried in High Island Cemetery. MAHALA CRONEA was born 1838 in Sabine Pass, Texas, and married PAUL BELLAR. She died circa 1878.

When the Texas Revolution erupted, CRONEA was living at the Mexican municipality of Old Jefferson (Bridge City), Texas. On 6 October 1835 he joined Captain DAVID GARNER'S company of frontier farmers. Armed with old Kentucky flintlocks, musket shotguns and whatever else they could find, they started for San Antonio to fight the Mexicans. The company was remustered and was soon participating in the storming of old San Antonio de Bexar and the "Grass Fight". Three months later he re-enlisted and was guarding the baggage train and prisoners at the Battle of San Jacinto. The following day he saw the captured General SANTA ANNA being led into camp.

AMANDA JOHNSON RICHEY CRONEA died before 1845. On 3 October 1845 CHARLES CRONEA married MARY LOUISA ELENDER, the daughter of JULIA ELENDER/ELLENDER. Julia's parents were MICHEL ELENDER, who immigrated from Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, and CHRISTINE TRAHAN, of St. Martinville, Louisiana, a descent of Acadian exiles. The CRONEA couple had eight children: Ann Elizabeth (1849-1897), John Presley (1850-1870), Mary Julia "Molly" (1852-1932), Charles Edward (1855- ), Margaret Christine (1859-1900), James M. (1861-1928), Thomas G. "Jeff" (1863-1924) and Mary Louisa (1867-1910) buried in High Island Cemetery). Most of these children lived between High Island and Point Bolivar on Bolivar Peninsula, Texas.

In 1846 when war again broke out with Mexico, CRONEA joined the U.S. Army under General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and years later was awarded a pension for his service. He also received bounty land from the Republic of Texas and in January 1885 was awarded Bexar Donation Warrant No. 1158 for 1280 acres as a "surviving soldier of the Texas Revolution."

In the censuses of 1850, 1860 and 1870, he was enumerated as a farmer living at Sabine Pass, Texas. The CRONEA family move to High Island, Texas, in 1876. During the 1880s MARY LOUISE ELENDER CRONEA died. About that time CRONEA divided his property, which consisted of more than 2000 acres, among his children, with the stipulation that he would spend some time each year living with each of them. In July 1892 CRONEA went to Rollover, Bolivar Peninsula, Texas, to live with his daughter, Mrs. JOHN STOUGH.

On 4 March 1893 CHARLES CRONEA died of pneumonia and was buried at the High Island Cemetery. He left 94 surviving descendants. The grave of this east Texas pioneer settler and erstwhile pirate, the last of LAFITTE'S band, is marked with an official Texas Historical marker, which was dedicated on 1 March 1997 with approximately 250 persons in attendance. As W. T. BLOCK remarked at the dedication, "CRONEA lived his life as a common man---but lived at an uncommon time in history".

#### SOURCES:

W. T. Block. "The Last of Lafitte's Pirates", *Frontier Times* (July 1997)  
*The Daily News*, Galveston (6 March 1893)  
Texas Historical Marker, High Island Cemetery, High Island, Texas

#### LUCK IS THE LAZY MAN'S ESTIMATE OF A WORKER'S SUCCESS

Family Tree Topper

## DANIEL SYLVESTER WARD

Contributed by ARTIE McDONALD, Member #62

DANIEL WARD was born circa 1810 in Gates Co., North Carolina, to NATHAN WARD and ELIZABETH HURDLE WARD. Nathan's father was AARON WARD, and his father was probably MOSES WARD. The WARDS were ship builders in England and came to America to work in the shipyards in Virginia, and then went into Chowan and Gates Counties, North Carolina. A great many WARDS left the port of London between 1600 and 1700, bound for America. DANIEL WARD'S ancestors were probably among them.

For the time and place, DANIEL WARD received many educational advantages. He taught school in Gates County for several years and was also a surveyor.

On 19 May 1828 at Gates County, North Carolina, DANIEL WARD married CHRISTIAN BRINKLEY. They became the parents of NATHAN OWEN and MARANDA WARD. NATHAN OWEN WARD was born 30 March 1830 in Gates County. On 28 July 1857 NATHAN WARD married MARTHA E. MATHEWS and they became the parents of 13 children. MARANDA WARD was born 28 February 1832 also in Gates County. She never married. She taught school, lived in her brother Nathan's home and helped raise his family. In the deed books for Gates County there is a record dated 12 May 1831 of DANIEL WARD making a gift of 56 acres to his son, NATHAN O. WARD, who was only 14 months at that time.

DANIEL WARD'S father, Nathan, was a very strict disciplinarian and he and Daniel didn't get along well. After one of their many disagreements, Daniel left North Carolina and went to Texas where in October 1836 he enlisted in the "Army of the Republic of Texas". There he remained until the end of the war. He received land grants in several Texas counties, as well as \$365.00 for service in the "Santa Fe Expedition". Daniel never returned to North Carolina. His family remained with their grandfather, NATHAN WARD, and were left part of his estate at his death in 1858.

DANIEL WARD later married CAROLINE ALZENITH KELLER. They had three children, who were:

1. NANCY ALICE WARD, b. ca 1849; d. Nov. 1892; buried Evant, Coryell County, Tex.; m. 1865, La. (probably Lake Charles) HENRY CLAY POWELL (d. Nov. 1892; buried Evant, Tex.). They left Louisiana after 1880 and went to Texas. (H. C. and NANCY WARD POWELL were my grandparents.)

2. WILLIAM F. WARD, b. 1859, La.; d. 1938, West Carroll Parish, La.; m. 17 Nov. 1880, Rapides Parish, La. SARAH ELIZABETH CLARK.

3. SUSAN FRANCES WARD, b. 1860, Calcasieu Parish, LA.; m. 1878, possibly at Lake Charles, LOUIS H. LYLES, son of JOHN K. LYLES..

CAROLINE KELLER WARD had a daughter by a previous marriage to RICHARD N. INSALL. She was ALZENITH ELIZABETH INSALL, born 18 May 1841 at Avoyelles Parish, La. She married 25 Jan. 1855, at Lake Charles, La., to AUGUSTUS HODGES. ALZENITH INSALL HODGES died 7 Feb. 1926 at Ragley, La., at the home of her son, HENRY HODGES.

On 12 November 1853, DANIEL S. WARD bought land from SAMUEL A. KIRBY for \$25.00. This land was situated in the town of Lake Charles between Kirby and Iris Streets, next to another piece of land already owned by WARD. *The Lake Charles American Press* dated October 11, 1939, ran an article entitled "Memory Lanes, City's Little Streets Are Pages of Lake Charles Lore". In this article Wards Alley is mentioned as being named for DANIEL S. WARD.

The 1860 and 1870 federal census states that DANIEL WARD'S occupation was that of blacksmith. A pension claim, filed by WARD on 18 April 1871 in Calcasieu Parish, stated his service was rendered "subsequent to the battle of San Jacinto", 14 October 1836. The claim was approved on 28 August 1874, giving \$250.00 to WARD. The record stated that at that time he was 65 years of age and had



served in the Army of the Republic of Texas for the term of 12 months. Affidavits from JOHN LYLE (LYLES) and JAMES M. JEANS of Calcasieu Parish gave testimony to his service.

It was a case of too little too late for DANIEL SYLVESTER WARD died 10 November 1874 in Lake Charles, only a few months after his pension was approved. He may be buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Ragley.

The widow, CAROLINE E. WARD then applied for a Texas land grant citing the service of her husband, DANIEL S. WARD. Under an act approved in 1876, veterans of the Battle of San Jacinto were granted land. CAROLINE E. WARD, received a grant of 1280 acres on 3 April 1886. At Orange County, Texas, JOHN K. LYLE (LYLES) and AMBROSE LYONS signed affidavits that she was the widow of DANIEL S. WARD and that her claim was a valid one.

\*\*\*\*\*

See file 606 for O/A  
No. 608

PENSION CLAIM

of Daniel S. Ward  
Calcasieu Parish La  
Filed April 18 1874  
By \_\_\_\_\_

Disposition made of Approved  
August 28<sup>th</sup> 1874  
Amount of Pension, \$ 250.00  
65 Years of age.  
Served in Army from  
17 Feb 1836,  
Rec'd Bounty from  
10 Oct 1836  
Certificate Issued  
August 28<sup>th</sup> 1874  
Rec'd Certificate  
Spencer & Co

No. 73

PENSION CLAIM

of Daniel S. Ward  
Parish of Calcasieu La  
Filed April 18<sup>th</sup> 1874  
By \_\_\_\_\_

Disposition made of Rejected  
June 20<sup>th</sup> 1874  
Amount of Pension, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Service rendered subsequent  
to battle San Jacinto, Tex  
Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1836,  
Certificate \_\_\_\_\_  
187 \_\_\_\_\_  
One Enclosure

## TEXAS' FLOATING CAPITOL

The Steamship *Cayuga* was the floating capitol of the newly formed Republic of Texas for 11 days in April 1836. Originally built for the river trade, the *Cayuga* sailed up the Brazos River in the fall of 1834 under the command of WILLIAM P. HARRIS. When the Republic of Texas declared its independence from Mexico, the *Cayuga* was pressed into public service by Texas President, DAVID G. BURNET. The river steamer delivered supplies to Texas' defenders. In March of 1836 the *Cayuga* ferried refugees escaping from SANTA ANNA and his Mexican forces from New Washington (Morgan's Point) to Anahuac. The *Cayuga* embarked from Galveston with reinforcements and supplies for HOUSTON'S army, unaware of the victory at San Jacinto, and delivered the sick and wounded back to Galveston. The wooden sidewheeler was ordered to the defense of Galveston and served as the first battery at Fort Travis. The Republic ordered the steamer to be repaired, then sold her at auction on 15 December 1836 at Lynch's Ferry on the San Jacinto River. What happened to the valiant little steamer is a mystery. Her name disappeared from the records, but it has been suggested that her name was changed several times. The *Cayuga*, an ordinary steamboat, made history when it became Texas' floating capitol.

SOURCE: Jean L. Epperson. Historical Vignettes of Galveston Bay, Dogwood Press, Woodville, TX., (1995)

\*\*\*\*\*

## DUPLICATE BOOKS FOR SALE

The following duplicate books have been pulled from the shelves of the SWLGS Library, and may be purchased at the prices shown below. We will use these funds to purchase new books for the Library. Make check payable to SW LA Genealogical Society and mail to P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Books sold on first come basis.

1910 Federal Population	\$ 1.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
Family Genealogies in Carnegie Library	\$ 3.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
Family Histories -	
<i>Bidwell Family History</i>	\$ 20.00 plus \$3.00 p/h
<i>Records of the Families of Brothers, Swan</i>	\$ 5.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Henry Knight and his Descendants</i>	\$ 5.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Seward and Related Families</i>	\$ 5.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Some Descendants of James Simmons</i>	\$ 10.00 plus \$2.00 p/h
<i>George Damon Tessier of Natchitoches</i>	\$ 13.00 plus \$2.00 p/h
<i>How To Live a Productive Ninety-Year Life</i>	\$ 3.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Kinship - It's All Relative</i>	\$ 3.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Vol. 4</i>	\$ 8.50 plus \$2.00 p/h
DE - <i>Delaware Bible Records, Vol. I</i>	\$ 9.00 plus \$2.00 p/h
IL - <i>The Argyle Patent, Samonauk Presbyterian, DeKalb</i>	\$ 3.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
LA - <i>US Census - 1920 Plaquemine Parish, LA</i>	\$10.00 plus \$2.00 p/h
<i>Index to the Old Logansport, LA Cemetery</i>	\$ 1.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
<i>Rapides Post on Red River: Census and Military 1769-1800</i>	\$ 5.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
NH - <i>History of Old Chester Co.</i>	\$10.00 plus \$2.00 p/h
PA - <i>Lists and Indexes to the Legal, Allegheny Co.</i>	\$ 3.00 plus \$1.00 p/h
TX - <i>Collin Co., Pioneering in North Texas</i>	\$15.00 plus \$2.00 p/h

\*\*\*\*\*

**REMINDER:** When sending in your five generation charts or Table of Ancestors, please put your name and address on **each** chart/page being submitted,

## **MARRIAGES WERENT MADE IN HEAVEN!**

One of the rites of passage in the life of a human is the celebration of marriage. The idea that marriage and romantic love go hand-in-hand is a modern one. Throughout history marriage was regarded as a business proposition...for the good of the family, for financial gain or for power. It was a rare couple who shared more than mutual respect.

Many traditions and customs have come to be associated with courting, weddings and marriage. Some of them are quite unusual. One of the strangest was the practice of "trepanning", the holding of an heiress as a hostage for marriage. The girl was kidnapped, and often to protect her good name after she was "ruined", married her kidnapper. Thus the kidnapping suitor acquired both a rich bride as well as the ransom money. The practice of "trepanning" was one of the common abuses in 17th century England.

In 1620 the colony of Virginia was a place virtually without women. To remedy this situation, London merchants sent 90 English girls to the colony. About 400 bachelors vied with each other to pay the Emigration Company the 120 pounds of leaf tobacco required for each girl's "purchase money"...about \$80. This made wives a cheap commodity, but in constant demand. Tradition states that unprincipled businessmen seized some of these girls by fraud, while others, the daughters of rich yeoman, were "trepanned". Other ship loads of marriageable women soon followed, and Virginia flourished.

Other colonies also imported wives for early settlers. In 1706 King Louis XIV of France sent 20 respectable young women to Louisiana to become wives and to teach the Indian squaws domestic duties. These were followed in 1721 by 80 girls from the Paris House of Correction. Although not considered respectable, these girls were in great demand as wives. In 1728 the famous "filles a la cassette" or "casket girls" were sent to Louisiana. Each of these girls were given a "casket" or box filled with clothing, linens and other necessities for their home. Descent from these casket girls is highly regarded.

Wives, especially for the poorer colonists, were often found among bond servants or redemptionists. Some of the bond servants had been stolen as children and were sent to the colonies and "sold" as servants. It was not unusual for women servants to marry into the family of their employer. The first marriage in the American colonies was in 1608 in Virginia between ANNE BURROWS, the maid of Mistress FORREST, and JOHN LAYDON.

Widows (seen in the old records as relicts), especially those who had dependent children, were often forced by financial circumstances to remarry as soon as they had the opportunity. Sometimes a second marriage occurred within days or weeks of the spouse's demise. Widowers, especially those with small children, were also anxious to remarry as soon as possible. However, the hand of a prosperous widow of any age was widely sought by young suitors hoping to better their social and/or financial position. GEORGE WASHINGTON married an older woman, the widow MARTHA CUSTIS, who had 2 children and a fortune of 15,000 pounds sterling. JAMES MADISON also married a widow, the lovely DOROTHY "DOLLY" TODD.

Usually there was little sentiment about frontier courtship. Women married early, sometimes as young as 13 or 14. In some places it was the custom for a man to propose if he called on a lady twice. If she declined, the man was not expected to call again in order not to ruin her other prospects of marriage. It was not unusual for a young girl to marry a man her father's age who was established and could provide for her.

Siblings of one family commonly married those of a neighboring family. These marriages may have been arranged with consideration for wealth or property, or they may have occurred because the families were known to each other and had marriageable children in a place where there was a limited

supply of young people. Marriage between cousins was also common, as families thought that such unions would be financially beneficial.

It was traditional to marry within one's own class or rank. Sometimes fathers of the same occupation or profession (i.e., goldsmith, lawyers, clergymen) arranged marriages between their children. Immigrants often "sent home" for brides, from the same background, who were often their cousins or family connections.

Sometimes marriage arrangements were complex. Dowry negotiations, proxy marriages and marriage bonds all create documents, in addition to the actual marriage records. A marriage bond was a legal document between a man and his intended bride which served as a guarantee that there were no legal or moral reasons why they should not wed and also served as security that the man could not default on the marriage agreement. These bonds were not required in every colony, but in New England, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana it was customary for the groom to post a marriage bond in the county or parish where the marriage was to be held, which was usually the county of the bride's residence. The marriage bond was also proof that a man was financially able to support a wife.

Before the Clerk of Court could issue the marriage license, the prospective groom was required to give a bond, which was usually money or other securities. This was duly witnessed. The Clerk of Court then issued the bond, according to the laws of the particular state. The bond was held until the marriage actually took place. If the prospective groom did not marry his intended, then the bride's family had legal recourse and the groom forfeited his bond. The marriage bond itself was only proof of intent and does not prove that an actual marriage took place. However, it is usually true that a marriage took place after posting the bond.

Marriage bonds are always interesting and most of them are good sources of genealogical information. However, in some cases, the bonds reflect careless practices of the clerk's office. Some of the bonds are not signed; some are not dated; some do not state the name of the prospective bride; and some are not witnessed.

In many places marriage bonds were expensive, but marriage banns could be published in the local church for less cost. In North Carolina, for example, about three quarters of the early marriages involved marriage banns rather than marriage bonds. And to further complicate matters, records of marriage banns are quite rare. It was usually considered more prestigious among the upper classes to have a marriage license or banns rather than a marriage bond.

It was the custom for an engaged couple to enter into a legal marriage contract in the Opelousas area of southwest Louisiana in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The St. Landry Parish Court House and Louisiana State Archives have many of these contracts. They are written in French and give the couples' pledges to wed in the Roman Catholic Church. They list properties, dowries, birth dates and places, parents and usually the grandparents on both sides. They also contain signatures.

Early marriage contracts included agreements between M. VEIOLAN ROUSSEAU and Dlle.\* MARIE GRADENIGO, M. LOUIS FONTENOT and Dlle. MARIE JOUBERT, and LUKE COLLINS and ZOE COURTABLEAU. (\*Dlle is an abbreviation for Demoisele, denoting an unmarried young girl.) In the ROUSSEAU-GRADENIGO contract, dated 30 December 1786, Dlle. GRADENIGO contributed 7 slaves worth 5,000 piastres, a home in Natchitoches on 4 arpents of land worth 1,500 piastres, 25 arpents of land at Vermilion in the Attakapas Post worth 2,000 piastres for a total of 8,500 piastres. ROUSSEAU contributed a Negro named Sophie, age 6 years, worth 400 piastres and furnishings worth 2,000 piastres, for a total of 2,400 piastres.

In the FONTENOT-JOUBERT contract, dated 25 December 1791 Dlle. JOUBERT listed property worth 998.6 piastres, including a Negro named Charles, worth 493.6 piastres, 40 head of cattle worth 175 piastres, 3 riding horses and 4 mares worth 80 piastres, 40 arpents of land worth 50 piastres.

FONTENOT contributed 70 piastres in cash given by his father from the sale of 10 female cattle, a milk cow and 2 carriage horses worth together 30 piastres, and furnishings worth 120 piastres for a total of 220 piastres.

One of the earliest marriage contracts in the area was between LUKE COLLINS and ZOE COURTABLEAU. The contract, written in French, states that on 7 September 1792 there appeared before ALEXANDRE CHEVALIER de CLOUET, Lieutenant Colonel and Civil and Military Commander of the Attakapas and Opelousas Posts, one LUKE COLLINS, legitimate son of LUKE COLLINS and SARAH WHITE, a native of Virginia, Hampshire County, and Demoiselle ZOE COURTABLEAU, minor daughter of JACQUES COURTABLEAU, Captain of Militia and Interim Commander of the Opelousas Post, and MARGUERITE KINTREK. Having received the permission of the girl's parents, and in the presence of one of them and other witnesses, they promised to be wed in the Roman Catholic Church and to observe the customs of Spain, and of other countries should the colony change hands.

In the contract the future bride listed the property that she would bring into their new home. It included: a Negro named Thomas, worth 500 piastres; 3 carriage horses, valued at 150 piastres; household items valued at 150 piastres; and 400 acres of land at Natchez worth 300 piastres. The future groom contracted to supply the following: a home on 11 arpents surrounded by land 86 arpents in area secured from the governor general, the home being 31 feet (probably paces) long by 20 deep, not counting the galleries; a storehouse 20 by 15 feet with a kitchen, and with closets, situated near a small woods, valued at 800 piastres; two mares and a carriage horse worth 50 piastres, 50 head of cattle (betes a corne) worth 600 piastres, for a total of 1450 piastres.

Obligations and arrangements took up 2 pages of the contract. There were 16 signatures, of which the following were still legible: LUKE COLLINS, JR., LUKE COLLINS, SARAH COLLINS, Dlle. ZOE COURTABLEAU, DeLABAUME, KINTREK, LaLAUNE, GRADENIGO, DONATO BELLO, BRUNET, WM. COLLINS, L. HOLLIER, LEMELLE, CHARS. P\_\_\_\_, THEO COLLINS, JOHN COLLINS, another SARAH COLLINS, and below them all, Le Comm. DeCLOUET.

In 1806 Louisiana territorial leaders adopted a marriage law that provided for the legalization of all marriages performed by magistrates and clergymen prior to the adoption of the law. They further stated that any preacher of the gospel, any magistrate or any ordained clergyman could solemnize marriages, and that person was obligated to prepare a certificate or otherwise certify the marriage to the county clerk. The clerk was then to record the marriage and was to receive fifty cents for his "services and trouble".

When searching for marriage records of our ancestors, take into consideration the wedding customs of your ancestors, and of the time period of your research. Search church and court house records, as well as state archives for marriage records. If records prove to be elusive, check records in nearby parishes/counties, as borders may have changed or the couple may have not married at home. Look for marriage banns, marriage bonds, prenuptial agreements, marriage licenses and certificates of marriage. In more modern times engagement notices and articles on weddings appear in the society section of local newspapers.

#### SOURCES:

Alice Morse Earle, *Colonial Dames and Goodwives*. NY, Frederick Unger Publishing Co. (1895, reprinted 1962)

Ruth R. Fontenot and Mary Alice Fontenot, "Some History of St. Landry Parish From 1690", 1955 Supplement to the *Opelousas Daily World*

"Arkansas Territorial Marriage Records", *Arkansas Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. VII No. 3, May 1994, Professional Genalogist of Arkansas, Inc.

**DISCOURAGED? REMEMBER THAT EVEN A BROKEN CLOCK IS RIGHT TWICE A DAY.**



**GRETNA GREEN**, a village on the Scottish border, was noted for its relaxed attitude towards elopements and quick weddings in an era of arranged, ceremonious marriages. English couples who, for one reason or another, chose to elope often went to Gretna Green. Many girls who were "repanned" (see above article) were married there.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **IN LIEU OF A MARRIAGE RECORD**

Marriage records are one of the most important primary sources of information for genealogists. However, sometimes marriage records are impossible to find. Then what? In these cases, it is important to use every scrap of information, every clue to help us across that "brick wall."

In many cases marriage records were destroyed by fire or flood; in other cases, the record of marriage was not recorded; sometimes we are looking in the wrong county or parish; and perhaps there was no marriage at all. Check records from churches, courthouses and the Bureau of Vital Statistics in the area of your ancestors' residence. Requirements for age, residency and eligibility varied from time to time and from place to place. Some laws specified that a marriage must take place in the bride's home county. Other laws established degree of kinship for marriage, which could be overcome by marrying in another county.

Learn the traditions of the community in which the couple lived. What were the age requirements? Check for marriages of their children and neighbors. Did they have a church nearby or were they so far in the backwoods that everyone 'jumped the broom'? Was it probably an arranged marriage to the neighboring family so that the lands of the two families would be connected? Was it a marriage of convenience? For example, was a widower looking for someone to take care of his minor children? Marriage between cousins was not prohibited, but was often encouraged to help preserve the family's holdings, so look for close family ties. Remember that marrying for love was one of the least considerations before the 20th century.

There are many alternate sources for establishing a date of marriage. Among the most obvious are old family records, such as Bible records, diaries and journals. Deeds and donations of land, probate records, orphan's court records, wills, successions and other legal documents may also provide evidence of a marriage. Divorce records are conclusive evidence of a marriage.

Marriage bonds and published intentions to marry are suggestive of a marriage. Notices of engagements, weddings and anniversaries in newspapers also establish evidence of a marriage.

Birth and baptismal records of children and other church records also presume marriage. Death certificates of the couple, as well as those of their children, will often give pertinent information. Recent records, such as Social Security, indicate parents' names.

Cemetery records may contain information that establishes the date and place of marriage. Tombstones of a couple sometimes give a marriage date, or are inscribed 'wife of' or 'spouse of'.

Census records for 1850 have a column enumerating those married within the year. The 1900 census contains a column asking the number of years a couple were married. Other census records which list the children of a couple imply marriage. For calculating an approximate date of a marriage, estimate one year before the birth of the first child. Remember, this is not a foolproof rule and not an exact date, and should be written 'circa' or 'ca'.

Military or occupational pension records that affirm a widow's rights establish marriage. Even though the marriage document may no longer be in existence, it was usually necessary to prove marriage before a widow could receive her husband's pension. Sometimes there were affidavits of friends or

family members who testified that they knew the couple had been married.

Other records that give direct or indirect information about marital status include probate records or wills, administrations, inventories, dower rights, property records and bounty land records. Secondary sources that imply marriage are published family histories and lineage society records.

Do not forget to check adjacent parishes or counties for pertinent records. The parish/county line may have changed. The bride or groom may have been a resident of another county or state. In some cases, a couple 'eloped' to a nearby location. Check Church Archives for old marriage records which are no longer housed in their original locations. Consult local genealogical societies and libraries for information.

In pre-1900 Louisiana, especially in rural areas, it was not uncommon for a couple to live together, with the knowledge and consent of parents and without benefit of marriage, until the priest made his rounds---often a year or two. When the priest came, he married the parents and baptised the children at the same time. Sometimes the marriages were not recorded---the priest died before he could record the event, the river flooded and the documents were destroyed as he crossed the river, etc.

Proof of marriage does not necessarily rely on finding the original certificate of marriage. Use your imagination and search out other sources of documentation.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NOT ALL MARRIAGES MADE IN HEAVEN**

(The Stamford Advocate contains the following spirited advertisement, which does its authoress infinite credit. It was reprinted in The Bayou Sara Ledger, Vol. XII #14, Feb. 18, 1854 [St. Francisville, La.], which was found at the Louisiana State Archives, Microfilm Reel #NP10.1, p. 25 and then reprinted in Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XVI #2, Spring 1996)

**To the Public.** Whereas my husband EDWARD H. JONES has falsely advertised that I have left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, &c., this is to inform the public that the aforesaid EDWARD H. JONES had neither bed nor board for me to leave, he having been living at the expense of my father, under the pretense of procuring money to pay his way to Birmingham, Connecticut; he borrowed a dollar of my father and with that paid for his lying advertisement against me and even after this dastardly act, he took all the money I had, and borrowed every cent in my mother's possession, and left town. For the past three months he has been kept from nakedness and starvation by the exertion [illegible] self and relatives, he squandered in [illegible] all the money his inborn laziness [illegible] him to earn. The scamp need not have advertised that he would not pay debts of my contracting, for the public well knows that he would not even pay his own. He is a lazy, ungrateful, loafing scoundrel; not content with living at the expense of my relatives and borrowing their money, he publishes an outrageous lie. His bed and board indeed! If left to himself, his bed would be nothing but a board and I should not be surprised if the bed he dies upon were made of boards, with a strong cross beam overhead.

SARAH A. JONES

\*\*\*\*\*

**FAMILY STORIES** are interesting and usually contain a grain of truth. Those that have been handed down through several generations have often been distorted or changed as to time period or actual fact. Sometimes they are a generation or two removed from the actual event or person involved. Check for any clues that these stories contain and investigate these possibilities. But don't ever confuse family stories with actual facts. They may be quite different!

MARRIAGE BOND OF JAMES STINE AND MARY VAUGHAN

28 June 1833 - St. Mary Parish, LA

Contributed by Jesse Vaughan, Member # 857

Signatures: JAMES STINE and JAMES VAUGHAN, Mary's brother

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

KNOW all men by these Presents, that We *James Stine* of the Parish of *St. Mary* and *Mary Vaughan* of the *St. Mary* Parish, are held and firmly bound unto *John Moore* Judge of the Parish of *St. Mary*, and his successors in office, in the sum of *Five Hundred* Dollars for the payment hereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, firmly by these presents, dated at the Parish of St. Mary, this *Twenty Ninth* day of *June* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Thirty three*

THE Condition of the above Obligation is such that, whereas the above Bounden *James Stine* has this day obtained from the Judge aforesaid a *License* of Marriage celebrated between him the said *James Stine* and *Mary Vaughan* of the Parish of *St. Mary*

NOW if there should exist no legal impediment to the marriage of the said *James Stine* and the said *Mary Vaughan* then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and delivered  
in the presence of

*James L. Cockle*

*James Stine*  
*James Vaughan*  
*Mark*

# **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. 2)

**CHARLIE ELBERT PARKER**  
b. 30 Dec. 1925  
d. 4 Jan. 1926

**ALFRED DUGIE GUZMAN**  
b. 1 Mar. 1929  
d. 26 July 1980  
US Navy, WWII

**GARY LEO SPILLERS**  
b. 13 Oct. 1944  
d. 8 Apr. 1963

**JAMES E. NICHOLS**  
b. 5 July 1886  
d. 15 Sep. 1967

**ALICE MORRIS NICHOLS**  
b. 5 Apr. 1877  
d. 24 Aug. 1957

**ORA LEE JOHNSON SPILLERS**  
b. 16 Sep. 1925  
d. 25 Sep. 1956

**DAVID L. WILLIAM**  
b. 28 Nov. 1900  
d. 3 Apr. 1961

**KAREN REEVES**  
b. 2 Sep. 1954  
d. 4 Jan. 1955

**NANCY CASEY BURKE**  
b. 14 Mar. 1874  
d. 17 Jan. 1959

**HARVEY R. GOODRICH**  
b. 4 Nov. 1912  
d. 20 June 1952

**NATHAN HOLLAND**  
b. 9 Mar. 1888  
d. 5 Aug. 1958

**JOHN J. BURKE**  
b. 30 Sep. 1862  
d. 4 Nov. 1956

**ANATOLE BUTAUD**  
b. 21 July 1895  
d. 29 Sep. 1971  
LA Cpl US Army, WWI

**MAEOLA HOLLAND  
BUTAUD**  
b. 15 Oct. 1900  
d. 1 Apr. 1968

**FELIX CHAMPAGNE**  
b. 20 Dec. 1871  
d. 24 Apr. 1950

**LESTER LYNN DERBY**  
b. 16 July 1928  
d. 2 Mar. 1960  
LA S 2 USNR, WWII

**IRBIE CLARK DERBY**  
b. 5 Aug. 1930  
d. 9 June 1975

**ETHEL RICHARD GREEN**  
b. 5 May 1911  
d. 13 Jan. 1983

**LLOYD JOHN LEE**  
b. 25 Jan. 1912  
d. 13 Sep. 1975

**BURL A. LEE**  
b. 14 Mar. 1906  
d. 5 Apr. 1963

**OTTO D. RICHARD**  
b. 8 June 1907  
d. 5 June 1958

**GEORGE EDWARD LEE**  
b. 3 May 1885  
d. 24 Jan. 1937

**MARY ELIZABETH  
JACKSON LEE**  
b. 4 Apr. 1893  
d. 26 Dec. 1973

**ALCIDE A. PENNISON**  
b. 6 Jan. 1894  
d. 11 Jan. 1959

**ROBERT F. FORD**  
b. 20 May 1898  
d. 31 Jan. 1993

**ALTA BERNICE BUSBY**  
b. 1 Sep. 1890  
d. 17 July 1966

**ALEXANDER BAKER**  
b. 23 Nov. 1890  
d. 15 Jan. 1965

**JAMES FOSTER MAPP**  
b. 30 Nov. 1902  
d. 5 Apr. 1959

**MAUDE E. LANTRIP**  
b. 12 Oct. 1879  
d. 5 Feb. 1959

**ESTELLE E. BAKER**  
b. 27 Aug. 1900  
d. 15 Sep. 1968

**DONNIE REEVES  
GOODMAN**  
b. 3 Mar. 1892  
d. 28 Dec. 1966

HARRY J. CHAMPAGNE  
b. 3 Apr. 1908  
d. 14 Apr. 1972

WAYNE SUTHERLAND  
b. 23 Sep. 1936  
d. 28 Apr. 1993

OSIER C. SUTHERLAND  
b. 28 May 1910  
d. 1 Mar. 1987

AGNES DUHON  
SUTHERLAND  
b. 9 Sep. 1917  
(Preneed)

EDWIN EARL  
SUTHERLAND  
b. 10 Sep. 1915  
d. 15 Mar. 1966

LORI ELAINE  
SUTHERLAND  
D/O M/M C. L.  
SUTHERLAND  
b. 5 July 1967  
d. 6 Mar. 1968

VAN CROW HOFFPAUIR  
b. 11 Dec. 1894  
d. 23 Aug. 1968  
SC 3 US Navy, WWI

MAXIE C. BUSBY  
b. 12 Mar. 1897  
d. 1 Sep. 1972

KATHERINE BUSBY SMITH  
b. 24 Sep. 1901  
d. 10 Sep. 1956

JAMES ROBERT BUSBY  
b. 2 Mar. 1870  
d. 17 Mar. 1946

WAVALIE ALSTON  
b. 29 May 1927  
d. 13 July 1943

CLARENCE E. THRASH  
b. 5 Feb. 1882  
d. 9 Mar. 1957

RUBY P. CHAMPAGNE  
b. 3 Oct. 1902  
d. 22 June 1974

MAUREEN SUTHERLAND  
b. 25 Oct. 1940  
(Preneed)

ROSA J. SUTHERLAND  
b. 7 Dec. 1904  
d. 17 Jan. 1983

IVAN MUREL  
SUTHERLAND, Sr.  
b. 3 Mar. 1908  
d. 18 Aug. 1974

RUBY WRIGHT  
SUTHERLAND  
b. 25 Apr. 1925  
(Preneed)

VIVIAN BETH TALLEY  
b. 23 July 1982  
d. 13 Feb. 1984

SHERMAN C. RYAN  
b. 9 Mar. 1909  
d. 1 July 1960

CORRINNE G. HOFFPAUIR  
b. 5 May 1903  
d. 23 Dec. 1965

ROBERT N. BUSBY  
b. 2 June 1895  
d. 26 Oct. 1971

WALTER BUSBY  
b. 1 Apr. 1899  
d. 14 Oct. 1936

NANCY ELIZABETH BUSBY  
b. 23 Jan. 1871  
d. 5 July 1965

MINUCHE R. ALSTON  
b. 8 Aug. 1893  
d. 3 June 1967

VIOLET RUMERY THRASH  
b. 16 May 1884  
d. 18 Jan. 1951

DEWEY J. ROMERO  
b. 31 Mar. 1912  
d. 8 Nov. 1972

DWAYNE A. MOORE  
b. 12 Feb. 1953  
d. 10 July 1972

Rev. AUZIE A. HAYMON, Sr.  
b. 17 Dec. 1911  
d. 23 Mar. 1992

KAREN G. KELTNER  
CHAMBERS  
b. 2 July 1945  
d. 13 May 1972

CLIFTON ROYER  
b. 5 Nov. 1932  
d. 2 Feb. 1978

BILLIE B. ROYER  
b. 9 Jan. 1938  
(Preneed)

SARAH JANE EDWARDS  
REYNOLDS  
b. 7 Apr. 1882  
d. 9 May 196773

CHARLES REYNOLDS  
b. 19 Apr. 1874  
d. 12 Apr. 1965

TED CARROL LEWIS  
b. 7 Nov. 1914  
d. 23 May 1973

EUNICE CARLOCK LEWIS  
b. 12 Aug. 1919  
(Preneed)

ALTROTH SIMMONS  
b. 8 July 1906  
d. 31 Mar. 1985

MAURICE HEBERT  
b. 21 Mar. 1910  
d. 10 Dec. 1980

CAROL A. PARKER  
b. 15 Sep. 1954  
d. 17 Jan. 1973



ANNIE C. LANDRY  
b. --  
d. 7 Sep. 1985 (86 yrs)

NOIL G. HEBERT  
b. 23 May 1903  
d. 23 Feb. 1992  
Pfc US Army

RUBY P. CARLOCK  
WOODARD  
b. 6 June 1918  
d. 11 Dec. 1976

JAMES R. LOGAN  
b. 3 Feb. 1911  
(Preneed)

THOMAS OSCAR LEE  
b. 9 June 1923  
d. 29 Sep. 1986

MILDRED M. MANNING  
b. 28 Feb. 1925  
(Preneed)

ERNEST S. SMITH  
b. 22 July 1926  
d. 31 July 1990

HUBERT R. LYONS  
b. 16 Oct. 1927  
d. 14 Feb. 1992  
US Army, WWII

JAMES D. TRAHAN  
b. 19 Dec. 1925  
(Preneed)

J. EMERY LEGER  
b. 27 Oct. 1915  
d. 21 Dec. 1987

THOMAS E. BRUCE  
b. 28 Jan. 1907  
d. 10 July 1986

EDITH MARIE BABCOCK  
b. 6 May 1924  
d. 4 Aug. 1989

ARVIL SMITH EVANS  
b. -- 1917  
(Preneed)

ADNELL LANDRY  
b. 26 Dec. 1894  
d. 22 Mar. 1974

NANCY P. HEBERT  
b. 12 Aug. 1895  
d. 22 May 1978

JOHNNY O. WOODARD  
b. 20 June 1968  
d. 8 Dec. 1984

NEZ HIGGINS LOGAN  
b. 15 Aug. 1920  
(Preneed)

MILDED PERKINS LEE  
b. 10 Feb. 1928  
(Preneed)

LOUISE MANNING DARTEZ  
b. 7 Dec. 1907  
(Preneed)

ZELMA G. SMITH  
b. 29 Aug. 1931  
(Preneed)

BOBBIE L. LYONS  
b. 2 Aug. 1929  
(Preneed)

MARY L. TRAHAN  
b. 15 Mar. 1929  
(Preneed)

PEARL G. LEGER  
b. 25 June 1919  
(Preneed)

MINERVIA LOFTIN BRUCE  
b. 26 Jan. 1910  
(Preneed)

GEORGE J. BABCOCK  
b. 16 Apr. 1924  
d. 1 July 1984

SAM EVANS  
1912 - 1984

JESSIE NORRIS  
b. -- 1910  
d. 14 July 1964

RONALD D.  
STREITMATTER, Jr.  
b. 5 Jan. 1958  
d. 12 Mar. 1986

KASIE NICOLE PARKER  
b. 28 June 1978  
d. 29 Aug. 1991

BETTY J. WIMBERLY  
b. 5 Sep. 1949  
d. 5 Apr. 1988

JOSEPH S. PETROSKY  
b. 18 Feb. 1919  
d. 8 Jan. 1983

AMILE BENOIT  
b. 26 Jan. 1897  
d. 4 Apr. 1973

EDITH JESSEN BENOIT  
b. 8 June 1903  
d. 30 Apr. 1987

WILLIE J. HUVAL  
b. 16 Aug. 1904  
d. 2 July 1983

NELLIE F. MYERS HUVAL  
b. 13 Aug. 1910  
(Preneed)

ADOLPH LEVINER  
b. 7 Aug. 1930  
d. 5 May 1977

ANNIE RUTH LEVINER  
b. 31 Dec. 1933  
(Preneed)

KENNEDY ELLIS DEAN  
b. 4 Dec. 1914  
d. 26 June 1991

WAVERLY HOOPER DEAN  
b. 22 Jan. 1919  
(Preneed)

(Continued next issue)

**GENEALOGICAL DATA FROM ABSTRACT**  
Contributed by GAYLE ROYER SALTER, Member #1078

Parcel of land in Ward 6 north of Sulphur, located in Section 3, Township 9 South, Range 10 West of Calcasieu Parish.

- 2 Apr 1892 Charter; Perkins and Miller Lumber Company, Ltd. Signed by A. J. PERKINS, CHAS. MILLER, J. A. LANDRY, RUDOLPH KRAUSE, and W. H. MANAGAN. Attested by C. MAYO and W. B. MAYO.
- 26 Apr 1895 Homestead Entry; USA to JEFFERSON D. COLE
- 6 May 1901 Receivers Receipt, USA to JEFFERSON D. COLE
- 2 Sept 1901 Warranty Deed; JEFFERSON D. COLE to ALONZO P. HEWITT (date of filing)
- 15 Oct 1906 Patent; USA to JEFFERSON D. COLE
- 3 Dec 1906 Resolution; R. KRAUSE, R. E. L. SHERRARD (per R. KRAUSE, proxy), W. H. MANAGAN, JOHN J. GOOS, C. H. COLLAMER, JOHN J. WALSH to RUDOLPH KRAUSE, President and W. H. MANAGAN, Secretary. Changed name from Perkins and Miller Lumber Company, Ltd. to Krause and Managan Lumber Company, Limited (Record is from LEON SUGAR's Notarial Record).
- No date Lease; JEFF. D. and LAURA COLE to C. L. WITHERSPOON.
- No date Release; C. L. WITHERSPOON to JEFF. D. and LAURA COLE.
- 21 June 1912 Tax Sale; A. P. HEWITT by HENRY A. REID, Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector of Calcasieu Parish to M. BUHLER of Calcasieu Parish. Signed before E. H. ANDRUS and J. H. LEVEQUE.
- 31 Oct 1912 Retrocession; MATTHEW BUHLER of Calcasieu Parish to A. P. HEWITT of King County, Washington. Witnessed by C. A. McCOY and A. M. MAYO. W. H. WILCOX, N.P.
- 31 Jan 1919 Warranty Deed; ALONZO P. HEWITT of King County, Washington, to Krause and Managan Lumber Company, Limited of Westlake, Louisiana. Witnessed by J. E. RILEY and E. THURMAN. J. T. CASEY, N.P. of King County, Washington.
- 8 June 1927 Notice of Appointment; ISAAC ROYER, JULES TARON, LEVI ROYER, JR., R. ROYER, EUGENE JAGHERS, and CECIL C. COURTNEY to lay out road and procure right of way.
- 15 June 1927 Oath; JULES TARON, LEVI ROYER, JR., FLORENTINE ROYER, ISAAC ROYER, EUGENE JAGHERS, and CECIL C. COURTNEY.
- 15 June 1927 Right of Way; LEVI ROYER, JR., H. ROYER, EUGENE JEGHERS

\*\*\*\*\*

**YOU WILL NEVER "FIND" TIME FOR ANYTHING  
IF YOU WANT TIME, YOU MUST MAKE IT.**

Family Tree Topper

## FITZHUGH LEE CAMP 661, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Contributed by MIKE JONES, Member #50

The following is a list of the 159 members of the first Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp in Lake Charles, FITZHUGH LEE Camp 661, from the 11 Oct. 1911 issue of the *Lake Charles Daily American Press*, p. 6.

A. J. KUTTNER, Commandant  
P. D. LeBLEU, 1st Lt. Commandant  
A. J. GOSSET, 2nd Lt. Commandant  
W. W. COCKRELL, Adjutant  
E. L. CLEMENTS, Surgeon

FRANCIS CHAVANNE, Quartermaster  
J. H. LYONS, Treasurer  
Rev. H. H. SHELL, Chaplain  
JOHN B. KENT, Color Sergeant  
J. H. LEVEQUE, Historian

C. C. GAUTHIER  
A. S. DUDLEY  
LAWRENCE M. JONES  
C. H. PRATER  
A. B. SIMPSON  
FRANK A. VON PHUL  
G. F. BOLTON  
J. S. NORMAND  
LEON CHAVANNE  
C. D. MOSS  
T. A. DEES  
W. O. LANDRY  
NORA VINCENT  
W. H. HASKELL  
W. M. DURBRIDGE  
C. L. DANIELS  
JOSEPH MOORE  
M. C. TAYLOR  
J. E. MEYER  
NATHANIEL CLIFTON  
W. E. CLEMENT  
P. W. MITCHELTREE  
W. N. CURLEY  
W. L. FITZENREITER  
JAMES H. KUTTNER  
WALTER R. CARTER  
W. H. KIMMER  
WILLIE FITZGERALD  
WM. J. RENZ  
A. R. MITCHELL  
JOHN B. VANDERGRIF  
WINSTON OVERTON  
F. H. CANTER, Jr.  
S. HEBERT  
MESTAYER LeBLEU  
BEN CORBELLO  
THOMAS O'BRYAN  
EDWARD C. GRAY

D. A. LEVEQUE  
JOS. N. YEAGER  
LELAND H. MOSS  
J. J. RIGMAIDEN  
J. H. LYONS  
D. E. LYONS  
J. P. BOLTON  
CHAS. T. GAYLE  
A. P. PUJO  
E. L. GORHAM  
L. A. GOUDEAU  
BAILEY VINCENT  
JOHN A. BLANCAR  
SAM'L LEVY  
L. L. BUTLER  
M. LeBLEU  
LUCIUS L. MOSS  
W. D. NELSON  
JESSE DESHOTELS  
PERCY C. SMITH  
J. W. ROSTEET  
W. T. McDADE  
J. OSCAR LANDRY  
J. G. MICKLE  
GEO. WEST  
JOHN W. HARROP  
E. U. AIRHART  
J. L. JOHNSON  
MUNDAY LeBLEU  
R. EARL BURNEY  
PIERRE OLIVER  
W. A. MASON  
JOS. H. BASQUEZ  
L. HEBERT  
JOSIE DUBARD  
WILL CORBELLO  
JOHN FARQUE

E. R. McCORMICK  
W. W. BUCE  
P. O. MOSS  
W. L. FISHER  
E. A. CHAVANNE  
S. W. GORDON  
C. P. EAST  
JAMES LeBLEU  
JAS. A. WILLIAMS  
T. B. HUTCHINS  
F. C. DARBY  
STANDARD L. WATERS  
E. A. GAUDET  
R. C. SLOANE  
F. E. HASKELL  
D. C. BROUSSARD  
G. W. JENKS  
JOHN E. NIX  
W. L. CHAFFIN  
JOSEPH ABSHIRE  
LOUIS LeBLEU  
W. D. BULLOCK  
J. M. MCCAIN  
A. G. RENFROE  
JOHN H. POE  
J. P. BARREMORE  
J. A. CLIFTON  
ROLAND P. LUMPKIN  
HARRY ELM  
C. H. WINTERHALER  
NOELS LeBLEU  
ANDREW CALDWELL  
IRA CLIFTON  
J. P. BREAUX  
E. D. CORBELLO  
JOHN O'BRIEN  
O. B. RICHARD

D. C. POWELL  
EUG. L. LEVEQUE  
JOHN H. ROSTEET  
S. R. WALKER  
O. J. GILL  
H. E. WILLIAMS  
J. L. WHITE  
E. F. GAYLE  
JOHN W. ROSTEET  
FREMONT LeBLEU  
JOHN A. GUYMAN  
DREW ALFORD  
JEROME HEBERT  
A. E. BULLOCK  
H. K. RAMSEY  
J. R. STODDARD  
J. A. TROTTI  
W. B. SHADDOCK  
THOS. A. EDWARDS  
CLEVE C. TRAHAN  
W. C. WALL  
ELANSON CLARK  
J. A. ALFORD  
WM. STODDARD  
A. HEBERT  
C. J. LEVEQUE  
HARDY CLIFTON  
H. ROSTEET  
A. VINCENT  
J. M. THEALL  
GEORGE F. POOLE  
ALBERT LYONS  
JOHN M. REID  
H. A. REID  
JOHN CORBELLO  
E. W. JOHNSON  
RALPH LYONS

Miss MARGARET ALLISON, Sponsor  
Mrs. DAISY RYAN, Chaperon

Miss DAISY MEYER and  
Miss KIT GAYLE, Maids of Honor

The following document was contributed by KEITH FONTENOT, Clerk of Court, St. Landry Parish, La.

**DAVID H. LYONS  
SHERIFF OF CALCASIEU PARISH  
MAY 1, 1880**

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF CALCASIEU

Know all by these presents; that we DAVID H. LYONS, as principal and H. D. NIX, WILLIAM MEYER, M. J. ROSTEET, S. H. CLEMENT, D. B. LYONS, and JULIEN RICHARD as securities, are held and firmly bound unto his excellency, LOUIS ALFRED WILTZ, or to his successors in office, in the following sums to wit:

DAVID H. LYONS, as principal, in the full sum of six thousand dollars, and H. D. NIX, two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00); WILLIAM MEYER, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); M. J. ROSTEET, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); D. B. LYONS, five hundred dollars (\$500.00); [and] JULIEN RICHARD, five hundred dollars (\$500.00); current money of the United States of America, which we promise to pay to him or to his successors in office, for the faithful performance of which we bind ourselves, by these presents, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators for the amount of the bond thus entered into by each of us individually.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bounded DAVID H. LYONS, has been elected Sheriff of the Parish of Calcasieu. Now if the said DAVID H. LYONS shall well and faithfully execute and make true returns, according to law, of all such writs, orders, and processes, as shall come into his hands, as sheriff aforesaid to the person entitled by law to the same, and shall faithfully do and perform all such other duties as may be required of him by law, then the above obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In faith whereof we have signed these presents at Lake Charles, Louisiana, this first day of May A D 1880.

DAVID H. LYONS, H. D. NIX, WILLIAM MEYER, M. J. ROSTEET, S. H. CLEMENT,  
D. B. LYONS, JULIEN RICHARD

In the presence of signed: J. S. HAWKINS [and] A. M. MAYO. Before me, THAD MAYO, Clk Dist. Court.

Approved and accepted May 1, 1880, signed THAD MAYO, Clerk.

Approved and accepted May 1, 1880, J. J. W. MILLER, President, Police Jury, Calcasieu Parish.

\*\*\*\*\*

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF CALCASIEU  
CLERKS OFFICE, 14TH  
DISTRICT COURT

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original bond of DAVID H. LYONS, as Sheriff of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. Recorded in my office in book D of mortgages pages 97 & 98.

Lake Charles, Louisiana  
May 4, 1880  
THAD MAYO, Clerk

SOURCE: The above act is recorded in the Saint Landry Parish Clerk of Courts Office, Parish of Saint Landry, Opelousas, Louisiana, Bond Book 3, p. 211, May 10, 1880.

## HURRICANE!

Before the days of hurricane warnings and evacuation routes, the coast of southwest Louisiana was ravaged by many hurricanes that blew out of the Gulf of Mexico. On 12 October 1886 one of the most devastating storms of all time hit the coast between Johnson's Bayou, Louisiana, and Sabine Pass, Texas.

In these small rural communities the death toll reached as high as 10-20 percent of the population. Johnson's Bayou had about 1200 people, 110 of which died in the storm. The population of Sabine Pass was about 700; of these between 86 and 150 people were killed. The exact toll of the dead will never be known. Many of those who died lived in remote areas in the marshy, sparsely populated country and were not counted as residents of the communities. In other cases, whole families perished, and no one lived to report their names or count their numbers. Hundreds more were injured all along the coast. Property damages and loss of livestock were devastating.

In 1886 small rural communities were virtually isolated from the outside world. No roads connected them to other communities; there were only trails through endless, ever-changing marshland. The only link the two communities had to civilization were the steamboats. The *Emily P.* and the *Lark* made regular trips from Orange, Texas. Although they were isolated, the residents of Johnson's Bayou, mostly Midwesterners who had come South after the Civil War, had built a thriving little farm community with cotton as the major crop. They also grew sugar cane, oranges and vegetables.

Without warning, on Sunday, 12 October 1886, clouds darkened the sky, the winds blew and the water rose at an unprecedented rate. There was no escape! Residents went to the strongest structure available and hoped and prayed for the best.

The fierce winds were accompanied by a powerful storm surge, both of which caused loss of life and property damage. At Sabine Pass a hotel was swept away and its 13-20 occupants were drowned. Five members of the COLUMBUS MARTEE family, residents of Sabine Pass, were forced to the roof of their home by the high water. The roof collapsed, and one by one the children and the mother were swept into the sea. Only the father survived.

On the Louisiana side at Johnson Bayou news was tragic. The OWEN JONES family of eight people were all drowned. Of the JOSEPH PAISLEY family only a six-year-old son, who floated on a mattress for ten miles, survived. JEREMIAH QUINN was the only survivor in his family. Mrs. BERRY and two of her daughters at the nearby Berry community were drowned.

At the Blue Buck Ridge area of Johnson's Bayou, the CICERO E. STEPHENS family sheltered in the attic of their home; all survived. The JOSEPH ERBELDING family sheltered in a large tree outside their home. The Cameron Beach Hotel miraculously survived the storm and all its occupants were saved. Some attribute this to the stabilizing weight of the cattle which were crowded into the first floor of the hotel.

The aftermath of the storm was typical of the damage left by a devastating hurricane along southwest Louisiana's Gulf Coast. Waters had blown 20 miles inland and many parts of the land remained flooded a week later. Hardly a structure remained; water sources were contaminated; food was scarce. After the waters receded bodies of the dead...people and animals...had to be taken care of. It is estimated that more than 70,000 head of livestock perished in the storm. Clouds of seagulls and buzzards hovered over the bodies.

Communication with the outside world was virtually nonexistent. It took several days for news of the devastation to reach surrounding communities. Then rescue boats from Galveston, Orange and Beaumont brought medical supplies, food and clothing. Orphaned children were placed in homes of relatives or friends. Many who had survived the terrible storm moved away from the coast; only the

strongest survivors returned to rebuild and begin new lives at Johnson's Bayou and Sabine Pass.

This is the area that was destroyed during Hurricane Audrey in 1957. But once again the people rebuilt. Today these and other Gulf Coast communities are thriving. The lure of the sea is an ancient one, and the people continually hope that a killer hurricane will not visit them again.

SOURCES: "Storm of Oct. 12, 1886 is Recalled", *Lake Charles American Press*, 10/12/1986  
Nola Mae Ross. "Johnson Bayou", *Lake Charles American Press*, 12/17/1989

\*\*\*\*\*

### **THE 1918 STORM IN LAKE CHARLES**

Contributed by MARJORIE NELSON MYERS, Member #949  
(As told by EDWARD EARNEST NELSON)

It was a cloudy day, with rain off and on. We had been over to POLEY and NORA LeBLEU'S house for afternoon coffee. Papa was working in town and now we were getting ready for supper...Mama, Jim, Bill, Louis and I. I was eight years old.

The wind and rain increased, and the LeBLEU'S came over and we all went next door to the BERTRAND'S. The wind got stronger, and it was decided that we should go to the nearby Rosteet school. We had to go into the front bedroom, close the door and open the window in order to escape. Mr. LeBLEU went out the window first and Mama was in the process of handing the boys to him when the whole window, including the frame, fell into the room. Louis and I were still inside. My knee was seriously cut on the window glass. Finally, we got out, leaving Mrs. BERTRAND and her children at the house. The wind was so fierce that we could not stand upright. The adults crawled along the ground with one or two of the children. Mr. LeBLEU was with me because I was hurt. When we finally arrived at the school., Mrs. LeBLEU'S clothes had blown off in the strong wind. In her modesty she hid under the stile and refused to go in. Finally, Mr. AL RIBBECK came out and, after assuring her that he would not look, gave her a coat to cover with. Mrs. ABATE was standing in the door, slicing the air with a large knife to make the storm go away. When we got in the school, there were men, women, children, goats, pigs and chickens...all sharing the same space.

In the meantime Papa was trying to get to his family. After finding us, he had to leave to get help for the cut on my knee. Then he had to go to check on his sister, Bertha, who had been injured in the storm. Bertha later died as a result of her injuries. She was only 22 years old, just married, and lived with her husband in a newly furnished house in the Hi-Mount subdivision.

Grandma SMITH was on her way by train from Morgan City to visit. Because of the storm the train stopped in Jennings. After it was safe, the train continued on to Lake Charles.

When we returned home, we found that the house had been blown off its seven-foot pilings. We had nowhere to live! The whole family moved in with Grandma NELSON in Goosport until Papa managed to line up two tents so we could move home again. We lived in those tents until our house could be rebuilt. Mama cooked in one and we slept in the other. After Papa fixed the barn, Mama cooked in there. There were no stitches in my knee and it worried Mama to death! I would trip over the strings of the tents and she would come running to see if I was badly hurt.

Our neighbors, the BERTRANDS, the LeBLEUS and the MICHELLS all suffered minor damage to their homes. The NELSON house was located at the corner of Sixth St. and Sixth Ave. The BERTRANDS lived next door, on Sixth St. The LeBLEUS lived across the street, toward the north on Sixth Ave.



Stories abound on the destructive force of the wind. One of them tells that chickens were blown into fences and all of their feathers were gone.

Identification of people mentioned in story:

Mama...ELIZABETH CHRISTINE "BESSIE" SCHMIDT/SMITH,  
daughter of CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT/SMITH and ARABELLA GANT  
Papa.....WILLIAM DOCILIA "WILLIE" NELSON,  
son of WILLIAM EMILE LAST NELSON and DORISEE "DORA" HEBERT  
The brothers: Jim, JAMES GANT NELSON; Bill, WILLIAM WALTER NELSON;  
Louis, LOUIS WOODROW NELSON  
POLEY LeBLEU...POLIGNAC LeBLEU, son of JOSEPH CAMERSAC LeBLEU and  
LEONAISE HEBERT  
Bertha...BERTHA VIOLA NELSON, daughter of WILLIAM EMILE LAST NELSON and  
DORISSE "DORA" HEBERT, wife of CECIL THERELL  
Grandma SMITH...ARABELLA GANT SCHMIDT/SMITH  
Grandma NELSON...DORISEE "DORA" HEBERT NELSON  
Grandpa NELSON....WILLIAM EMILE LAST NELSON

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Also see KINFOLKS Vol. 10; #3, p. 61 on 1918 Hurricane)

\*\*\*\*\*

### HURRICANE OF 1918

On 6 August 1918 southwest Louisiana was devastated by a hurricane that killed 29 people and destroyed parts of Lake Charles and several surrounding communities. The storm with its rain and high winds lasted more than three hours. Lake Charles sustained \$1 million damage. Hardly any building remained unscathed.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SWEENEY BUILDING NEW SCHOONER

BERNARD SWEENEY is about to lay the hull of a new schooner on his ways in Lake Charles, which he will build for H. C. GILL, Esq. of Bagdad. Mr. SWEENEY built the schooner, *George Peabody* and the sloop *Nellie Sweeney*. These are two of the fastest sailing vessels on our coast.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (4/23/1967 reprinted from *Lake Charles Echo* (1/27/1896)

\*\*\*\*\*

### COMPUTER WORKSHOP

A Computer Workshop will be held on Saturday, October 25, 1997, from 9 A.M. - 1 P.M. at the Louisiana State Archives, 3851 Essen Lane in Baton Rouge. This workshop will be presented by JUDITH LANOUX HAMNER, experienced genealogist, computer lecturer and demonstrator at national conferences, and a Trustee of Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society.

Lectures: The Computer as a Research Tool (recording data, analyzing data and resolving conflicts), The Computer as A Publishing Tool (reports, charts and wall displays, book publishing), and Electronic Source for Computer Users (Internet, CD-ROM, and all the latest resources).

Registration for the workshop is \$15.00 and includes coffee breaks and free parking. Pre-registration is recommended as seating is limited. On-site registration, 9-9:30. Send fees to LA Genealogical and Historical Society, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060

## SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

The following books have been received and will be in the SWLGS library until January 1, 1998. They will then be given to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library at 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

Donated by Ancestry, Inc.

*Land & Property Research in the United States* by E. Wade Hone (Will remain in SWLGS library)

Donated by Hebert Publications

*Southwest Louisiana Courthouse Inventory, Vol. 1 - St. Landry Parish, La* by Keith P. Fontenot

*German Coast Families (European Origins and Settlement in Colonial La)* by Albert J. Robichaux, Jr.

Donated by Heritage Books, Inc.

*The Narragansett Historical Register, Vol. 7, 8, 9*

*The Essex Genealogist, Volume 9 (1989) and Volume 10 (1990)*

Donated by member, Martha Jean Ellis.

*The Alamo Heroes and Their Revolutionary Ancestors*, the bicentennial project of several chapters of the Texas DAR

\*\*\*\*\*

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society Library (SWLGS Library) and the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library are often confused but are two separate entities. The SWLGS Library is a small library containing mainly Louisiana resources and genealogies. One of the benefits of SWLGS membership is borrowing books for two weeks. See the inside front cover of KINFOLKS for location and borrowing procedures.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is a branch of the Calcasieu Public Library system and is located at 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Books cannot be borrowed.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MORE ON PORT NECHES, TEXAS CAJUNS

To enhance the story on the Port Neches Cajuns (KINFOLKS, Vol. 21 #2), one of our members, W. T. BLOCK, writes that one of the chapters in his book Sapphire City of the Neches: A Brief History of Port Neches, Texas is entitled "Gone to Tuckepaw (Attakapas Texas: The French-Acadian Migration to Port Neches, Texas)". He says that the first two Frenchmen in Port Neches were two fur traders, brothers from Louisiana named DISTRIVE, who in September 1772 settled in the Indian village on the "Rio de Nechas" to trade with the Nacazil and Orcoquisa branches of the Attakapas tribe.

Mr. BLOCK states that by 1860 the nearby "vacheries" of JOSEPH HEBERT and ALEXIS BLANCHETTE had 3,000 heads of steers. Nevertheless, in the 1910 census there were only 5 persons with Acadian surnames living in Port Neches. However, the real "Cajun trek to Tuckepaw" began in 1911 when the ODILON and MARIE BROUSSARD family arrived, chased out of Scott, Louisiana, by boll weevils, and later that year by ERAS and CECILE BROUSSARD. Seven years later in the 1918 city directory, there were 13 families of BROUSSARDS, 14 families of HEBERTS and 127 other families with common Acadian surnames. All of them worked at the Texaco roofing plant in Port Neches.

\*\*\*\*\*

**SIGN ON GENEALOGIST'S OFFICE: ENTER AT YOUR OWN RISK. BEWARE OF PAPERS.**

**LAKE CHARLES NEWS ITEMS**  
From *The American*, June 3, 1896

According to R. F. O'BRYAN, volunteer observer, the official U.S. weather report for the week ending June 3, 1896, in the Lake Charles area was clear skies with a temperature range of from 69 to 96 degrees.

A. L. LYONS received his sheriff's commission. Mr. McDONALD has received his commission as district attorney. A. A. WENTZ transacted business at Oakdale for the Watkins Banking Co. FRANK ROBERTS, cashier of the Calcasieu Bank, was out of town for a few days. THOMAS SAUNDERS, general manager of the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway, was in Galveston a few days. D. C. BROWN returned from Jennings where he had done some brick work. P. CROWLEY, proprietor of the Lake Charles Steam Laundry, says he did more work last week than ever before. LAMB Bros. have purchased the Kansas City Meat Market from C. A. BARR and will enlarge the scope of the market. GEORGE LAMB will be the manager.

J. LEOWENSTEIN has had his place of business enlarged and now has one of the finest soda water fountains in this city. E. MILLS, from near Moss Bluff, was in the city on business. He took home with him a wagon load of baskets for his grape crop which will soon be ready for market. Mr. MILLS will have at least 1600 pounds of Niagara grapes from his two-year-old vineyard this year. Miss GEORGIA LIVINGSTON visited her friend Miss STELLA MILLS.

New homes included Rev. HARRIS' new residence on Common St. and Mr. WATSON'S new house on Cleveland St.

Visitors to Lake Charles included Prof. M. E. SHADDOCK of Marshfield; H. F. CUTTING of Jennings; V. E. SIMMONS of Dayton, Texas, who will be accompanied home by Miss LAURA LYONS; A. B. SPENCER of the lumber firm of CROWELL & SPENCER of Long Leaf; and Mrs. HANNA of Jennings, mother of Mrs. E. L. WELLS.

Mrs. E. B. MOSES went up to Alexandria to meet her daughter who is coming home from Keachie College for vacation. TOM FOLEY said a sprinkling can would help the road between Lake Charles and Alexandria considerably. Mrs. ARTHUR CROPPER, whose husband is now in Beaumont, left for that city for the summer. W. E. LEE, auditor of the K. C., W & G. R'y., with his wife, will leave for Chicago. Mrs. J. H. NEAL will probably go with them.

Advertisements included the following: "Linen suits are all the go now. They are light, cool, durable and fashionable. Everybody who can muster up four dollars can be comfortably and fashionably clad these days."

Marriage licenses for the week ending June 2, 1896, included:

May 28, E. JOHN KING and Miss LIZZIE SAVOIE

May 28, PERRY HAYWORTH and Miss ZILPHA PERKINS

June 2, CHARLES T. DERTBRIDGE and Miss HATTIE HAVENS

ERNEST MEYER, son of WILLIAM MEYER, died of consumption in Phoenix, Arizona, last Monday at 5:30 o'clock. On Tuesday, May 26th, 1896, at 8 o'clock P.M. GEORGE CAGLE, a native of McNary Co., Tenn. died. He was born Dec. 24, 1884, age 61 years, 5 months and 2 days. The funeral took place from the late residence on Gray St., first house north of the S. P. R. R., at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Bilbo Cemetery.

Arrangements are being perfected by which Lake Charles is to be connected with the long distance telephone system. When it is perfected we can ring up New Orleans or Orange or any intermediate point and talk with them through the telephone.

The mail boat "Helen" has been raised and pumped out. The insurance adjusters have been here and investigated, but have not decided what they will do. They have the option of paying the insurance or rebuilding the boat. The steamer *Haze* and housebarge has been chartered by the Masons for an excursion on St. John's Day, June 28.

### **LAKE CHARLES HOTEL ARRIVALS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1896**

(Those registering in local hotels came from Boston, San Francisco, New York and other cities. For the sake of brevity only those from the area are listed. Local people seemed to stay mainly at Walker House while the Howard House had many distant visitors, probably businessmen and salesmen.)

#### **HOTEL HOWARD**

A. P. PUJO, WM. RAMSAY, CHESTER BROWN, A. L. WILLIAMS, N. D. POPE, C. H. WINTERHALER, W. W. DAY, JNO. BROOKS, city; FRED A. BROCK, Cameron; A. B. SPENCER, Longleaf; ED MARTIN, Welsh; GEO. W. LAW, Lockport; Judge I. DURIE, Opelousas; F. CUTTING, JUDSON HARRIS, Jennings; JOSEPH C. CALLIONES, Rayne; F. STERNBERG, C. P. EDMISTON, Mrs. M. A. TRAYLER, Beaumont; CHARLES SCOTT, Edgewood.

#### **WALKER HOUSE**

EDWARD SPENCER, G. W. WRIGHT, city; J. W. O'NEIL, Vinton; W. L. McVAY, China, La.; D. LEE, Calcasieu; P. HARRIS, A. C. RANDOLPH, Jennings; PAUL JONES, Cameron; G. W. WRITH, Lakeside; MARTIN DOUCETT, JOSEPH DUVAL, Kinder; WM. CARY, J. M. WHITE, Oberlin; JOHN LYONS, Sugartown; Rev. E. PARADIS, Welsh; F. M. BROWNING, J. G. TURNER, Oberlin; H. L. ROBINSON, Welsh; JEROME HEBERT, Lacasine; J. A. PERKINS, JOHN PERKINS, Edgewood; JOHN HILL, SAM KINGERY, Bear; J. O. STEWART, Hickory Branch; J. DU GOEDU, Bayou Chien; EDWARD CLAIR, Westlake; Mrs. WM. F. LOYD, Miss ANNIE DEERBRIDGE, Hawkeye Ranch; ALADIN VINCENT, Vinton; Rev. WM. PERKINS, Edgerly; ELI PERKINS, Sulphur City; G. W. RICHARDSON, Sugartown; B. F. PHILLIPS, Glenmora; MONT REEVES, JOHN McFATTER, JIM WHITE, M. J. BAHIR, LUS LEDEAUX, JOHN LYLES, THOS. HEWITT, J. S. STINE, Oberlin; WM. BURR, Buxton; J. M. ROBERTSON, Clear Creek.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEWS ITEMS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH**

*(The American, June 3, 1896)*

#### **PRIEN LAKE**

This is an unusually dry season. Watermelons are looking nice and it will not be long before we are eating the fruit thereof.

Mr. BAKER is on the sick list. Mr. TOM BAKER of the Eight Mile Ranch was down to visit his father.

Quite a crowd assembled at the school house Sunday for services, but for some unknown reasons the Rev. HARRIS failed to arrive. The colored population held services in their church Sunday.

#### **RAYMOND**

Stock water is getting scarce on the prairies and what there is, is unfit for use. The sooner the farmers provide good well water for their stock during the hot weather, the better it will be for the stock and owners---impure water is the last thing a milch cow should be allowed to drink. I. R. PARKER and sons are putting down a stock well. C. M. PARKER is running S. L. SHAW'S pumping engines at night. Mr. SHAW has 250 acres to flood from Bayou Nez Pique (for growing rice).

The W. C. T. U. met with Mrs. L. R. PARKER. C. T. LESLIE is in Lake Charles to consult Dr. PIERCE. L. L. BROWN went to Baldwin to attend commencement exercises at Baldwin Academy and

accompany his brother Ralph home. The latter graduates in the classical course. Mr. LAUNDER and little daughter were over from Meadow Prairie Sunday School.

### **CHINA**

Dewberries and blackberries have been so abundant this year that hundreds of bushels have dried up on the bushes. The dry weather still continues and all vegetation is suffering for want of moisture, especially the Irish potato crop which will be about 1/3 as heavy as last year. HENRY GARDNER'S windmill is a pretty sight these dry days.

SISSIE TUPPER from ill health has not been able to put in his rice crop this spring, so some of his kind neighbors organized a bee and proceeded to put the crop in. M. E. SHELL, one of the China rice planters, had the remainder of his Honduras rice cleaned by the Jennings Rice Milling Co. This rice was shipped and sold, netting Mr. SHELL over \$2 a barrel.

THOMAS Bros. of Roanoke are hauling lumber from China sawmills this week. Miss ETHEL BARKER spent last Sunday visiting Mrs. BUCKLIN and Miss MAGGIE JONES. (Signed) A. Pigtail

### **OAKDALE**

Peaches are scarce. Crops are needing rain very badly. Plums are nice and those who have plum orchards have plenty of them. B. F. McGOWAN has a lot of fine lemons on hand. As the river is very low now, fish are biting well.

JOHN COLE of Boggy Bayou visited Saturday. A. WENTZ, wife and daughter of Lake Charles were here last week on business. Mrs. SOPHA McGAYBY is visiting Mrs. K. RICHARD. SAM READ was here last week on business. He succeeded in disposing of his fine coop of chickens. J. J. WELCH and B. WILLIAMS of Spencer's Mill were pleasant callers here last week. Come again, boys.

Mrs. I. WATSON and family are attending the meeting held by Rev. I. WATSON in Glenmora. N. C. NASH left to engage in work at the WILLIAMS' where he will remain for some time.

The people of Oakdale have been greatly excited over the killing that occurred on May 25, four miles southwest of Oakdale on the west side of the river. Two peddlers were shot, one of them killed, the other wounded. The peddlers were not robbed because the wounded man succeeded in raising an alarm in time to scare the murderers off. The murderers were recognized by the wounded man as AARON JOHNSON from near Leesville and JAMES JOHNSON who resides seven miles west of Oakdale. W. J. DUNN and his posse pursued AARON JOHNSON two days and one night, finally arresting him sixty miles from the scene of the shooting. JAMES JOHNSON had also been arrested. AARON JOHNSON has confessed. He implicated as accessories, V. B. BARTON and SELVAN BARTON, who have been arrested and taken to Lake Charles and jailed. The poor man who was killed left a wife and five children. The one who was wounded has a wife and two children.

(Signed) Pine Knot

### **FENTON**

JOHN LANGLEY shipped two cars of rice to New Orleans last week. MILLS Bros. brushed about 250 sacks of rice for the Beaumont Welsh Mill one day last week. The rice mill will not run at night any more this season.

Visitors to Lake Charles were Miss LAURA ANDERSON, D. C. KIMBALL, Miss JOSIE MILLS, Miss ETTA NEWHOUSE, JOSEPH JOURDAN and HENRY DAY. Madames FENTON and KIMBALL spent Wednesday at Mr. DAY'S. Mrs. JOHN DRURY of Welsh were guests of Mr. and Mrs. AL MILLS Saturday. Mrs. H. C. MILLS and children started Saturday morning for their home in Okoboji, Iowa. Mr. MILLS is engaged in steam boating at that place. While out driving Saturday afternoon "Grandpa" MILLS' horse became unmanageable and, in turning suddenly, threw "Grandpa" and BELLE MILLS from the buggy. Miss BELLE was not at all injured but "Grandpa" received severe injuries about the neck and face. The buggy was demolished.

## 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.

**NEW EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS.** In an effort to broaden our exchange program, the SWLGS has begun exchanging periodicals with the following societies:

St. Tammany Genealogical Society Newsletter, Covington, LA

Legacies & Legends of Winn Parish, Winnfield, LA

Old Newberry District Quarterly, Newberry, SC

Arkansas Genealogical Society, Inc.'s The Arkansas Family Historian, Hot Springs, AR

Southern Indiana Genealogical Society's Quarterly, New Albany, Indiana

**USING THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG** gives information on the largest collection of genealogical material in the world. Although the main library is located in Salt Lake City, access to its records can be obtained at more than 2,000 Family History Centers.

Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 46 #2 (Winter 1996), Seattle, WA

**BATON ROUGE LINK TO MELUNGEONS** tells of OCENEE HAYO, a Baton Rouge "Red Stick" blue-eyed, dark-haired woman of the mid 1700s and of the Melungeon link to Louisiana. It also refers to the Cane River Mulattos.

Gowen Research Foundation Newsletter, Vol. 8 #6 (Feb. 1997), Lubbock, TX

**LA. CONFEDERATE PENSION RECORDS** are continued.

La. Genealogical Register, Vol. XLIV #1 (March 1997), Baton Rouge, LA

**PHOTOCOPYING WISCONSIN STATE VITAL RECORDS IS A CRIME**, punishable by hefty financial and prison penalties. It is now illegal to photocopy birth, marriage, divorce or death records...certified or noncertified...for any reason. It is a step taken to combat proliferating false identifications, and could spread to other states. Information from these records may be abstracted and/or published in another form. Genealogists should take care in exactly reproducing Wisconsin vital records photocopies, either in book/newsletter form or in sending a photocopy to someone else, particularly in Wisconsin.

Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 46 #2 (Winter 1997), Seattle, WA 1996

**MULTIPLE NAMES CAUSE CONFUSION.** During the Colonial period, people with middle names were quite rare. It has been discovered that some wills and deeds have been indexed by the occupation of the person and not his surname. In 1785, JOHN WILLIAM CARPENTER could very well have been JOHN WILLIAM, carpenter.

Antique Week via Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 24 #1 (1997), KY Gen. Soc., Frankfort, KY

\*\*\*\*\*

**THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.** Where is the state of Franklin? Lost in the pages of history. An area of northeast Tennessee was only a "state" for the four years from 1784 until 1788, having its own governor, legislature and court system. Originally named Frankland, its name was changed to Franklin, to honor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. In 1789 it applied for statehood as the 14th state of the Union, but lost by one vote. When Tennessee became the 16th state in 1796, the area that comprised the state of Franklin was included in that state. The "lost state" included what is now 14 counties of Tennessee. Probably the most noteworthy person born in the "lost state" of Franklin was DAVY CROCKETT, who was born there in 1786.

## BRING A FRIEND TO A MEETING



## 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.

### **BULLER, COLE**

Seeking descendants of HELAIRE (ELI) BULLER and HULDAH COLE. In 1850 census of Calcasieu Parish dwelling place was #162, family #187, called "BOULARD". Children were STEVEN (age 5), CORA (age 3) and ELIZABETH (1 year).

JOHN and BRENDA (BROWN) FUSELIER, 208 Louie Dr., Lafayette, LA 70503-3324

### **CLARK, DUNKS, McCLELLAND**

Need information on EDMOND CLARK (b. 1820, St. Landry Par., LA; d. 12 Dec. 1891, Acadia Par., LA) who, on 16 Dec. 1842, m. ELLEN DUNKS, d/o ANDREW DUNKS and JANE McCLELLAND CLARK. One of the children was named FREDONIA. Is EDMOND the son of ABIJAH CLARK who moved from St. Landry Par. to Harris Co., TX? Are GEORGE W., ARCHIBALD E. and VALENTINE C., the brothers of EDMOND CLARK?

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

### **RIST, GRAFF, EDWARDS**

Looking for information on the following: ERNST and KATIE RIST, m. 22 Aug. 1882, Clinton, LA; OLIVER and SARA GRAFF, m. 31 July 1898, Woodville, MS; LILLY P. EDWARDS, b. 1880, E. Feliciana Par., LA.

HUIE ANTHONY MILLER, 5812 Hiawatha Dr., Alexandria, LA 71301-2713

### **DAVID, MENARD, MANCEAUX, COMEAUX, TRAHAN**

Need information on the DAVID family of Lake Arthur, LA. ISSAC DAVID, b. 15 May 1897, Jennings, LA; m. EDOLIA MENARD (bapt. Mermentau, LA); s/o JEAN DAVID (b. June 1878) and ZULMA COMEAUX (b. Sept. 1877). Information also on the MENARD, MANCEAUX, COMEAUX and TRAHAN families. ZULMA COMEAUX DAVID was d/o AUGUSTIN COMEAUX (b. 1856, living in Vermilion Par., 1900) and ALICE TRAHAN (b. Nov. 1857).

ROBIN EILEEN (HALLUM) CARVALLO, 2012 DuFour St #B, Redondo Beach, CA 90278

### **PERKINS, MIXON, JOHNSON, GOINS, MARICLE, BIGNER**

Would like to exchange information with descendants of JORDAN PERKINS (b. 1794, SC; s/o JOSHUA and MARY MIXON PERKINS) and VIRGINIA JANE (JENNY) PERKINS (b. 1795, SC; d/o JOHN and NANCY JOHNSON GOINS). Three of Jordan's children m. in LA: JESSE m. LUCINDA/CYNDELIA \_\_\_\_\_ ca 1838; JACOB m. MARY JANE (POLLY) MARICLE ca 1841; and CHARLOTTA m. FREDERIC BIGNER on 30 Jan. 1836, St. Landry Parish.. JACOB and JESSE may have married in Calcasieu or Rapides Par., where courthouses burned. Need to know maiden name of LUCINDA. The BIGNERS remained in LA when the rest of the family moved to TX. Are there any BIGNERS in the area?

SANDRA M. LORIDANS, Apartado Postal 844, 45900 Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico.

\*\*\*\*\*

**THERE ARE MANY ROOTS ON A FAMILY TREE, AND MANY BRANCHES.** The consequences of the actions taken by our ancestors have shaped the present. What our descendants may do or accomplish is unknown. Some may fortify and bolster the family tree, while others shake it to its very foundations or threaten to uproot it. No doubt other generations have tried the same tricks, but, in most cases, adversity only serves to strengthen it. The old tree, and the family, will somehow endure.

## BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are complimentary copies from the publisher. Order from Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578. Payment may be made by Visa/Mastercard, check, money order.

*Southwest Louisiana Courthouse Inventory: Volume 1 - Saint Landry Parish, Louisiana*, by KEITH P. FONTENOT and edited by Rev. DONALD J. HEBERT. 1996. \$45.00 plus \$2.00 s/h, total \$47.00.

This volume begins a new series which Rev. HEBERT has begun in order to help researchers find new and heretofore unknown records which may add information to a family history. It is an archival guide to local Louisiana governmental records. This volume contains an inventory of each of these record types or series: 1) a description of the contents of the record series; 2) inventory of the number of volumes available in the series (also including the years found in each volume); 3) listing of the Index available for the series; 4) actual physical location of these records in the courthouse; and 5) actual examples of documents in this series - usually including a translation. The Appendix includes lists of the Assessors, Clerks, Recorders, District Attorneys, District Judges, and Sheriffs. There are also chapters on Land Survey Measurements, Louisiana Real Estate History, Slave Records, and a listing of available Microfilm Collections.

Hard cover; 485pp.; illus., facsimiles, photos; biblio., index.

\*\*\*\*\*

*German Coast Families; European Origins and Settlement in Colonial Louisiana*, by ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr. 1997. \$50.00 plus \$3.00 for shipment, for a total of \$53.00.

The purpose of this book is to determine the places of origin of the families recruited by JOHN LAW in 1720, and to re-examine the migration within the context of Louisiana and European history. As suggested by the title, the author attempted first to locate the towns of origins for the families and then to document their recruitment, voyage, and establishment in Louisiana. In no way should the reader interpret the purpose as an attempt to write a complete history and genealogy for each family contained herein. There are three parts to this work - Part One: Historical background of the German Coast; Part Two: German Coast families; Part Three: Appendices.

Hard cover, 534pp., illus., facsimiles, maps, biblio., index.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following book is a complimentary copy from the publisher. Order from Ancestry Incorporated, P. O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110-0476. Payment may be made by check, money order, Visa/Mastercard.

*Land & Property Research in the United States*, by E. WADE HONE. 1997. \$44.95 plus \$5.50 s/h, total \$50.45.

This is the most comprehensive and useful review of land and property research for genealogists to date. Those with history in mind can find much valuable information also. This work is divided into sections. Section 1: Pre US possessions; Section 2: State-land states; Section 3: Federal-land states; Section 4: Individual lands; Section 5: Special interest. Appendix A: Tract Book and Township Plat Map Guide to Federal Land States. Appendix B: Land Office Boundary Maps for all Federal Land States. Within each section there are chapters, and each chapter has a listing of repositories plus references for further study. This book is full of maps, charts, facsimiles. It is stated here that there have been fewer losses of land and property records than any other type of record.

Hard cover; xiv, 517pp., illus., index.

## BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are complimentary copies from the publisher. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Payment may be made by check, money order, Visa/Mastercard.

*The Narragansett Historical Register: A Magazine Devoted to the Antiquities, Genealogy, and Historical Matter Illustrating the History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: Volumes 7 (1889), 8 (1890), 9 (1891)*. Edited by JAMES N. ARNOLD. Facsimile reprint 1996. Vol. 7 - \$25.00; Vol. 8 - \$28.00; Vol. 9 - \$18.50 plus \$4.00 each s/h.

The "magazine" was originally published in the 1880s. Each volume contains four issues of the magazine published quarterly and includes historical and genealogical papers plus an assortment of gems such as town records, diary extracts, poetry, illustrations, reminiscences, and essays on all manner of topics such as: local leaders, Indians, various Christian churches and denominations, soldiers, natural history, early settlers, origins of names and words, amusing anecdotes, etc. Volume 9 contains the final two issues published.

Soft covers; V. 7: xlv, 432pp., index; V. 8: xxxiii, 352pp., illus., index; V. 9: 200pp., illus., index.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The Essex Genealogist: Volume 9 (1989); Volume 10 (1990)*. 1996. Vol. 9 - \$35.00; Vol. 10 - \$35.00 plus \$4.00 each s/h.

This series was founded in 1981 by the Essex Society of Genealogists, Inc. of Essex County, Massachusetts. The quarterly journals of the Society are collected into convenient yearly volumes, each volume containing articles related to Essex County or to genealogical research in general. **Volume 9:** Under the heading "Research In Progress" is that of the following: TILTON family, EDMUND NEEDHAM, GOWING family, KING family, McKEEN family. Other family names featured: TOWNSEND, HAZELWOOD, WISE, TURNER, BERRY, HOOD, STICKNEY, WITTMAYER, BROWER, PLUMMER, KETTLER, CONE, RICHARDSON, GOSS, MURROW, WHITE. **Volume 10:** Under the heading "Research In Progress" is that of the following: LEONARD, HARRIMAN, JOHN RAMSDELL family, WILLIAM IVORY family, "HEINRICH SCHERER, Hessian, alias HENRY SHERER, Gardener," TILTON family, HENRY COLLINS, STOCKER family, PETER TWISS. Other family names featured: ADAMS, ENSLOW, BATCHELDER, SOUTHWICK, SARGENT, GOULETTE, COOMBS, MOULTON, ELLIS (WISE), WYMAN, BRACK, GOULD, HILLMAN, WALCOTT, (SCHATVET) ULLMAN, ROBERTSON, SUTHERLAND, LADD, HASTINGS, BROWN.

Soft covers; V. 9: 284pp., illus. new index; V. 10: 284pp., illus., new index.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SURNAME INDEX (continued from p. 143)

Williams 126, 133,134	Wimberly 124 Winterhaler 126, 133	Witherspoon 125 Wittmeyer 138	Writh 133 Wyman 1386
Wilson 139	Wippenitz 140	Woodard 124	Yeager 126
Wiltz 127	Wise 138	Wright 123,133	

\*\*\*\*\*

**DON'T YOU HOPE THAT YOU ARE THE ANCESTOR OF A GENEALGIST?**

MEMBER # 927

Name of Compiler Martha Jean ELLIS

Address 8000 Midcrown, Apt. 2904

City, State San Antonio, TX 78218

Date 9 March 1994

## Ancestor Chart

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

4 ELLIS, Otis Napolian  
(Father of No. 2)  
b. 14 Sep. 1895  
p.b. Woodworth, LA  
m. -- May 1919  
d. 30 Oct. 1948  
p.d. Oakdale, LA

2 ELLIS, Preston Mcconick  
(Father of No. 1)  
b. 11 Dec. 1920  
p.b. Alexandria, LA  
m. 26 Nov. 1949  
d.  
p.d.

5 VINCENT, Bulah  
(Mother of No. 2)  
b. 23 July 1883  
p.b. DeQuincy, LA  
d. 9 May 1964  
p.d. Oakdale, LA

1 ELLIS, Martha Jean  
b. 4 Jan. 1956  
p.b. Natchitoches, LA  
m.  
d.  
p.d.

6 KENDRICK, Hugh Edwin  
(Father of No. 3)  
b. 20 Sep. 1890  
p.b. Terrell, TX  
m. 25 Nov. 1922  
d. 25 Feb. 1950  
p.d. Dallas, TX

3 KENDRICK, Mary Jean  
(Mother of No. 1)  
b. 17 May 1924  
p.b. Dallas, TX  
d. 2 July 1984  
p.d. San Antonio, TX

7 WILSON, Mary Adline  
(Mother of No. 3)  
b. 25 Sep. 1895  
p.b. Dallas, TX  
d. 13 May 1935  
p.d.

(spouse of No. 1)

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

8 ELLIS, Henry Preston  
(Father of No. 4)  
b. -- Jan. 1853/55 ?  
p.b. Glenmora, LA  
m. 27 July 1892  
d. -- -- 1899  
p.d. Glenmora, LA

9 SMITH, Missouri E.  
(Mother of No. 4)  
b. -- Mar. 1872  
p.b. Mississippi  
d. 14 Oct. 1948  
p.d. Oakdale, LA

10 VINCENT, Pierre Omar  
(Father of No. 5)  
b. 3 May 1852  
p.b. Lake Charles, LA  
m.  
d. 18 June 1926  
p.d. Singer, LA

11 GILLAND, Mary  
(Mother of No. 5)  
b. 16 Oct. 1852  
p.h.  
d. 15 Apr. 1923  
p.d. Singer, LA

12 KENDRICK, Eliahugh Elliha  
(Father of No. 6)  
b. 22 Aug. 1848  
p.b. Rome, GA  
m. -- -- 1876  
d. 26 Mar. 1908  
p.d. Houston, TX

13 MILLER, Frances Sara  
(Mother of No. 6)  
b. 11 Aug. 1857  
p.b. Texas  
d. 11 June 1920  
p.d. Dallas, TX

14 WILSON, Benjamin Paul  
(Father of No. 7)  
b. 14 Oct. 1866  
p.b. Texas  
m. -- -- 1890  
d. 13 May 1933  
p.d. Dallas, TX

15 BROWN, Mary Frances  
(Mother of No. 7)  
b. 18 Nov. 1870  
p.b. Roenoak, TN  
d. 25 Dec. 1945  
p.d. Dallas, TX

16 ELLIS, John Brown  
b. -- -- 1810  
m.  
d. before 1880  
17 , Sarah Jeanette

b. -- -- 1824  
d. -- -- 1888 ?

18 SMITH, Green B.  
b.  
m.  
d.  
19 LEE, Asenath

b.  
d.  
20 VINCENT, Pierre Onesime  
b. 22 Apr. 1807  
m. 7 Aug. 1826  
d.

21 BERTRAND, Marguerite  
b. 27 Dec. 1810  
d.

22 b.  
m.  
d.

23 b.  
d.

24 KENDRICK, C. C.  
b.  
m.  
d.  
25 , Alvina

b. -- -- 1830  
d.

26 MILLER, Benjamin Lewis  
b.  
m.  
d.  
27 , Harrett J.

b.  
d.

28 WILSON, Asa Newton  
b.  
m.  
d.  
29 , Mattie

b.  
d.  
30 BROWN, Asa L.  
b. -- -- 1849  
m.

d.  
31 SCOTT, Mary Adaline  
b. -- -- 1843  
d.

Form A2, Copyright 1993 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 506, Logan, Utah, Publishers of THE GENEOLOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

MEMBER # 676

*Ancestor Chart*Name of Compiler W. T. BLOCKAddress P. O. Box 62City, State Nederland, TX 77627Date June 1991

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

4 BLOCK, Albert J.  
(Father of No. 2)  
b. 3 Sep. 1840  
p.b. Straslund, Prussia  
m. 15 Nov. 1866 - TX  
d. 18 Aug. 1893  
p.d. Port Neches, TX

2 BLOCK, Will T., Sr.  
(Father of No. 1)  
b. 2 Aug. 1870  
p.b. Black Bayou, LA  
m. -- June 1919 - TX  
d. 26 Feb. 1933  
p.d. Port Neches, TX

5 SMITH (SCHMIDT), Clara Ursula  
(Mother of No. 2)  
b. 6 May 1849  
p.b. Johnson's Bayou, LA  
d. -- Jan. 1914  
p.d. Port Neches, TX

1 BLOCK, W. T., Jr.  
b. 29 July 1920  
p.b. Port Neches, TX  
m. 2 June 1947 - Germany  
d.  
p.d.

6 SWEENEY, James Hill  
(Father of No. 3)  
b. 25 Sep. 1849  
p.b. Grand Chenier, LA  
m. -- 1870 - LA  
d. 7 Oct. 1891  
p.d. Grand Chenier, LA

3 SWEENEY, Sarah Jane  
(Mother of No. 1)  
b. 4 Aug. 1884  
p.b. Grand Chenier, LA  
d. 12 June 1893 (age 99)  
p.d. Nederland, TX

7 SMITH, Lou Ellen  
(Mother of No. 3)  
b. 10 Jan. 1847  
p.b. Brandon, MS  
d. 12 June 1922  
p.d. Nederland, TX

(spouse of No. 1)  
b. d.  
p.b. p.d.

8 BLOCK, George Frederick  
(Father of No. 4)  
b. -- 1802  
p.b. Pottsdam, Prussia  
m. -- 1832 - Prussia  
d. 25 Mar. 1893 (age 90)  
p.d. Orange, TX

9 WIPPENITZ, Augusta  
(Mother of No. 4)  
b. -- 1817  
p.b. Prussia  
d. -- 1885  
p.d. Orange, TX

10 SCHMIDT, Frederick  
(Father of No. 5)  
b. 22 Aug. 1806  
p.b. Bremen, Germany  
m. ca 1841 - LA  
d. 2 Feb. 1877  
p.d. Johnson's Bayou, LA

11 BEADLE, Caroline Matilda  
(Mother of No. 5)  
b. -- 1827  
p.b. Abbeville, LA  
d. 19 Feb. 1915  
p.d. Johnson's Bayou, LA

12 SWEENEY, John William  
(Father of No. 6)  
b. -- 1807  
p.b. Pikeville, MD  
m. -- 1832 - MS  
d. 17 Aug. 1886  
p.d. Grand Chenier, LA

13 HICKOK, Sarah Jane  
(Mother of No. 6)  
b. 14 May 1814  
p.b. Norfolk, VA  
d. 30 June 1893  
p.d. Grand Chenier, LA

14 SMITH, Duncan  
(Father of No. 7)  
b. -- 1810  
p.b. North Carolina  
m. 9 Jan. 1834 - MS  
d. -- 1887  
p.d. San Marcos, TX

15 RUSSELL, Margaret "Peggy"  
(Mother of No. 7)  
b. 9 May 1817  
p.b. Charleston, SC  
d. 5 Nov. 1891  
p.d. Johnson's Bayou, LA

16  
b.  
m.  
d.

17  
b.  
d.

18  
b.  
m.  
d. , Maria C. E.

19  
b. -- 1793  
d. ca 1855 - TX

20  
b.  
m.  
d. Germany

21  
b.  
d.

22  
b.  
m.  
d.

23  
b.  
d.

24 SWEENEY, John W., Sr.  
b. ca 1770 - MD  
m.  
d. ca 1815

25  
b.  
d.

26 HICKOK, John  
b. ca 1775  
m. Norfolk, VA  
d. ca 1830

27 MURRAY, Hannah  
b. ca 1780  
d. ca 1840

28  
b.  
m.  
d.

29  
b.  
d.

30 RUSSELL, Rev. Jeremiah, Jr.  
b. 14 Apr. 1788 - GA  
m.  
d. -- Feb. 1864 - MS

31 RHODE, Mary "Polly"  
b. 10 May 1799 - SC  
d. -- Feb. 1864 - MS

Form A2, Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishing Inc., P.O. Box 506, Logan, Utah 84301. THE GENEOLOGICAL HELPER. Set for a free catalog with this and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

MEMBER # 949

Name of Compiler Marjorie N. MYERS

Address 1100 Matilda St.

City, State Westlake, LA 70669-5328

Date March 10, 1997

## Ancestor Chart

Capt.

16 NELSON, James "Jack" "Jon"

b. -- 1817

m.

d. -- 1888

17 LEIST, LUST, LAST, Caroline

b. -- 1822

d. -- 1911

4 NELSON, William Docelia

(Father of No. 2)

b. -- 1880

p.b.

m.

d. -- 1942

p.d.

8 NELSON, William Emile Last

(Father of No. 4)

b. -- 1855

p.b.

m.

d. -- 1909

p.d.

9 HEBERT, Dorisse "Dora"

(Mother of No. 4)

b. -- 1861

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 SMITH, Christian

(Father of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

11 GANT, Arabella

(Mother of No. 5)

b.

p.b.

d.

p.d.

1. Date of Birth  
2. Place of Birth  
3. Date of Marriage  
4. Date of Death  
5. Place of Death

2 NELSON, James Gant

(Father of No. 1)

b. -- 1905

p.b.

m.

d. -- 1976

p.d.

5 SMITH, Elizabeth Christine

(Mother of No. 2)

b. -- 1884

p.b.

d. -- 1976

p.d.

1 NELSON, Marjorie Lorraine

b. -- 1931

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

6 RENZ, William John

(Father of No. 3)

b. -- 1876

p.b.

m.

d. -- 1961

p.d.

3 RENZ, Hazel Estelle

(Mother of No. 1)

b. -- 1909

p.b.

d.

p.d.

7 PARKER, Etta Mae

(Mother of No. 3)

b. -- 1886

p.b.

d. -- 1909

p.d.

12 RENZ, Konrad (Conrad)

(Father of No. 6)

b. -- 1845

p.b.

m.

d. -- 1881

p.d.

13 PARR, Catharina

(Mother of No. 6)

b. -- 1844

p.b.

d.

p.d.

14 PARKER, John A.

(Father of No. 7)

b. ca 1851

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

15 PARKER, Martha Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 7)

b. ca 1854

p.b.

d. -- 1922

p.d.

24 RENZ, Michel

b. about 1817

m.

d.

25 \_\_\_\_\_, Marie

b. about 1811

d.

26 PARR, Heinrich

b. -- 1816

m.

d. -- 1888

27 MULLER, Catharina

b.

d.

28

b.

m.

d.

29

b.

d.

30 PARKER, J. L. Thomas

b.

m.

d.

31

b.

d.

Form A2. Copyright 1963 by The Everton Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 506, Logan, Utah, publisher of THE GENEALOGICAL. 10-11-19-63. See for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

(Spouse of No. 1)  
b. d.  
p.b. p.d.



# **SURNAME INDEX (A Surname may appear more than once on a page)**

Abate 129	Brown 110,132,	Courtableau 118	Evans 124	Hargrove 106,109
Abshire 126	133,136,138,139	Courtney 125	Ewing 105	Harriman 138
Adams 106,138	Brower 138	Craven 99	Farque 126	Harris 115,132,133
Airhart 126	Browning 133	Crockett 107,135	Fenton 134	Harrop 126
Alford 126	Bruce 124	Cronea 111,112	Fisher 126	Harvey 99
Allison 126	Brunet 118	Cronier 111	Fitzenreiter 126	Haskell 126
Alston 123	Buce 126	Cronnier 111	Fitzgerald 126	Hastings 138
Anderson 134	Bucklin 134	Cropper 132	Foley 132	Havens 132
Andrus 125	Buhler 125	Crowell 132	Fonteneau 100	Hawkins 110,127
Arceneaux 104	Buller 136	Crowley 132	Fontenot 100,117,	Hayes 100
Arnold 138	Bullock 126	Curley 126	118,127,131,	Haymon 123
Avery 101	Burke 122	Custis 116	137	Hayo 135
Babcock 124	Burkley 109	Cutting 132,133	Ford 122	Hayworth 132
Babineaux 99	Burnet 115	Daniels 126	Forrest 116	Hazelwood 138
Bahir 133	Burney 126	Darby 126	Franklin 135	Hebert 101,104,123,
Baker 122,133	Burr 133	Dartez 124	Fuselier 136	124,126,130,131,
Bales 99	Burrows 116	David 136	Gadrac 104	133,137,141
Barclay 109	Busby 122,123	Day 133,134	Galman 109	Hewitt 125,133
Barker 134	Butaud 122	DeClouet 118	Gant 130,141	Hickok 140
Barnes 99	Butler 126	Dean 124	Gardner 134	Higgins 124
Barr 132	Cagle 132	Deerbridge 133	Garner 112	Hildebrandt 101
Barremore 126	Caldwell 126	Dees 126	Gaudet 126	Hill 133
Barton 134	Calliones 133	Delabaume 118	Gauthier 126	Hillman 138
Basquez 126	Campbell 111	Derby 122	Gayle 126	Hodges 113
Batchelder 138	Canter 126	Dertbridge 132	Gill 126,130	Hoffpaur 123
Beadle 140	Carlock 123,124	Deshotels 126	Gilland 139	Holland 122
Bellar 112	Carpenter 135	Distrive 131	Goins 136	Hollier 118
Bello 118	Carter 126	Doucett 133	Goodman 122	Hone 131,137
Benoit 99,100,	Carvallo 99,136	Doyle 99	Goodnight 101	Hood 138
109,124	Cary 133	Drury 134	Goodrich 122	Hooper 124
Berry 128,138	Casey 122,125	Du Goedu 133	Goos 125	Houston 108,115
Bertrand 129,139	Chaffin 126	Dubard 126	Gordon 126	Huling 105
Bidwell 115	Chambers 123	Dudley 126	Gorham 126	Hurdle 113
Bigner 136	Champagne 122,	Duhon 99,123	Goss 105,138	Hutchins 126
Bilbo 108	123	Dunks 136	Gosset 126	Huval 124
Blancar 126	Chavanne 126	Dunn 134	Goudeau 126	Insall 113
Blanchette 104,	Clair 133	Duplechain 99	Gould 138	Ivory 138
131	Clark 113,122,	Durbridge 126	Goulette 138	Jackson 106,108,
Block 104,111	126,136	Durie 133	Gowing 138	111,122
112,131,140	Clement 126,127	Duval 133	Gradenigo 117	Jaghers 125
Bolton 126	Clements 126	East 126	Graff 136	Jeans 114
Bordages 101	Clifton 126	Edmiston 133	Grant 108	Jeghers 125
Boudreaux 101	Cockrell 126	Edwards 123,126,	Gray 126	Jenks 126
Bowie 107,108	Cole 125,134,136	136	Green 99,122	Jessen 124
Brack 138	Collamer 125	Elender 99,109,	Gualtney 109	Johnson 111,112,
Breaux 111,126	Collins 117,118,	112	Guyman 126	122,126,134,136
Brinkley 113	138	Ellender 112	Guzman 126	Jones 111,120,126,
Brock 133	Comeaux 136	Ellis 109,131,138,	Gwaltney 109	128,133,134
Brooks 133	Cone 138	139	Hallum 136	Joubert 117
Brothers 115	Coombs 138	Elm 126	Hamner 100,130	Jourdan 134
Broussard 101,	Corbello 126	Enslow 138	Hanna 132	Keller 113
104,126,131	Courtableau 117	Erbelding 128	Hargrave 109	Keltner 123

Kendrick 139	Lyons 114,124,	Nichols 122	Rigmaiden 109,	Stickney 138
Kent 126	126,127,132,	Nix 126,127	110,126	Stine 121,133
Kettler 138	133	Normand 126	Riley 125	Stocker 138
Kimball 134	Madison 116	Norris 124	Rist 136	Stoddard 126
Kimmer 126	Managan 125	Nunez 104	Ritchey 111	Stough 112
King 132,138	Manceaux 136	O'Brien 126	Ritchie 111,122	Streitmatter 124
Kingery 133	Manning 124	O'Bryan 126,132	Roberts 132	Sugar 125
Kintrek 118	Mapp 122	O'Neil 133	Robertson 133,	Sutherland 123,138
Kirby 113	Maricle 136	Oliver 126	138	Swan 115
Knight 115	Martee 126	Overton 126	Robichaux 131	Sweeney 130,140
Krause 125	Martin 133	Paisley 128	137	Talley 123
Kuttner 126	Mason 126	Paradis 133	Robinson 133	Taron 125
LaLanne 122	Mathews 113	Pardo 110	Romero 123	Taylor 108,112,126
Lafitte 111,112	Mayo 124,127	Parker 122-24,133	Rosteet 126,127	Tessier 115
Lalaune 118	McCain 126	141	Rousseau 117	Theall 126
Lamb 132	McClelland 136	Parr 141	Royer 123,125	Therell 130
Landry 101,104,	McCormick 126	Pennison 122	Rumery 123	Thibodeaux 104
109,124,125,	McCoy 125	Perkins 110,124,	Russell 140	Thomas 134
126	McDade 126	125,132,133,136	Ryan 106-09,	Thrash 123
Langley 134	McDonald 113,	Petrosky 124	123,126	Thurman 125
Lanoux 100,130	132	Phebus 110	Salter 125	Tilton 138
Lantrip 122	McFatter 133	Phillips 133	Sanchez 107	Todd 116
Launder 134	McGayby 134	Pierce 133	Sanders 136	Townsend 138
Law 133	McGill 114	Plummer 138	Santa Anna 107,	Trahan 112,124,
Lawrence 105	McGowan 134	Poe 126	108-10,112,	126,136
Laydon 116	McKeen 138	Poole 126	115	Travis 106,107
LeBleu 105,109,	McKinnon 99	Pope 133	Saunders 132	Trayler 133
126,129,130	McVay 133	Powell 113,126	Savoie 132	Trotti 126
Ledeaux 133	Meitzler 100	Prater 126	Saxon 111	Tupper 133,134
Lee 108,122,124,	Menard 136	Pujo 126,133	Schatvet 138	Turner 133,138
126,132,133,	Meyer 126,127,	Quinn 128	Scherer 138	Twiss 138
139	132	Ramsay 133	Schmidt 130,140,	Ullman 138
Leger 124	Mickle 126	Ramsdell 138	141	Vandergriff 126
Leist 131	Miller 99,101,125,	Ramsey 126	Scott 133,139	Vaughan 121
Lemelle 118	127,136,139	Randolph 133	Seguin 107	Vincent 109,126,
Leonard 138	Mills 132,134	Ray 99	Seward 115	133,139
Leowenstein 132	Mitchell 126,129	Rayan 109	Shaddock 126,132	Von Phul 126
Leslie 133	Mitcheltree 126	Read 134	Shaw 133	Walcott 138
Leveque 125,126	Mixon 136	Reeves 122,133	Shell 126,134	Walker 126
Leviner 124	Moore 123,126	Reid 125,126	Sherer 138	Wall 126
Levy 126	Morris 122	Renfroe 126	Sherrard 125	Walsh 125
Lewis 123	Moses 132	Renz 126,141	Simmons 115,	Ward 113,114
Lichtwald 99	Moss 126	Reon 109	123,132	Washington 116
Livingston 132	Moulton 138	Revier 112	Simpson 126	Waters 126
Loftin 124	Muller 141	Reynolds 123	Sloane 126	Watson 132,134
Logan 124	Murray 140	Rhode 140	Smith 123,124,	Welch 134
Longman 99	Murrow 138	Ribaut 110	126,129,130,	Wells 132
Lopez 99	Myers 124,129	Ribbeck 129	139,140,141	Wentz 132,134
Loridans 99,136	Nash 134	Richard 122,126,	Southwick 138	West 126
Loyd 133	Neal 132	127,134	Spencer 132,133	White 118,126,133,
Lumpkin 126	Needham 138	Richardson 133,	Spillers 122	138
Lyle 114	Nelson 99,126,	138	Stephens 128	Wilcox 125
Lyles 113,114,	129,130,141	Richey 112	Sternberg 133	William 122,135
133	Newhouse 134	Rigmaiden 108	Stewart 133	(Continued on p.138)



### 1997 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087)  
RECORDING SECRETARY - THELMA LABOVE  
TREASURER - EMMA MAE WEEKS (318/477-5138)

VICE-PRESIDENT-SANDRA MIGUEZ  
CORR. SECRETARY-JANICE CRAVEN

### KINFOLKS

EDITOR - BETTY ROSTEET (318/625-4740)

BOOK REVIEWS - RUTH RICE

TYPISTS - PAT HUFFAKER, ROSIE NEWHOUSE

CIRCULATION - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087), ANNA M. HAYES (MAILING LABELS)

QUERIES - BETTY ROSTEET

PROOF READING - JAY & MAUDE JOBE

SANDRA MIGUEZ

### 1997 PATRON MEMBERS

MR. HARVEY ADAMS

MR. & MRS. LARRY ADEE

MR. & MRS. FLOYD BERRY

MRS. NORMA BLAKE

DR. & MRS. JOSEPH BRUCE

MR. PAUL COCHET

MRS. JANE COMEAUX

MRS. JANICE B. CRAVEN

MR. & MRS. KENNETH DARNSTEADT

MR. & MRS. JOSEPH DUHON

MISS JO ANNE DURAND

MR. & MRS. PAUL ELLENDER

MR. & MRS. GLENN GAY

MR. & MRS. ALVIN GUIDROZ

MISS LOUISE HANCHEY

MR. RANDALL HEBERT

MISS BETTY JEAN HENRY

MRS. MARY HENRY

MR. JULIAN HONEYCUTT Jr.

MR. & MRS. JOHN HORNUNG

MR. & MRS. R. E. HUFFAKER

MR. & MRS. JOE JOBE

MRS. DEIDRE O. JOHNSON

DR. & MRS. TOMMY JOHNSON

MRS. EOLINE KING

MR. KENNETH LOWERY

MR. & MRS. ARCHIE LYLES

MR. NEAL LYONS

MR. & MRS. JOHN McBURNEY

MR. & MRS. JAMES MIGUEZ

MRS. JUANITA D. MILLAR

MR. & MRS. JOE MILLER

MRS. JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN

MR. & MRS. CARL NEWHOUSE

MRS. BESS O'NEALE

MR. & MRS. MEARL 'QUINN

MRS. REBECCA PACEY

MR. & MRS. L. R. PAGGEOT

MR. & MRS. CARL PATTON

MR. & MRS. THOMAS POLLET III

MRS. RUTH RICE

MRS. MARY ANN RIVIERE

MR. BILLY ROSTEET

MR. & MRS. CONWAY ROSTEET

MR. & MRS. EDGAR ROSTEET

MRS. CAROL SANDERS

MRS. PATTY SINGLETARY

MRS. SHIRLEY SMITH

MR. & MRS. LeRAY TRAHAN

MRS. JUNE LANDRY VINING

MR. & MRS. BILLY WARNER

MRS. MYRA WHITLOW

MRS. BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER

### KINFOLKS

144

Vol. 21 No. 3

\*\*\*\*\*

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

PO BOX 5652

LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA 70606-5652

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
LAKE CHARLES, LA.  
PERMIT NO. 263

-----  
FORWARDING & RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED  
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION  
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

|||||  
AMERICAN CANADIAN GEN SOC-NH  
PO BOX 6478  
MANCHESTER NH 03108-6478