

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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Volume 22 No. 1

1998

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: \$12 - individuals, \$17 - families (husband and wife) and \$22 - patrons (individual or husband and wife, provides additional financial support). Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to *Kinfolks*. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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

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

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana. However, we will accept genealogical material referring to other areas. We strive to publish only reliable genealogical information, but neither the SWLGS nor the editors assume responsibility for accuracy of fact or opinion expressed by contributors. Articles are written by the editor unless otherwise specified. We reserve the right to edit and/or reject material not suitable for publication. Articles and queries will be included as space permits. Please send contributions directly to the editor, BETTY ROSTEET, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA, 70663, phone 318/625-4740. Permission is granted to republish information from *Kinfolks*, provided the SWLGS and the author or compiler (if identified) is given due credit.

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, YVONNE GUIDROZ, 2202 21st St., Lake Charles, LA, phone 477-4787. Library hours are from 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Mondays. To assure your selection is available, consult the Society book list, then call for an appointment. **DO NOT DROP IN!** Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10¢ per day. Books cannot be mailed.

BOOK REVIEWS - Books donated by the author or publisher will be reviewed in *Kinfolks*, and will then be placed in the Society's library or in the genealogical collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA.

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

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SOCIETY NEWS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1998

Officers elected at the November meeting to serve in 1998 are:

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

JANUARY MEETING

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

Program - "Show and Tell" was presented by SWLGS members - JAN CRAVEN, DOROTHY BECNEL and DOROTHY NATALI.

The membership voted to increase the pages in *Kinfolks* by four, for a total of 52 pages, beginning with this issue.

Thank you for your donations to our Thanksgiving Basket which was given to Oak Park Pantry. There were 212 families with 246 children served in November.

MARCH MEETING

Instead of a March Meeting, the AGLL/HERITAGE QUEST ROAD SHOW will be presented by LELAND K. MEITZLER on Saturday, March 14th, from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium. Lectures are - Organization, Filing & Numbering Systems in the 90s; Finding the Women in Your Pedigree; Using Tax Records to Establish Relationships; and Little Used Sources of Genealogical Information.

Fee is \$25.00 and includes a 1 yr. subscription to *Heritage Quest Magazine* (6 issues - \$28 value). Coffee and cold drinks available. Lunch is not included. A unique display of books, supplies and computer programs will be available for purchase. Save on postage!

The Auditorium seats only 100, **so get your reservation in early.**

NEW MEMBERS

- 1145. BARBARA BLEVINS, 726 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034-2030
- 1146. KATHY MARKELL BRITTON, 6834 Rappahannock Way, Carmichael, CA 95608
- 1147/48. HARVEY & MARGARET deSYNEK KUTTNER, 608 Orchard Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1149. W. ALLEN SINGLETON, 500 Winding Oak Dr., Leander, TX 78641
- 1150. DEBORAH RIZZI, 6 Livingston St., Clifton, NJ 07013
- 1151. LAURETTA SAVOIE FLUITT, 374 Grape St., DeQuincy, LA 70633-3919
- 1152. DONNA L. ARABI, 1605 Plateau Rdg., Cedar Park, TX 78613
- 1153. RANDALL R. PERRY, 402 E. Club Dr. Apt. G, St. Rose, LA 70087
- 1154. JUANITA SARVER TORONJO, 2809 Gandy St., Orange, TX 77630-6748
- 1155. EARLINE SALLIER HIGGINS, 504 Hiawatha Trail, Pineville, LA 71360-4408
- 1156. GLENN H. MORRIS, RR 1 Box 1055, Watts, OK 74964-9750
- 1157. KATHLEEN BAGLEY FOTO, 170 Clement Cove, Rossville, TN 38066-3600
- 1158. KARON HOWATT MAZIE, P. O. Box 1124, Okanogan, WA 98840
- 1159. SHEDRICK D. NOLEN, 45 Sugarmill Rd., Boyce, LA 71409
- 1160. ETTA SKINNER DAVIS LISBONY, 6902 Briarfield, Spring, TX 77379-5000
- 1161. THELMA PERRODIN ANDREPONT, 2063 Walker Rd., Sulphur, LA 70665-9319
- 1162. JAMES RAY JOHNSON, 445 Green Moore Rd., Starks, LA 70661-3919

Membership to Date - 243

1998 COMMITTEES AND THEIR MEMBERS

KINFOLKS - Betty Rosteet, Editor; Ruth Rice, Book Review Editor; Pat Huffaker, Typist and Circulation; Rosie Newhouse, Typist; Jay & Maude Jobe and Sandra Miguez, Proof-readers; and Anna M. Hayes, Mailing Labels.

PROGRAM - Betty S. Zeigler

PUBLICATIONS/SALES TABLE - Maude Jobe and Ruth Rice.

RESEACH/LIBRARY - Shirley Burwell, Anna Hayes, and Jeanne Farque.

SOCIETY LIBRARIAN - Yvonne Guidroz

SURNAME INDEX - Anna Hayes

CALCASIEU GENWEB MANAGER - Margaret Moore

<<http://cust2.iAmerica.net/mmoore/calpar.htm>>

COMPUTER INTEREST GROUP - Jan Craven

TELEPHONE - Ruby Adey, Lois Bergeron, Beverly Delaney, Bobbye Feller, Louise Hanchey, Sue Henning, Maude S. Jobe, Thelma LeJeune, Taimer Pizanie, Brenda Reed, Ruth Rice, Lucille Shoptaugh, Larry Smith, Selma Thompson, Myra Whitlow, Gloria Ardoin (Jennings), Elizabeth Fetner (DeQuincy), Evelyn Garrett (Bridge City, Orange, TX), Nona McFatter (DeRidder), and Muriel Uptigrove (Ragley).

WELCOME - Joe Jobe, Harold Hayes

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

It is not always appropriate to put personal records of living persons on the Internet. There are many scam-artists who may use this information in ways only the criminal mind can devise. Be aware that entering someone else's information and genealogical research on the Internet without their express permission, preferably in writing, may be a violation of the Privacy Act or a copyright law.

Genealogists are told to share their work, but they need to understand that someone may enter this work on the ever-growing Internet. If you do not wish this to happen, state your case before sharing. Be careful about giving specific information on living relatives.

Researchers using the Internet should be aware of the possibility of inaccuracies. Information on the Internet, like many newspaper articles and published genealogies, often contains errors which are so often repeated that they become accepted as the "gospel truth". Conscientious researchers should always use primary documents to verify data.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Marriage Records of the City of Fredericksburg, and of Orange, Spotsylvania, and Stafford Counties, Virginia 1722-1850, 2nd edition, compiled and edited by THERESE A. FISHER

The Mayflower Descendant, Vol. 31 (1933) and Vol. 32 (1934)

Doyle Cemetery Census, published by Starks Historical Society

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 46 (1892) and Vol. 48 (1893)

Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, Vol. 12 (1816-1817)

Southwest Louisiana Records, Volume 2-B (1819-1825) and Volume 2-C (1826-1830) - complete revision, by Rev. DONALD J. HEBERT.

IT IS NOW TIME TO PAY YOUR 1998 DUES. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 21, 1998, AND YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SECOND ISSUE OF KINFOLKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN MAY.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

PLEASE mark your calendar to show the upcoming SWLGS meetings and events of other Societies.

1998

SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP meets on the first Saturday of every month from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. at the Carnegie Library on 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles.

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)

APRIL 25 Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society Seminar at the Holiday Inn East,
I-10 and Seigan Lane, Baton Rouge, LA 9 A.M. - 4 P.M.
Speaker - PATRICIA LAW HATCHER
Lecture Topics - Evaluating Evidence: A Methodology for Everyday;
Look Again! What Did You Miss?; "My Ancestor Isn't in the Census!"
Are your Sure?; Winning the Paper War-Organizing Your Research Material
Registration is \$27.50 until April 1 and includes lunch, coffee breaks, free parking.
\$32.50 after April 1.
Send registration to: LA Genealogical & Historical Soc., P. O. Box 82060,
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060

APRIL 25 Houston Genealogical Forum Spring Seminar at the Scottish Rite Temple,
Houston, TX
Speaker - SANDRA HARGREAVES LUEBKING
Contact HGF Spring Seminar, P. O. Box 271466, Houston, TX 77277-1466

MAY 6-9 NGS Conference in the States - Denver, Colorado
"Explore Your Heritage at the Rocky Mountain Rendezvous"
For information, please write to NGS '98 Conference Registration
Brochure, 4527 17th St. N, Arlington, VA 22207-2399

MAY 16 SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.
PROGRAM - "GENEALOGY ON A SILVER PLATTER"
SPEAKER - REV. DONALD J. HEBERT

JULY 16-18 Angelina College Genealogy Conference. For information, contact Dr. F. W.
KANKE, Angelina College, P. O. Box 1768, Lufkin, TX 75902-1768.

THINK ABOUT THIS ONE!

It's thought that you can use flour to dust old, old tombstones so you can read the inscriptions. Just be sure to use plain flour - don't ever use self-rising in a cemetery.

Courtesy of The Family Tree

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

ANNA MARIE HAYES spoke on "Land Records" at the November meeting of the SWLGS. Mrs. HAYES is a member of the staff at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, as well as a member of the SWLGS. The following information has been extracted from her talk.

LAND RECORDS

There are two types of land states...State Land States and Federal Land States. There are twenty State Land States, which include the original thirteen colonies (Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, N. Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, S. Carolina and Virginia), plus Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Tennessee, Texas, W. Virginia and Vermont. These State Land States dispersed and controlled their own lands within their boundaries and used methods of distribution similar to their previous administrations of foreign governments. For example, lands in Texas were distributed by means similar to that of the previous Mexican government; lands in Hawaii were distributed by means used previously by their high chiefs; and the rest of the lands were given out by methods used by the English.

There were thirty Federal Land States, which were also known as the "Public Domain States" or "Public Land States". These included all other states that were not State Land States. The Federal Land States had their first titles dispersed by the U.S. government after 1779. Louisiana was a Federal Land State. Information can be found for these states in the following records, which tell the land history of the Public Land States:

- I. Pre-U.S. Settlement
- II Pre-emption Rights
- III. Cash and Credit Entries
- IV. Homesteading
- V. Military Bounty Lands
- VI. Desert Land Claims
- VII. Agricultural and Timber Claims

I. Pre-U.S. Settlement and Private Land Claims. The U.S. government recognized as valid certain land grants made by previous governments of French, Spanish and British governments in areas acquired by the U.S. after the Revolutionary War. To validate a claim, proof of ownership and of residency was required. These "private claims", as they were called, began as early as 1784 in the Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia areas of the Old Northwest. Characteristic of the French government were the "long lots". Each tract would be a few hundred feet wide along a water course, running back into the woods or prairie, sometimes a mile or more. Each tract took the general course of the river and would be perhaps five arpents wide by forty arpents deep or one-twentieth of a mile wide by a mile and a-half deep. The French allotted each settler equal riverfront property with acreage extending back at right angles from the river or stream. The lots were numbered consecutively from some established landmark.

These "private land claims" had to be adjudicated to the rightful owner, a process which was done by the federal government. These claims are indexed in *Grassroots* by McMillen. The names of the claimants are listed alphabetically. This book can be found in the collection at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library in Lake Charles. *Grassroots* gives the volume and page number where the claim can be found in the *American State Papers, Public Lands*.

The American State Papers, Public Lands is a set of books that contains the private land claims prior to 1837. In these you will find a claim number. You need this item of information to order a case file for an individual's private land claim. Information in a case file may include a plat, a legal description of the land, affidavits and signatures, Bible records, etc. Order case files for private land claims from:

National Archives (NNRI), Textual Branch, Washington, D.C. 20408. Please note that this is a new address as of 1996.

II. Pre-emption Act (in force 1841-1891). This Act allowed a claim from a prospective entryman to land on which he had established residence prior to making the claim (for example, a squatter on federal land). The entryman was granted the first rights to apply for purchase without having to bid when the land was offered for sale and could claim 160 acres at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre. Information included in a case file on a pre-emption claim would be: the name of the entryman; legal description of the land being claimed by him; date of sale; statements of witnesses and the entryman testifying to the fact that he had established residence on the land prior to making application for purchase; description of any structures on the land (sometimes the dimensions of a log cabin); and information concerning the use to which the land had been put by the entryman (how much he farmed). The Pre-emption Act was repealed in 1891.

III. Cash Sale and Credit Entries (Public Land Sales). Revenue from land sales was used to help the U.S. government compensate for losses incurred during the Revolutionary War. The 1785 Land Ordinance ordered surveys beginning in the Northwest Territory. After 1/7 of this land was set aside for military bounty lands, the balance was auctioned at \$1.00 per acre. Thus began the cash entry system for federal lands. Land was given to veterans in lieu of financial rewards for their services. This helped to encourage westward migration.

The minimum purchase was 640 acres; this was a large parcel of land, but few people had the cash to purchase that much land in those days. A 1796 Land Law reduced the minimum purchase in some townships, but the price was increased to \$2.00 an acre; however the buyer was given a year to pay. The 1800 Land Law further reduced the minimum purchase to 320 acres in those sections that had previously required a purchase of 640 acres and credit was introduced, allowing four years for payment. An 1820 Land Law abolished the credit sales of land; cash was required in full at the time of purchase, but the price per acre was reduced to \$1.25.

Many Homesteads and Timber Culture claims were converted to Cash Sales in order to immediately obtain title to land and not have to meet residency and other requirements. Records for Cash and Credit Sales of land are available from the National Archives. In general, however, Cash and Credit Sales give little genealogical data, but may include the following information: name of the entryman/purchaser, legal description of land, date of sale, receipt of payment, and a signature, if he could write.

IV. Homestead Act of 1862. The Act gave a settler 160 acres (80 within railroad grant areas) for living on the land for five years and improving it. Each homesteader was required to be the head of a family, or single and age 21 or older, to be a native-born citizen or to show proof he had already filed a Declaration of Intent to become a citizen. He must be able to pay a small fee at his application for land. A homesteader could only claim one homestead. The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library has a CD entitled *Louisiana Land Records, 1700-1908*, which gives information on homesteads and cash sales. However, this CD does not give the legal description of the land.

Homestead files may be obtained from the National Archives (NNRI), Textual Reference Branch, Washington, D.C. 20408, but you must know a legal description of the land. Maps show township and ranges, if you know the location of the land. Tract books give a legal description of the land. Tax Assessment Rolls also give the legal description of the land. (The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library has Tax Assessment Records for Calcasieu Parish from 1884-1920 on microfilm.) The Office of Conveyance/Recorder of the parish/county will have the legal description when land was sold or when the landowner died and the title was passed to his heirs. Check probate records; in Louisiana these records are known as "successions".

Check to see if homestead is shown on the CD *Homestead and Cash Sales* from the Government Land

Office. Currently, information on these CDs is only available for Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Florida, but later information will be available for all Public Land States. The CD for Louisiana does not give a legal description of the land, but enough information can be obtained to order a copy of the patent. Also check the web site on Internet at <http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/> for Louisiana, Arkansas and Wisconsin.

Information found in complete homestead case files may include the following: application for homestead with the date; notice of entryman's intent to make proof; affidavit by entryman stating his marital status and number of children, if any; affidavits by entryman and witnesses (usually two) testifying to his compliance with the conditions of the Homestead Act and the use to which the land has been put (this might give a description of the house and tell how long it had been built); copy of final certificate or patent with date; proof of naturalization or proof of intent to become a citizen; letters of correspondence to or from the entryman; copies of veteran's discharge certificates (special benefits were given to Union veterans or their widows and orphans).

Both "Canceled" and "Contested" claims might contain affidavits and correspondence giving personal information about the entryman and his family, as well as insight into the life and personality of the entryman. All the above described records, and even more, might be included in a "Canceled Homestead File". "Contested Claims" would also include, in addition to the above, documents relative to the contest of another party who wanted the land of an entryman and tried to prove requirements which were not met. If the entryman was unsuccessful in proving he had met the requirements, his claim was canceled and the other contestant had the first opportunity to make a claim for the land.

Most homesteads ended in the 1930s. The Homestead Act was repealed in 1976.

V. MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. The practice of giving bounty lands for military service began in early colonial times. Bounty land warrants were not assignable except by legal inheritance; they could not be collected for debt.

COLONIAL PERIOD. In 1675-76 Colonial Legislatures gave land for meritorious military service to individuals who served in campaigns of King Philip's War. Bounty lands were also given for service in other early Indian wars. In 1701 Virginia promised 200 acres free of quitrents (taxes) for twenty years to those who made armed settlements (fortifications) on the Indian frontier. In 1763 the British Crown's Proclamation ordered colonies to give bounty land for service in the French and Indian war (1754-1763) to indigent officers and to British Army privates mustered out in the colonies who intended to remain here.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR. In 1776, the U.S. first offered bounty land grants to Hessian mercenaries as an incentive for them to desert the British. They offered fifty acres of land, but this offer failed to lure many Hessians to the American side. Also in 1776, the Continental Congress, in lieu of cash bonuses, offered bounty lands as enticements to recruits in order to build the American Army. A private received 100 acres; a captain was entitled to 300 acres. Some states issued bounty lands for service during this war. Although the Continental Congress granted warrants for service in 1776, soldiers had to wait many years...until the mid-1780s...for the opportunity to acquire land with their warrants. It was not until 1796 that several eastern states gave up their claims to the lands in the Northwest Territory which the government wanted to use for bounty lands. Then the Military Districts were created. Microfilm M804, which contains 2670 rolls of microfilm is entitled *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files*.

WAR OF 1812. At the beginning of this war with Great Britain the U.S. promised 160 acres to privates and non-commissioned officers who enlisted in regiments raised by Congress. The soldier must have served for five years, unless he had been discharged sooner or was killed. The 1814 Act doubled the acreage for those who enlisted after 10 December 1814. Officers were not given bounty land until 1850-1855; this was known as the "Old Soldiers Bill". The Government Land Office

retained the warrants certificates. Veterans received certificates of notification that were redeemable only in the military reserves of Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri, until the Act of 1842 made the warrants redeemable at any Government Land Office. In 1852 bounty land warrants were made assignable, and could be sold. Warrant applications are on file at the Veterans Administration Records in Record Group 15 at the National Archives. Land-entry case files may be found in the records of the Bureau of Land Management in Record Group 49 at the National Archives. Warrants have been filmed on Microfilm M848 (14 rolls) entitled *Military Bounty Land Warrants, 1815-1858*.

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848). Ten Regiments Acts of 1847 were enacted to raise troops by enticement. Regulars or volunteers who served for the duration, or at least twelve months, were offered 160 acres; 40 acres were offered for service of less than a year. Warrants were assignable; they could sell them. Warrants could be used anywhere in the Public Domain; no military district was created. The veteran was given the option of rejecting the land warrant in favor of \$100 in Treasury scrip. Most veterans took the land because its \$200 value was greater than the monetary offer.

CIVIL WAR. The U.S. government gave no bounty land for service after 1855. After the War Between the States, the U.S. gave pensions to Union veterans, along with special homestead rights. In 1870 a Union veteran was given the right to claim 160 acres within railroad grant areas (other homesteaders received only 80 acres).

The Confederate states, since they were the defeated enemy, received no pension or bounty lands from the federal government. However, some Confederate states did give bounty land grants to the wounded, maimed or those who had contracted a disease while in service. Bounty lands were also awarded to the widows of those who were killed in service or to widows who were indigent. These bounty land records were filed in the state which awarded the land. Louisiana was one of the Confederate states which granted bounty lands.

Bounty Land claims for veterans of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War and Civil War (Union only) can be ordered from: Reference Branch (NNRI), National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408, using NATF 80. The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Library has copies of this order form.

VI. Desert Land Act 1877. This Act created records similar to homesteads in Public Land States, but none in LA.

VII. 1873 Timber Culture Act. This Act provided that 160 acres of treeless land could be claimed, but each claimant was required to plant a designated number of trees and maintain them in healthy condition for a specified period, usually eight to ten years. The claimant was required to be head of a family, or a single person twenty-one years or older, a citizen of the U.S. or one who had declared his intent to become a citizen. Each entryman was required to make reports, and many found that complying with all requirements was more trouble than they had expected, so they voluntarily relinquished their claims or converted them to Cash Purchase. The Government Land Office (GLO) could take action to relinquish a claim if the requirements were not met. Many records were created by the Timber Culture Act.

The following addresses may be of use in ordering land records.

For patents, tract books & plats for all the Eastern states: write - Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, 7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA 22153.

For ordering information regarding plats and field notes for Public Land States (except IL, IN, IO, MO and OH), write - Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office, Attention: Cadastral Survey, 7450 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA 22153. For those states listed above as exceptions, write - Cartographic & Architectural Branch (NNR2), National Archives & Records Administration, 841 Pickett St., Alexandria, VA 22304.

To order copies of case files for homesteads or private land claims, write to National Archives & Records Adm., Textual Reference Branch (NNRI), Washington, D.C. 20408.

USING LAND RECORDS TO SOLVE GENEALOGICAL MYSTERIES

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

There are many genealogical secrets locked away in land records. Frequently, old recorded land deeds are handwritten and quite often appear to be indecipherable and overloaded with archaic or misspelled words. Those unfamiliar with the terminology of land records may find them intimidating. The language used in the description of land conveyances is often vague, confusing and hard to follow. Certainly, land records are much more difficult to research than marriage records, tax lists, census records, will and probate records.

Despite all this, the family researcher will be greatly rewarded by learning to decipher old land deeds, which are rich repositories of detail and information. It is quite possible that information from these land deeds will provide answers of family relationship, generation sequence and birth order of children. You may discover new family names, new family lines and collateral lines. You might be able to document ancestral migration from one location to another and may be able to actually geographically place ancestral homes and farms. By having a physical description of the ancestral homes and lands, you may be able to locate a family cemetery.

Land deeds are so productive that any tendency to shy away from them needs to be overcome. The following tips are designed to help and encourage research in land records.

UNDERSTANDING THE LAND RECORD. A land deed is generally recorded in the parish/county or city courthouse. This is a legal transfer or conveyance of a piece of real estate from its owner (named in the deed and called the grantor, or party of the first part) to the buyer (called the grantee or party of the second part). Land grants fall into this category, being the conveyance by a state or earlier government entity to a buyer or citizen. The location or repository for these records is the city or parish/county clerk's office. This, of course, depends upon the designation given to the particular state in which you may be researching. When you enter the courthouse, don't be intimidated by names on the various doors. Open one and ask where the conveyance records or land deeds are kept. They will direct you to the right office and a whole new world will open up for you.

LOOK AT INDEXES. Ask an employee to show you the Grantor's Index books and the Grantee's Index books. Some states may designate these books by another name; however, explain that you want to see the books where "land deeds are indexed." Land deeds are indexed alphabetically by the name of the grantor or grantee, and chronologically by date of the deed and when it was recorded. If you know where your ancestor lived in an area within a certain time period and you want to know if he bought land there, check the Grantee's Index for that time frame. Also check the Grantor's Index for records of his land sales. Make notes about the entries in the index, which will give you the deed book and page number of the deed you want to review. Sometimes these entries contain names, dates and a brief description of the land and its location. Sometimes these entries contain mistakes, but they don't even hint at the wealth of genealogical and historical material contained in the deed itself! After you have written all the information from the deed book index, go directly to the deed book and page given in the deed book index and begin your actual research.

ASK FOR ASSISTANCE. In all likelihood, you will need help in locating the indexed deed book. Here you may encounter differing degrees of assistance, cooperation and friendliness from the employees. In most cases, clerks are ready to help when they are able and will be glad to make any photocopies you may need. Photocopy fees may vary from courthouse to courthouse, even though they are usually set by the legislature. Quite often you will have to wait patiently while the clerks are busy with the parish/county business. Remember, these records are public and open to our research. A friendly smile and business-like manner will usually please the clerks and they will be willing to assist.

REVIEW THE DOCUMENT. Now that you have the deed book and the appropriate page in front of you, grit your teeth and attack this seemingly incomprehensible document. After all, **it is your ancestor's land deed.** Carefully read it and review it several times, working your way through the archaic and difficult language. A magnifier card, which can be found in an office supply store, is a very helpful item to carry with you and using it will enable you to read documents with less eye strain.

LOOK AT THE FORM OF THE DEED. Almost all land deeds follow the same form from state to state. The handwritten deeds of the 18th and 19th centuries usually begin with the date of their writing, followed by the name(s) of the grantor(s) and place of residence in parish/county and state, and sometimes, township; the "consideration" (sum of money in pounds or dollars given for the real estate by the buyer); and the phrases of conveyance, such as "have granted, bargained and sold." The location in the parish/county and state of the piece of land being conveyed is given, and sometimes, a full or partial chain of the previous ownerships is recited.

STUDY THE DESCRIPTION. You will find a full description of the land in the body of the deed. Often in the old deeds you will find the description to be lengthy, as well as repetitious. They will often refer to landmarks which no longer exist, such as a white oak or black walnut tree or even a fence. Measurements are often given in degrees, poles, arpents, chains and feet. The language is more to the liking of a surveyor than a genealogist. Don't let your eyes glaze over and don't end your research for genealogical gold. Buried deep in the land description may be invaluable clues, such as the names of nearby creeks and rivers, towns and settlements, roads or graveyards. You may even find adjacent landowners mentioned in the land description. Family groups tended to migrate together from place to place and names of neighbors may indicate family relationships. You may even get lucky and find a description of the home built by the settler and conveyed with the land. The thrill of finding such information is well worth all the research.

CHECK THE SIGNATURES. The deed will close with a formal statement of conveyance, signatures or marks of the grantor(s), names of witnesses (sometimes family members) and usually the place and date recorded with the court clerk's signature.

GET A PHOTOCOPY OF THE DEED. Sometimes it takes several readings at home before really important information comes through. Make yourself a "work copy", and, as you read and re-read, underline significant passages in red so that they leap from the confusion of hard-to-read handwriting. Many deeds which appeared to have only marginal interest at the first reading have later proven to be gold mines.

USE PRINTED ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS. If the courthouse where you need to research is located away from you and you aren't able to travel there, there are other ways to get into the land records. Very often you can find books of abstracts of particular counties' deeds in libraries or genealogical bookstores. However, the primary document should be the target of your research. Often abstracts note only the date of the deed, the seller, the buyer and a brief description of the land conveyed. If you rely on the abstract alone you are denying yourself a wealth of exciting information related in the deed.

All sorts of general historical information abound in land deeds. Governors and presidents signed land grants. Reference is made to wars and other disturbances and various types of currency are noted as "consideration" for land purchases. For the genealogist with a taste for history, land records provide a feast.

By traveling to the courthouse for your research you have a wonderful opportunity of looking for your ancestor's lands, where he lived and perhaps died. Take maps. Check the land description in the deeds, and don't be surprised if you hit the jackpot in the form of an old graveyard or church.

For me, miles of charts and family group sheets are not as important as gaining a sense of where and how my people lived one hundred and fifty years ago. If you find your ancestor's actual home site you will feel a sense of "coming home." Without land records it would never be possible. By using your imagination you can almost catch a glimpse of that elusive ancestor. Maybe the next time we meet it will be in a courthouse somewhere!

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION & CORRECTIONS

The following information and corrections refer to *Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 No. 4 (1997).

CORRECTION. "The Ice Cream Man", p. 159. The Watson & Aven Ice Cream Co. was located at 513-515 Ryan St., not Broad St.

CORRECTION. "Under False Pretenses", p. 190. (EDITOR'S NOTE: In those days witchcraft was sometimes punishable by death, but imprisonment in the gaols and jails was also a terrible fate.)

CORRECTION: Book Reviews, p. 186. The correct price of *Anna Jane Holden: Her Ancestors and Descendants* by Viettia Newcomb is \$26.00 (includes postage and handling).

ADDITION: "Letters from John McNEESE", p. 160. These letters were sent to VALERY EVANDER SIMMONS, the father of MILDRED SIMMONS PITRE. Mr. SIMMONS was the son of WILLIAM E. SIMMONS and JOSEPHINE LYONS. On 4 April 1897 VALERY E. SIMMONS married GRACE AMBER COLE, the daughter of ALLISTINE B. "ALLIS" COLE and SARAH HALL. Both V. E. SIMMONS and his wife GRACE taught school in Louisiana and Texas from 1896 through 1922. Many southwest Louisiana residents have connections with the SIMMONS, COLE and LYONS families.

ADDITION: "The Stockwells versus the Powers of Darkness", p. 155. JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN (Member #866) tells us that MARY LOU HOWELL STOCKWELL was her mother's half-sister. She was a woman well ahead of her time, daring to do what others would not consider. MARY LOU was also talented, and Mrs. MUSSELMAN has inherited some old paintings done by her aunt in Africa.

HINTS TO USE WHEN WRITING FOR GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

- 1) Be courteous. We are asking someone to do us a service. Also say "Thank You" and "Sincerely Yours". Adding the phrase, "We deeply appreciate your efforts", is more likely to bring results.
- 2) Be concise. Narrowing down your request to a limited time period and a specific surname is more likely to be researched by someone than if you say, "Send me what you have on all Thomas and Smith families in the years 1800-1850."
- 3) Never send an original copy of data!! Always photocopy what someone sends you and send the material back unless they tell you otherwise. Also if a large number of copies have been made for you, include copying cost plus a SASE or money for postage as well.
- 4) Always send a thank you note so the sender will know you received the information.

SOURCE: *Cass County Connections* (June 1994) Cass County Genealogical Society, Atlanta, TX

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION FROM A LAND ABSTRACT

Contributed by GAYLE ROYER SALTER, Member #1078

Selected genealogical data extracted from an abstract on a lot of Trosclair Estates in the Carlyss area, located in Section 20, Township 10 South, Range 10 West, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

- 26 Aug. 1885 Entry; USA to JOSEPH YOUNG
- 2 Feb. 1892 Patent; USA to JOSEPH YOUNG
- 17 June 1902 Warranty Deed; JOE YOUNG to JOHN B. TURNER, both of Calcasieu Parish. JOSEPH YOUNG declares that when he acquired the property he was married to MARY LAUNDRY with whom he is now living. Attested by: J. W. GAMMAGE and LEOPAL RAVIA. M. R. STEWART, N.P.
- 10 Sep. 1902 Warranty Deed with right of redemption; JOSEPH YOUNG to THOMAS THOMPSON, both of Calcasieu Parish. Attested by FRANCIS CHAVANNE and J. G. GRAY. THADDEUS MAYO, N.P.
- 21 Dec. 1903 Warranty Deed; JOHN B. TURNER to DOSITE S. PERKINS, both of Calcasieu Parish. Attested by DAVID H. LEVINGSTON and EUGENE J. LEVEQUE. A. S. GOSSETT, N.P.
- 4 Feb. 1904 Extension of Time; THOMAS THOMPSON of Calcasieu Parish to JOSEPH YOUNG. Witnessed by W. H. DREW and EUGENE J. LEVEQUE. ANDREW S. GOSSETT, N.P.
- 3 Feb. 1905 Quit Claim Deed; THOMAS THOMPSON to HARRISON C. DREW, both of Calcasieu Parish. Attested by COLUMBUS PITRE and M. E. CRAWFORD. THADDEUS MAYO, N.P.
- 2 Oct. 1905 Quit Claim; HARRISON C. DREW to JOSEPH YOUNG, both of Calcasieu Parish. Attested by HARRY J. GEARY and THOS. KLEINPETER. THADDEUS MAYO, N.P.
- 26 Dec. 1905 Tax Receipt; D. REID, Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector to D. S. PERKINS.
- 31 Dec. 1906 Warranty Deed; JOSEPH YOUNG to ANDREW YOUNG, both of Calcasieu Parish. JOSEPH YOUNG declares that when he acquired the property he was not married. Attested by E. A. GAUDET and J. B. HURSCH. EUGENE J. LEVEQUE, Ex-Officio N.P.
- 20 July 1907 Tax Sale; C. W. LOOMIS by DAVID J. REID, Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector of Calcasieu Parish to I. D. WALL, Jr., agent for Xeter Realty Ltd. of New Orleans. Signed before E. H. ANDRUS and JAMES H. LEVEQUE.
- 16 June 1908 Deed; D. S. PERKINS to ANDREW YOUNG.
- 20 June 1908 P/V Tax Sale; ANDREW YOUNG by D. J. REID, Sheriff and Tax Collector to State of Louisiana.
- 1 June 1909 Redemption; State of Louisiana to ANDREW YOUNG.

- 28 June 1909 Redemption Deed; Xeter Realty Limited of New Orleans to ANDREW YOUNG. Signed by BALTHAZAR HOWE and CHARLES SCHNEIDAU. Witnessed by ANNA NAUMANN, WILTON W. AYMER.
- 4 Aug. 1914 Expropriation of Right of Way; U. A. VINCENT, et als. to Parish of Calcasieu. Partial list of landowners on proposed right of way: W. A. VINCENT, JOHN CARNAHAN, JOHN HANSON, MILLER GREEN, LEOPOLD RAVIA, CHAS. MCCLELLAN, ISAAC VINCENT, EUGENE CLARK, VALENTINE VINCENT est., HYPOLITE VINCENT est., ALCIDE DUGAS, Mrs. CHRIS. JENSEN, JOSEPH DUGAS, J. W. EVANS, S. H. VINCENT, T. W. LAKE, Mrs. MARY E. OLSEN, OLIVIER LEDOUX, ANDREW YOUNG, M. SPILLER, H. C. DREW, PAUL LISSO Oil and M. Company, E. L. CARNAHAN, South Sulphur Oil and M. Co. Signed by G. W. LACY, FREEMAN LACY, _____ WING, ELLIS ELENDER, LEOPOLD RAVIER, THOS. THOMPSON. Witnessed by JAMES A. JOHNSON and KEITH LYONS.
- 18 Sep. 1915 Warranty Deed; ANDREW YOUNG to JOHN J. KOONCE, both residents of Town of Sulphur, Calcasieu Parish. ANDREW YOUNG declares he was single when he acquired title. Attested by C. A. LARUE and W. R. CHATMAN.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, N.P.
- 28 Sep. 1915 Warranty Deed; ANDREW YOUNG to ALLEN YOUNG (single). ANDREW YOUNG declares he was single when he acquired title. Attested by J. J. BUSSY and TOM KING.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, N.P.
- 1 Mar. 1916 Affidavit; C. B. PERKINS to HARRISON C. DREW. HARRISON C. DREW's first wife died about 1880. His second wife is ELLA USHER, with whom he is still living.
- 26 Feb. 1917 Warranty Deed; ALLEN YOUNG, single, of Calcasieu Parish to JOHN TROSCLAIR, married but once and then to AGNES (SEELY) TROSCLAIR, with whom he is not living, of Sulphur, Calcasieu Parish. Attested by POLLIE YOUNG and ALBERT CHAISON.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, N.P.
- 8 July 1920 Affidavit; of HARRY J. GEARY, 55 years of age and residing in Calcasieu Parish. Worked for and was private secretary to said DREW from 1892 to DREW's death on 3 Sept. 1916. DREW's first wife died in 1878. DREW married a second time in 1912 to Miss ELLA R. USHER with whom he lived until his death. Mentions business relationship with MORRIS LASKER of Galveston, Texas.
S. A. MAYO, N.P.
- 5 Aug. 1920 Warranty Deed; JOHN J. KOONCE, married but once and then to MARGIE (SMITH) KOONCE, with whom he is now living (both of Town of Sulphur, Calcasieu Parish) to JOHN TROSCLAIR, married but once and then to AGNES (SEELY) TROSCLAIR, with whom he is now living (both of Calcasieu Parish). Witnessed by W. E. CLEMENTS and N. L. JOHNSON.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, N.P.
- 26 Dec. 1924 Confirmation Deed; DOSITE S. PERKINS, a married man, living with my first and only wife SEPTIMA E. (FOSTER) PERKINS to ANDREW YOUNG. Confirmation of original deed of date 16 June 1908 destroyed in courthouse fire.
- 1 June 1937 Affidavit; of D. S. PERKINS. Dr. DOSITE S. PERKINS declares that when he acquired the property he was married to Mrs. SEPTIMA E. (POSTELL) PERKINS

and that when he sold the property in 1902 said his wife was still living and abiding with him.

LIST OF CDs AVAILABLE AT SW LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Readable with FAMILY ARCHIVE FINDER:

FAMILY FINDER INDEX AND VIEWER, VERSION 3.0

*	CD	#	1	LOUISIANA MARRIAGE RECORDS
*	CD	#	3	MARRIAGE INDEX: AL, GA, SC
*	CD	#	5	MARRIAGE INDEX: AR, MO, MS, TX
*	CD	#	226	MARRIAGE INDEX: GA
*	CD	#	227	EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS - 1850 West of Mississippi River: AR, CA, LA, MN, MO, OR, TX
*	CD	#	229	EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS - 1850 Southern States: KY, NC, TN, VA, WV

CENSUS:

*	CD	#	289	PRECISION INDEXING DATABASES (U.S. CENSUS INDEX SERIES) NC, SC
*	CD	#	316	CENSUS INDEX: U.S. SELECTED STATES/COUNTIES 1840
*	CD	#	317	CENSUS INDEX: " 1850
*	CD	#	318	CENSUS INDEX: " 1860
*	CD	#	319	CENSUS INDEX: " 1870

MISCELLANEOUS:

*	CD	#	15	EVERTON PUBLISHERS (COMPUTERIZED FAMILY FILE VOL. 1 & 2) - ROOTS CELLAR
*	CD	#	114	FIRST FAMILIES OF AMERICA - VOL. 1
*	CD	#	168	SALT LAKE CITY CEMETERY RECORDS
	CD	#	118	CANADIAN RECORDS INDEX: 1600-1984
	CD			PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN CHURCH RECORDS, 1729-1870
	CD	#	165	AFRICAN AMERICAN NAMES: GA, NC, PA, SC
	CD			WORLD FAMILY TREE -- VOLUMES 1 - 7
	CD			SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX A - L
	CD			SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX M - Z
	CD			ROLL OF HONOR: CIVIL WAR UNION SOLDIERS

CAN ALSO BE VIEWED WITH GRS:

CD	#	34	1870 U.S. CENSUS INDEX: VA, WV, NC, KY
CD	#	42	1850 U.S. CENSUS INDEX: NY
CD	#	49	U.S. CENSUS & MORTALITY SCHEDULES: TX (1860, 1870, 1880 & 1890 MORTALITY)
CD	#	109	ACADIAN GENEALOGIES
CD	#	136	CENSUS INDEX & TAX LISTS: COLONIAL AMERICA, PRE 1790
CD	#	252	LOUISIANA LAND RECORDS - 1700s - 1908

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1998 DUES????

JANUARY PROGRAM

The January Program of the SWLGS is traditionally a "Show and Tell" by members. Members of the panel for this program were JAN CRAVEN, DOROTHY NATALI, and DOROTHY BECNEL, each of whom had several items of interest to show. The following article is taken from their talks.

JAN CRAVEN showed a picture of **AMIE WALLACE DAVENPORT HILL**, a sewing box decorated with sea shells, an old doll, three quilts, three Confederate War Bonds, some Confederate money, a stalagmite, an old rolling pin and an old cigar box.

ANNIE WALLACE DAVENPORT, the lady in the picture, was born in 1820 in Newberry, South Carolina, the ninth of eleven children born to **JONATHAN** and **SUSANA EASTLAND DAVENPORT**. During the summer of 1832, when she was twelve years old, the family vacationed on Sullivan Island off the coast of South Carolina, and **AMIE** became a beachcomber. She picked up shells on the beach, and with those shells fashioned herself a little sewing box. It is lined with satin and has a hinged lid and a removable tray in the top to access the space below. It also has a pin cushion and several small compartments to accommodate sewing supplies.

In 1838 **AMIE WALLACE DAVENPORT** married **THOMAS CHAPPELL HILL**, also of Newberry, South Carolina. There they started their life as husband and wife, and eleven children were born to them. In 1855 **THOMAS HILL** decided to move the family to Harrison County in northeast Texas, where they had three more children. Ten were girls; four were boys. Of these fourteen children, only five survived to adulthood; all were girls. **HILL** and his family, along with several other Newberry families, came by wagon train from South Carolina to Texas. The girls told that they didn't ride in the wagons! They rode in buggies!

They brought their belongings, including some dolls...one for each girl and one that had belonged to one of the daughters who had died at age 6. The doll which **JAN** showed was named **Saphira Flucus**, and she belonged to the oldest daughter, **LENORA THISBY HILL**...at least the top half of her did. Her bottom half belonged to another sister, **FRANCES ESTELLE CHAPPELL HILL**. By the time **JAN**'s grandmother was given the five dolls for her three girls, there was only one whole doll; the other four dolls were in bits and pieces. So **JAN**'s grandmother took the other four dolls apart and made two "whole dolls". The doll **JAN** showed is the one that her mother received. The top half was the doll named **Saphira Flucus**; it has a china head with a cloth body. The bottom half is cloth with wooden legs and one foot. One of her feet broke off years ago, and now, you see, **Saphira** is physically challenged. In addition to her other adventures, **Saphira** attended the Texas Centennial Celebration in 1936 in Austin, Texas.

In 1861 when the Civil War broke out, **THOMAS HILL** joined the Army of the Confederacy. **AMIE HILL** did her part and invested part of their money in the government of the Confederacy. The first bond was a \$100 bond #1220, taken out on 15 December 1864. It bears the name "Amy W. Hill" and was issued in Marshall, Texas. **AMIE WALLACE HILL** had lost her husband just months before on 15 March 1864; he died of a ruptured appendix. **THOMAS HILL**'s "man servant", who had gone to war with him, brought him home on the back of a horse to be buried in the family graveyard in Wascom, Texas. This bond was non-taxable and carried an interest rate of 6% per annum payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the U.S. This interest was payable on the first days of January and July in each year at the Treasury in Richmond or at the depository in Marshall, Texas.

The other bonds were Loan-bonds and have a face value of \$500. They are numbered #10241 and #10243. (What happened to #10242?) These Loans carried an interest rate of 7% and were issued on 20 February 1863 by act of the Congress of the CSA. The interest on these loans could be collected every six months, and **AMIE** did collect some interest, as both have coupons clipped from them. Each coupon was dated, and the next coupon to have been redeemed would have been in July 1865.

JAN showed two \$1 bills and a \$2 bill of Confederate money, each of which had engraved pictures on them.

After the Civil War AMIE DAVENPORT HILL moved from the farm in Wascom into town at Marshall, Texas, and bought the house that had been the Missouri Confederate capital. After the Union forces had captured Missouri, the governor of Missouri moved the capital to Marshall.

JAN then showed a quilt, which had been made by SUSANNA "Aunt Sudie" EASTLAND HILL, another daughter of THOMAS and AMIE HILL. SUSANNA HILL had been born in Newberry in 1843, and had come to Texas when she was about 13. Another family from South Carolina who had made the trip to Texas with the HILLS was that of THOMAS HENDERSON, who brought his wife and four children. Not long after they arrived in Texas, Mrs. HENDERSON died, and SUSANNA "Sudie" HILL became his second wife. THOMAS HENDERSON had fought for the Confederacy, but by 1880 was an invalid; they traveled to health resorts so that he could take the mineral baths. "Sudie", being thirty-two years younger, preferred to sit on the verandah of these old hotels and do her needlework. "Aunt Sudie's Quilt" had a date of 1888 embroidered into it. It is a "crazy quilt", embellished with very fine feather stitching and other embroidery. It was pieced from silk materials in various colors. Sewn into the quilt are other ribbons from the Confederate reunion of Ross's, Ector's and Granbury's Brigades, which was held in Marshall, Texas, on 9-10 September 1890. Also sewn in are ribbons probably from Masonic functions. There are ribbons from Dallas, San Antonio, Paris, Texas, and Denver for various Commanderies. There is also a ribbon from the Texas World's Fair in 1893 and a delegate's ribbon to the Congressional Convention at Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1892. The name of T. (or possibly L.) CLAY is embroidered in the quilt. JAN showed a stalagmite which came from Mammoth Cave. It was the property of LEONORA THISBY HILL, the eldest daughter of THOMAS and AMIE HILL. LEONORA, who was the original owner of the doll Saphira Flacus, married JONOTHAN DAVENPORT RUDD. They traveled extensively, and visited Mammoth Cave soon after it was opened to the public. In order to make the place accessible to crowds walking around in the caverns, paths had to be made and the stalagmites were cleared from the floor of the cave. These were then mounted and sold to tourists. LEONORA bought one and took it home to Marshall, Texas.

The rolling pin she showed was made by ALLEN J. PERKINS, a prominent local man of the late 1800s who owned a lumber mill. This rolling pin was made at his mill for his daughter CATHERINE LAVONIA, JAN's great grandmother. The cigar box had PERKINS' picture on it. JAN doesn't know the history of the box; perhaps PERKINS had his cigars custom-made.

A quilt of lindsey-woolsey was from JAN's great-aunt-in-law, who was from southern Arkansas and north Louisiana. It was made "from scratch" on her grandfather's farm...from start to finish. Typically they are red and beige or navy and beige, and the design that is woven in is typical of those seen at quilt shows. This one is particularly valuable because of its size and its mint condition.

Another old quilt was made in 1864 by EMILY P. COLE, who was twenty years old at the time. She was the ancestor of the above mentioned aunt. This quilt was also made "from scratch". The cotton was grown on the farm, then spun into thread, woven, dyed and finally made into the quilt. This very old quilt is exquisitely pieced and is in excellent condition.

DOROTHY NATALI spoke about the book she wrote on the NATALI family in 1986. This history dates back to the 19th century when the three NATALI brothers, PIETRO (PETER), MARTINO (MARTIN) and GUISEPPE (JOSEPH), along with PIETRO's wife MARIA, began their adventures of searching for gold which led them to Australia, Africa and Alaska in the 1800s. They found gold in Alaska but could not claim it as they were non-citizens. One of the brothers went back to Seattle to apply for citizenship but by the time he got back to Alaska the Alaskan government had already claimed it.

While in Alaska one of the brothers, MARTIN (Dorothy's father-in-law), sent a first class ticket to ADELE (her mother-in-law) to meet him in Seattle, Washington, where they could be married. They married January 3, 1902.

Mrs. NATALI showed a beautiful silk blouse patterned with small beads that ADELE brought from Italy and wore with her wedding suit. She also showed a pair of "teddies" made in a Home-Economics class in 1922. This was a white undergarment that children wore with an adjoining top and a buttoned drop seat. She also showed three crocheted capes with matching caps that were made by her mother fifty years ago.

She has traveled to 52 countries, including those of her heritage - Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany. She wore some of her "treasures" - a ring from Hong Kong, a broach from Ireland, a gold nugget necklace from Alaska, a pair of emerald earrings from Australia and her grandmother's 18 karat gold watch (with her initials inside) on a necklace chain which came from Ireland. .

DOROTHY BECNEL's presentation will appear in a future issue.

STANDARDS FOR SOUND GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Remembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently - - -

Record the source for each item of information they collect.

Test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence.

Seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions.

Use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records.

State something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others.

Limit with words like 'probable' or 'possible' any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible.

Avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information.

State carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work.

Recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment.

Consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

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LASTING BEQUESTS FOR OUR CHILDREN...ROOTS AND WINGS.

Odom Library

UPDATE ON CONGRES MONDIAL ACADIEN-LOUISIANE 1999

According to "Le Bulletin du Congres Mondial Acadien-Louisiane", plans have been made for 67 Acadian families to hold reunions. Information can be found by contacting the persons listed below.

ACHEE/HACHE/GALLANT (31 July, Thibodaux) ROLAND ACHEE, 5209 Kerry Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70814
ARCENEUX (8 Aug., Carencro) ROBERT ARCENEUX, P. O. Box 53054, Lafafayette, LA 70505
BABINEUX/GRANGER (13-14 Aug., Rayne) NOLAN BABINEUX (9815 Trendale Dr., Greenwell Springs, LA 70739)
BERGERON/CAILLOUET/GAUTREUX (7 Aug., Addis) ANNE NEWMAN, 350 Georgia Ave., Port Allen, LA 70767
BLANCHARD (7 Aug., Pierre Part) SALLY BLANCHARD, 103 Gary St., Pierre Part, LA 70339
BOUDREAUX - CHARLES R. BOUDREAUX, 20027 Chipplegate Ln., Humble, TX 77338-1746
BOURG/BOURQUE (31 July, Bourg) SHERYL COLLINS, 9276 Park Ave., Houma, LA 70363
BOURGEOIS (31 July, Vacherie) NORMAN MARMILLION, 227 Hwy 18, Vacherie, LA 70090
BREAUX (608 Aug., Breaux Bridge) LYNN BREAUX, P. O. Box 51964, Lafayette, LA 70505
BROUSSARD (31 July-1 Aug., Lafayette) BRENT BROUSSARD, P. O. Box 1171, Broussard, LA 70518
CHIASSON/BERNARD (7 Aug., Lockport) KEVIN ALLEMAND, P. O. Box 117, Raceland, LA 70394
COMEUX (14-15 Aug., Lafayette) JOHNNY COMEAUX, P. O. Box 67, Scott, LA 70583
CORMIER (7-8 Aug., Rayne) RONALD CORMIER, 222 Wilree Dr., New Iberia, LA 70560
DAIGLE - FLO DAIGLE PERKINS, 19 Dentation Rd., Baton Rouge, LA 70808
DAVID - JULIE DAVID ORDOYNE, 7128 Tip Top St., St. James, LA 70086
DOIRON - J. C. WILLIAMS-DOIRON, 2038 Blake Ave., Dallas, TX 75228
DOUCET - RICHARD DOUCET, 3925 Pitreville Hwy, Church Point, LA 70525
DUGAS/GUILLOT (15 Aug., Carencro) KEN DUGAS, 123 Meadow Lane, Lafayette, LA 70506
DUHON (6-7 Aug., New Iberia) DUDLEY DUHON, 824 Duhon Rd., Lafayette, LA 70506
DUPUIS - PRICILLA DUPUIS, 115 Antoinette St., Lafayette, LA 70506
FORET/FOREST - RONNIE P. FOREST, Sr., 6866 Hwy 56, Chauvin, LA 70344
GAUDET - KAREN ST. GERMAIN, 3413 Hwy 70, Pierre Part, LA 70339
GIROIR/GIROUARD - JAMES GIROUARD, 132 Woodoak Dr., Lafafayette, LA 70506
GRAVOIS (7-8 Aug., Vacherie) ROLAND GRAVOIS, 3621 Plymouth Pl., New Orleans, LA 70131
GUIDRY/PETITPAS (7 Aug., Houma) DANIEL GUIDRY, 104 Marie Dr., Houma, LA 70364
GUILBEAU(X) (14 Aug., Carencro) CARROL GUILBEAU, 200 W. Musique Rd., Carencro, LA 70520
HEBERT (6-8 Aug., Abbeville) RUSSEL GASPARD, 1113 Coulee Kiney, Abbeville, LA 70510
HENRY/LIRETTE (31 July, Chauvin) VIVIAN PELLEGRIN, 4607 Bayouside Dr., Chauvin, LA 70344
JEANSONNE/JOHNSON - TOMMY JEANSONNE, 32415 Caroline Dr., Paulina, LA 70763
LANDRY (13-15 Aug., Grand Coteau) MICHAEL LANDRY, 205 Kevin Dr., Lafayette, LA 70507
LANOUX/MIRE/BABIN/DUPLESSIS - PIE LANOUX, 39045 Cornerview St., Gonzales, LA 70737
LEBLANC (13-15 Aug., Erath/Lafayette) PRESLEY LeBLANC, P. O. Box 439, Erath, LA 70533
LEJEUNE/YOUNG (14 Aug., Crowley) ANNETTE HUVAL, 107 Chip St., Scott, LA 70583
MAILLET - CONNIE MAILLET, 107 W. Bernard, Rayne, LA 70578
MARTIN (7-8 Aug., St. Martinville) REID MARTIN, 314 St. Martin St., St. Martinville, LA
MELANCON - CAROLINE M. OGLE, 1262 Elmwood, Jackson, LA 70748
MICHEL - JOAN MICHEL, 8720 LA Hwy 13, Kaplan, LA 70548
MOUTON (7 Aug., Lafayette) SCRANTON "BEAU" MOUTON, P. O. Box 2145, Lafayette, LA 70502
NAQUIN - MARSHA NAQUIN LUNK, 120 Elm Dr., Raceland, LA 70394
PITRE (7 Aug., Cut Off) LORETTA JAMBON, P. O. Box 88, Mathews, LA 70375
POIRRIER - PHYLLIS POIRRIER BODIN, P. O. Box 87, Vacherie, LA 70090

PREJEAN/LEBRETON (6-7 Aug., Eunice) RAYMOND PREJEAN, P. O. Box 40, Lawtell, LA 70550
RICHARD (6-7 Aug., Lafayette) EDDIE RICHARD, P. O. Box 456, Scott, LA 70583
ROBICHAUX (7 Aug., Montegut) MILDRED R. PELLEGRIN, P. O. Box 53, Montegut, LA 70363
RODRIGUE - GASTON RODRIGUE, 1245 Hwy 20, Thibodaux, LA 70301
ROY (7-8 Aug., Lafayette) ED ROY, P. O. Box 53889, Lafayette, LA 70505
SAVOIE/SAVOY (7 Aug., Grand Coteau) DEANNA SAVOY RATLIFF, 302 Genevieve Dr.,
 Lafayette, LA 70503
SIMON (14-15 Aug., Eunice/Lafayette) CURLEY SIMON Jr., 116 Percy Rd., Lafayette, LA 70506
SONNIER - MITCH CONOVER, 300 Strassbourg Dr., Lafayette, LA 70506
THERIOT/CROCHET (31 July, Houma) NADINE T. BOUDREAUX, 7447 Hwy 996, Belle Rose, LA
 70341
THIBODEAUX (6-7 Aug., Charenton) J. P. THIBODEAUX, 501 W. Admiral Doyle, New Iberia, LA
 70560
TRAHAN/LEGER (7-8 Aug., Crowley) JULIUS TRAHAN, 23232 Veterans Memorial Dr., Kaplan, LA
 70548
VINCENT (13-15 Aug., Kaplan) CHARLES VINCENT, 420 W. 1st St., Kaplan, LA 70548

Persons interested in Acadian family names not listed can contact SHERYL COLLINS at (504) 879-2000, EDDIE RICHARD at (318) 235-0538, or the CMA at (318) 234-6166, or P. O. Box 3804, Lafayette, LA 70502-3804.

ACADIAN ROOTS. The story of the Acadians is retold in this article that appears in the *Family Chronicle* (Nov./Dec. 1997).

NEW ENGLANDERS TO ACADIA

After the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 many New Englanders went to Nova Scotia to claim the forfeited lands. The first of these in Kings County, Nova Scotia, arrived in 1760 in a fleet of twenty-two vessels. They received lands on both sides of the Cornwallis River. They were "principally Congregationalists, from Connecticut, with the accumulated traditions of at least five generations of Puritan ancestors, and the strict religious training of New England's most Calvinistic colony." If this is an area of your interest, consult "The First Church Founded by New England People in King's County, Nova Scotia", *The New England Historical & Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI (1892, reprinted 1997, Heritage Books). Many names, as well as the history of the area, are given. This book has been placed in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library by the SWLGS.

PHOTOS ONLINE. Kodak has now launched its new photo scanning service, the Kodak Picture Network. Customers can now request their pictures be immediately placed on the Network when they drop their film off for processing. Customers get their pictures back as usual, along with a claim card and number used to access a personal page on the Kodak Picture Website. For more information contact your photoprocessing company.

ROY DESCENDANTS. Are you descended from a ROY? If so, you may be interested in the Association Des Familles Roy d'Amerique, an organization for all Roy descendants whose surname carried the "dit" names of Audy, Boisine, Desjardins, King, Laraway, Lauzier, Lauzon and Losier. The association is planning a tour of France for July 1998, and will visit Dieppe, the birthplace of NICOLAS LeROY, ancestor of all Franco-American ROY families. For more information, call 1-800-667-2400.

TOWNS OF OLD IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH

One of the projects of the SWLGS is the research of the histories of the towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. Many of the old towns are no longer in existence; they have become ghost towns or have been incorporated into other towns. Others have grown and prospered as time passed. Please help us with this project by researching a town in your area. For further information, please contact BETTY ROSTEET at 318/625-4740.

This is the first of a series of articles on the towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. Few people know the location or have even heard of the town of Ararat. ANNA MARIE HAYES, a resident of the Ararat area, has researched and provided us with the following information on the old community.

ARARAT, LOUISIANA

Just north of Lake Charles and to the west of Hwy. 171 on Hwy. 378 (Sam Houston Jones Parkway) is located the area called Ararat. Today, if you went to Ararat you would see a McDonald's hamburger restaurant, and across the street you would see the Parkdell Shopping Center with a Market Basket grocery store, a department store, drugstore, general store, glass shop, gift shop and a video rental store, with a Little Ceasar's Pizza shop on the corner. There is also a quick-stop gas station and a Hibernia bank, as well as a paint store, a florist and a funeral home. Just behind the shopping center, facing Parish Road, is a new library, next to which is the U.S. Post Office. There is even a traffic light at the intersection of Hwy. 378 and Parish Road. That's what is there now, but at the beginning of this century and until 1930, there wasn't much at this corner.

Ararat was an area surrounding the intersection of the Lake Charles and Northern Railroad and the dirt road that would later become Hwy. 378. At this intersection the train would stop if someone requested it by signaling with a flag. The Lake Charles and Northern Railroad made its daily round-trip from Lake Charles to DeRidder and would stop to pick up items or people if there was a flag. There was no train station here, nor at the next crossroads at Newton, where the train did make a daily stop to pick up and drop off the mail. There was nothing at Ararat but the railroad crossing.

How the community of Ararat was named is not known. The name might have been given by the railroad. Since Ararat was located on a high spot or bluff along the Calcasieu River, it is possible that it was named for another high spot from the Bible...Mt. Ararat, where Noah's Ark landed.

The early residents of Ararat might have been those men who had Rio Hondo Land Claims. Rio Hondo Claims were claims to land in the Neutral Strip that an individual held prior to the 1819 boundary settlement between Mexico and the U.S. These claims were filed with the U.S. government with proof that these individuals had rights to claim the land which they had obtained from the previous foreign government of Mexico. Although residence was not necessary, it is possible the claimants lived on the claims.

One person who might have lived in Ararat was ISSAC FOSTER of Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, who owned 568.66 acres of land adjudicated to him by Rio Hondo Claim #277. GEORGE ORR of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, was another who owned land in what was later named Ararat. He owned 643.64 acres adjudicated to him by Rio Hondo Claim #280. JACOB E. SELF was an assignee for RESIN BOWIE, Sr. of St. Landry Parish who evidently had claim to the land by way of a grant that had been assigned (sold or given) to SELF.

The names of FOSTER, ORR and SELF are shown on a Surveyor General's map dated 1832. On the map, a drawing of a cabin is noted on FOSTER's land; another single cabin is located on a combined claim for GEORGE ORR and JACOB E. SELF. A later map, dated 1897, shows the claims of ORR and SELF and two distinctly separate claims. Later, claims for homesteads were made for part of the land included in the GEORGE ORR claim by a JOHN HENRY BUSH. The homestead was never

approved because the private land claim of GEORGE ORR took precedence. Whether Mr. BUSH actually lived on the land cannot be determined.

There were very few people who lived at Ararat even as late as the beginning of the 20th century. As with most outlying areas, there was a good distance between neighbors, especially when they owned large tracts of land. Some did, however, find the river location, the abundance of hardwood trees and the close proximity of the railroad to be excellent features for an upcoming industry.

A great deal of logging was done in this area from the late 1800s until the 1930s. One business that was located at Ararat was the sawmill of SIDNEY MILLAGE HOFFPAUIR, which was located where the Wal-Mart building is today. AUGUSTUS MATERNE had a logging camp located in Section 8 behind the present-day Moss Bluff School. "Old Man Materne's Camp", as it was known, was used from 1884 to 1907.

On the north side of Hwy. 378, where the Parkdell Shopping Center is now located, was Section 5, Township 9 South, Range 8 West. This is the location of a tract of land that was acquired by JOHN C. DUNLAP, a native of Scotland, who had been orphaned in Ontario, Canada, before coming to Calcasieu Parish. His land, located along what is now Parish Road, totaled 80.53 acres, to which he received patent in 1902. To the west of his homestead, was land purchased by JOEL SANDERS in 1861. It is unknown if JOEL SANDERS or JOHN C. DUNLAP actually lived on the land, since both acquired the land by purchase, and residency was not required. DUNLAP died without heirs and his land was auctioned off. Later this land was owned by another Ontario native, JOHN I. FOWLER, who divided it and called it Fowler Subdivision.

BENNETT R. STODDARD claimed by homestead a certain 40 acres in this section in 1889 and, since it was a requirement that claimants of homesteads live on their land for a period of years after the claim was filed and before it was patented to them, we can assume that STODDARD was a resident of Ararat. Another resident homesteader, ERNEST HOFFPAUIR, also made claim to some 40 acres in Section 5, but his claim was not patented until 1914. Today this land is the location of the Mathis Subdivision and Farquhar Lane area; the SANDERS' land is Jamestown Subdivision; and Sam Houston High School and Weber Circle are located on land originally owned by MATTHEW MORROW, who purchased it in 1889. MORROW was a resident of this area.

In 1898 LANNA SINGLETON, a widow, claimed 165.40 acres located to the west of GEORGE ORR's private claim in Section 9. Just south of the SINGLETON claim was the land of SALINA PHILLIPS, the widow of JOSEPH F. SNIDER, who had proved up and secured the patent in 1904 to another 40 or so acres in Section 8. JOSEPH F. SNIDER had applied for homestead in 1896, but died in 1902. His widow, SALINA, remarried J. A. PHILLIPS, but received the patent in her own right. She died in 1917 and her son, J. M. SNIDER, inherited her property. They both claimed by Homestead Act, so we know they resided at Ararat.

By 1914 more families were moving north of Lake Charles into what would later be known as Moss Bluff. One of these families was that of steamboat-engineer and boat builder, ALBERT SYDNEY ARMISTEAD, and his wife, MARTHA ANN McMULLEN. The ARMISTEADS purchased land in the vicinity of Ararat which was just west of Moss Bluff. He and his wife had nine children and have many descendants in southwest Louisiana today.

Mid-twentieth century residents of Ararat included the descendants of the sons of STARCUS and CORDELIA HOFFPAUIR of Acadia Parish...ERNEST HOFFPAUIR and his wife, and ferry-boat operator, VAN HOFFPAUIR and his wife, CORINNE GRANGER. There was also HUGH HARRISON WHITE, a horsetrader and his wife, MARY JANE BURKS and their nine children; a railroad employee, ARCHIE McKAY and his wife, CLARA GOOS; bridge attendant, CHARLES BURCE and his family; and BERNARD KLEIN, previously of Lake Charles.

The community of Ararat continued to grow but somewhere along the way it lost its identity. Now Ararat is really the center of activity in what is considered Moss Bluff. If you look at a map of Calcasieu Parish you might find Ararat, and you will know what many Moss Bluff residents don't know. YOU will know where the lost city of Ararat is to be found!

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PROJECTS & SERVICES

The SWLGS provides many services to its members and has several on-going worthwhile projects.

One of our major projects is the collection, housing and filing of the ancestor charts of our members. Although we ask that each member submit a five-generation chart, each member may include as many generations as desired. Copies of each chart are filed with the Ancestor Index Chairman and at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles. Each surname is extracted from these charts for an index, which includes the number of the SWLGS member. This index provides an easy access to other members' charts, serving to co-ordinate research and share information. It is also a safeguard to preserve your own research from home fires and other disasters.

The SWLGS has a periodical exchange program and it exchanges publications with approximately 81 other genealogical societies. These periodicals provide invaluable information to researchers for no cost. They are housed in the Genealogical Library in Lake Charles.

The SWLGS offers educational and entertaining programs at its five meetings. It also sponsors seminars with nationally known speakers.

The SWLGS publishes a book of members' charts and ancestral lines every three years. *Ancestor Charts and Tables, Vol. V* was published in 1997. The next chart book will be published in 2000. We urge our members to take part in this worthwhile project.

The SWLGS publishes *Kinfolks*, a quarterly publication dedicated to genealogical information and research. We ask for members' contributions to this publication. Articles may include original research, Bible records, old letters, genealogical information taken from abstracts, history of area towns, pioneer families, etc. Help will be given with writing articles, if needed.

In 1995 the Society published *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish*, a book about the local veterans, from both North and South, who took part in the War Between the States. No other source of all available information has ever been compiled on these veterans.

The SWLGS has a number of special projects. These include cemetery research, limited genealogical research for out-of-town members, and the collection of non-perishable food for a Thanksgiving Basket. A project for researching the history of towns and early families of old Imperial Calcasieu Parish has begun with this issue of *Kinfolks*.

We need help with library and cemetery research, as well as in researching the history of area towns. Please let us know how you can help with these projects.

QUOTE MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, Orator, statesman and philosopher of ancient Rome who lived circa 106 B.C. to 46 B.C., "Not to know what happened before we were born is to remain perpetually a child. For what is the worth of a human life unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors?"

LOOK TO THE PAST TO GAIN APPRECIATION OF THE FUTURE. Odom Library

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

TEDDY ROOSEVELT's "Rough Riders" and their charge at San Juan Hill are symbols of the Spanish-American War, which took place a hundred years ago this year. The war was said to have been incited by WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, the multi-millionaire who controlled many American newspapers. Publicizing the cruelty and brutality of the Spanish who controlled Cuba and the Philippines and raising the flag in patriotism, HEARST and his "yellow press" succeeded in creating the war fever that swept the nation. Acquisition of the sugar cane industry and expansionism were also motives for gaining the Spanish possessions.

Although the Cuban problem had been a thorn in the side of President GROVER CLEVELAND, he succeeded in keeping the country at peace and handed the dilemma over to WILLIAM McKINLEY who succeeded him. The American ambassador to Cuba, FITZHUGH LEE, the former Confederate cavalry leader and nephew of ROBERT E. LEE, reported to Washington on the worsening situation. National feeling ran high against the Spanish, but President McKINLEY still hesitated to declare war against Spain.

In an effort to avoid war, he sent *U.S.S. Maine*, the first of the country's new and modern battleships, to Havana in January 1898. The sight of the warship, which represented the might of the U.S., made the Cubans furious, and on 15 February 1898 the *Maine* blew up and sank in Havana harbor. Although later investigations found absolutely no evidence that Spain had blown up the warship, and, in fact, had neither the means nor technology to do so, newspaper stories accused the Spanish and fanned the flames of war.

After all, 260 Americans had been killed on the *Maine*, and the country cried out for revenge. "Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain" became the popular slogan, and HEARST offered \$50,000 reward for information on those who sank the ship. Still McKINLEY hoped for a peaceful solution, but he was insulted, maligned and burned in effigy for his efforts. War, for which the country had been clamoring, was declared against Spain on 21 April 1898. General WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, a veteran of the War Between the States, was selected to lead the expedition against Cuba.

The soldiers, the state and the country were ill prepared for war. Confusion reigned. The Army had 28,000 well-trained men, but they were scattered on outposts from Alaska to Florida. They were known as "doughboys" from the word "adobe", the white clay-dust that covered them as they marched in the deserts of the southwest while fighting Indians. Most of their weapons were outdated; ammunition was scarce. The quartermaster department was not prepared to supply food or equipment for an overseas war. The Medical Corps. was inadequate; there were too few doctors and medicines and supplies were sparse. There were shortages of everything...food, cooking utensils, camp stoves, clothing, tents, medicines, etc. One of the most important things they lacked was mosquito netting to protect them from the biting insects which made life miserable and sleep almost impossible. Many smoked pipes to keep the insects at bay, but since tobacco was scarce, they used mixtures of leaves and weeds.

The supply system was poor, if not actually nonexistent. Food spoiled quickly in the heat, so a great supply of canned beef was bought, some from foreign countries. Much of this meat, dated 1894 and called "embalmed beef" because it was heavily sprinkled with a chemical preservative, was tainted and unfit to eat; the rest was stringy and tasteless.

There were no Army intelligence, no accurate maps of Cuba, no knowledge of the strength of the enemy. On the other hand the Spanish were armed with German weapons, perhaps the finest in the world at that time, and they knew the land.

The voice of TEDDY ROOSEVELT "stirred the country like the sound of a trumpet", and on 23 April 1898 Congress authorized the enlistment of volunteer troops. McKINLEY called for 125,000 men,

and volunteers from all stations of life rushed to enlist "before the war was over."

Although there was a large National Guard, its training and discipline was poor. There was also the legal question of whether the National Guard could serve outside the country, but Congress enacted a bill to allow these units to serve as volunteers as long as their state governments approved. This raised the number of volunteers to 267,000 and multiplied the problems of training and equipping an army. There were not enough ships to transport the troops and their horses, so many were forced to remain in Florida, mostly in or near Tampa. There was also a problem of sanitation in the hastily established training camps, which were located in the southern states.

The Navy was better prepared, because of Admiral THAYER MAHAN's theory that the power of the nation depended on its mastery of the seas. It was agreed that before the Americans could land at Cuba the Spanish fleet, which had bases at Cuba and Puerto Rico, must be sunk. Many naval battles ensued, and in the course of one of these, the *Merrimac* was sunk by the Spaniards. The American survivors were taken as prisoners of war and were placed in the dark cells of the infamous Morro Castle. The battleship *Oregon* was sent to Cuba while Admiral (later Commodore) GEORGE DEWEY was warned to keep the Spanish ships from leaving Asian waters and to prepare for possible action in the Philippines.

Excitement and patriotism reigned, and the war seemed like it would be a picnic. Aging veterans of the War Between the States, perhaps hoping to recapture their youth, and raw young men, hoping for glory and adventure, volunteered. It was popular opinion that the campaign would be quick and easy against the "garlics", as the Spaniards were nicknamed.

Like the rest of the nation, the people of Lake Charles prepared for a war which "wouldn't take long to win" and the men of southwest Louisiana answered the president's call for volunteers. The Lake Charles Rifles, Co. G of the Louisiana National Guard, was organized on 14 October 1894 and was already in existence. This unit became known as the 1st Louisiana Infantry and was mustered into U.S. service on 9 May 1898. Its officers were: S. O. SHATTUCK, captain; JERRY MONROE, C. S. RAMSEY and S. ARTHUR KNAPP, lieutenants. A second company, Co. K, was organized in May and was assigned to the 2nd U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment on 20 May 1898.

On their way to the railroad station the men of Co. G marched to a song which was composed by a Lake Charles belle, "Hurrah, Hurrah for Co. G. Hurrah, hurrah, the Cubans shall be free." These men were the first to arrive at the newly established Camp Foster located on the New Orleans fairgrounds. In June the men of the Lake Charles Rifles were transferred to Mobile, Alabama, to a more comfortable and well-supplied camp. A yellow fever epidemic broke out along the Gulf Coast in 1898, and the men were restricted to camp.

In late June the 1st Louisiana Infantry Regiment was sent to Miami, Florida, which they hoped would be their stepping-stone to the war in Cuba. Instead, their division, along with other regiments from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, was ordered to a rock-encrusted campground that was nearly uninhabitable. Clean drinking water and sanitation were problems. Typhoid and yellow fever broke out in the camp and whole regiments were depleted by diseases.

Then the regiment was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, where conditions were a little better. The men of Co. G never got to fight the Spaniards. The war was over on 3 October 1898, and the regiment was disbanded. Co. G's only fatality of the war, Private SCOTT MERRICK MILLER, died of yellow fever on 18 July 1898. Second Lieutenant JOSEPH NUMA AUGUSTIN, Jr. was the only combat fatality from Louisiana.

In Cuba, heavy rains, gumbo-like mud, heat, venomous snakes, jungles, bad water, poor nutrition, inadequate shelter and lack of sanitation made life miserable for the American troops. In fact, the supply ships were so far behind schedule that at one time there seemed a danger of the army starving.

Land crabs crawled over everything, clinging to and biting the ears and noses of sleeping and wounded men. Tropical diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever, whose causes were unknown, were claiming as many victims as bullets. In 1881 it had been suggested by Dr. CARLOS JUAN FINDLAY of Havana that the dread yellow fever was carried by a mosquito, but his hypothesis was generally rejected. It was predicted that between twenty and seventy-five percent of the soldiers who had been in Cuba since the beginning of the war in June would die of yellow fever if they were not sent home immediately. In fact, about a fourth of the army was ill from the fever.

The doctors were unprepared for the large number of casualties. CLARA BARTON and her Red Cross volunteers arrived with food and medical supplies for the sick and wounded. Casualties from combat were counted at 345, but another 5,462 died of disease. New procedures of sterilization and the use of antiseptics saved countless lives. Many soldiers refused to work in the yellow fever hospitals, which were considered dangerous, but the all-black 24th Infantry volunteered for this duty. When the troops returned to the U.S., the yellow fever victims were left behind for fear of bringing the dread disease home. If they recovered, they were sent back to the States.

The army decided to replace the combat veterans with "Immune" regiments who would serve as occupational troops. The men of Co. K from Lake Charles were a part of that force. Their unit was composed of Southern men who had recovered from malaria and/or yellow fever, and who were, therefore, thought to be immune from tropical diseases. It was commanded by Col. DUNCAN N. HOOD, the son of Confederate General JOHN BELL HOOD, and was called "Hood's Immunes". The men arrived at Santiago, Cuba, in late July, just after the war came to a close. They did not actually fight in the war, but were instrumental in relieving combat troops, controlling the bandits and in establishing order. They stayed in Cuba for a year and on 22 June 1899 were sent back to the U.S. and mustered out of service at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.

An editorial in the *Lake Charles American Press*, referring to the men of Co. K, stated that "Although not employed against a hostile force, they have been active in the field for little less than a year and have rendered good service. They have aided greatly in restoring peace to Cuba and in ridding the island of bandits and disease. They have faced death for their country's sake as surely as did those who charged up San Juan Hill."

As a result of the malaria and yellow fever during the War, more concentrated study was done to find their causes. Major WALTER REED discovered that these diseases were carried by mosquitoes...yellow fever by the "*Aedes aegypti*" and malaria by the "*Anophiles*".

In addition to those previously mentioned, many famous men were in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. One of the most colorful was "Fighting JOE" WHEELER, a former Confederate cavalry officer, Indian fighter and Congressman from Georgia. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, was a war correspondent, who later became a well-known author. JOHN J. "Black Jack" PERSHING fought under ROOSEVELT and later gained renown during WWI. FREDERICK REMINGTON worked for HEARST. Colonel ARTHUR McARTHUR, the father of DOUGLAS McARTHUR, fought in Cuba. WINSTON CHURCHILL, a young subaltern from the Royal Hussars, was an observer. Dr. LEONARD WOOD, the president's doctor who had gained fame by the capture of GERONIMO, resigned his medical post and became colonel of a regiment; a military fort and hospital were named in his honor. STEPHEN CRANE, author of *The Red Badge of Courage*, wrote reports of the war.

While the war was being fought in Cuba, on the other side of the world Americans also had troubles. Hawaii, recently annexed to the U.S., was a prime source of sugar cane since cane was no longer available from Cuba because of the war. However, Japan was sending thousands of farmers, coolies and merchants to Hawaii, and the Americans, concerned that the Japanese had imperialistic ambitions, sent them home. The Japanese government objected and sent a cruiser into Honolulu harbor. The U.S. sent three warships, and a crisis was averted. About the same time Captain HENRY GLASS captured the island of Guam from the Spanish. It was an island few Americans had even heard about.

The Spanish-American War and the ensuing Philippine Insurrection combined to make up one of the country's longest wars, from 1898 until 1902. By 1899 DEWEY had captured Manila, but did not have enough Marines and soldiers to conduct a land campaign. The rest of the islands were held by Filipino guerrillas under the leadership of EMILIO AGUINALDO. American soldiers prepared to sail from San Francisco for the conquest of the Philippines. Fighting continued there until 1902 when most of the guerrillas surrendered, but isolated bands continued to resist throughout the period of American rule. Volunteers were recruited from all the continental states, American territories and from the Philippine Islands. Some units were made up of men from one state or territory, but most were composed of men from various places.

The Spanish-American War was an extremely popular war, but few Americans either knew or cared about what happened in the Philippines half-a-world away. As a result of the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the U.S. No one could even hazard a guess at the part these territories would play in America's twentieth century history.

Records of volunteer soldiers who served in existing State Militia units during the Spanish-American War (Record Groups 9 and 407) have been microfilmed by the National Archives, as have records of additional units raised in States and territories by the Federal Government. *The General Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During The War With Spain* (M871) consists of 126 rolls. These microfilms are listed alphabetically, giving the name, rank and unit of a soldier. Sometimes there are references to miscellaneous personal papers. The Index for soldiers from the State of Louisiana consists of one roll of microfilm, and is available at the Louisiana State Library or through interlibrary loan. There are many photographs of the soldiers and of the battlefields in large libraries and in private collections.

Records give no designation of place of residence for any unit. *The Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the Philippine Insurrection* (M872) consists of 24 rolls of microfilm. This index gives the name of the soldier, his rank and the unit in which he served; sometimes there is a reference to personal papers.

The direct cause of the sinking of the *Maine* has never been discovered. It may have been the result of sabotage, or a collision with a mine or an accidental explosion in the ship's forward magazine. Yet whatever the cause, the American people held the Spanish responsible and demanded revenge. It was an incident that forever changed the course of American history...and changed the lives of many Americans.

The following men from southwest Louisiana served in the Spanish-American War. Their names were extracted from *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War with Spain in Organizations from the State of Louisiana* (L 165, Reel 1, Louisiana), from veterans' lists, from a file at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, and from a list in a frame at the office of ANDY BULLER, Office of Veteran Affairs in the Calcasieu Parish Court House. For some men there is additional information; for others we know no more than their name. Other area men may have served with units from another state. For further information check the library file or write to the National Archives for the veteran's compiled service record.

NAME	RANK	COMPANY; REGIMENT
AFFANTRANGER, WILLIAM E.		
ANDERSON, A. V.		
ANDERSON, THOMAS	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
ATKINS, THOMAS L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf. (transferred to Co. H)
AVERY, GEORGE H.		
AVONDALE, FRANK		
BAKER, JOHN B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.

BARKER, HARRY	Pvt.	F; 1st La. Inf.
BARKER, IRA E.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BARNETTE, WILLIAM C. (also filed under BURNETTE)	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BARROW, ROBERT J. (originally filed under BARROW, ROBERT W.)	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BASQUEZ, JOE V./G.	Pvt./Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BEARDSLEY, BEN C.	Sgt./Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BELDEN, THOMAS R.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BELL, FREDERICK A.		
BENOIT, EUSTHAS		
BERRY, BERNARD		
BEYER, DAN A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BOUTTE, EDMOND H.	Corp.	C; 1st La. Inf.
BRADLEY, WILLIAM L.	Sgt. Major	G; 1st La. Inf.
BROOK, HENRY PIERCE		
BROOKE/BROOKS, WILLIAM F.		
BROWN, ELMER K. (originally filed under BROWN, C. K.)	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
BRYAN, ARTHUR S.	Sgt. (Regimental Color Sergeant)	G; 1st La. Inf.
BURNETTE, WILLIAM C. (also filed under BARNETTE)	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
CALKINS, A. M.		
CANADAY, S. A.		
CARR, HENRY	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
CARTER, CLAUDE C. (originally filed under CARTER, EDWARD & CARTER, JOHN E.)	Pvt./Quartemaster Sgt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
CHAPPEE, HAZARD D.		
CLEMENT, ERNEST W.	Sgt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
COCKRELL, W. W.		B; 1st Tex. Cav.
COHEN, NATHAN	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
COLLEPS, CORDELLE	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
COLLINS, ANDREW S.	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
COLLINS, EDGAR N./W.	Sgt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
COOPER, PERCY	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
DALE, JOHN E.		
DAVION, ALESCANDER/ALEXANDER	Pvt.	I; 1st La. Inf.
DAVIS, L. L.		
DeLAUNE, HENRY J.		
DELANEY, CHARLES	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
DOLAN, PATRICK	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
DRAKE, JOHN		
DUFFEL, ALBERT J.		
ECKART, HENRY (originally filed under ECKAR, THEODORE H.)	Pvt., Band	C, H & G; 1st La. Inf.
EDDY, BRETT W.	Col.	
EDWARDS, ARTHUR	Pvt.	Troop I; Tex. Cav.
EDWARDS, RAYMOND E.	Pvt.	C. H;
EDWARDS, THOMAS ARTHUR		
ELLENDER, SIMON	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
EVANS, NORMAN PORTER		
FORBES, E. D.		
FULLINGTON, ARTEMUS HOWE		

GAGE, JOHN F.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
GAUTHIER, WYLIE F.		
GENTRY, EARNEST M.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
GIDLOW, JOHN W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
GILMORE, VAN EDWARD	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
GOOS, FRED M.		C; 2nd Ala. Inf.
HALL, ROBERT		
HAMBY, MONROE G.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
HAMILTON, CHARLES E.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
HANAGRIFF, WALTER MATTHEW		
HARPER, WILLIAM A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
HARRINGTON, EDWARD W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
HARRINGTON, WILLIAM	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
HIMMEL, CARL J.		
HURLBURT, M. L.		
HUTCHINS, GEORGE F.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
	(transferred to Hospital Corps)	
JINKS, ISSAC M.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
JOHNSON, S. J.		
JOHNSON, N. Y.		M; 2nd Tex. Inf.
JOHNSTON, ALBERT PAGE		
JUSTMAN, CHARLES J.		
KEARNEY, CHARLES R./F.	Lt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
KEYS, LEONARD JAMES		K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
KIMSEY, FRED E.		
KITCHEN, THOMAS O.		D; 5th Ill. Inf.
KNAPP, S. ARTHUR	Major	G; 1st La. Inf.
LANDRY, BONIFACE	Pvt.	C; 1st La. Inf.
LANIER, JOHN B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LARY, ROBERT G.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LeBLANC, JOHN B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LeBLUE, HOLSTON	Wagoner	G; 1st La. Inf.
LeBLEU, POLIGNAC	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LEE, J. E.		K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
LINCH, JAMES A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LOVE, CHARLES H.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
LYONS, JOHN HORACE	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
McCARROLL, THOMAS		
McCOY, CHARLES A.	Capt.	K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
McCRONE, ROBERT	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
McKINNEY, JOSEPH	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
McKINNEY, LEWIS	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
McKINNON, HECTOR	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MALLET, JOHN SIDNEY		
MANSON, DAVID W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MARCHMAN, CHARLES D.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MARCHMAN, ROBERT L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MARSHALL, J. B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MARYMAN, JOHN A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MASON, D. W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MAYO, WILLIAM BONSALE	Pvt., Band	F
MEYOH, BERTRUDE C.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MEDUS, HENRY G.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
	(transferred to Hospital Corps.)	

MERCER, J. WILLIAM	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MERTZ, COLIN C.		
MILLER, JOHN J.		
MILLER, McVAY	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MILLER, SCOTT MERRICK	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MONROE, ALLAN B.		
MONROE, GEORGE R.	Pvt.	K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
MONROE, JERRY	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MOORE, FRED J.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MOORE, JOSEPH	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MORGAN, ROBERT	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
MORROW, JEFF		
MOSS, E. M.		K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
NEBERT/NEIBERT, WILLIAM L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
NEDUS, HENRY	Pvt.	G; 2st La. Inf.
	(transferred to ----Corps.)	
NEWTON, FRANKLIN M.	Quartermaster	N, I & G; Inf.
	Sgt., dropped back to Pvt.	
NICHOLAS, HENRY P.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
NORRED, EDWARD J.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
NOSEK, JAMES J.		
O'BRYAN, F. DANIEL	Sgt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
O'BRYAN, LUCIUS	Capt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
O'BRYAN, ROBERT T./F.	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
O'DELL, JAMES T.		
PARSONS, CHARLES D., Jr.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
PEARCE/PIERCE, EDWARD L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
PERRY, JAMES	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
PERRY, WILLIAM W.	Artificer	G; 1st La. Inf.
PETERS, WALTER L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
PILLEY, THOMAS H.		
PRICE, E. L. (may be same as PIERCE, EDWARD)		
PRICE, FREDERICK H.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
PRICE, HARRY	Quartermaster	G; 1st La. Inf.
	Sgt., dropped back to Corp.	
PUTNAM, WILBER ORSEN		F; 1st La. Inf.
QUINN, JOHN G.	Pvt.	C; 1st La. Inf.
RADEKE, C. A.		K; 2nd U.S. Inf.
RAMSEY, C. S.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
REID, HENRY A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
RIBBECK, ALBERT WALTER	Corp.	C; 1st La. Inf.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM GEORGE	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
ROBERTSON, JONES M.		
ROCK, GEORGE H.	2nd Lt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
RYAN, JOSEPH L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
ST. CLAIR, AUGUSTUS	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SALLIER, JOSEPH	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SCHLITZ, CHARLES S.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
(also filed under SCHLITZ, C. S.)		
SCHNEIDER, DANIEL	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SHADDOCK, WILLIAM B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SHATTUCK, S. O.	Capt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SHAW, ROBERT J./B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SINGLETON, JOHN P.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.

SIPE, CHARLES H.		
SLOANE, PAUL M.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SLEDGE, WILLIAM H.	Pvt.	C; 1st La. Inf.
SOLOMON, GODFREY C.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SPENCER, THOMAS A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SPENCER, THOMAS F.		
SPENCER, THOMAS S.		
SPENIER, E. A.		
SPIERS, CLARENCE K.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SQUIRES, L. L.		
STEVENS, WILLIAM L.	Col.	G; 1st La. Inf.
STEWART, WILLIAM B.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
STURDIVANT, DAMON P.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
SUTTON, W. A.		
TAYLOR, ARTHUR F.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
TAYLOR, GEORGE S.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
	(transferred to band)	
THOMPSON, BERDELL	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
THOMPSON, FRANK E.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
THOMPSON, J. J.		
TILLMAN, HENRY N./L.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
THRASH, RICHARD		Troop A; 2nd U.S. Cav.
TRAVERS, GLEN R.		
TROTTI, J. A.		G; 1st La. Inf.
		K; 2nd U.S. Cav.
TRUE, GEORGE W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
TRUITT, ARTHUR F.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WALLACE, FRANK	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WALLACE, WILLIAM "Spider"		
WALSH, JOHN J.	Pvt.	B
WATKINS, RICHARD		
WEBER, HENRY V.		
WEBBER/WEBRE, EDWARD HUGH		
WELLS, RUEBEN F.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WENTZ, JOHN T.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
	(transferred to band)	
WENTZ, MARK D.	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WHITE, MORRIS L., Sr.		
WHITE, THOMAS D.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WHITMAN, WHITFIELD C.	Corp.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WILLIAMS, R. F.		
WILSON, JOHN D.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
WILSON, JOHN J.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
YOUNG, AUGUST		
YOUNG, F. T.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
YOUNG, ROBERT T.		
YOUNG, ROBERT W.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.
ZIERATH/ZURATH, GEORGE A.	Pvt.	G; 1st La. Inf.

The Lake Charles veterans of the Spanish-American War established Joe Wheeler Camp #1 and its auxiliary. As reported in the local paper on 12 January 1943, officers for the camp were installed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT J. DUFFEL, 401 Miller Ave. Major S. ARTHUR KNAPP, Past Commander to the camp, was installing officer for the following:

J. HORACE LYONS, commander; R. F. WILLIAMS, senior vice commander; W. A. SUTTON,

junior vice commander; MARK D. WENTZ, adjutant; ALBERT J. DUFFEL, quartermaster; JOHN E. DALE, officer of the day; ARTEMUS HOWE FULLINGTON, officer of the guard; GEORGE R. MONROE, ALBERT J. DUFFEL and M. L. HURLBURT, trustees; GEORGE R. MONROE, chaplain; CHARLES A. McCOY, patriotic instructor; S. ARTHUR KNAPP, historian; L. L. SQUIRES, graves registrar; Dr. E. N. COLLINS, surgeon; CHARLES H. SIPE, sergeant major; L. L. DAVIS, quartermaster sergeant; JOHN J. MILLER, senior color sergeant; LEONARD J. KEYS, junior color sergeant; A. S. COLLINS, musician; and CARL J. HIMMEL, chief musician.

Mrs. GEORGE R. MONROE, past president of the Auxiliary to Joe Wheeler, Camp #1, installed the following officers: Mrs. FANNIE NICHOLS, president; Mrs. HORACE LYONS, senior vice president; Mrs. GEORGIA FOSTER, junior vice president; Miss BELL WENTZ, chaplain; Mrs. MARK D. WENTZ, historian; Mrs. GEORGE R. MONROE, patriotic instructor; Miss LOIS WENTZ, conductor; Mrs. J. J. WALSH, assistant conductor; Mrs. M. L. HURLBURT, guard; Mrs. E. N. COLLINS, musician; Mrs. L. L. SQUIRES, secretary-treasurer.

SOURCES:

"Spanish-American Veterans Install Officers", *LCAP* (1/12/1943).
 Jones, Mike. "Calcasieu Parish Had Two Spanish American War Units", *Lake Charles American Press* (7/20/1997).
 Jones, Mike. *Citizen Soldiers: Southwest Louisianians Defend the Nation*, Lake Charles, SW Louisiana Historical Asso. (1991).
 Marrin, Albert. *The Spanish-American War*. NY: Maxwell Macmillan, 1991.
 Reeder, Russell P. *The Story of the Spanish-American War*. NY: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1966.
 LDS Microfilm L165, Reel 1, Louisiana: *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War with Spain in Organizations from the State of Louisiana*

1922 ROLL OF THE DEAD, JOE WHEELER CAMP #1

Joe Wheeler Camp #1, Spanish-American War veterans, L. L. SQUIRES, adjutant, read the following roll call of the dead:

BELL, FREDERICK A.	PARSONS, CHARLES D.
BROOKE, WILLIAM F.	SALLIER, JOE
BURNETTE, WILLIAM	SPENCER, THOMAS S.
KEARNEY, CHARLES F.	WALSH, J. J.
MILLER, SCOTT MERRICK	YOUNG, ROBERT T.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles Daily American Press* (5/29/1922)

SPANISH-AMERICAN VETERANS HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual banquet of the United Spanish War Veterans and Auxiliary was held Sunday night at the Majestic Hotel in Lake Charles. Special honorees included CARRIE WALSH, LOUISE MONROE, HENRY J. DeLAUNE, LOIS WENTZ, MARK D. WENTZ, ANNIE MAE WENTZ, ALBERT DUFFEL, S. A. KNAPP and A. W. RIBBECK, all of Lake Charles.

SOURCE: "Fifty Years Ago", *LCAP* (2/12/1995)

S. ARTHUR KNAPP, MARK WENTZ and AL W. RIBBECK of Lake Charles, veterans of the Spanish-American War, will attend the annual reunion banquet of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment tonight in New Orleans.

SOURCE: *LCAP* (1/10/1995), reprinted in "Fifty Years Ago", *LCAP* (3/10/1996)

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VET DECORATED

GEORGE H. ROCK was decorated by REMINGO VALIDO, Consul of the Republic of Cuba, in recognition of his service in the Spanish-American War. ROCK, who was a lieutenant and regimental officer in the war, received the medal on his 76th birthday. He was a charter member of Co. G in Louisiana and is one of the oldest living members. ROCK moved to Lake Charles from Vinton, Iowa, in 1893 and has lived here since that time. He was in the hardware business for 47 years and owned and managed the G. T. ROCK Hardware Co. in Lake Charles until 1940, when he retired.

SOURCE: LCAP (1/29/1955)

THE YEAR OF 1898

In 1898 the U.S. declared war with Spain over the troubles with Cuba. The American navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the Philippines. As a result of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the U.S. in return for a payment of \$20 million dollars. But what else was going on during this fateful year?

Two famous statesmen, Bismarck of Germany and Gladstone of England, died. Italian anarchists in Geneva, Switzerland, murdered the Austrian Empress Elizabeth. Cecil Rhodes was expanding his diamond mining interests and land holdings in Africa; in the Transvaal, Paul Kruger was elected President, setting into motion the events that would cause the Boer War between the South African Dutch (Boers) and the British. The English General Kitchener won battles in the Sudan. In China anti-Western group of fanatics known as "The Society of Harmonious Fists" (shortened to "The Boxers") formed, setting the stage for the Boxer Rebellion. China ceded Port Arthur to Russia. The U.S. annexed Hawaii.

In science Pierre and Marie Curie discovered radium and plutonium. The German Count Ferdinand von Zepplin built his airship. Photographs were first taken under artificial light. Ramsay discovered the inert gases xenon, crypton and neon.

In literature H. G. Wells wrote "The War of the Worlds". George Bernard Shaw wrote "Caesar and Cleopatra". Oscar Wilde, Thomas Hardy and Henry James were also writing.

CITY DIRECTORIES. These surveys give a record of every business place and house in a town. They give the name of the owners of the business and the street address for the business. For residences, names of the inhabitants and the address of the house are given, along with the occupation of the male head-of-household, and sometimes for all the working people in the household. You can see how long a family lived in a particular house and how long they stayed in the town. If you do not find the male in the city directory for the next period of time, but find his family there, you may assume that he died. This gives you a time period to check for obituaries, cemetery records, etc. If you do not find the family listed in the next city directory, you may assume they moved on. By checking these city directories and finding the part of town in which a family lived, you will find clues to their economic lifestyle.

ADOPTION RECORDS were not confidential records until 8 July 1941. Prior laws on adoption merely established the adopted child's rights as an heir. Before 1941 adoptions were public records and can be found in the civic or probate order books of the parish/county. After 1941 all adoption records...case files, court orders, judgements, etc...became confidential, requiring a court order for viewing.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR DOCUMENTS

(Spanish War.)

2 | 1 | U.S. Vols.

Jenny R. Donahoe^x

Private, Co. M, 1 Reg't U. S. Vol. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated Galveston Texas, June 5, 1898.

Mustered in June 5, 1898.

Age 25 yrs; height 5 feet 6 inches.

Complexion fair; eyes gray; hair brown

Where born Marionville Mo.

Occupation Ranger.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When June 1, 1898.

Where Galveston Tex.

Period 2 years.

Travel from residence to place of rendezvous:

Residence San Antonio Tex.

No. of miles 262

Married or single single

If single, name and address of parent or guardian;

J. B. Donahoe

Peru Okla.

Remarks: Shellate Scar in right Cheek

Signature: in full Jenny R. Donahoe

* See place of enrollment on card from muster-out roll.

Book mark: J. M. K. K.

(502) *Copyist.*

(Spanish War.)

2 | 1 | U.S. Vols.

Jenny R. Donahoe

Private, Co. M, 1 Reg't U. S. Vol. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster-out Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated Galveston Texas, Oct 25, 1898.

Mustered out Oct 25, 1898.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When May 25, 1898.

Where San Antonio Tex.

Last paid by Maj. Ford

Last paid to Aug 31, 1898.

Place of residence San Antonio Tex.

Place of discharge Galveston Tex.

Furnished by himself since mustered into service:

Subsistence _____ days; forage _____ days.

Clothing:

Due U. S. \$ _____, cts. _____; due Soldier \$ 16, cts. 76

Due U. S. for arms and equipments \$ _____, cts. 57

Due U. S. for Q. M. Stores & equipage \$ _____, cts. _____

Remarks: Discharged as a Pvt. from May 25 to June 1, 1898
was a Pvt. at Galveston Tex. on July 1, 1898
same date Reduced Aug 1, 1898 at own request. (over)

* Place of enrollment, same as on list of corrections, furnished by commanding officer under instructions from the Adjutant General, U. S. A.—R. & P. 554,200.

Book mark: J. M. K. K.

(504) *Copyist.*

LeBLANC FAMILY

Contributed by JEANNE LeBLANC FARQUE - Member #516

Of all the Acadian surnames, LeBLANC is ranked 4th in number, surpassed only by #1 HEBERT, #2 LANDRY and #3 BROUSSARD. The progenitor of this extensive Acadian family that carries this surname is DANIEL LeBLANC.

On the origin of DANIEL LeBLANC, there have been several theories. Information seems to indicate that he was born in LaChaussee, Region of Loudon, Department of Vienne, in Poitou, France. Some sources say he was born in Martaize, Loudon, France. All this tells us that the exact origin is uncertain.

DANIEL LeBLANC was born about 1626 in France. It has been debated that DANIEL's father is RENE LeBLANC. It has also been suggested that DANIEL LeBLANC's ancestry goes back to HUGHES CAPET, King of France in 986. However, none of this has been proven "without a doubt". The debate goes on.

DANIEL LeBLANC was an early immigrant to Acadia. He left France about 1648-1650. Our "proof" comes in the form of a document dated October 5, 1687, in which DANIEL makes a deposition concerning work done in Acadia by CHARLES d'AULNEY. Since d'AULNEY died in 1650, this places DANIEL LeBLANC in Acadia before this time period. (1650).

DANIEL LeBLANC married FRANCOISE GAUDET, daughter of DENIS GAUDET and NICOLE COLESON about 1650 in Port Royal, Acadia. (Some sources list them as being married in France.) The seven children of DANIEL LeBLANC and FRANCOISE GAUDET were all born in the Port Royal, Acadia area.

DANIEL settled on the north shore of the River of Port Royal (now the Annapolis River), northeast of the marshes of Belisle, about nine miles above Port Royal, and half a mile below the St. Lawrence Chapel.

DANIEL LeBLANC became one of the most successful farmers in Acadia during the 17th century. His family was part of nearly every community and had grown to be the largest family group in Acadia at the time of the Acadian Deportation in 1755-1758.

Death came to DANIEL LeBLANC between 1693 and 1698. FRANCOISE GAUDET, his wife, died between 1698 and 1700 while living with her youngest son, PIERRE LeBLANC. Both DANIEL and FRANCOISE LeBLANC are reported to be buried at the Port Royal French Cemetery.

In the Acadia census, ordered by de Grand Fontaine in 1671, the family of DANIEL LeBLANC appears with the following information:

DANIEL LeBLANC, Plowman, age 47 years

FRANCOISE GAUDET, wife, age 48

Children: (7) daughter: FRANCOISE, age 18, not married

sons: JACQUES, age 20; ETIENNE, age 15; RENE, age 14;

ANDRE, age 12; ANTOINE, age 9; PIERRE, age 7

Livestock: cattle, 18; sheep, 26

Lands under cultivation: 10 arpents in 2 locations

Fifteen years later in 1686, all the LeBLANC children were married and found living in Port Royal near their parents with the exception of ETIENNE. The story is told that ETIENNE became a "navigator" and nothing more was heard from him. This census shows:

DANIEL LeBLANC, age 60

FRANCOIS LeBLANC, wife, age 60

Cattle: 15; sheep, 20; pigs, 7; guns, 2.
Under cultivation: 6 arpents

As did all Acadian families, the LeBLANC family would undergo many trials during the Acadian Expulsion of 1755-1758. Many families were sent to the ports along the United States Eastern Seaboard, some were sent to England, and some ended up in France. Some family members escaped into the forest areas of present day New Brunswick. After several years of resistance from the forest areas, these fighters surrendered to the British in 1763, at the end of the Seven Years War.

In my direct line of LeBLANC's, two generations were involved in the deportation of Acadians. JEAN LeBLANC, born ca 1706 (son of JEAN LeBLANC and MARGUERITE RICHARD) was sent to England along with his wife, MARIE THERIOT, and several of their children. Both JEAN LeBLANC and MARIE THERIOT died in Falmouth, England, probably in the late 1760s.

JEAN LeBLANC and MARIE THERIOT were separated from their son, JEAN CHARLES LeBLANC (b. ca 1736) who was sent to Baltimore, Maryland. After several years in Maryland, JEAN CHARLES LeBLANC and his wife, JUDITH (JUDICE) LANDRY and several of their children, made their way to Louisiana in 1767.

After much research, I discovered an article in the Louisiana History publication, Vol. XXI #3 (Summer 1980) entitled "St. Gabriel Acadians: The First Five Months". This article helped me realize the path "my" LeBLANC line took to arrive in Louisiana.

The article on the "St. Gabriel Acadians" told of a group of 210 Acadians who left the port at Baltimore, Maryland, on the schooner *Virgin* and arrived in Louisiana July 1767. This group of people arrived at their St. Gabriel destination on Aug. 17, 1767, thus becoming known as the "St. Gabriel Acadians".

The adjustment of the Acadian people to the Spanish leaders was a slow, tension-filled process. The Spanish leaders thought the Acadian people "lazy and ungrateful" saying they "showed no signs of gratitude". To the Acadian families, life was primitive and not at all like the life they dreamed of. Their dream was having lives much like the ones they were forced to leave behind in Acadia.

While it is true that the "St. Gabriel Acadian" families were not happy with their lot when they first arrived in Louisiana, they did become good citizens and, in turn, their lives became "pleasant" and "satisfactory".

DANIEL LeBLANC, b. ca 1626, France; d. 1693-1698, Acadia; m.
FRANCOIS GAUDET, b. ca 1623, France; d. 1698-1700, Acadia

JACQUES LeBLANC, b. ca 1651, Port Royal, Acadia; d. 1693, Acadia; m.
CATHERINE HEBERT, b. ca 1656

JEAN LeBLANC, b. ca 1674, Grand Pre, Acadia; d. 1747, Acadia; m.
MARGUERITE RICHARD, b. ca 1679, Acadia

JEAN LeBLANC, b. ca 1706, Grand Pre, Acadia; d. ca 1767, Falmouth, England; m.
MARIE THERIOT, b. ca 1707, Acadia; d. Falmouth, England

JEAN CHARLES LeBLANC, b. ca 1736, Acadia; d. ca 1771, Iberville Parish, La.; m.
JUDITH (JUDICE) LANDRY, b. 1737, Acadia

SIMON dit "AGROS" LeBLANC, b. ca 1760 Maryland ??; d. 1828, St. Martinville, La.; m.
ANNE MANON HEBERT, b. 1771

SIMON MAXMILLION LeBLANC, b. 1799, St. Martinville, La.; d. 1868, Opelousas, La.; m.
MARGUERITE GUIDRY, b. ca. 1799; d. 1855, Lafayette, La.

PLACIDE LeBLANC, b. 1823, Lafayette, La.; d. ca 1880; m.
MARIE REMISE BROUSSARD, b. 1827, Lafayette, La.

LESIN LeBLANC, b. 1849, Grand Coteau, La.; d. 22 April 1873; m.
MARIE OLIVIA RICHARD, b. 1848; d. 1918, Acadia Parish, La.

ADAM LeBLANC, b. 1872; d. 5 Jan. 1932, Acadia Parish, La.; m.
ONESIA ISTRE, b. 1877; d. 18 March 1949, Acadia Parish, La.

LESSIN LeBLANC, b. 1895, Acadia Parish, La.; d. 17 Aug. 1966, Lake Charles, La.; m.
MERELLIA BENOIT, b. 1899; d. 12 Feb. 1983, Lake Charles, La.

FLOYD JOSEPH LeBLANC, Sr., b. 1924, Mermentau, La.; d. 8 Nov. 1975,
Lake Charles, La.; m.
MARY DORTHA HUNTER, b. 15 Nov. 1925, Nevada, Missouri

JEANNE MARIE LeBLANC, b. 1948, Jeff Davis Parish, La.; m. 1973
BILLY RAY FARQUE, b. 1951, Cameron Parish, La.

REFERENCES

Southwest La. Records, Father Donald Hebert

Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records

"Marriage Contracts of Iberville Parish" - *Terrebonne Life Lines*

Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens - Bona Arcenault

Acadian Miracle - Dudley J. LeBlanc

Acadians in Maryland - Greg Wood

French Presence in Maryland - Greg Wood

Acadian Exiles in the Colonies - Janet Jehn

Scattered to the Wind - Carl A. Brasseaux

La. History, Vol. XXI #3 - "St. Gabriel Acadians..."

Letter: Stephen A. White, Univ. Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Letter dated Feb. 1993, copy in file at Library.

THE OLD FASHIONED WAY

Today's genealogists are actively engaged in research via computer. There is much to be gleaned from the Internet, but do not forget that, like other research, information from the Internet, CD Roms or even books should always be suspect until verified by primary documents.

Also remember that the old fashioned method of storing or publishing our work may be the best. Papers and books survive for hundreds, and in some cases, even thousands of years, but a computer is outdated quickly. Remember that any electronic storage of data...from tape players to computers...will have to be continually updated. When parts are no longer available for older machines, the data that they produced will no longer be able to be recovered or read. After you are gone, who will keep up the effort, as well as the expenditure of funds, of constantly updating information and machines?

We do not know what the future holds. Perhaps the form of energy may be changed; perhaps computers will be by-passed for some unheard-of new invention. But you can always read a book and retrieve ideas from it. By all means, use your computers to extract and organize your research. Even if you do not publish a book, keep handwritten or typed copies of your data so that future generations may benefit from your work.

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. 4)

PAUL H. HAINES
b. 26 Jan. 1917
d. 18 Mar. 1981
Sgt. US Army - WWII

MACIE D. HAINES
b. 28 Mar. 1921
d. (Preneed)

JAMES E. MOORE
b. 28 Feb. 1940
d. 27 Dec. 1982
M Sgt. US Air Force - Vietnam

LEVAN HOFFPAUIR
b. 14 May 1922
d. (Preneed)

MILDRED N. WHITE
HOFFPAUIR
b. 23 Mar. 1921
d. (Preneed)

VICKY E DARTEZ
b. 30 Nov. 1949
d. 24 Nov. 1986

IRA J. WHITE
b. 3 Mar. 1901
d. 20 Feb. 1991

BERTHA A. EMMONS
WHITE
b. 10 July 1899
d. 5 Apr. 1990

LAURES GUIDRY GREER
b. 13 Aug. 1912
d. 11 Mar. 1983

JOSIAH L. DOWNS
b. 9 Oct. 1912
d. 16 May 1981

THELMA L. DOWNS
b. 15 Dec. 1919
d. (Preneed)

BARNEY ADAM GREER
b. 27 Sep. 1907
d. 21 Nov. 1981

GERTRUDE B. KELLY
1904 - 1975

EDWARD R. KELLY
1888 - 1969

BOBBY LEE McCOY
b. 8 Nov. 1931
d. 26 July 1991

DONALD F. MORGAN
b. 10 Apr. 1925
d. 24 Sep. 1964
LA - Pfc Corps of Mil Police
WWII

MITCHELL ARVILLE Sr.
b. 13 May 1919
d. 23 Jan. 1991
Sgt. US Army Air Corps.
WWII

DELTA GREER McCOY
b. 27 Sep. 1935
(Preneed)

ANDREW ADAM SAVOIE
b. 28 Sep. 1937
d. 27 Jan. 1987
US Navy

HERBERT F. RAY
b. 28 Nov. 1916
d. 2 Jan. 1989
US Army - WW II

RUTH J. HYDT BATLINER
b. 5 Nov. 1903
d. 4 July 1986

MAMIE G. FIELDS
20 May 1923
(Preneed)

EUGENE J. FIELDS
b. 24 June 1919
(Preneed)

AMBROSE JOHN BATLINER
b. 27 May 1901
d. 29 Oct. 1983

BILLIE ALMEDA HENRY
b. 21 Nov. 1931
(Preneed)

EVERTON HENRY Sr.
b. 25 Feb. 1927
(Preneed)

FRED CLEVELAND LeBLEU
b. 26 Feb. 1900
d. 6 Sep. 1990

HALLEY H. LAUNEY
b. 21 June 1907
(Preneed)

NOAH F. CORMIER
b. 11 Aug. 1924
d. 8 Feb. 1985

TESSIE SAULS LeBLEU
b. 17 Feb. 1909
d. 12 Apr. 1991

ALFREDA VENEABLE
b. 12 Apr. 1936
d. 19 Feb. 1992

ELSIE R. LeDOUX
b. 19 Oct. 1926
d. 7 Feb. 1991

BETTY ANN CANTRELL
b. 4 Aug. 1935
d. 30 Oct. 1991

RALPH J. BROWN
b. 26 Oct. 1923
d. 6 Dec. 1986

EUGENE S. KELLY
b. 28 Nov. 1963
d. 11 Apr. 1987

DENNIS U. DUHON
b. 9 July 1919
(Preneed)

GENEVIEVE PELOQUIN
INGRAM
b. 29 May 1920
d. 19 Aug. 1993

HAMPTON SHUFF
b. 25 Nov. 1921
d. 10 Mar. 1994
Pfc US Army - WW II
Purple Heart

GLENDA L. SUMNER
b. 17 July 1945
d. 16 June 1989

THOMAS WAYNE SMITH
b. 25 Feb. 1938
d. 25 June 1991
US Air Force

ENOS ANTHONY MANUEL
b. 27 Nov. 1921
d. 9 July 1993
Pfc US Army - WWII

GLADYS KINGREY
BRUNEY
b. 13 Nov. 1926
d. 4 June 1991

STEPHEN SHANE TYSON
(No Dates)

ALBERT LeBLEU
b. 14 Aug. 1910
d. 14 Aug. 1994

WILLIAM H. CANTRELL
b. 30 Aug. 1929
(Preneed)

LEAH M. BROWN
b. 28 Dec. 1930
(Preneed)

JOEL KELLY
b. 14 Dec. 1929
d. 11 Aug. 1992
US Air Force

MELBA B. DUHON
b. 27 Apr. 1922
(Preneed)

GEORGE B. INGRAM
b. 14 Aug. 1923
(Preneed)

DOROTHY SHUFF
b. 10 Feb. 1927
(Preneed)

DANIEL W. SUMNER
b. 29 Mar. 1943
(Preneed)

JACOB WESTMORELAND
WING
Infant S/O JOHN &
LOUISETTE WING
4 Sept. 1994

ROSEANNA M. MANUEL
b. 13 Mar. 1930
(Preneed)

STEVE WILTON BRUNEY
b. 12 Sep. 1921
(Preneed)

BUCK BUTLER
(No Dates)

ALLAN LOUIS PICARD
b. 25 Oct. 1950
d. 15 Nov. 1993

BARBARA FRANKLIN
b. 22 June 1931
(Preneed)

LEO FRANKLIN
b. 26 Apr. 1928
d. 4 Nov. 1989
T Sgt US Air Force
S 1 US Navy
WWII - Korea - Vietnam

PATSY STINE REEVES
b. 4 Oct. 1931
d. 1 Jan. 1994

DUDLEY F. ROBERTS
12 May 1962 (age 46 yrs.)

RONNIE LYNN FISHER
27 Apr. 1989 (age 25 yrs.)

THERESA LEE JOHNSON
b. 4 Oct. 1975
d. 22 May 1994

HELEN P. HAILEY
b. 4 July 1920
d. 1 Mar. 1991

TROY C. HAILEY
b. 12 Oct. 1915
(Preneed)

INA LEE McFATTER
b. 11 Jan. 1919
d. 28 July 1989

ROBERT CLIFTON McFATTER
b. 29 Nov. 1913
(Preneed)

STANLEY E. FISHER
b. 20 July 1917
d. 9 May 1984
T Sgt US Army - WWII

TRACY E. LEGER
b. 24 Aug. 1971
d. 16 Oct. 1991

PORTER A. LESLIE

b. 14 Dec. 1924
(Preneed)

WILLIAM L. MEARS

b. 18 June 1907
d. 2 July 1985
Sgt US Army - WWII

JACK BROUSSARD

b. 21 June 1913
d. 24 May 1994

ROBERT L. BUSBY

b. 19 Nov. 1933
d. 3 Dec. 1993
Pvt US Marine Corps - Korea

G. W. REEVES

b. 25 Mar. 1832
d. 21 Feb. 1916

HENRY CARR

b.
d. 23 Oct. 1946 (age 67)
Co. G 1 La. Inf. Sp. Am. War

RICKY SOTO

Infant S/O HENRIQUE &
CYNDI SOTO
10 Aug. 1992

VALSAN BREAU

b. 8 June 1879 *
d. 11 June 1950

*These dates are on both headstones. Mrs. Breau is listed as surviving Her Husband in the paper. The correct dates are unknown to surveyor.

**DOROTHY M. REEVES
LESLIE**

b. 10 Apr. 1925
(Preneed)

DENNIS DALE BRUNEY

b. 14 Apr. 1972
d. 26 Sep. 1993

EDNA GUIDRY BROUSSARD

b. 16 Oct. 1927
(Preneed)

AUDREY L. BUSBY

b. 8 Jan. 1937
(Preneed)

MACK McCLOY

b.
d. 30 Mar. 1989 (80 yrs.)

Mrs. CECILE CARR

b. 19 Sep. 1888
d. 27 Sep. 1964

JASON PARKER

Infant S/O M/M JOSEPH
ALLEN PARKER
b. 8 Dec. 1971
d. 9 Dec. 1971

**LUCILLE LOGNION
BREAU**

b. 8 June 1879 *
d. 11 June 1950 *

RALPH PUNDT

Temporary tag on grave
no other information

JOSEPH EUGENE DOUCETT

b. 14 Sep. 1935
d. 3 Aug. 1953

MARIE J. RICHARD

b. 2 Nov. 1930
d. 10 Aug. 1994

JODY P. BROUSSARD

b. 8 Oct. 1967
d. 7 June 1994

LEO KOONCE

b. 13 Apr. 1910
d. 30 June 1994

OBEDIAH DENNIS

b. 30 Nov. 1881
d. 21 Nov. 1954

JOHN PAUL LASHA (Infant)
22 Sep. 1967

WILLIE E. JONES Jr.

b. 27 July 1930
d. 18 Aug. 1993
FP3 US Navy - Korea

The following names have no stone on their graves. This information was gathered from the 1971 survey, Cemetery records, and newspaper files.

**ERNEST PERSHING
HOFFPAUIR**

b. 11 Nov. 1922
d. 8 Jan. 1969

Infant S/O HERMAN &
NELLIE THERIOT
24 Dec. 1937

EARL McDANIEL

19 Oct. 1964 (age 61)

STEVE ROBERTS (Infant)
15 Dec. 1967

MINNIE ETTA MOORE

b. 4 Dec. 1886
d. 8 May 1953

JAY SEAY BENNEFIELD

b. 29 Dec. 1906
d. 4 Oct. 1969

ALMIA KRAUER
b. 4 June 1873
d. 18 Oct. 1952

VERGIE MIERS
b. 21 Nov. 1900
d. 8 May 1958

SHIRLEY JENSEN
b. 26 Aug. 1938
d. 19 Feb. 1956

ODIS JOSEPH TRAHAN
b. 30 Jan. 1913
d. 19 Feb. 1968

RODA PARKER
25 Nov. 1951 (age 84)

DEMPSEY MIERS
b. 7 Sep. 1887
d. 19 June 1962

JOHN HENRY JENSEN
b. 1 Aug. 1909
d. 18 Apr. 1967

MARY FONTENOT (Infant)
17 Sep. 1955

MARTHA THIELEPAPE
b. 16 Jan. 1899
d. 4 Nov. 1961

RUTH O'DEAL LAMBERT
5 Oct. 1959 (age 77)

MICHELL BUSBY (Infant)
15 Sep. 1970

The following names were taken from the 1971 survey, Cemetery records, and old very worn stones in the Cemetery.

MILTON J. ARCEANUX
b. & d. 5 Nov. 1954

HUGH (Infant)
(No dates)

GARRY PARKER
Infant S/O M/M LEE L.
PARKER
19 Nov. 1947

HENRY BUSBY
(No dates)

FAN(N)IE PARKER
(No dates)

GEORGE FRANKLIN
McCRANE
b. 14 June 1854
d. 11 May 1952

LORI ANNETTE REPPOND
b. & d. 14 Nov. 1970

LOUIS C. MANNING
(No dates)

J. A. (JACKSON?) HEARD
(No dates)

ALICE DOUCET
(No dates)

MARION WARREN
(No dates)

Infant of RAMOND &
JOY SAVAGE
2 Nov. 1951

SARAH ANN CORBELLO
b. 31 Aug. 1870
d. 5 Feb. 1916

SHARLET BUSBY
(No dates)

PEARL McCONNEY
d. -- 1913 (age 69)

ROSE ANN BALLANCE
(No dates)

R. C. BALLANCE
(No dates)

JIM BALLANCE
(No dates)

Inf. WALKER Twins
14 Oct. 1946

MARTHA HEARD
(No dates)

FRANCES DOUCET
(No dates)

EGBERT GILLIAM
(No dates)

NATHANIEL L. BUSBY
b. 27 Aug. 1867
d. 16 Sep. 1916

DOROTHY GOSS
(No dates)

BEATRICE & BERNICE GOSS
(No dates)

LOIS GOSS
(No dates)

ELSIA PERKINS
(No dates)

PERKINS Infant
(No dates)

ELLEN BALLANCE
(No dates)

STOKELD Infant
(No dates)

FRANK HEARD
(No dates)

**This concludes the survey of
RITCHIE CEMETERY**

OLD LAKE CHARLES, A FRONTIER TOWN

Where would you find gunfights, saloons, honky-tonk girls, houses of prostitution and gambling joints? They abounded in Lake Charles before the turn of the century. They lined the streets of Railroad Avenue, conveniently placed to lure travelers and lumber men who arrived in the town by train. Saturday nights when the lumber men came to town to spend their weekly wages were as wild in Lake Charles as they were in any frontier town. The seamy area of town was known appropriately as "Battle Row".

The policemen were outnumbered. In 1868 when Lake Charles was newly incorporated and the population was about 700, the town's first policeman, PATRICK FITZGERALD, was sworn in as town constable and was literally a one-man force. He was well qualified for the job since he had combat experience as a Confederate veteran and was a blacksmith, a job that required a great deal of physical strength. FITZGERALD was required to enforce laws, including an ordinance that prohibited persons from carrying "Bowie knives, pistols, revolvers, brass knuckles, sling-shots or any other dangerous weapons." Violation for doing so was a fine of \$5.00 (a great deal of money in that time) or 24 hours in jail. Until 1870 when a jail was built, incarceration meant spending time at a local boarding house.

Other ordinances which early policemen had to enforce were to keep water drains on Ryan Street unclogged, to keep hogs from running wild in the town and to see that dogs wore collars.

In May 1874 the town council set up "captains of patrol" to assist the constable. The first seven of these were: J. H. HAWKINS, J. W. BRYAN, JAMES G. GEARY, MIGUEL J. ROSTEET, JACOB H. RYAN, JULIAN RICHARD and J. LEVEQUE. Policemen were paid \$25.00 monthly in 1868 and \$29.00 by 1877.

The town constable was, in effect, the chief-of-police. Between 1868 and 1900 the following men served as town constables: PAT FITZGERALD, WILLIAM L. HUTCHINS, LASTIE G. GUILLORY, JACOB RYAN, J. IRA RYAN, JACOB RIGMAIDEN, C. T. PERKINS, D. S. A. HARMON, R. R. STODDARD, CASSIUS TOUCHEY, H. D. ROY and P. H. BOURG.

In 1884 the office of "depot constable" was created to provide protection for the railroad depot area. By the turn of the century the police force had increased to five, four policemen being on foot and one being mounted.

IRA BARKER, an early policeman, wore Badge #1. He was once shot in the hand by a man he was trying to arrest. GEORGE A. MILLER, another turn-of-the-century policeman was mentioned in an 1897 newspaper article as having captured a burglar. Other early policemen included CHARLIE CLERC and SHELBY GAUTHIER.

The Lake Charles crime report for 1896-1897 showed drunkenness to be the town's biggest problem. There were 502 persons arrested for drunkenness, 290 for disorderly conduct and 128 for indecent language.

The liquor problem was not only a local problem but a national issue. It was to become one of the most controversial issues of the first three decades of the 20th century.

SOURCE: Mike Jones. "First Lake Charles Police Chief Was Civil War Veteran", LCAP (5/14/1997)

IS THERE A FRENCH CONNECTION IN YOUR FAMILY? The French publication, Les Amites Genealogiques Canadiennes-Francaises, B.P. 10, 86220, Les Ormes, France, will insert queries into its periodical, which is circulated primarily in the west central part of France.

Family Tree, April-May, 1997 via Heir Mail, April-June, 1997

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGE QUARTERLIES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 81 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed with the collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pugo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of the periodicals.

CIVIL WAR INFORMATION, including "Baton Rougeans go to War" (tells of the men in the CSA Creole Guards) and "Sherman's Letters" are in this issue. In 1861 SHERMAN resigned the superintendency of Louisiana State Military College, the forerunner of Louisiana State University. His letters give an insight of his views of the coming war. In one letter he states:

"My own opinion is that Lincoln will be installed in office --- that Congress will not repeal the Union, that Revenues will be collected.

"The consequence is inevitable -- war, and ugly war too -- I do not think the South will be invaded or plain coercion attempted: but no vessel can be cleared at New Orleans, and no vessel enter without paying duties outside. Commerce will cease unless the South can combine, organize a Navy and fight their way or she can (negotiate) for a Treaty with our old enemy England. For the Northern & Western cities will never consent to pay duties and allow New Orleans to be a free port to send into the Interior goods cheaper than they --

"But discussion is useless--The storm is upon us, and we must each to our own ship"

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, graduate of West Point in 1840, came to Pineville, La., in October 1859 to assume the superintendency of La. State Military College. Classes began 2 January 1860. Despite the political undercurrents, by late 1860, thirty-two of the original fifty-six cadets were becoming well-disciplined and were receiving West Point-style training that would eventually serve them well as junior officers in the Confederate Army. When Louisiana seceded, SHERMAN resigned and returned to Ohio.

Le Baton Rouge, Vol. XVII #3 (Summer 1997), Baton Rouge (La.) Genealogical & Historical Society

LOUISIANA CLERKS OF COURT are listed by parish with their addresses in *Louisiana Roots* (May/June 1997).

NEW ORLEANS GRAYS. Many Louisiana men, including the "New Orleans Grays", fought in the War for Texas Independence (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 # 3, 1997). The story of the fight for independence and some muster rolls, including those of the "Grays" who were in the Army before Bexar in 1835, are given.

The Genealogical Record, Vol. XXXIX #3 (Sept. 1997), Houston (Tx.) Genealogical Forum

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Notice in the *Savannah Georgian* for 13 Dec. 1828 "married at New Orleans, Mr. ALEXANDER PHILIP SOCRATES AMELIUS CAESAR HANNIBAL MARCELLUS GEORGE WASHINGTON TREADWELL to Miss CAROLINE SOPHIA MARIA JULIANNE WORTLEY MONTAGUE JOAN of ARC WILLIAMS."

Genealogy Bulletin #37 (Jan./Feb. 1997), AGIL, Bountiful, Ut.

PREPONDANCE OF EVIDENCE is a term which will no longer be used by the Board of Certification of Genealogists, stating that the term is more confusing than helpful.

NGS Newsletter (Nov./Dec. 1997)

PRESERVATION. Professional archivists continue to prefer the storage of data on microfilm, rather than converting to computer diskette or CD-ROM. Records stored on microfilm are expected to last 500 to 1,000 years.

Family Tree Topper (Oct./Nov. 1997)

DONT FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE" - - - QUERIES

Queries are free to members and will be printed as space permits. When you receive an answer, please acknowledge and reimburse for copies and postage. 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. State exactly what information you are seeking.

HOLLAND, DOYLE, RICH, WILLIAMS

Need birth place and other family information on SOPHRONIA ANGELINE HOLLAND, b. 28 Aug. 1846, somewhere in La.; d. 13 Dec. 1896, Hamilton Co., Ill.; m. 1st, 1864 to MILO RICH: m. 2nd, 1872 to PAGE WILLIAMS. SOPHRONIA was d/o HARRISON M. HOLLAND and PAMELA/PARMELIA DOYLE, both of Tenn. Child of 1st m.: PARMELIA ELNORE RICH. Children of 2nd m.: ROSETTA PARILEE, GEORGE, SOPHRONIA ANGIE, JOSEPH H. and JAMES R. WILLIAMS.

SHIRLEY INGRAM, Rt. 3 Box 134, Albion, IL 62806

BERRY, MOORE

Searching for information on the ancestors of GEORGE WASHINGTON BERRY and wife, CAROLINE MOORE, who came to Calcasieu Parish about 1812. These people are buried in Big Woods Cemetery.

FLOYD & ANNIE BERRY, P. O. Box 262, DeRidder, LA 70634-0267

LAFLEUR, SAVANT

Looking for information on AMBROISE LAFLEUR (b. 7 Dec. 1875, Elton, La.; d. 16 Feb. 1943, Elton), his brothers and parents. AMBROISE LAFLEUR, m. 30 Dec. 1895, Ville Platte, La. to MARIE L. SAVANT (b. 23 May 1877, Elton; d. 25 April 1952, Elton).

LAURETTA SAVOIE FLUITT, 374 Grape St., DeQuincy, LA 70633-3919

REEVES

Trying to find interment for MICHAEL REEVES, Union Pvt., Civil War (b. 2 July 1837, Burlington Co., N. J.; d. 15 June 1865). Discharged from N. J., Co. G; discharged at Montgomery, Ala., G.O. 64 Hd. Qtrs., Mil. Div. West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., 6 June 1865. Possibly drowned on return to N. J.

KAREN H. ROZANSKI, 513 Paige Dr., Southampton, NJ 08088

DUHON, LINGLAIS/LANGLEY

Interested in family history and living descendants of LASTIE DUHON (b. ca 1838; d. 23 June 1920; buried Liberty Cem. between Elton & Kinder) and MARY LINGLAIS/LANGLEY (b. ca 1843). 1880 Census for Calcasieu Parish, Ward 1 shows family as husband LASTIE (age 40), wife MARY (age 38), children JOSEPH (13), CAMILE (11), AZUMA (9), PIERRE (8), LOUIS (6), MARY ANN (2).

MICHAEL BABB NUNEZ, 1007 Durham Dr., Austin, TX 78753-5815

ROGER, THIBODEAUX

Trying to find parents of FRANCOIS ROGER who m. MELANIE THIBODEAUX. They are parents of MARIE EDMONIA ROGER (b. 21 Nov. 1850, Breaux Bridge, La.).

BARBARA BLEVINS, 726 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034-2030

PERKINS, MORGAN, FORMAN

Seeking information on MARANDA PERKINS (s/o REES PERKINS and MARTHA MORGAN), b. 9 Oct. 1817/19, Miss.; d. after 1860; bur. League City, Tex.; m. 1 Dec. 1841, LYDIA ANN FORMAN. Lived Rapides Par. for a brief period, 1840s, but returned to southwest La.

PATTY McFATTER SINGLETARY, 7805 Hwy 190, Ragley, LA 70657-9721

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IS GIVING YOUR PAST A FUTURE. Odom Library

LYONS, PETRY

Seeking information about EUPHEMIE PETRY (m. 1849, DAVID MERRIMAN LYONS). Probably from Abbeville or Opelousas, La. area.

KATHLEEN BAGLEY FOTO, 170 Clement Cove, Rossville, TN 38066-3600

NELSON, RENZ, PARKER, SMITH/SCHMIDT, HEBERT, GANT, MYERS, MARTIN, MARAIST

Need information on all the above families.

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

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Need parents of JOEL H. LEWIS (b. 1830, La.). Lived in Jackson Parish, La., 1850s. Served in the Confederacy. Father, b. N.C.; mother, b. Ga.

GLENN H. MORRIS, RR 1 Box 1055, Watts, OK 74964-9750

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Need burial and death date of PENELOPE DAVIS ZACHARY DONOHO (d/o WILLIAM M. DAVIS and NANCY BELCHER), m. last 24 March 1862, Newton Co., Tex. to DANIEL DONOHO.

JUANITA DICKERSON MILLAR, 7229 Gholson Rd., Waco, TX 76705-5336

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KARON R. HOWATT MAZIE, P. O.Box 1124, Okanogan, WA 98840

LeBLANC, HEBERT, DUGAS, DUHON, LANDRY, LeBLANCE

Need date and place of death for AGRICOLE LeBLANC and EUPHROSINE HEBERT (m. 23 Feb. 1808, St. Martinville, La.); AUGUSTIN DUGAS and MARIANNE MARIE ROSE DUHON (m. 1 July 1789, St. Martinville); HUBERT EUPHROY dit GODFROY LANDRY and ELOISE MODESTE LeBLANCE (m. 22 Jan. 1827, St. Martinville); CHARLES DUGAS and CLARISSE CLARA LANDRY (m. 11 May 1818, St. Martinville).

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GLORIA M. GOODEAU GREEN, 1246 Greentown Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634

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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 Mayflower Descendant: Vol. 31, 1933; Vol. 32, 1934. 1997 reprints. \$27.00 each volume plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

The various volumes in this series contain extensive transcriptions of original records as well as compiled genealogies and related historical articles. *The Mayflower Descendant* is a quarterly magazine of genealogy and history related to the Mayflower pilgrims and was originally published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Types of records: Vital records; Church records; Wills and Estates; Probate records; Cemeteries; Editorial notes on family names; Family records; Society minutes.

Hard covers; V. 31, 240pp.; V. 32, 236pp.; index.

Marriage Records of the City of Fredericksburg and of Orange, Spotsylvania, and Stafford Counties, Virginia, 1722-1850, compiled and edited by Therese A. Fisher. 2nd edition. 1990. \$21.50 plus \$4.00 shipping.

Here is a master alphabetical listing extracted from records of the city and counties as entered in the title of this work. These were: minister's returns, marriage bonds, some newspapers notices, family Bible records, and cemetery records, as well as marriages recorded in Overwharton and St. Paul's parishes. The source of the data is cited in each record. A very comprehensive collection with an index to brides included.

Soft cover; 258pp.; index.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register: Vol. XLVI, 1892; Vol. XLVII, 1893.

Published quarterly under the patronage of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1997 facs. reprint. \$29.50 per volume plus \$4.00 shipping.

The SWLGS has now added Vol. XLVI and Vol. XLVII to earlier volumes previously acquired.

Vol. XLVI, 1892 - Genealogies: STARKEY, LAWRENCE, GILL, CRANE, DODGE, KING. Biographical sketches: Gen. HENRY JACKSON; Hon. JOHN P. HEALY, LL.D. Other records: memoir of Rev. JOSEPH SEWALL, D.D.; intentions of marriage Lincoln County, ME; letters of Col. THOMAS WESTBROOK; letter of the Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW to RICHARD CLARKE, 1765; list of the battles and casualties of MA regiments during the War of the Rebellion; genealogical gleanings in England; marriages in the East Parish of Bridgewater, MA; LEE of Virginia; Rev. STEPHEN BACHILER: memoir of SAMUEL PAGE FOWLER.

Vol. XLVII, 1893 - Genealogies: DOLBEARE; WEAVER (NY); SNOW; CRANE; GILLET; ASPINWALL; JONES; REMICK; HOOKER. Biographical sketches: Gen. NATHANIEL PEABODY; GRIFFITH BOWEN; JOHN MOUSALL; THOMAS VENNOR. Other records: memoir of NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD; certificates of Head Rights in VA; memoir of Gen. WILLIAM HULL; letters of Col. THOMAS WESTBROOK; MATHER family wills; memoir of JEREMIAH COLBURN; N. J. Calvary, 1794.

Soft covers; vol. XLVI 518pp.; vol. XLVII 595pp.; illus.; indexes.

BOOK REVIEW

Doyle Cemetery Census published by Starks Historical Society with the cooperation of the Doyle Cemetery Association. Compiled by JAMES RAY JOHNSON. 1997.

Records of the Doyle Cemetery, located near Starks, Louisiana, have been enriched by additional information from other sources (which have not been identified). Typical information includes: map location of the grave; first name, middle name and surname of the deceased; dates of birth and death; spouses; and names of parents. In many cases, some of the information is unknown. The location of unidentified graves is also noted. If you have people buried in Doyle cemetery, be sure to check this valuable research tool.

Soft cover; 35 pp. of text, maps. Order from Wayne or Hazel Standley, 308 Old River Road, Starks, LA 70661.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher.)

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Do their homework in advance, know what is available and what they need, and avoid ever asking for "everything" on their ancestors.

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Member # 515
 Name of Compiler Thelma COLE MORGAN
 Address Rt. 2 Box 94
 City, State Dayton, TX 77535
 Date June 25, 1987

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

<p>4 <u>COLE, Alestine</u> (Father of No. 2) b. 12 Mar. 1851 p.b. Hickory Flats, LA m. 8 Jan. 1874 d. 7 Aug. 1928 p.d. Tarkington Prairie, TX</p>	<p>8 <u>COLE, Stephen Davis</u> (Father of No. 4) b. 13 June 1817 p.b. Opelousas, LA m. 19 July 1838 d. 22 Apr. 1877 p.d. Sugartown, LA</p>	<p>16 <u>COLE, Solomon</u> (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>2 <u>COLE, Jacob Caswell</u> (Father of No. 1) b. 18 July 1879 p.b. Tarkington Prairie, TX m. 14 Dec. 1903 d. 23 May 1932 p.d. Dayton, TX</p>	<p>9 <u>SIMMONS, Nancy</u> (Mother of No. 4) b. 6 Nov. 1822 p.b. St. Landry Par., LA d. 27 Mar. 1905 p.d. Sugartown, LA</p>	<p>17 <u>DAVIS (SIMMONS), Elizabeth</u> (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>5 <u>HALL, Sarah</u> (Mother of No. 2) b. 8 Mar. 1853 p.b. Sugartown, LA d. 26 Sep. 1916 p.d. Tarkington Prairie, TX</p>	<p>10 <u>HALL, Robert</u> (Father of No. 5) b. 21 Sep. 1812 p.b. Opelousas, LA m. 21 Feb. 1840 d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>18 <u>SIMMONS, William</u> (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>1 <u>COLE, Thelma</u> b. 16 Feb. 1918 p.b. Tarkington Prairie, TX m. 19 June 1939 d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>11 <u>COLE, Mary (Polly)</u> (Mother of No. 5) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>19 <u>JOHNSON, Rhoda</u> (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>6 <u>DOBBS, Francis Marion</u> (Father of No. 3) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. -- 1886 p.d. Ira, TX</p>	<p>12 _____ (Father of No. 6) b. _____ p.b. _____ m. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>20 <u>HALL, Jean Guy</u> (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>3 <u>DOBBS, Rosa Belle</u> (Mother of No. 1) b. 13 Dec. 1887 p.b. Houston, TX d. 10 Mar. 1947 p.d. Baytown, TX</p>	<p>13 _____ (Mother of No. 6) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>21 <u>SAYDEC, Marie Louise</u> (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p>7 <u>SCHLOBOHM, Darlye</u> (Mother of No. 3) b. 10 Apr. 1860 p.b. Houston, TX d. -- 1895 p.d. Houston, TX</p>	<p>14 <u>SCHLOBOHM, Johann</u> (Father of No. 7) b. -- 1798 p.b. Germany m. _____ d. 25 Sep. 1882 p.d. Houston, TX</p>	<p>22 <u>COLE, Absolam</u> (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
<p><u>MORGAN, Robert L.</u> (Spouse of No. 1) b. _____ p.b. _____ d. _____ p.d. _____</p>	<p>15 <u>KLEIBRINK, Caroline</u> (Mother of No. 7) b. -- 1801 p.b. Germany d. 18 Jan. 1883 p.d. Houston, TX</p>	<p>23 <u>BILBO, Mary Ann</u> (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
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		<p>29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
		<p>30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>
		<p>31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____) b. _____ m. _____ d. _____</p>

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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 will 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.

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: \$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.

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BOOK REVIEWS - Books donated by the author or publisher will be reviewed in *Kinfolks*, and will then be placed in the Society's library or in the genealogical collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujoe 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; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. V (1997)* \$25.00 ppd; *Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, LA (Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes)* \$40.00 ppd; *Subject Index (Vol. 1 (1977) through Vol. 18 (1994))* \$5.00 ppd; SWLGS tote bags, \$10.00 plus \$1.44 p/h. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

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SOCIETY NEWS

The next meeting will be on Saturday, May 16, 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 will be "Genealogy on a Silver Platter" presented by Rev. DONALD J. HEBERT. Rev. HEBERT will have some of his *Southwest Louisiana Records* books for sale. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. has donated books, exchanges and microfilms to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library of the Calcasieu Parish Public Library System. During 1997 the SWLGS donated ten books, valued at \$312.50; 76 exchange quarterlies, valued at \$1,190.50; and 31 reels of Calcasieu Parish Successions, valued at \$418.50 ---for a total of \$1,921.50. These donations are filled with valuable information, and make the library's collection more extensive and varied.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library will sponsor the following genealogy workshops during the summer on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12 noon at 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

June 20 - "How To Get Started"
July 18 - "Organizing Records and Preserving Original Records and Photos"
August 15 - "Computer Programs and Internet Access for Genealogy"

Calcasieu Parish Genweb Site <<http://cust2.iamerica.net/mmoore/calpar.htm>>
US Gen Web Louisiana Archives <<http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/la/lafiles.htm>>

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- 1163. GERALD WAYNE BLOCK, 959 Doty Rd., Vidor, TX 77662
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IN MEMORIAM

LORETTA HANCHEY GULLORY
1912 - 1998

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1907 - 1998

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

PLEASE mark your calendar to show the upcoming SWLGS meetings and events of other Societies.

1998

SWLGS COMPUTER USERS GROUP meets on the first Saturday of every month from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. at the Carnegie Library on 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles.

- MAY** 6-9 NGS Conference in the States - Denver, Colorado
 "Explore Your Heritage at the Rocky Mountain Rendezvous"
 For information, write to NGS '98 Conference Registration
 Brochure, 4527 17th St. N, Arlington, VA 22207-2399
- MAY** 16 **SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.
PROGRAM - "GENEALOGY ON A SILVER PLATTER"
SPEAKER - REV. DONALD J. HEBERT
- MAY** 23-25 4 Corners Ancestor Fair 1998 in Springdale, Arkansas
 3 days of workshops for beginners and advanced, exhibits and vendors.
 Contact: Washington Co Historical Soc., 118 E. Dickson St., Fayetteville, AR
 72701
- JUNE** 26-27 RAINEY/RANEY Genealogical Research Conference in Franklin, Tennessee
 Contact: ROY D. RAINEY, Sr., 19300 Kanis Rd., Little Rock, AR 72211
- JUNE** 27 Cherokee Co., Texas is sponsoring a "First Ever Ancestor Swap-Meet" at Norman
 Activity Center in Jacksonville, TX.
 Contact Cherokee Co. Gen. Soc., PO Box 1332, Jacksonville, TX 75766-1332
- JULY** 10-12 Biennial Reunion of the U.S. McCRAW Family Asso., at Williamsburg, Virginia
 Contact: FRANCES McCRAW JONES, 402 Delton Ave., Hopewell, VA 23860
- JULY** 16-18 Angelina College Genealogy Conference. For information, contact Dr. F. W.
 KANKE, Angelina College, P. O. Box 1768, Lufkin, TX 75902-1768.
- AUGUST** 1 22nd Annual Seminar on History and Genealogy, Thibodaux, Louisiana
 Contact: Lafourche Heritage Society, PO Box 913, Thibodaux, LA 70302
 Speakers: CLAIRE MIRE BETTAG ("Acadie to Bayou Lafourche" and
 "Valenzuela, Canary Islanders on Bayou Lafourche"), MARTIN CORTEZ
 ("History and Genealogy of the North Lafourche Ridges") and ELTON J.
 OUBRE ("Canadian Voyageurs on the Lower River and Bayous")
- AUGUST** 19-22 "Immigrant Dreams: The Settlement of America" - Cincinnati, Ohio
 sponsored by Federation of Genealogical Societies and The Ohio Gen. Society
 Contact: FGS at PO Box 830220, Richardson, TX 75083-0220
- SEPTEMBER** 19 **SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED

OLD GENEALOGISTS NEVER DIE; THEY JUST LOSE THEIR CENSUSES!

LOUISIANA FAIRY TALES

Family stories have often been "embroidered" through the generations, and have formed the basis for our folklore and legends. Sometimes romance...and often spice...has been added to historical facts to make a story almost like a fairy tale. Louisiana has a fairy tale or two of its own to tell.

One of these is the story of the Princess CHRISTINE, wife of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, and the daughter-in-law of PETER the Great of Russia. Princess CHRISTINE, the daughter of the Duke of WOLFENBUTTEL of Germany, was unhappily married to the Russian Grand Duke. Some stories reported that she died in 1716; others told that her death and burial were a carefully planned deception, giving her a chance to escape from the decadent Russian court and to another life.

This story, a topic of conversation and speculation throughout Europe, was gathered from a few European authorities, some old French chronicles and a few old Louisiana histories. It tells how the Princess, aided by the Countess KONIGSMARK in her escape from Russia to France, sailed to Louisiana from the French port of L'Orient with WALTER, an old family retainer. WALTER, who styled himself de L'ECLUSE, later changed his name to WALTER HOLDEN. Christine posed as his daughter, AUGUSTINE HOLDEN.

The Chevalier D'AUBANT, who had fallen in love with the Princess at the Russian court, had been devastated to learn of her death and had returned to France. At Poitiers he saw her (or someone who resembled her), and learned that she was sailing to Louisiana. After the Princess and WALTER landed at Biloxi, which was then a part of the Louisiana Territory, they settled at the Colonie Roland on the Red River. D'AUBANT, with about 60 colonists, founded a settlement named the Valley of Christine about 50 miles away. The star-crossed lovers met again about the time the Grand Duke ALEXIS died in prison at Moscow. The Princess was now free to marry and they were married by a Spanish priest in the Valley of Christine, where they lived for 20 years.

As the health of D'AUBANT failed, the family went to Paris to consult physicians. Princess CHRISTINE was recognized by Marshall SAXE, the son of Countess KONIGSMARK who had helped her escape from Russia. SAXE used his influence with the French King LOUIS XV to obtain for D'AUBANT a military commission as major and the office of governor of the Isle of Bourbon. SAXE also informed the Empress MARIA THERESA of Austria, a niece of Princess CHRISTINE, of his discovery. As a result, they were invited to make their home at the Austrian court.

The family declined the invitation and remained in France until the death of D'AUBANT and the two daughters. After this CHRISTINE went to Brunswick, where the Empress granted her a pension. Over half a century after she left Russia, Princess CHRISTINE died in a convent, the story tells.

Although the story is romantic, many doubt that the lady in question is truly the Princess CHRISTINE. Judge MARTIN stated that she was merely a "female adventurer" who had come to Biloxi in 1721 with the Germans in LAW's Land Grant. The truth of this tale will never be known; it is lost in the pages of history. But the old story gives us food for thought and speculation. Many of our ancestors deliberately changed their identities when they left the Old World behind and came to the New World for a new start. The story of the Russian Princess who came to Louisiana could be true!

A story equally as unique, involves the ancestors of two of our members, JO ANNE DURAND (Member #475, and HENRY D. DOIRON (Member #733). Miss DURAND and Mr. DOIRON provided information for the following story on the DURAND family.

In the late 1700s and early 1800s many French emigrants came to Louisiana seeking a new life. The wealthy wanted a life which was similar to that which they had led previously in France, where soirees, balls and other extravagant entertainments were common. Many flocked to New Orleans, a cultural center with opera, balls and various other entertainments. The city was followed closely by St.

Martinville, which was called "Petit Paris".

Into this scene came CHARLES GERONE (JERONE/JEROME) DURAND and his parents, RENE DURAND and PERINE MOREAU, who arrived at New Orleans on 1 July 1820 from Pensacola aboard the schooner *Athenian*. RENE DURAND was born in 1779 at Nantes and died 6 Sept. 1824, age 45, at St. Martinville, Louisiana (Record #1662, Book 1787-1830, St. Martin). PERINE MOREAU DURAND was born ca 1778 in France and died 24 May 1850, around age 72 or 75 at St. Martinville (Record 194 #44, St. Martin). Both are buried in the St. Martinville Cemetery.

CHARLES DURAND was born in 1806 at Nantes, France. (KANE gives his birthdate as 1820.). He traveled to "Petit Paris" and built a large sugar plantation near St. Martinville on land which was originally a Spanish land grant, granted in 1795-99 to JACQUES FONTENETTE at the geographical location, Sec. 42, Township 10S, Range 7E. A three-mile-long alley of pine and oak trees, planted by slaves, led to the plantation. Wealth was obvious at every phase of the DURAND family's life.

DURAND married twice, fathering 12 children by each wife. On 5 June 1827 at St. Martin of Tours Church, St. Martinville, CHARLES DURAND wed MARIE AMELIE LeBLANC, the daughter of ROSEMOND LeBLANC and MARCELITE BOURGEOIS (St. Martinville Marriage Book, 1825-1836). She was born 26 March 1812. As was common at the time, several children of this marriage died in infancy. Among the survivors were:

1. CHARLES DURAND, Jr., b. 1 April 1828 (St. Martin Bpt. #2262, Bk. 1816-1830); d. 10 Feb. 1872; m. 10 April 1847, MARIE EUPHEMIE BROUSSARD, d/o CAMILLE BROUSSARD and ELIZABETH MARIE DUGAS.

2. AMELIE VIRGINIE DURAND, b. 14 June 1829 (St. Martin Bpt. #2380, Bk. 1816-1830); m. EDOUARD LaPLANTE, s/o FELIZ LaPLANTE and DAUPHINE DELFRY.

3. LEONTINE DURAND, b. 4 May 1832 (St. Martin Bpt. #271, Bk. 1836-1851); m. ALBERT VOORHIES (youngest Judge on the La. Supreme Court), s/o CORNELIUS VOORHIES and CYDOLISE MOUTON.

4. MARIE ELMIRE DURAND, b. 20 March 1837 (St. Martin Bpt. #1212, Bk. 1830-1843); m. ADOLPHE ALEXANDRE MOUTON, s/o EDMOND MOUTON and MARIE EULALIE VOORHIES.

5. MARIE IRMA DURAND, b. 2 July 1839 (St. Martin Bpt. #1793, Bk. 1830-1843); m. ARMAND GUZOL.

6. MARIE ROSE CLARA DURAND, b. 26 March 1842 (St. Martin Bpt. #1934, Bk. 1830-1843); m. FELIX BELLOGG, s/o JEAN BAPTISTE BELLOGG and CHARLOTTE ADILE DARBES.

MARIE AMELIE LeBLANC died 21 August 1844 (Probate #1070, St. Martin) and was buried in the St. Martinville Cemetery. Extravagant in sorrow as he was in every other way, the grieving DURAND vowed never to marry again and visited the grave every day.

However, in 1846 he wed ALIDA VIRGINIE VERRET, the daughter of NICOLAS VERRET and MARIE LOUISE SENTIERRE. No record has been found for this marriage. ALIDA VIRGINIE VERRET was born on 9 December 1827. The children from this marriage were:

1. OSCAR (JERONE) DURAND, b. 14 Nov. 1846 (St. Martin Bpt. #41, Bk. 1843-1854); d. 6 Oct. 1901; m. 28 Nov. 1867 MARY FELICE DeBLANC, d/o CHARLES and CLARA DeBLANC (St. Martin #58, Bk. 1867-1884).

2. MARIE CHARLOTTE BERTHE DURAND, b. 7 Dec. 1847; d. 15 March 1850.

3. MARIE CECILIE BLANCHE DURAND, b. 30 April 1849 (St. Martin Bpt. #103, Bk. 1843-1854). Became a nun; established Convent of Mercy, 1881.

4. MARIE LUCILLE HELOISE/ELOISE DURAND, b. 15 Sept. 1850 (St. Martin Bpt. #11, Bk. 1843-1854); m. 21 May 1870 JAMES EDMOND MOUTON (Judge), s/o EDMOND MOUTON and EULALIE VOORHIES (St. Martin #370, Bk. 1867-1884).

5. MARIE PHILOMENE CORINNE DURAND, b. 27 April 1852; m. 1st. 21 May 1870, ZACHARY FOURNET, s/o A. VALSIN FOURNET and PAULINE BRIANT (St. Martin #370, Bk. 1867-1874); m. 2nd., 22 July 1889, Dr. FRANK L. JEWELL, widower of CLOLIE DUGAS (St. Martin

#225, Bk. 1884-97).

6. LOUIS BENJAMIN DURAND, b. 7 March 1853 (St. Martin Bpt. #186, Bk. 1843-1854); d. 11 Oct. 1924; m. 28 Feb. 1878 MARIE ANGELIE BIENVENU, d/o ALPHONSE and ANGELINE BIENVENU (St. Martin #706, Bk. 1867-1884).

7. RENE MAURICE DURAND, b. 14 May 1855 (St. Martin Bpt. #342, Bk. 1855-1865); d. 15 July 1912; m. 11 May 1875 MARIE AMELIA BIENVENU, d/o LOUIS S. BIENVENU and CECILE N. JUDICE (St. Martin #591, Bk. 1867-1884).

8. STANISLAUS JOSEPH DURAND, b. 9 March 1857; d. 28 June 1859.

9. CHARLES GUSTAVE DURAND, b. 17 June 1858.

10. CHARLES FERNAND DURAND, b. 1859.

11. PIERRE JOSEPH LOUIS DURAND, b. 14 July 1860; d. 30 Jan. 1888; m. SOPHIA TOFFIER, d/o BERTRAND D. TOFFIER and EUPHEMIE A. BIENVENU (license #4517, June 1880).

12. MARIE DURAND, b. 29 June 1864; d. 11 Dec. 1942; m. 24 Jan. 1883, JOSEPH BRIANT FOURNET, s/o A. VALSIN FOURNET and PAULINE BRIANT (St. Martin Bk. 1867-1884).

Family stories are interwoven with folklore, sometimes greatly embellished; documented facts are few. When the War Between the States came, it is said that DURAND, with his sons and grandsons, fought on the side of the Confederacy. Yet after the War, DURAND was one of the few Southerners whose fortune was not depleted. Could it be that because he was of foreign birth he was not required to fight and therefore was not heavily taxed during the Reconstruction? Some stories state that the plantation house was either damaged or destroyed during the war and that the family was left in poverty. This was not the case, but Union troops bivouacked on the property and did cut some of the trees to build fires.

After the war and the end of slavery, sugar cane-growing, always a labor-intensive crop, involved great expense and sometimes few profits. However, it was obvious that the DURAND fortune was still in existence when two of the DURAND daughters, MARIE ELOISE and MARIE PHILOMENE CORRINE, became engaged and their father promised them the most beautiful and elegant wedding imaginable. Legend tells that he ordered a million spiders from China; a descendant says that they were actually big spiders gathered from the nearby woods. Before the wedding the spiders were set loose in the trees to spin webs in the trees of the alley leading to the plantation. Fortunately there was no rain to spoil his elaborate plans. On the morning of the wedding, 21 May 1870, the large cobwebs were sprinkled with silver and gold dust, making them sparkle in the Louisiana sunlight. Carpets were set out under the pine and oak trees that lined the avenue to the house where the two thousand guests attended the lavish weddings. Refreshments were served and bands played. It was a story book wedding where MARIE LUCILLE ELOISE DURAND married JAMES E. MOUTON (great-nephew of former governor ALEXANDRE MOUTON) and MARIE PHILOMENE CORRINE DURAND wed ZACHERIE FOURNET. After the wedding a steamboat took the wedding party down Bayou Teche and on to New Orleans for their honeymoons. A replica of an invitation to the famous wedding which was re-enacted in 1972, can be found after this article.

The story of the famous "Cobweb Wedding" has been told and retold. HARNETT T. KANE in his book *The Bayous of Louisiana* told the DURAND legend, but romanticized its timing, stating that it came just before the War Between the States and slaves sprinkled the cobwebs with gold dust. However, the girls involved would have been only 9 and 11 at that time. In actuality, the wedding was held on 21 May 1870, five years after the war ended.

Less than five miles northeast of St. Martinville a historic marker at the street marks the location of the old plantation, and perpetuates the "Cobweb Wedding" story. The marker reads "Oak and Pine Alley. CHARLES DURAND, Pre-Civil War sugar planter, credited with planting this alley. In legend a family wedding party rode down the alley canopied by giant spider webs dusted with gold and silver. Ca 1795-99 Spanish grant to JACQUES FONTENETTE."

CHARLES DURAND died 26 November 1870, just six months after the famous wedding. His estate

(#2222) was opened in St. Martinville on 2 December 1870. The sugar plantation and its large tract of land, which had become the property of his many heirs, was a great expense with little profit coming from it. In 1874 it was sold to GEORGE W. BANCKER of New Orleans (Sheriff Book 3, p. 133, folio 6216). ALIDA VIRGINIE VERRET died 28 August 1877, just three years after the property was sold.

It is said that the old plantation house finally tumbled down, and the great flood of 1927 washed away what was left; yet the elevation of the property should not have been conducive to flooding. Many of the DURAND possessions can be seen in the St. Martinville Museum. The alley of ancient trees is all that is left of a once magnificent plantation and another way of life. The DURAND story is one of Louisiana's great romantic legends, a tale of a kind of life never to be seen again.

JEROME CHARLES DURAND AND THE PINE ALLEY WEDDINGS FICTION & FACT

(Written in 1996 by MARIE D. EASTIN and reprinted with the permission of the author)

My great-grandfather, JEROME CHARLES DURAND, may be regarded as a mythical figure. He has been the subject of many stories, some partly true, and some largely the figment of the imagination of the storytellers. He arrived in Louisiana in 1820, an emigre' from France, a rich merchant, who soon began to acquire land, eventually accumulating thousands of acres and building a fabulous mansion. The luxurious tastes, customs and habits of the wealthy French became the life style of Monsieur DURAND and his family. Tales are told of carriages and harness ornamented with gold in which the family rode to St. Martinville, le Petit Paris d'Amerique, so-called because of its aristocratic French way of life.

Unheard-of extravagances which seemed to be the epitome of plantation life were enjoyed by the DURANDs. It is said that each morning slaves woke them with sprays of perfume, and the family delighted in bathing in water scented with perfumed crystals. According to Ms. ALICE DURAND JUDICE, one-hundred-one years old, only surviving granddaughter of CHARLES DURAND, Jr.. "Charles was extravagant! This story is true." One of my sisters-in-law recalls having heard it from my mother, Mrs. GILBERT DURAND (b. 1869). Both are of the opinion that the scented sprays were of toilet water since they were used in such great quantity.

Monsieur DURAND was married twice. When his first wife, AMELIE LeBLANC, died having borne twelve children, he swore he'd never marry again, and visited her grave daily. So great was his grief that he had an iron statue placed in front of the tomb representing himself in a sorrowing posture kneeling with hands crossed. At the base was an inscription vowing that he'd never marry again. However, within a year, he did. According to several accounts, citizens of St. Martinville chuckled and mischievous boys vandalized the statue.

CHARLES is quoted as saying that he should honor his second wife, ALIDA VERRET, as he did AMELIE, and give her, also, twelve children. This he proceeded to do, and the second marriage was as merry as the first.

When two daughters simultaneously accepted proposals of marriage, Papa DURAND devised elaborate plans for a double wedding. Years before, he had planted a three mile long alley of trees extending eastward from Bayou Teche to his mansion. This became the setting for the ceremony. Many sources tell of huge spiders imported from China which were let loose among the trees to spin large webs. (The spiders were probably trapped in the woods near Catahoula Lake a few miles away.) Couriers had been sent to California to bring back hundreds of pounds of gold and silver dust which slaves (probably former slaves) using bellows sprayed on the webs to form a glittering canopy among the oaks and pines during the morning of the wedding day.

Some stories mention the date of the wedding as 1850 (before the Civil War), but the actual date was May 21, 1870. Guests estimated to have numbered two thousand witnessed the ceremony when Papa DURAND gave his daughters in marriage before an altar constructed for the occasion in front of the mansion at the end of the alley. Tables laden with all sorts of delicacies extended a mile down the alley. My mother told me ice had been brought by boat from the North.

While stories about JEROME CHARLES DURAND are fascinating, they do portray the life style of prominent plantation owners of Louisiana. The facts, substantiated by Church and legal records, are as intriguing.

According to certain genealogy studies, JEROME CHARLES DURAND was born in Nantes, France, circa 1806. When he arrived in New Orleans aboard the schooner *Athemian* on July 1, 1820, his occupation is recorded "Merchant", age 19 on the passenger list. The name CHARLES DURAND appears in a census dated 1826, address St. Ann St., New Orleans. Was this JEROME CHARLES DURAND? No proof of his arrival in St. Martinville, nor that of his father RENE, who reportedly brought great wealth with him, has become evident. A record dated May 15, 1827, obtained from the St. Martin Parish Courthouse shows CHARLES' first purchase of land. This was a lot on the east side of Bayou Teche in St. Martinville measuring 160 by 360 feet. The same record mentions his occupation: Marchand Tailleur (merchant tailor). From this small beginning, before the Civil War began in 1861, he acquired thousands of acres.

A census included in a study entitled *The Large Slave Holders of Louisiana-1860* by JOSEPH KARL MANN lists CHARLES' holdings. Real property was appraised at \$140,000; the number of slaves, 113; improved land, 1000 acres; unimproved, 6,000 acres; other items such as farm machinery, carriages, a barouche, livestock, etc. had a cash value of \$150,000. Obtained from an inventory included in his succession dated December 20, 1870, his land holdings consisted of 3006 acres, improved, and 1340 acres swamp land, a considerable decrease, valued at \$80,361. From these figures (accuracy uncertain) it is evident that during and after the Civil War large tracts of land were sold or mortgaged. The succession record includes a list of the many mortgages and suits filed to foreclose. No mention is made of slaves because slavery had been abolished through President ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation effective January 1862. When the Civil War ended in 1865 the Confederacy was dissolved, and the eleven states which had seceded resumed their former status in the United States.

A sale conducted by a U.S. Marshall on June 6, 1874, foreclosed the mortgages, and debts were paid in land, leaving Widow DURAND and her children in greatly reduced circumstances. Meanwhile, Papa DURAND, undeterred by debts and mortgages, had managed to provide his daughters, ELOISE MARIE and CORRINE MARIE, the fabulous Pine Alley wedding a few months before his death on November 26, 1870. All that remains as a visible memento of the grandeur enjoyed by the DURANDs is the mile long alley reduced in length when the Union soldiers cut the trees for fire wood.

Addenda: Despite her great age ALICE DURAND JUDICE has a remarkable memory. During our interview in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, LIL and DOUGLAS ERICKSON, we talked about DURAND ancestry, so much of what she said was told without being prompted---simply reminiscing. The following little anecdotes seem to be a natural part of this writing.

Because DURAND relatives visited one another, ALICE remembers ELOISE, who died in 1913. During a family outing in Catahoula, she sustained burns when she went too close to the fire where crabs were being boiled in a large iron kettle on legs. The accident proved fatal.

Another story ALICE heard concerns one of the DURAND girls. During the Civil War starch was unavailable so flour was used instead, but didn't work very well as a stiffening agent for cotton clothing. A slave brought a petticoat to this daughter who threw it on the floor and stamped on it

because it wasn't ironed to her satisfaction. Papa said, "If you don't like the way it was done, do it yourself." It may be concluded that CHARLES was not a very indulgent father.

*Mr. Charles Durand and Lady,
request the honor of your presence at the marriage
of their daughters*

MARIE LUCILLE ELOISE

to

JAMES E. MOUTON

and

MARIE CORINNE

to

ZACHARY FOURNET

at half after nine in the morning

May Twenty-first, 1870

Pine Alley

St. Martinville, Louisiana

GENEALOGY AND THE INTERNET

Two of the major questions concerning genealogy and the Internet relate to documentation and copyright laws. Although the Internet is filled with information, there are few rules and laws to govern its use.

As with other forms of genealogical data, it is the duty of responsible genealogists to document material which they upload on the Internet. According to Vol. 9 #4 (Winter 1997) of the *Forum*, the publication of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, ELIZABETH SHOWN MILLS new book, *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*, addresses the problem of citations from electronic media. On page 80 she states,

"Ideal citation styles for materials distributed online but not published in paper form are yet to be decided. This manual treats such material as manuscripts (i.e., unpublished), realizing that some readers will dissent. Genealogical standards expect that publications of significance should be available for future generations, and online transmission does not yet offer that kind of permanence---except as downloaded manuscripts, held thereafter in private files. A number of web sites offer helpful guidance on this issue of sound online citations."

As for questions of legality concerning copyrights, until specific laws are enacted, it seems fair that the laws relating to published material should also relate to electronic media. Common courtesy, and sometimes, the law, requires written permission from the author to "borrow" original research and ideas.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Scottish Family History by DAVID MOODY

A Genealogical Collection of Kentucky Birth & Death Records, Vol. 1 by SHERIDA K. EDDLEMON

Early Pee Dee Settlers, Part One and Part Two by JOHN M. GREGG

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol XXXVIII (1884) and Vol. XXXIX (1885)

Turbo Genealogy by JOHN and CAROLYN COSGRIFF

The Diary of Jannet Glendinning Adey by LAWRENCE E. ADEE and LEE UUNDERHILL Jr.

THE BREAUX FAMILY

Contributed by ROBERTA DOTY, Member #673

The BREAUX name has various spellings...BRAULT, BREAU, BRO, BROT, BRAU, BRAUX, BRAUD, BREAUD, BROD and BROUT. There are probably more.

The first of the BRAULTS was RENE BRAULT, from Amberre, Department of Vienna, France. In 1625, in St. Clement, he married MARYE RENAUME. They had three children, who were:

- I. VINCENT, a son, born 1629, whom we will discuss later.
- II. RENE, a daughter, who married VINCENT BRUN. They left France for Acadia. They arrived in 1652 and settled at Port Royal.
- III. A third child stayed in France.

VINCENT BRAULT had been a bachelor for thirty years when he met MARIE BOURG, the daughter of ANTOINE and ANTOINETTE LANDRY BOURG. In 1661 VINCENT BRAULT and MARIE BOURG married at Port Royal, Acadia, and became the parents of eleven children, all born at Port Royal. They were: MARIE (b. 1662), ANTOINE (b. 1666), MARGUERITE (b. 1668), PIERRE (b. 1670), ANNE (b. 1672), FRANCOIS (b. 1674), JEAN (b. 1675), MARIE (b. 1677), JEANNE (b. 1680), RENE (b. 1683) and ELIZABETH-SUZANNE (b. 1686).

VINCENT BRAULT was a farmer and raised cattle and fished for a living. He died in 1686 at his home in Port Royal. MARIE BOURG was born in 1645 at Port Royal and died there in 1730.

VINCENT BRAULT's son FRANCOIS, whose surname was seen as BRAU, married MARIE COMEAU about 1702. They had among other children, a son, ALEXIS, who was born in 1721 at Grand Pre. In 1811 ALEXIS BREAU married MARGUERITE BARRIOT. They were the parents of eleven children, who were: JOSEPH (b. 1747), JEAN BAPTISTE (b. ca 1748), FIRMIN (b. ca 1749), MARIE (b. 1755), CHARLES (b. ca 1757), FRANCOISE-ROSE (b. 1762), MARGUERITE and ELIZABETH (twins, b. 1767).

In 1755 this family was a part of the Great Expulsion, and was deported to Boston, Massachusetts. They remained there until 1767 when they were released. They wanted to go to La Petite Riviere de Montreal. ALEXIS BREAU and two other men were sent by the Massachusetts Legislature to Quebec in 1766 to secure permits from Governor MURRAY. They returned in June with the permits that were dated 28 April 1766. Along with others, ALEXIS' family moved to Quebec.

ALEXIS' son, PIERRE FIRMIN BREAU, was born in 1749 at Riviere aux Canards, Grand Pre', Acadia. He immigrated to Louisiana, going to Bayou Totue. Soon after, he moved to the District of Cabanoche (present day St. James Parish). He met and married MARGUERITE BRO, the daughter of JEAN BAPTISTE BRO and MARIE ROSE LANDRY of Pisiguit, Acadia. They married on 13 April 1769 and became the parents of eleven children, who were: MARIE PIERRE CANUEL (b. 1774), FELICITE (b. 1776; m. ATHANAS HEBERT), JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1779), ISABELLE (b. ca 1780; m. LOUIS BONIN), SCHOLASTIQUE (b. 1782; m. CYRILLE THIBODAU), MODESTE (b. 1784; m. BENJAMIN BONIN), CELESTE (b. ca 1786), JOSEPH & AGRICOLE (twins, b. 1787), MARGUERITE (b. 1789), ADELAIDE (b. 1790; m. SYLVESTRE BROUSSARD).

PIERRE FIRMIN BREAU was listed as a soldier in the Militia at Donaldsonville on 30 January 1770. On 1 May 1777 he served with Captain AUGUSTIN GREVENBERG's Company, Attakapas Militia, and was considered an American Revolutionary War patriot.

BREAU was at the Attakapas District in 1789, and in 1792 bought a tract of four arpents by forty arpents of land on Bayou Vermilion. On 24 July 1796 he bought more land...ten arpents by forty arpents on the east bank of Bayou Teche. He built the first foot bridge across Bayou Teche at Pont

Breaux in 1799. Pont Breaux, named for the BREAUX family, is now known as Breaux Bridge, Louisiana.

PIERRE FIRMIN BREAU died at his home on 2 October 1808. He is buried by the St. Martin Church at St. Martinville. A plaque by the church contains his name, along with others. At the time of his death he owned twelve slaves. His total worth was \$7,853. His widow, MARGUERITE, was born in 1747 and died 2 September 1817.

In 1817 PIERRE FIRMIN BREAU's son, AGRICOLE (b. 1787), built the first vehicular bridge at Pont Breaux. AGRICOLE BREAU also gave land for the first school in Breaux Bridge. On 1 June 1813 at St. Martin Church he wed SCHOLASTIQUE PICOU. AGRICOLE BREAU died 2 May 1838 at the age of forty and was buried at St. Martin Church.

Another son of PIERRE FIRMIN BREAU, JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX, was born 25 January 1799. On 19 August 1800 at the St. Martin Church in St. Martinville, Louisiana. JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX married MARIE MADELEINE/MAGDELEINE GIROIR, the daughter of FIRMIN and MARGUERITE CORMIER GIROIR. This BREAUX couple became the parents of twelve children, who were: ESCOLASTICA/SCHOLASTIQUE CLAIRE (b. 1801), CELESTE (b. 1803), MARCELLE (b. 1805), MARIE (b. 1807), JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1808), JOSEPHINE CLEONIDE (b. 1810), FIRMIN (b. 1813), LOUIS (b. 1814), EUPHEMIE (b. 1817), CARMELITE (b. 1819), EUGENE (b. 1821) and MARIE ASPASIE (b. 1825).

JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX owned land on the east fork of Plaquemine-Brulee. He was a farmer and cattleman. When he died on 24 April 1837, his estate totaled \$4,528.

One of the sons of JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX was JEAN BAPTISTE, Jr., who was born 27 July 1808. He married MARIE JOSETTE LeBLEU, the daughter of ARSENE LeBLEU and SARAH CELESTE ANDRUS. MARIE JOSETTE LeBLEU was born 20 November 1817 in Calcasieu Parish and died 11 June 1883. This BREAUX couple were the parents of nine children, some of whom are listed in the censuses for 1840 and 1860. They were: ADOLPHE (b. 1833), URSIN (b. 1835), VALSIN (b. 1836), AURELIEN (b. 1838), JACQUES (b. 1841), MARY AURELINE (b. 1839-41), MATHEILDE (b. 1838-1845), ARNAND/MICHAUD (b. 1843) and CELEMENTINE (b. 1845). JEAN BAPTISTE BREAUX was listed as living in Lake Charles in the 1840-1850 census. He died in 1870.

Two of their sons, ARNAND and VALSIN, fought in the War Between the States; both were listed as deserters. ARNAND BREAUX, who was born 9 January 1843 in Calcasieu Parish, married 17 March 1866, OLIVA GUIDRY, the daughter of JOSEPH GUIDRY and CELEMENTINE LeBLANCE. They were the parents of: MARIE CLARISSE (b. 1866), DONAT (b. 1868), JOSETTE (b. 1871), AURELIEN (b. 1872), BELZIRE (b. 1874), JEAN VALSIN (b. 1876), DORISSE (b. 1876), ARMAND (b. 1880), DORALISE (b. 1883), ROSA (b. 1885), AURELINE (b. 1888), and an infant who died in 1903. ARNAND applied for a pension in 1907 and was turned down. He had deserted on 14 December 1862.

VALSIN, my great-great grandfather, was born in June 1836 in Lafayette, Louisiana. On 22 November 1858 he married MARIE CORALIE BREAUX, the daughter of FIRMIN BREAUX and MARIE CLEOREINA RICHARD. She was born in 1845. They were parents of the following children: MATHILDE (b. 1860; m. 10 December 1877, ALEXIS POMMIER), JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1863) and LIVADAIS (b. 1863-1865; m. MARIE EVA CORMIER). VALSIN BREAUX died before 1866. He was killed in his front yard.

His son, LIVADAIS BREAUX (b. 1863-1865) m. 28 September 1885, MARIE EVA CORMIER, daughter of VITAL CORMIER and ELMIRE SIMON. Their children were: AMELIA (b. 1887), VALSIN (b. ?), VITAL (b. 1891), ANDRA (b. 1894), BELZIRE (b. 1892), ELIEDE (b. ?), ORELIA (b. ?), DORALISE (b. 1900), JEAN BAPTISTE (b. 1904) and EVA MARIE (b. ?).

VITAL BREAU, my grandfather was born in 1891. On 5 January 1907 in Acadia Parish, Louisiana, he married ROSA DELHOMME, the daughter of PHILOMENE DELHOMME and MARIE SENSAT. Their children were: EDITH (b. 1908; m. 1924, GLADUE BOURQUE), JOSEPH (b. 1909; m. 1931, BERTHA LATIOLAS), FERMAN (b. 1911; m. 1929, ARMIN LATIOLAS), VITAL (b. 1917), LAWRENCE (b. 1917; m. 1937, PERNICE VERONIE), CECELIA (b. 1919), CURLEY (b. 1927; m. EDITH LATIOLAS), ROSA BELLE (b. 1923; m. 1941, CLARENCE ABSHIRE), IDA BELLE (b. 1923; m. 1955, PAUL REGAN), FRANCES (b. 1927; m. 1944, FLOYDA POTIA), CHARLES VALSIN (b. 1929; m. 1947, GERTRUDE SIMAR) and CLIFTON (b. 1931; m. FLORA HOUFFPAUER).

My parents, LAWRENCE BREAU and PERNICE VERONIE, had four children: RUBY, LAWRENCE, Jr., ROBERTA and RODNEY PAUL.

SOURCES:

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 Booth, Andrew J. *Records of La. Soldiers & La. Confederate Commands*
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 Hewett, Janet B., Editor. *The Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*
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French Neutrals in Massachusetts
Inventaire General des Documentaires Sur Les Acadiens, Vol. I

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following information refers to *Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 No. 1 (1998).

ADDITION: "Towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish - Ararat", p. 21. W. T. BLOCK (Member #676) writes that RESIN (or REZIN) BOWIE was a brother of JAMES BOWIE, who died at the Alamo. The three BOWIE brothers, JAMES, REZIN and JOHN, carried slave coffles, bought from JEAN LAFFITE on Galveston Island (1817-1820) and carried them across Imperial Calcasieu via the Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers to sell to the sugar cane growers of the Teche country. JOHN BOWIE bragged that the brothers made \$65,000 profit from the 1,500 slaves bought from LAFFITE. (Source: D. KILPATRICK, "Early Life in the Southwest-The Bowies," *DeBow's Review*, XIII (Oct. 1852), 378-383)

Also GEORGE ORR flits all over Southwest Louisiana and Southeast Texas between 1815 and 1835. He owned land grants at both Niblett's Bluff and on Calcasieu River, adjacent to JACOB SELF. He and wife TILPAH BERWICK left Johnson's Bayou about 1820, along with HENRY GRIFFITH and his brothers-in-law SOLOMON and REUBEN BARROW, and settled on Trinity River in Texas, but GRIFFITH later moved back to the Bayou. In 1826, GEORGE ORR was 'alcalde' (mayor or local authority) of the Mexican Municipality of Liberty or Atascosita District, comprised of 10 present-day SE Texas counties. ORR's youngest son, JOHN ORR, moved back to Johnson's Bayou where he lived between 1886 to 1898.

An excellent source for biographies of both GEORGE ORR and CHARLES SALLIER is JEAN EPPERSON's book, *Lost Spanish Towns* (Dogwood Press, Woodville, TX. 1996); which contains GEORGE ORR's biography pp. 80-02, and SALLIER's biography, pp 92-103. Her book is exceptionally well-researched from both Louisiana and Texas land grant and archival sources.

PROBATE OF HARDY COWARD, d. 1844, CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

Contributed by JAN CRAVEN - Member #1018

State of Mississippi
County of Amite
Liberty, Mississippi
Probate Court 1848

HARDY COWARD Estate

Cite:

RICHARD COWARD

NEEDHAM COWARD

* **ANDRUS and ELIZABETH, his wife**

ALLEN COWARD

WILSON COWARD

REES W. PERKINS and VIENNA, His wife

SAMUEL W. PERKINS and REBECCA ANN, his wife

JOHN GILL and JANE, his wife

JOHN R. SMART and LOUISA, his wife

MINERVA COWARD

To the Honorable **JAMES F. LOWREY**, Judge of Probate in and for Amite County, State of Mississippi.

The petition of **JOHN R. SMART**, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits which were of **HARDY COWARD** deceased, at the time of his death, respectfully represents that the said **HARDY COWARD** deceased died possessed and ??ized of the following tract of land lying and being in said Amite County, and state aforesaid viz the South West quarter of Section Three in Township Two, of Range Five East. Containing 156 & 96/100 acres and North West quarter of section Ten in township two of Range five East, containing 154 & 74/100 acres - and the South East quarter of section twelve, in township two of Range four East, containing 157 & 25/100 acres - and the south east quarter of Section Four of Township two, in Range Five East, containing 159 & 58/100 acres - and the North East quarter of Section thirty - two in township two of Range five East, containing 159 & 91/100 acres and all that parcel of land lying and being on the western side of the most eastern branch of the Amite River, above the lowest fork, then all on the west side of the west prong of said fork, in the North west quarter of section three, in township two, in range five east - and this petition further showeth - that said **HARDY COWARD** deceased left living and surviving him at the time of his death - the following children: **RICHARD COWARD**, **ALLEN COWARD**, **NEEDHAM COWARD**, **WILSON COWARD**, **VIENNA PERKINS** wife of **REES W. PERKINS**, **JANE GILL** wife of **JOHN GILL**, **LOUISA SMART** wife of **JAMES R. SMART**, **REBECCA ANN PERKINS**, wife of **SAMUEL J. PERKINS**, **ELIZABETH ANDRUS**, wife of (-blank-) **ANDRUS**, and **MINERVA COWARD** - all of whom reside out of the State of Mississippi and in the State of Louisiana - and who are of age except **MINERVA COWARD** who is an infant under the age of twenty-one years all of whom are intended as heirs and distributees in the Estate of the said **HARDY COWARD** deceased.

Your petition as administrator of aforesaid, further shows that said lands belonging to the Estate of said **HARDY COWARD** deceased are wholly unproductive and are of no immediate value to the heirs of said **HARDY** deceased and it is to the true interest of said heirs to sell said lands, and to divide the proceeds thereof.

Your petition therefore in pursuance of the Statue in such case made and provided suggests to this Honorable Court that the welfare of all persons interested in said tract of land will be promoted by a sale thereof on a reasonable credit and as early a day as the case will admit - wherefore your petitioner prays that the same, upon due and lawful proceedings had be ordered and directed to be sold.

In consideration whereof, and to the end that the said lands may be sold may it please your Honor to order the said **RICHARD COWARD**, **WILSON COWARD**, **REES W. PERKINS** and **VIANNA**, his wife, **SAMUEL J. PERKINS** and **REBECCA ANN**, his wife, (blank) **ANDRUS** and his wife **ELIZABETH**, **ALLEN COWARD**, **NEEDHAM COWARD**, **JOHN GILL** and **JANE** his wife and **JOHN**

R. SMART and his wife LOUISA and MINERVA COWARD may be cited to appear before this Court on a day certain, to answer this petition and that publication may be in this behalf according to the Statute and cause such other and further orders to be made in the premises as may deem proper.

And as is duty bound petitioner will ever pray

JOHN R. SMART
by H. McKNIGHT

State of Louisiana
Parish of Calcasieu
13th June 1848

To the Honorable, The Probate Judge of Amite Co. Mississippi

We the undersigned, the Heirs of HARDY COWARD deceased, do hereby petition your Honor to grant letters of administration to JOHN R. SMART to sell certain tracts or Parcels of land belonging to the estate of the said HARDY COWARD and lying in Amite County, State of Mississippi.

(Signatures)

RICHARD COWARD
WILSON COWARD
VIANNA COWARD
REES W. PERKINS her husband
REBECCA ANN COWARD
SAMUEL J. PERKINS her husband
ELIZABETH COWARD
Her
ELIZABETH X BATES, guardian
Mark
MINERVA COWARD

State of Louisiana
Parish of Calcasieu

I the undersigned Authority hereby certify that I am acquainted with the parties who signed above, and that they signed above, and that they signed in my presence.

Given under my hand, at Calcasieu, this 14th day of June 1848

Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Calcasieu

*(NOTE: CALVETTE ANDRUS and ELIZABETH, his wife.

QUAKER RECORDS. A gravestone which states the month in numbers (16th day of the 3rd month, for example) may indicate Quaker connections. Quakers referred to the months by number, the first month of their year being March. This practice was established because ten months of the year are named for pagan gods, and the Quaker religion did not allow their members to speak of the pagan gods. When you find such dates in your research, consider that the persons concerned may be Quakers. For the sake of accuracy, do not change the date to that of the Julian calendar.

THE DIARY OF JANNET GLENDINNING ADEE

EDITOR'S NOTE: JANNET GLENDINNING's diary, written from 1857 to 1895, is a poignant story of a self-educated pioneer woman who put into writing family relationships, every-day activities, her thoughts and comments, as well as the happiness and tragedies that made up her life. JANET GLENDINNING was born 6 March 1822 on a farm between Selkirk and Melrose, Scotland. She was one of the eleven children of JAMES GLENDINNING and JANNET HYSLOP; of these, one son and six daughters survived. The GLENDINNINGS were of the DOUGLAS clan.

Two years after the mother's death, the father took his brood of seven children, ranging in age from 4 to 14, to Quebec. From there they went to Delaware Co., New York, to the home of JAMES' oldest sister, NANCY COULTER. There, until a place could be found for his family to live, the children stayed with various relatives or were "hired out" to work for families in the area. He found a farm near Weaver Hollow, New York, where JANNET stayed until she married RICHARD ADEE on 22 April 1846. In 1848 the young couple moved to Janesville, Wisconsin; the trip from New York took eighteen days, but she does not tell how they traveled. There she had four sons . . . RICHARD, Jr. (born 5 July 1849), JAMES (born 7 December 1853), WILLIAM (born 4 December 1855) and EDWIN (born 1 June 1857). After three of their sons moved to Kansas, RICHARD and JANNET ADEE moved to Kansas in 1880.

With her own style of spelling, punctuation (or lack of it) and writing, it is a prime example of what researchers can learn from other such personal records . . . history, political issues, religion, health and child care, traditions and economics of the time. The diary was transcribed and published by the late LARRY ADEE and LEE UNDERHILL Jr. We are grateful to Mrs. RUBY ADEE and Mr. UNDERHILL for their permission to publish the following excerpt from the book and for donating a copy to our SWLGS Library.

THE DIARY OF JANNET GLENDINNING - "I REMEMBER"

"I thought I would write a few things that I remember before I forget them. I was Born March 6, 1822. I remember when my sister MARY was born Oct. 10th 1825. She died in Sept. 1826. My mother died May 26, 1827 we left Scotland May 26, 1829, when I was 7 years old. We was 9 weeks on the Sea. there was 7 Children of us and Father. We landed at Quebeck Canaday and Came to Aunt NANCY COULTERS (her father's older sister) in August. We had two Aunts and thear familys of 10 children. NANCY hed 9 NELLEY (her father's younger sister) hed one. Grand father was dead. We were all sorry. I lived at my Aunt NANY's for a few weeks and then went to KATE HENDERSONS and Stayed all winter. I Stayed two or three weeks at Mothers Cousen MARGARET DUN TRULBEL and a few weeks at my Cousen HELLEN GLENDINNING DAVIDSONS. Then in June 1830 I went to live at my Cousens WALTER COULTERS and styed there till Nov. 1831. I came home and Stayed all winter then I went to JAMES MILLERS May 9, 1832 and stayed six months. I got 8 dollars and 25 Cents for Six months work and workd Stedy, Milked 4 cows night and morning. My sister MARGARET worked for ADAM SCOT the first year after we came here. ISABEL went to JOHN ARMSTRONS the first winter his wife was our Cousen. HANNAH went to JAMES DAVIDSONS His Wife was our Cousen. AGNES and HELLEN Stayed with Aunt NELLEY WALDEY till Father got a farm. The next year he and ISABELL went to JOHN RATES and Stayed 2 years and HANNAH went to WALTER GLESTONS and Stayed 2 years. then MARGARET went to THOMOS RATES in 1831 and stayed one year then she went to ADAM THOURBORNES and Stayed thar nearley all the time untill She was Married. that was on Janeworrey 29, 1835. She used to Come home and help our folks to make Mapel Suger until I was large enough to help. I took one boiling place when I ws 14 years old and worked at it 7 years. AGNES and HELLEN Stayed at home for the first years then I and HANNAH and HELLEN stayed at home in 1833. Then AGNES and I and HELLEN Stayed at home in 1834 and HELLEN went to School to a Miss AMILIN BARSLEY. I went 5 days to hir. The first that I went to School in Amarica. BETTSEY STRETON taught our school in 1835. I went about 5 weeks. It was a new frame School house. I and HELLEN Stayed thar most of the time alone the

Summer of 1835. HANNAH was with us Some times. MARGARETS first daughter was born this year. HANNAH was there when She was born. The THORBURNS were bilding a new house and HANNAH was there to Spin and help. It was a house for both famelys. thair famely consisted of the old folks and two Sons and a Daughter. The youngest Son went away to Troy Ny that fall, 1836. MARGARETS first Son was born 1836. HANNAH was there then and I Stayed home alone. HELLEN went to live MARGARET that Spring and mad it hir home with MARGARET as long is She Stayed in the place. That was till 1848 when hir and hir famely Moved to Dutchis Co. Ny whare She Died in 1852 May 8. She had 13 children, 9 of them was alive when she died, Her Husband and five Children have died since up to 1892. ISABELL went to ROBERT GLEDSTONE in 1832 and stayed one year and then She went to FRANCIS COULTERS and stayed one summer and then went to Troy Ny and stayed two years, then She Stayed at home part of the time abd Sewed and Spun and wove for different folks. In 43 she went to ABREM TOMESES and Stayed 1 year then She went to JOHN RATS and Stayed 1 year then She went to DAVID COULTERS in 47 and Stayed till she got married in Sept 1847 and came to Wis- along with us. HANNAH went to Troy in 36 and Stayed 4 years then she stayed at home Some of the time till 42. She went to JOHN THOMSOMS and Stayed till 43 then went to Wis and was Married to JOHN WRAY August 19 1844 and Moved to Neb in 1873 and hir Husband Died 12 weeks after they moved ther and She is a Weddow living in Neb yet in 1894. AGNES came to Wis in 1845 and lived with HANNAH in Janesville till my Father came in 1849 and then She made hir home with me untill She bilt a house of hir owne in 1853 and raised straberrys and roasberrys for a liven until She lost hir mind and then She was taken to the poor house in Johnston in Rock Co., Wis. I JANNET Stayed at home when I was eleven till I was 19 then I went to Mrs CARMONS and stayed 2 years then I went to ROBERT SCOTTS and Stayed one summer then I came home and Stayed 2 years and got Married to RICHARD ADEE in 1846 and lived a mile from My Fathers till 1848 then we came to Wis. My father came to Wis in 1849 and died Dec 17, 1849. I lived in Wis 32 years and had 4 children while there. We came to Kansas in 1880 and have lived in this Minneaplis till now-1895. My WILLIAM lives on our old farm. JAMES lives in Oklahoma. RICHARD and EDWIN lives in Grant TownShip Ottawa Co.

COSTS AND PRICES MENTIONED BY JANNET GLENDINNING

- 1877 --- Butter, 20¢ per pound; eggs, 16¢ per dozen; a new buggy, \$100; paid a teacher for a term \$92 (\$18 a month)
- 1878 --- Chicken, 8¢ per pound
- 1879 --- Hat and shoes for JANNET, \$2.75 (She made sunbonnets and wove straw hats from wheat straw for men to wear while working in the field.)
- 1884 --- JANNET was paid \$2.00 for piecing three quilts.
- 1891 --- A man's suit, \$16.00
- 1894 --- A bushel of sweet potatoes, 90¢
- 1900 --- JANNET was paid 55¢ for sewing 11 pounds of carpet rags and \$1.00 for piecing a quilt.
- 1902 --- Chickens, 27¢ each; 22 yards of calico and a comb, \$1.20. (The calico was probably 5¢ a yard and the comb was 10¢.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: For additional information on JANNET GLENDINNING and the ADEE family, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 18 #1, p. 11. For further information on the JANNET GLENDINNING Diary, contact Mrs. RUBY ADEE, 519 S. Lebanon St., Sulphur, LA 70663.

AMERICAN SILK was woven in the colonies of Virginia and Georgia. Virginia silk was known as early as 1625. That year the coronation robe of Charles I of England was made from Virginia silk. In 1734 the English queen wore a dress made of Georgia silk. GEORGE WASHINGTON also had a suit of Virginia silk.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

The U.S. National Cemetery System began in the War Between the States when the battlefield burying practices appalled and incensed the northern population. Neither North nor South was prepared for many of the eventualities of war . . . among them burial of vast numbers of dead soldiers. As the war raged and the number of casualties mounted, most of the dead were lucky to receive any burial at all; most were buried in shallow, mass graves, especially after large battles when there were great numbers of dead. Sometimes the retreating army were forced to leave their dead on the battlefield, to be buried by the enemy or to become carrion for scavengers. Neither army had the manpower and resources to identify and bury the dead properly.

The War Between the States was the first war in which embalming was used. Sometimes enterprising embalmers followed the armies, and after the battle was over, embalmed corpses that could be identified, then notified families that they could come to claim the bodies for reburial back home. Later on in the war it became the practice for Union troops to take their fallen comrades to the battlefield mortuaries and to pay for the embalming, as well as transportation of the corpses to their homes. However, it became rumored that some unscrupulous morticians were collecting money for their services, then burying the Union dead in mass graves; some were even said to be buried with Confederate soldiers! When these stories reached Washington, Secretary of State EDWIN STANTON, a ruthless man dedicated to the Union cause, was ordered by ABRAHAM LINCOLN to find an appropriate burial place for the fallen Union heroes somewhere near the nation's capital. Arlington, the palatial estate of Confederate General ROBERT E. LEE in Virginia, just across the Potomac from Washington, was chosen.

Arlington was part of the original 6,000 acre land grant given to ROBERT HOWSEN by Sir WILLIAM BERKELY in 1669. HOWSEN later sold the land for six hogsheads of tobacco. Subsequently Arlington became the property of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS, the adopted son of GEORGE WASHINGTON, who began construction on the mansion in 1802. The mansion was modeled after the temple of Theseus in Athens, Greece, and became a famous showplace. The 1,100 acre property was handed down through the CUSTIS family and eventually became the property of MARY ANN CUSTIS, who in 1831 married ROBERT EDWARD LEE in the drawing room of the family mansion. LEE was then a lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

Shortly after the first shots were fired at Fort Sumpter, heralding the War Between the States, LEE was offered the command of the Union forces. Because of his loyalty to Virginia and the South, he declined. In April 1861 LEE left Arlington to take command of the Virginia troops; almost immediately Arlington was occupied by federal troops. The mansion became Union headquarters; encampments were placed on the property. Later a hospital was established there.

Even after LEE became an aide to JEFFERSON DAVIS, although encampments were placed in the area, Arlington held no special significance. In 1862 LEE's fame attracted the attention of several Union fanatics, who were determined to humiliate him.

In 1862 the federal government acquired Arlington by a devious, but successful, tax condemnation. MARY CUSTIS LEE, an invalid, was unable to travel across the battle lines to pay the \$92.00 tax assessment, so the government put the estate up for auction and acquired it for \$26,810. When the government required a national burial place for its fallen Union soldiers, a vindictive Quartermaster-General, MONTGOMERY CUNNINGHAM MEIGS, in whose opinion LEE was the ultimate southern traitor, decided that Arlington would be the ideal place for the Union burial ground.

MEIGS' plan was to ruin the property so that LEE could never again live there. He instructed that graves be placed around the mansion and around MARY LEE's rose garden to make it unsightly. Burials at Arlington began on 13 May 1864 with the burial of Pvt. WILLIAM CHRISTMAN of the 67th Pennsylvania Infantry; however, the *Encyclopedia Britannica* states that the first burial was that

of a Confederate soldier, unnamed, who died in the hospital there. On 15 May 1864 the first battle casualty, Pvt. WILLIAM B. BLATT, was buried. Soon thousands of victims from the Battle of Bull Run and the Wilderness Campaign were taken north to be buried in the new cemetery.

In August 1864 when MEIGS visited Arlington he was shocked to find that there were no burials around the mansion and that the rose garden was intact. The federal officers headquartered there didn't want to live in the middle of a cemetery and had ordered all burials away from the house. Enraged, MEIGS ordered bodies of all Union soldiers from hospitals in the area to be brought to Arlington for burial. Within days twenty-seven arrived. MEIGS arranged for their burial in a large "L" surrounding two sides of the LEE mansion. As a final insult, MEIGS arranged to have his own body buried at LEE's old home.

MEIGS succeeded. LEE's home was gone forever, but in 1866 Arlington became a national shrine. It was estimated at that time between 17,000 and 19,000 Union soldiers had been buried there. The remains of another 2,111 unknown Union soldiers were gathered from Virginia's battlefield and placed in a mass grave under a granite sarcophagus.

In 1862 LINCOLN authorized the creation of 14 national cemeteries, which were operated by the Department of the Army. Arlington remains under the jurisdiction of that agency. The Department of Veterans' Affairs oversees 114 national cemeteries in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The Army or the Department of the Interior oversees 16 others.

Title to Arlington was in dispute for years. In 1882 LEE's son sued the U.S. government, stating that the estate had virtually been stolen from his family. In 1883 he was awarded \$150,000 for the property, a shockingly low figure for the true value of the estate, but a moral victory for young LEE.

Many national cemeteries are located in the South, near hospitals or battlefields where so many lost their lives in the war Between the States. After the war over a quarter of a million bodies were reinterred. Graves on plantations, in cemeteries and battlefields were excavated and the bodies were reburied in national cemeteries.

The first Memorial Day, 30 May 1868, was dedicated to the dead defenders of the Union. For the first time even the graves of the Confederate dead, whose markers were pointed so that no "Damn Yankees" could sit on them, were decorated with bunting and flowers. A new American holiday was born and the mending of the torn nation had begun.

The U.S. is one of the few countries in the world to have a National Cemetery System. Veterans who served in all branches of the service, from every American war beginning with the old Indian Wars to the present day, are buried in National Cemeteries. Some of the prominent men interred in Arlington include Adm. RICHARD BYRD, Gen. CLAIRE CHENNAULT, Gen. WILLIAM GORGES (built Panama Canal), Pres. JOHN F. KENNEDY and Gen. ARTHUR MacARTHUR. Because of space and money, future interments may be limited to only those who die in active duty.

There are 120 National Cemeteries in the U.S. Arlington is perhaps the most famous, but the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, called "The Punchbowl" in Honolulu is also well known as a burial place for veterans of WWII. Vicksburg National Military Park contains the site of the battlefield in which so many died in the War Between the States and is a memorial to those who died there. Sitka National Cemetery located at Sitka, Alaska, is the newest addition to the system.

National cemeteries in Louisiana include: Alexandria National Cemetery, Baton Rouge National Cemetery, Chalmette National Historic Park and Port Hudson National Cemetery.

The cemetery at Alexandria was originally established in 1866 in the nearby town of Pineville to provide a place of reinterment for Union soldiers, who were the casualties of ambushes, skirmishes

and battles in 1864 and 1865, and were buried where they fell. It is known that thousands of Union soldiers are buried here. It is suspected that there are possibly Confederates as well, although records are lacking for proof. Burial for veterans is still available at the present time.

Baton Rouge was occupied by the Federals as early as 1862. As a result, many Union troops came through the town on their way up the river or to another destination. From the Civil War era, battlefield casualties and many wartime victims of diseases, such as yellow fever and malaria, are buried there. Many veterans of the twentieth century have also been buried here; however, space in this cemetery is no longer available for burials.

Chalmette National Cemetery is located on the old BEAUREGARD home, the site where PACKENHAM drew up the British troops to fight ANDREW JACKSON's forces in the War of 1812. A monument to the war begun in 1855 by the state of Louisiana was completed by the U.S. government in 1907. Of the thousands of soldiers who fell at the Battle of Chalmette in 1815, only four are known to be buried at this cemetery. Most are Union soldiers who died in the many battles and hospitals in the area, but Americans from every war through the Vietnam War are also buried here. One Englishman, a WWII casualty, is buried in this cemetery. Space for burial is no longer available.

L'Heritage, the quarterly publication of the St. Bernard Genealogical Society, has been publishing a list of those who are buried in the Chalmette National Cemetery. Check their quarterlies or write them at P. O. Box 271, Chalmette, La. 70044, for specific information.

During the War Between the States, Port Hudson was the key to the control of the Mississippi River, and was the scene of a bitter siege and a deadly battle in which over 3,000 Union soldiers were killed. Confederate losses were over 2,000. The Port Hudson National Cemetery was established shortly after the war and was originally built to reinter only the Union soldiers who had perished in the area. However, in 1973, as the growing need for burial spaces in national cemeteries became evident, the Veterans' Administration selected the Port Hudson National Cemetery as one of those which would be expanded.

U.S. cemeteries in foreign countries which are maintained and administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission are closed to future interments and contain only Americans who died in a particular war on foreign soil. World War I foreign cemeteries include: Brookwood, England; Flanders Field, Belgium; Belleau, Meuse-Argonne, Oise, St. Mihiel, Somme and Suresnes, all in France. World War II cemeteries include: Ardennes and Henri-Chapelle in Belgium; Brittany, Epinal, Lorraine, Normandy, Rhone, all in France; Cambridge, England; Florence and Sicily-Rome in Italy; Luxembourg, Luxembourg; Manila, Philippine Islands; Margraten, Holland; and North Africa. Mexican War cemetery is in Mexico City, Mexico.

Those eligible for burial in a national cemetery include members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died while serving on active duty, the spouse and minor children of eligible servicemen. However, space is being so limited that in the future burial may be restricted to servicemen only. Inscriptions on tombstones include name, dates of birth and death, military rank, war in which he/she served and sometimes honors awarded, such as the Purple Heart. For information on veterans buried in national cemeteries, write to the National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20420. For servicemen buried overseas, write to the American Battle Monuments Commission, 3127 Pulaski Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20314.

SOURCES:

Encyclopedia Britannica

Gerald Weland. *Last Post*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, MD (1990).

Various brochures on the National Cemetery System.

UNMARKED GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A project to identify the Union soldiers buried in unmarked graves in the Florence, SC National Cemetery has been undertaken by the Old Darlington District Chapter of the SC Genealogical Society. Currently they have identified approximately 600 of the Union soldiers buried there. If you wish information on a soldier buried in this cemetery, they will search their database for names of soldiers who might be buried here. Write them at P. O. Box 175, Hartsville, SC 29551-0175.

MOUNT VERNON AND THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

By 1853 Mount Vernon, the home of GEORGE WASHINGTON, had fallen into decay. A group of ladies organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, which restored the mansion. When war was declared between the North and South the ladies asked that the neutrality of Mount Vernon be preserved. Although the estate was visited regularly by both sides, no fighting occurred on the premises. Rules of the MVLAA required that all arms be stacked outside and that all military buttons and insignias be covered. These rules were observed by all but one unit of New York volunteers.

An interesting anecdote tells of the money which the ladies had paid to purchase the estate from JOHN A. WASHINGTON, who was serving as a Confederate Colonel on the staff of General ROBERT E. LEE, and who, from the Yankee point of view, was considered a traitor. The money had been placed in a safe in the Burke & Herbert Bank in Alexandria, Virginia. When federal troops arrived at Alexandria demanding the money of this "traitor", they were delayed, stalled and outwitted and never found the money. In the meantime the money was transferred to a safety deposit box in the Riggs Bank in Washington, D.C. by a family friend, SARAH ELLEN TRACY, a native of New York who had passes through the federal lines that then encircled Alexandria. Col. WASHINGTON was killed in the war, but the inheritance of his seven orphaned children was safe, and Mount Vernon passed through the war unscathed.

SOURCE: Allen, Juanita E. "Mount Vernon During the War", *UDC Magazine*, Vol. LVI #3 (March 1993).

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS

In addition to military service records from state and federal archives, do not neglect to search the following sources for place of induction, period of service and name of unit in which your veteran served.

INDUCTION ROLLS. These records were kept by town, parish/county or state Adjutant General. Do not overlook the fact that volunteers of earlier wars may have enlisted in a parish/county or state that paid the largest bounty for enlistment or in which fighting was occurring. These places of enlistment were not necessarily the parish/county where the veteran resided. Remember that some veterans of the Civil War, especially Confederates, served in more than one unit because some units were disbanded or changed their names. In other cases, men left the infantry to join the cavalry as soon as they could get a horse.

PENSION ROLLS. Federal pensions were granted to veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, the Mexican War and the Civil War (Union only) and all successive wars. Confederate pensions were granted by the former Confederate states. Many of the pension rolls have been published. Some may give name, age, place of residence, unit and time of service, names of widow and other pertinent information. Federal pensions can be found at the National Archives. For Confederate pensions, write the state which granted the pension, or the Museum of the Confederacy,

1201 East Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219. See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 19 No. 3, p. 98 - 1995 for additional information about Confederate Pensions.

AFFIDAVITS. These documents were used to support pension applications or widows' claims and were kept by parish/county in which pension applicant lived. Before WWI pensions were not automatically granted to all veterans or their widows. Proof was required, not only of service, but that the applicant was indigent. Many veterans applied for pensions several times, but were rejected. These rejected pension applications provide valuable genealogical information and were often accompanied by affidavits of comrades-in-arms, family members or old friends, who were sometimes neighbors. Widows applying for a pension were required to provide proof of marriage, which had to be supported by affidavits of relatives or friends of long standing. Don't forget that some of the women were quite young (perhaps a second or third wife) when they married a veteran, so continue your search over a reasonable period when searching for a widow's pension.

PUBLISHED REGIMENTAL HISTORIES. These books tell of the battles fought by the regiment and sometimes tell the stories of the men who made up the unit. Often men of the same area enlisted together, so check records of the regiments which were organized in the area in which the veteran lived. Muster lists of the regiment are sometimes given.

PUBLISHED BOOKS. A variety of books are available for each war or military action, such as *Massachusetts Officers and Soldiers in Seventh Century Conflicts*; *Massachusetts Officers and Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars*; *U.S. Quartermaster's Department Roll of Honor of Soldiers Who Died in Defense of the American Union*; *Louisiana Veterans of the War of 1812*; *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*; *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, La.* Check these sources for records and information on the veteran you are researching.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS FOR VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS. Many of these lists have been published in books or newspaper articles. There are also descendants groups, such as the DAR or SCV, which require proof of service for the veteran as well as proof of descent. Check these sources for your veteran, especially in the area in which he lived.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES. Much information pertaining to veterans and regiments of the area has been printed in newspapers. Not all of these were published at the time the war was fought or during the period right after the war. As more emphasis is being placed on local history, current articles are being printed about veterans and their stories.

OBITUARIES. Sometimes obituaries of veterans or their wives mention their military service, although before the 20th century obituaries were rarely found unless the deceased was well known in the area.

BOUNTY LAND RECORDS. Since the federal government was always hard pressed for money, it was the policy to award bounty land to veterans for service through 1865. Veterans were required to prove service, but some of these claims have proven to be fraudulent. Sometimes affidavits were signed by other "comrades-in-arms" who were also fraudulent claimants seeking land. Many veterans who were granted these bounty lands did not actually live on them, but sold them to other people or gave them to their children. You will not find bounty land records for every veteran; many did not bother to file for these lands.

WORLD WAR I "STATEMENT OF SERVICE CARDS", "MUSTER-IN RECORDS", AND "BONUS APPLICATIONS". These records include a veteran's military service number, where and with which units he served, his awards, bonuses, wounds or injuries, disabilities, declared dependents, etc. For Louisiana, write to the Louisiana State Archives, 3851 Essen Lane, P. O. Box 94125, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. A list of addresses for other states may be found in *The Prospector*, Vol. 16 #4 (Oct. 1996), Clark Co. (NV) Genealogical Society.

REGISTRATION FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE. Check these records in the courthouse for the area in which the veteran resided.

PERSONAL MEMORABILIA. Diaries, scrapbooks, letters, pictures or other family heirlooms may be owned by a descendant of the veteran or may be housed in a local museum. Check these sources. Ask members of your family to share their knowledge of the veteran. Offer to make or pay for copies.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Documents, such as hospital records, prisoner-of-war records, casualty lists, enlistment rolls, draft lists, court martial records and

military prison records, rolls of honor, and military academy records, can be found in the National Archives for various wars.

The Veterans' Administration has recently discovered 10 million duplicates of 19th century military records thought to have been destroyed in the 1973 fire. If you were informed that the records you sought were burned, write again to the National Personnel Records, GSA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO.

Also discovered were over 100 boxes of pension records dating back to the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Seminole War. These so-called "Lost Pensions" have never been indexed or microfilmed, but are arranged by account number. They are being published in the *American Genealogy Magazine* by Datatrace Systems, P. O. Box 1587, Stephenville, TX 76401.

To write for military records, it is necessary to know the location of the records and to supply the necessary information on the veteran or serviceman. Always give full name, date and place of birth and death, the state where the veteran entered military service, and his rank and unit. The following addresses may be helpful:

Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Services
8th and Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20408
(request NATF Form 80; for veterans separated before 1929)

AIR FORCE (Active members, including National Guard)

Air Force Manpower & Personnel Center
Military Personnel Records Division
Randolph Air Force Base, TX 78150-6001
or
Air Reserve Personnel Center
Denver, CO 80280-5000

ARMY (active and National Guard)

Commander: U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center
ATTN: DARP-PAS
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132-5200
or
Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-4301
or
Army National Guard Personnel Center
Columbia Pike Office Bldg.
7600 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041
or
Records for military personnel buried overseas, write:
Department of the Army
U.S. Total Army Personnel Command
Alexandria, VA 22331-0482

COAST GUARD (active and reserve members)

Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 80280-5000

MARINE CORPS (active and reserve members)
Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code MMRB-10)
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380-0001
or
Marine Corps Reserve Support Center
10950 El Monte
Overland Park, KS 66211-1408

NAVY (active and discharged)
Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command
ATTN: NMPC-036
Washington, D.C. 20370-5036
or
Naval Reserve Personnel Center
New Orleans, LA 70146-5000

(Discharged, retired or deceased)
National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records)
9700 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63132

MILITARY NEWSPAPERS. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the repository for newspapers of the U.S. military offices. The collection began in 1854 and now contains more than 2.8 million items of printed and microfilmed information on genealogy, history and other topics. For further information, write the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Newspaper and Periodicals Dept., 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706.

CCC RECORDS. Do you remember the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps.) before WWII? If you are interested in personnel records, write National Personnel Records Center, Civilian Personnel Records, 11 Washington St., St. Louis, MO 63118.

"FATHER OF LAKE CHARLES GETS NEW GRAVE MARKER"

JOHN JACOB RYAN, Jr., the "Father of Lake Charles" was a charter member of Lake Charles Masonic Lodge No. 165, which was formed 138 years ago. That same Lodge is still in existence and it recently placed a new grave marker on RYAN's grave in the historic Bilbo Cemetery on North Lakeshore Drive. At his death in 1809 RYAN was buried with full Masonic honors, and the entire community closed to pay its respects.

In early days the Masonic Lodge met over CHARLES GLASSPOOL and JAMES W. BRYAN's store, but in 1868 a two story frame building was erected on two acres of land at Hodges and Broad Streets, where the present Masonic Lodge is located. The Masonic Hall served as a hub around which the early community revolved. During the week, the building was used as the first public school in the village; on Sundays it was used by several different denominations for their church services. Community affairs and meetings were also held there.

SOURCE: Jones, Mike. "Father of Lake Charles Gets New Grave Marker" *LCAP* 2/8/1998

AN ANCIENT NAME SHOULD BE TREASURED FOR GENERATIONS

TWO SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GHOST TOWNS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is the second in our series on the towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. It was published in the *Cameron Parish Pilot* (9/25/1997) and was sent to us by THELMA LaBOVE (Member #53). This article on two ghost towns of present-day Cameron Parish was written by W. T. BLOCK (Member #676), who has written many articles and several books on the history of southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas. Mr. BLOCK and JERRY WISE (Member #1026), publisher of the *Cameron Parish Pilot*, have given *Kinfolks* permission to reprint this article. Mr. WISE has also given us permission to reprint the 1908 map that follows this article.]

In the *Cameron Pilot* of Nov. 27, 1970, there was an inquiry about Shellbank, Cameron Parish, Louisiana, and a response from the Cameron Library reported that there was no Shellbank, Louisiana. However, while the writer was officer-in-charge of the Orange, Texas, post office in 1972, he found the ancient metal hand-postmarking stamp (later destroyed by a postal inspector) of the old Shellbank, Louisiana, post office.

SHELLBANK

Shellbank was perhaps more of a trading post than a community, located on Pavell's Island, the delta island in the Sabine River, now known as Sabine Island. Between 1853 and 1915, many farm families, principally from Black Bayou or the present-day Bridge City vicinity, received their mail at Shellbank, although they could only reach that post office by boat.

In 1853, AUGUSTINE and SOPHIE PAVELL, who were German immigrants, built a cotton-trading post and wharf on the high shell bank of the island. For twenty years the Sabine River flatboatmen had floated their loads of cotton to the mouth of the river, where sometimes they waited indefinitely for the New Orleans schooners to arrive to buy their products.

Afterward GUS PAVELL bought the cotton that came down the river and later he carried it to Galveston on his schooner *Sophia*. Steamboats and schooners often stopped to deposit or pick up mail, and as a result, Shellbank soon became a post office as well. And for forty years Shellbank remained the nearest post office for all the farm families living on Black Bayou or in southeastern Orange County, Texas.

In 1867, GUS PAVELL died, but he willed the trading post and his schooner *Sophia* to his brother, FERDINAND PAVELL of Johnson's Bayou. In 1870, A. G. SWAIN leased the trading post for a couple of years, and in 1871 Linford and Co. built schooners in its shipyard there. After SWAIN left, FERD PAVELL operated the Shellbank trading post and served as its postmaster until 1900, when he relinquished it to his son, AUGUST PAVELL.

FERD PAVELL owned two residences...one at Pavell's Island where he owned a shingle mill, and the second at Johnson's Bayou, where he and his son owned a store, a cotton gin and a sugar mill. During the 1870s-1880s, Shellbank received mail on a twice weekly schedule via the steamboats, that traded between Orange, Texas, and Johnson's Bayou.

In 1915, all reasons for the Shellbank post office ceased to exist. All the Sabine River cotton was being shipped by rail to New Orleans or Galveston. Most of the Black Bayou farmers had moved away because of the loneliness, no transportation except by water, and eroded soil; and the nearby Texas farmers were by then receiving rural service from Orange. With his business severely depleted, AUGUST closed up the trading post, and the postal service discontinued the Shellbank post office.

THE TOWN OF RADFORD

Radford, the other ghost town, was one of the two post offices that developed on Johnson's Bayou after 1870, and was the nearest town to Sabine Lake. Louisiana cotton farmers, always on the move for more productive soil, streamed into Johnson's Bayou after the Civil War, and by 1885 its farm

population was estimated at 1,200 persons. Both Radford, with 175 persons, and Johnson's Bayou, population 150, were thriving by then. Four stores at Radford were owned by CASWELL PEVETO, J. C. GRIFFITH, AUSTIN B. SMITH and CALVIN PEVETO, and there were also two cotton gins and two sugar mills located there.

In 1885, about 600 acres of farm land were expected to yield 1,000 bales of cotton. There were also about 200 acres planted in sugar cane, needed to feed the cane grinders, and elsewhere on the bayou about 100 acres of satsuma orange trees and grape arbors provided much of the fruit sold in Galveston.

Two steamboats, the *Emily P.* and *Lark*, remained exclusively in the Orange to Johnson's Bayou trade, importing groceries, lumber and hardware, and returning with cotton, syrup, fruit and cattle. The schooner *Dreadnaught* sailed exclusively in the Galveston to Johnson's Bayou trade, making one round trip weekly.

1886 HURRICANE

The morning of October 12, 1886, showed no particular cause for alarm, with most of the children in the school house and all the field hands were picking cotton. By 4 P.M., the lake waters had risen 4 feet and by 7 P.M., 140-mile gale force winds were pounding the homes and oak trees.

Some houses, except those with holes cut in the floors, floated away; in others the terror-stricken refugees fled to the attics and roof tops, where they tied themselves to chimneys, or children to branches in the live oak trees. By the following morning, 17 small children had lost both parents, and 20 parents had lost all their children. During the night 110 persons had drowned there, and 86 more drowned at Sabine Pass. Most of those that survived walked about in a dazed state, talking incoherently. The two steamboats, carrying rescue workers, were soon providing what relief was possible. Within a few days, all of the survivors left on the steamboats, for the stench from 20,000 dead cattle became unbearable.

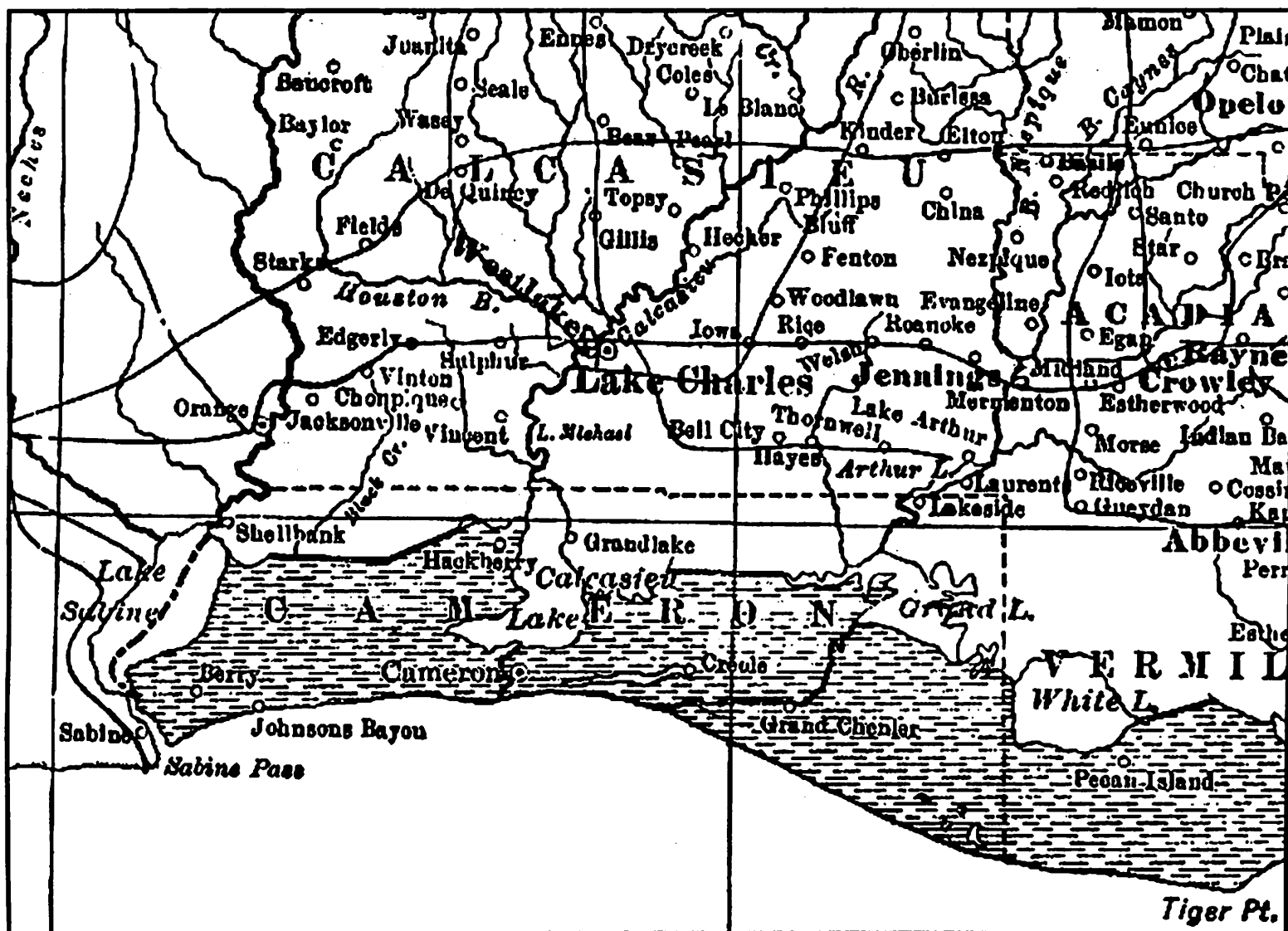
Both Radford and Johnson's Bayou were totally destroyed, and Radford and its post office were never rebuilt. A Galveston newspaper soon reported: "Johnson's Bayou and Radford were once communities with more than 1,000 inhabitants; today they are communities of beggars. The buzzards are the only feathered fowl in the air."

In 1887, only 6 families had returned to Johnson's Bayou, the remainder having scattered about elsewhere. Slowly some of them returned, and by 1894, there were 57 families, totaling about 400 persons, living there.

In the *Galveston Daily News* of June 1, 1894, merchant JOHN M. SMITH bragged about the general good health of the Johnson's Bayou population, and he cited two large families to prove it. Rev. and Mrs. JOSEPH BERWICK had married in 1866, and by 1894 they had 24 children and had "never had a doctor in the house". By then, Mrs. BERWICK was 48 years old and she "was the picture of good health". Mr. and Mrs. DOLZIE THERIOT of Johnson's Bayou also had 24 surviving children from a single marriage. The oldest person living there, PLACIDE LABAN, was a War of 1812 veteran of the Battle of New Orleans, and he was 102 years old.

Shellbank, Louisiana, lived out its usefulness, and as a result, was abandoned. Radford, Louisiana, was totally destroyed in 1886 and was never rebuilt. Both communities once played a vital role in the economy of Cameron Parish, and their erstwhile existence deserves to be noted and remembered.

**It is possible to be a good historian without being a genealogist;
however, it is impossible to be a good genealogist without being a historian.**



1908 map

PERKINS CEMETERY UPDATE

The Perkins Cemetery, located at Holbrook Park, southeast of DeQuincy, was originally read by CHARLENE FAIRCHILD in 1984 and was published in *Kinfolks* in 1991 (Vol. 15 No. 1). It was re-read in March 1997 by JAN CRAVEN (Member #1018) and MARGARET MOORE (Member #1066). The following additional information is provided as an update to the material. The (JC) after any notes indicates that the information came from the personal genealogy files of JAN CRAVEN.

Directions to the Cemetery: From Hwy 171, take Hwy. 378 to Sam Houston Jones State Park. At Sutherland Road, turn right. After going about 2 miles, turn left on Dunn Ferry Road. Go to Holbrook Park Road and turn right. The cemetery is just before the entrance into Holbrook Park.

- BARRIS, DORIS 30 Oct 1931 - 13 May 1991
Cpl. U.S. Marine Corps
- DAVIS, HAZEL MAE 14 Dec 1905 - 10 Jul 1918
Note: In the earlier readings of this cemetery, there was a listing for a HAZEL MAE TAYLOR with the same dates as HAZEL MAE DAVIS. While reading the cemetery in March of 1997, the stone was not found for HAZEL MAE TAYLOR. Is this the same person? She was only 13 when she died! Who can solve this mystery?
- DAVIS, OTTO 8 Feb 1874 - 15 Aug 1950
Slab/w DELLA TAYLOR DAVIS and HENRY E. BRANTLEY.
- GLEASON, ROSA 3 Sep 1927 - 9 Oct 1994
- GRANT, THOMAS HENRY 10 Oct 1968 - 18 Mar 1990
- IODELL, EDITH - See TAYLOR
- LANDRY, MAYBELL C. TAYLOR 9 May 1916 - 23 Jul 1990
- LYONS, IVIN ADDISON 12 May 1869 - Oct 1870
S/o JOHN L. LYONS & MARTHA PERKINS, aged 1 year & 5 mos. JOHN L. LYONS 1843 - by 1922 was the s/o JOHN L. LYONS and AMANDA STANTON. MARTHA PERKINS was the d/o E. W. PERKINS. Other children of this couple were: GEORGE S. LYONS, MD.; JOHN L. LYONS; VINA LYONS m. S. J. ILES; LOLA "IDA" LYONS m. WEBB DEER; OSCAR DELANDO LYONS 1867-1869 (also buried in this cem.); EVANS LYONS; and IVIN ADDISON LYONS 1869-1870 (also buried in this cem.) (JC)
- LYONS, MARTHA JEAN 30 Oct 1862 - 2 Jul 1867
D/o OSCAR S. LYONS & MINERVA E. F. PERKINS. OSCAR S. LYONS 1836-1906 was the s/o JOHN LYONS and AMANDA F. STANTON. MINERVA E. F. PERKINS was the d/o VIENA COWARD and REES WASHINGTON PERKINS, all three are buried in this cemetery. This is the only known child of this marriage, although there are probably others.(JC)
- LYONS, MINERVA E. 26 Dec 1837 - 9 Oct 1891
This is MINERVA E. F. PERKINS LYONS w/o OSCAR S. LYONS and d/o REES WASHINGTON PERKINS and VIENA COWARD. See notes for VIENA COWARD for her siblings, and notes for MARTHA JANE LYONS for other known children. (JC)
- LYONS, OSCAR DELANDO 2 May 1867 - 4 Jan 1869
S/o JOHN L. LYONS & MARTHA PERKINS. See notes for IVIN ADDISON LYONS.
- PERKINS, AMANDA 8 Feb 1868 - 26 Oct 1868
D/o IVIN A. & ERNESTINE PERKINS, aged 8 mos + 18 days. IVIN A. PERKINS was the s/o REES WASHINGTON PERKINS and VIENA J. COWARD and ERNESTINE LYONS was the d/o JOHN LYONS and AMANDA F. STANTON. Other children of this couple were JAMES E. PERKINS; MONROE J. PERKINS 1865-1945 m. 1. ELIZABETH RIGMADEN, 2. MATTIE J. ?; VIENA PERKINS 1866-1950 m. JASPER NEWTON ROBERTSON; EVANDER PERKINS 1896-1896; LEANDER PERKINS 1871-1878; IVIN PERKINS 1876-1878; and EMMETT W. PERKINS 1877-1954 m. IRENE S. DREW. (JC)
- PERKINS, EVANDER 16 Nov 1869 - 26 Dec 1869
S/o I. A. PERKINS & ERNESTINE LYONS, age 1 mon. 10 days.

See notes on AMANDA PERKINS.
 PERKINS, IVIN 27 Mar 1876 - 9 Feb 1878
 S/o I. A. & ERNESTINE PERKINS, age 1 yr. 10 mos. 13 days.
 See notes on AMANDA PERKINS.
 PERKINS, LEANDER 6 Jan 1871 - 3 Jul 1878
 S/o I. A. PERKINS & ERNESTINE LYONS, age ? yrs 27 days.
 See notes on AMANDA PERKINS.
 PERKINS, R. W. 8 Dec 1812 - 4 July 1895
 Age: 82 yrs., 6 mos., 28 days - Civil War Veteran. REES WASHINGTON PERKINS was b. in Marion Co., MS., the s/o MARTHA MORGAN and REES PERKINS. He m. VIENA J. COWARD d/o HARDY COWARD & ELIZABETH BATES. His tombstone inscription only gives his date of death and age at death. His children are listed in the notes for VIENA J. PERKINS. (JC)
 PERKINS, VIENA J. 18 Nov 1816 - 5 May 1890
 Need COWARD w/o R. W. PERKINS Sr. Age: 79 yrs., 1 mon., 13 days. VIENA was the d/o HARDY COWARD and ELIZABETH BATES and was born in Mississippi. VIENA and REES had the following children: MINERVA E. F. PERKINS 1837-1891 m. OSCAR S. LYONS (she is buried in this cem. also); ALLEN JEFFERSON PERKINS 1836-1895 m. MARGARET ANDRUS; IVEN A. PERKINS 1841-1904 m. ERNESTINE LYONS; ELIZABETH J. PERKINS 1843-1851; JAMES K. "JACK" PERKINS 1845-1930 m. ANNA ?; MARTHA PERKINS b. 1848 m. JOHN LYONS; REES W. PERKINS abt. 1851-1895. (JC)
 PHILLIPS, IVY TAYLOR 25 Jan 1910 - 6 Nov. 1986
 PHILLIPS, JEFF No date - No date
 TAYLOR, EDGAR 22 Sep 1899 - 27 Sep 1991
 TAYLOR, EDITH IVODELL 23 Jul 1926 - No date 1997
 Wife of H. C. TAYLOR, married 1 Nov 1941.
 TAYLOR, GENEVA LOFTON 15 Feb 1926 - 11 Jun 1991
 TAYLOR, H. C. 11 Oct 1922 - 19 Jul 1980
 Sgt. U.S. Army, Husband of EDITH IVODELL TAYLOR, married 1 Nov 1941.
 TAYLOR, HAZEL MAE 14 Dec. 1905 - 10 Jul 1918
 TAYLOR, JAMES P. 10 Jan 1921 - 29 Oct 1991
 U.S. Army, WWII
 TAYLOR, JERRY WAYNE 1948 - 1948
 Infant son of J. P. and JEWELL TAYLOR
 TAYLOR, LUCY No date - No date
 This is possibly the same person as LUCY L. TAYLOR listed in an earlier reading.
 TAYLOR, LUCY L. 10 Jan 1883 - 28 Aug 1951
 This grave was not found in 1997. It is possible that this is the same grave as LUCY TAYLOR that was found with no dates on it.
 TAYLOR, LULA 9 Apr 1900 - 7 Dec 1981
 TAYLOR, RAY W. "STUB" 1 Oct 1919 - 1 Dec 1995
 TAYLOR, ROBERT B. 11 Nov 1921 - 24 May 1990
 TAYLOR, ROY LEE 15 Jan 1930 - 13 Apr 1991
 A1C U.S. Air Force - Korea - Vietnam
 TAYLOR, THURMAN 14 Jul 1920 - 12 Mar 1994
 TAYLOR, W. S. No date - No date
 Not found in 1997
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM SAMUEL 15 Mar 1903 - 8 Aug 1985
 Pvt., U.S. Army - WWII

A LOT OF WHAT I AM IS WHAT THEY WERE.

Family Tree Topper

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSIAH GAYLE, SR.

Contributed by Rev. W. GEDGE GAYLE, Member #451

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

In the name of God, Amen, I, JOSIAH GAYLE of Clarendon County in the State aforesaid, being in a low state of health but of sound mind and memory, but recollecting the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this to be my last Will and Testament. I recommend my soul to Almighty God that gave it, and my body to be buried in a Christian-like, decent manner at the discretion of my Executors; and with respect to what worldly goods it hath pleased God to bless me with, after the payment of all my just debts, I give and dispose of it in the manner and form following:

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my son-in-law, JOHN HARVIN, and my daughter-in-law, REBECCA HARVIN, five shillings sterling each, to be paid to them by my executors out of my estate within twelve months of my death.

Secondly. I give my three grandchildren, my son JOSIAH's children, SARAH REMBERT, RICHARD and JOSIAH GAYLE, five shillings sterling each, and to my grandson, JOHN HARVIN, son of my daughter MARY, five shillings sterling to be paid as above.

Thirdly. I give and bequeath to my grandson, WILLIAM GAYLE, son of my daughter ANN, one negro girl named Feby with all future issue to him and his heirs and assigns forever.

Fourthly. I give to my daughter-in-law, LEVINAH GAYLE, five shillings sterling to be paid as above. I also give to LEVINAH's son, SAMUEL, five shillings sterling to be paid in the same manner.

Fifthly. I lend unto my daughter, ANN BERWICK, one negro girl named Lydia during the natural life of my said daughter, and at her death, the said negro girl Lydia is to be returned to my estate with all her issue and equally divided among my heirs in the same manner as the remainder of my estate is divided below. I give unto her, my said daughter, two feather beds and furniture.

Sixly. I give and bequeath unto my two grandchildren, JOHN and SARAH GAYLE, son and daughter of my son AMBROSE, one-seventh part of my estate, after taking out what is disposed of above, which seventh part of my estate is to be equally divided between my two said grandchildren, JOHN and MARY, and in case one of them should die before he or she comes of age or marries, the part of the deceased is to go to the surviving one, but in case they both die before they become of age and leave no lawful heirs then their parts is to return to my estate and to be divided amongst my heirs equally.

Seventh and lastly, I lend all and singular the remainder of my estate not disposed of above, equally between my six children, namely: CHRISTOPHER, CALEB and RANSOM, DOROTHY, ELIZABETH and ANN during their natural lives to be equally divided amongst them, and at their death I give and bequeath all the said property of my said estate unto the children of these children of mine which will be my grandchildren.

And I do hereby nominate and appoint my son CHRISTOPHER, and my friend HUBERD REES, my true and lawful Executors to this my last Will and Testament made this 17th day of December, 1794.

His
(Signed) JOSIAH X GAYLE
Mark

Signed, Sealed &c in presence of

PETER WILLIAMS
MARY WILLIAMS
RICHARD HAMPTON

Claremont County Clerk's Office

I do certify the above is to be a true copy of the last Will and Testament of JOSIAH GAYLE, proved in open Court on the 5th day of January 1795.

(Signed) JOHN HOREN, Clerk Ct.

(Note: JOSIAH GAYLE, Jr. was said to have been killed at the Battle of Camden, SC, in 1780 during the Revolutionary War. This accounts for the will's reference in paragraph 3 to "my son JOSIAH's children . . ." Also see article on JOSIAH GAYLE, *Kinfolks* Vol. 18 #4.)

EXTRACT FROM BAPTISMAL REGISTER, ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL ARCHIVES

Contributed by DOROTHY McARTHUR BECNEL, Member #392

No. 677

SIMON GOSSELIN
and
LAURENT

On this twenty-third day of August of the year eighteen hundred and eleven: I, Fr. ANTONIO de SEDELLA, Religious Capuchin, Cure of this Parish of St. Louis of New Orleans, baptized with the pure and Holy Oils, a small boy who was born on the twenty-ninth of July past, legitimate son of Don BASILIO GOSSELIN and of Dona VICTORIA CATALINA LAURENT, natives and residents of this city: Paternal

grandparents being Don PEDRO GOSSELIN and Dona MARGARITA BARON: the maternal grandparents being JUAN BAUTISTA LAURENT and Dona MARIA LALANDE, and having exercised the Holy Ceremonies with the prayers have given the name SIMON. Standing as godfather Don SIMON HUGUES and as godmother Dona MARIA LAURENT, aunt of the recently baptized, who have been advised of their spiritual relationship and in faith I have signed

/s/ Fr. ANTONIO de SEDELLA

This is a certified direct translation (from the Spanish) of the original entry of St. Louis Cathedral Archives, Book of Baptisms, Vol. 6 (1809-1811), page 153b, Act 677.

EXTRACT FROM MARRIAGE REGISTER, ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL ARCHIVES

No. 126

PEDRO JOSEF MONTANER
with
FELICITE DURIEAU

In this Parish Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, on the fifth day of this month of February of this year of seventeen hundred and eighty-six, I the undersigned Vicar General of this Province of Louisiana and Cure of the named Parish Church, having published the three Canonical Banns on three successive Feast Days according to the Holy Council of Trent, resulting in no impediment, received the mutual consent by word of mouth of these present, joined and veiled in legitimate matrimony PEDRO JOSEF MONTANER, a native of Palma on the Isle of Malarca, legitimate son of SEBASTIAN MONTANER and of MAGDALENA PENYA with FELICITE DURIEAU, a native of this Parish, legitimate daughter of JUAN BAPTISTE DURIEAU and of CATARINA DAVID and in faith I have signed the above day, month and year as given

/s/ Fr. ANTONIO de SEDELLA

/s/ VICENTE LLORCA /s/ JOSEF MARTINEZ

This is a certified direct translation of the original entry of St. Louis Cathedral Archives, Book of Marriages, Vol. 2 (1784-1806), page 46, Act 126.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION FROM A LAND ABSTRACT

Contributed by GAYLE ROYER SALTER, Member #1078

Selected genealogical data extracted from an abstract on a lot in Ben Bilbo Subdivision of Lake Charles, Louisiana; located in Section 33, Township 9 South, Range 8 West of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

- 22 Oct. 1868 Entry; USA to BENJAMIN BILBO
- 19 Oct. 1872 Declaration; BENJAMIN BILBO declares that on 14 Nov. 1826 he was married to HARRIET REEVES with whom he lived until her death in 1859. During the said marriage the following children were born: ISAAC (m) 3 Jan. 1829; HAGAR (f) 15 Feb. 1830; LOUISA (f) 10 Mar. 1832; JAMES (m) 5 Mar. 1834; ROSA (f) 2 June 1836; MILLY (f) 18 Jan. 1838; BETSY (f) 20 July 1840; ANN (f) 22 Mar. 1842; JESSY (m) 24 Sep. 1844; and SARAH (f) 13 Oct. 1846. He declares that he also married JULIA HUTCHINS on 3 Mar. 1860 and that there is no issue of this second marriage.
- 21 May 1885 Succession of BENJAMIN BILBO; opened. He died Nov. 1884. Heirs: HAGAR BILBO, wife of ADOLPH PUJO; JULIA BILBO, widow of ISAAC BILBO; MILLY BILBO, wife of WEBB MOSS; ROSA BILBO, wife of _____ HEARD; ELIZABETH BILBO, wife of FREEMAN HAMILTON; MARY BILBO, wife of ISHAM WASHINGTON; SARAH BILBO; minor children of LOUISA BILBO, issue of the marriage with GEO. RYAN, Sr. (ANDREW JACKSON, CHARLOTTE, and ALEXANDER VANDERHOFF RYAN). Administratrix, HAGAR PUJO. Co-Administrator, ADOLPH PUJO. Natural Tutor, GEORGE RYAN to RYAN minors.
- 23 Oct. 1885 Warranty Deed; Succession of BENJAMIN BILBO to SAMUEL W. LYONS. W. P. THOMAS and DANIEL MORAN as securitits.
- 23 Oct. 1885 Vendor's Lien; SAMUEL W. LYONS to Succession of BENJAMIN BILBO
- 15 Aug. 1887 Warranty Deed; SAMUEL W. LYONS to JAMES W. BRYAN
- 15 Aug. 1887 Vendor's Lien; JAMES W. BRYAN TO SAMUEL W. LYONS
- 3 Feb. 1888 Warranty Deed; JAMES W. BRYAN to THOMAS W. WRIGHT
- 8 Mar. 1889 Warranty Deed; THOMAS W. WRIGHT and MARY L. WRIGHT, husband and wife to FRED A. ALLEN. Passed before WASHINGTON ALLEN in Crowley County, Kansas.
- 8 Mar. 1889 Warranty Deed; THOMAS W. WRIGHT and MARY L. WRIGHT, husband and wife of Crowley County, Kansas to FRED ALLEN of Crowley County, Kansas. Sealed and delivered before WASHINGTON ALLEN, J.P. of Crowley County, Kansas and W. L. ALLEN.
- 8 June 1891 Warranty Deed; FRED A. ALLEN of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana to The Louisiana and Southern States Real Estate and Mortgage Company, Limited of Leicester, England. Attested by M. A. KING and A. WENTZ.
- 18 Nov. 1901 Ratification of warranty deed, above. (Apparently the warranty deed was not

- properly authenticated, since a woman had acted as one witness.) Attested by WM. BRIGGS and WASHINGTON ALLEN.
- 18 Feb. 1903 Power of Attorney; Louisiana and Southern States Real Estate and Mortgage Company, Limited to WILLIAM BRIGGS, a resident of Houston, Harris County, Texas.
- 3 June 1903 Warranty Deed; Louisiana and Southern States Real Estate and Mortgage Company, Limited to NITO ABATE of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. Witnessed by JNO. H. McCLUNG and W. G. FRASER. (Correct name is probably VITO ABATE. Subsequent documents use this version, and property is located on what is now Vito Street.)
- 6 Oct. 1904 Patent; USA to BENJAMIN BILBO.
- 27 June 1912 Patent; USA to BENJAMIN BILBO.
- 31 Dec. 1913 Resolution of Board of Directors of The Louisiana and Southern States Real Estate and Mortgage Company, Ltd; Board of Directors (JAMES ELLIS, M.P.; C. S. ROBINSON; C. A. SPENCER; W. F. WHETSTONE; Mrs. HERBERT ELLIS; HERBERT CROSFIELD; BERNARD ELLIS; JAMES BANCROFT ELLIS) ratifies all documents executed with power of attorney by SEMAN A. KNAPP and GEORGE HORRIDGE; JAMES BANCROFT ELLIS of Leicester County, England; FRANK ROBERTS, DAVID R. SWIFT, and HENRY W. LANZ of Calcasieu Parish; and WILLIAM BRIGGS of Harris County, Texas.
- 5 May 1915 Affidavit; LEON CHAVANNE declares that he is 45 years old and has lived in the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana since birth. That JAMES W. BRYAN was married but once and then to DELIA K. SINGLETON. That JAMES W. BRYAN died in 1899 and was survived by his wife.
- 13 May 1915 Affidavit; LEOPOLD KAUFMAN declares that he has been a resident of the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana since 1880. He further declares that he was personally acquainted with JAMES W. BRYAN, who was until his death a resident of the City of Lake Charles, Louisiana; that JAMES W. BRYAN was married but once and was living with his wife at the time of his death.

OUR FAMILY TREE

We all have
 2 Parents
 4 Grandparents
 8 Great Grandparents
 16 Great-Great Grandparents
 32 Great-Great-Great Grandparents
 64 Great-Great-Great-Great Grandparents
 128 Great-Great-Great-Great-Great Grandparents
 256 Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great Grandparents
 512 Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great Grandparents

Fort Worth Genealogical Society "Footprints" - Vol. 40 No. 2 1997

GEORGE WASHINGTON O'BRIEN
Contributed by ZILDA HEBERT, Member #1012

Captain GEORGE WASHINGTON O'BRIEN, one of the most widely known and highly esteemed citizens of southern Texas, was born about five miles below the town of Abbeville, Louisiana, on 28 May 1833. He was the son of CHRISTOVAL O'BRIEN and KATHERINE KIMBERLAND. He came to Texas in November 1848, and located at Galveston, moving to Beaumont during the latter part of 1852. There, on 21 July 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss SARAH E. ROWLEY, a member of another Louisiana family that had settled in that part of Texas. To this union were born seven children.

Frequently honored by his fellow Democrats, O'BRIEN served as a member of many district and state conventions. In 1860, after the election of President LINCOLN he was a member of a committee on resolutions at a secession meeting held in Beaumont and refused to subscribe to and vote for the adoption of a copy of the South Carolina secession resolutions. A large majority of his fellow citizens dissented from his views. When threatened or condemned for the position he had taken, he avowed his patriotism to Texas but maintained the unwisdom of secession.

O'BRIEN won the military prefix to his name by faithful and gallant service under the Confederate flag. From 4 September to 10 December 1861, he served as a private in Co. F (Capt. K. BRYAN's), Fifth Texas Regiment, and afterwards, until the end of the war, as captain of a company first known as LIKEN's Battalion, then SPEIGHT's Battalion and later SPEIGHT's Texas Regiment, which was a mixed regiment.

He was a member of the National Democratic Convention that met in Baltimore in 1872, favoring in the presidential campaign of that year a conservative Northern Democrat, and although he was an admirer of SAM HOUSTON, did not permit HOUSTON into drawing him into the American party, which is better known as the Know-Nothing Party.

In 1873 O'BRIEN lost his first wife, SARAH ROWLEY O'BRIEN. He was married again in 1874 to Miss ELLEN P. CHENAULT, a resident of Orange, Texas. She was the daughter of FELIX CHENAULT, Esquire, and ANNA TRIGG, long-time residents of Gonzales County, Texas. By this marriage two children were born: CHENAULT O'BRIEN and ROBERT O'BRIEN.

Captain O'BRIEN was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and of the Masonic and Knights of Honor fraternities. He had a wide circle of personal and political friends, extending throughout the state.

The surname is variously spelled as O'BRIAN, O'BRYAN, O'BRIEN, O'BRYEN, BRIEN and BRYAN. It comes from the Gaelic "brianach", meaning variegated, or many qualities. The surname was founded by the grandsons of BRIAN O'KENNEDY, historically known as BRIAN BORU, a 10th century leader who became successively chief of the Dalcass, King of Thomond and King of Ireland. He was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014, when his national army defeated the Danes and terminated the Danish invasions of Ireland. The O'BRIENS were seated in Clare and in the centuries following the death of BRIAN, they became the most powerful family in Ireland, with possessions in Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. They continued as kings of Thomond until the middle of the 16th century. The name is now one of the most common Irish surnames.

SOURCES: W. T. Block, *Indian Wars and Pioneers*; O'Bryan Family records; Records at the Wallisville, Texas Heritage Center

THE FAMILY IS THE NUCLEUS OF CIVILIZATION....(Family Tree Topper)

REMINISCENCES OF OLD LAKE CHARLES IN 1934

According to SYDNEY HARRIS, advertising manager of the Lake Charles American Press, the town of Lake Charles grew from a muddy town with hitching posts on the streets where oxen teams tied up, to a modern city of bustling business from the years 1909 to 1934. Among other interesting incidents in the city's history which Mr. HARRIS recalled in 1934 was that back in the 1909 era clerks came to work on wet days barefoot with their trouser legs rolled up to avoid ruining their clothes in the mire --- a far cry from the city's paved streets today. Hitching posts lined Ryan St. and farmers coming to market hitched their mule, horse and oxen teams there.

Mr. HARRIS recalled that LEOPOLD KUSHNER was the first man he met upon arriving in Lake Charles. In those days the Sons of Rest, of which Mr. HARRIS had been a member for many years, had a sort of unofficial meeting place in front of the old Lake City Saloon. Col. BILL CAGNEY and ABE CHRISTMAN were the operating partners of the saloon.

He stated that the "wicked republicans" had captured the position of postmaster in Lake Charles every four years since 1909 except twice --- J. STUART THOMSON was postmaster when Mr. HARRIS came here, followed by HARRY J. GEARY, who served later as mayor.

SYDNEY HARRIS played chess with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. HUBERT CRAMERS in the old parsonage of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The St. Charles Academy then stood back of the church, but was later moved to the corner of Ryan St. and Miller Avenue.

He recalled that the old *American* and the old *Press* were hand-set newspapers that went to press anytime between 4:00 and 6:00 in the afternoon, but it was usually nearer 6:00. He saw the consolidation of the *American* and the *Press* which grew into a fast-moving newspaper organization with a 20-page rotary duplex press, five linotypes and a stereotyping plant...the old newspapers were run on flatbed presses, four pages at a time, printed on one side and re-run for the print on the other side. FRANK A. SMITH was connected with the old *American* when it consolidated with the *Press*, and was with the *American Press* ever since.

ANTON KREBS was bookkeeper on the old *American* and Mrs. EDNA POOLE SCAIFE was bookkeeper for the old *Press*. Mr. KREBS continued as bookkeeper for the *American Press*. His father, W. E. KREBS, militant editor of the *American Press* in the early days, was campaign manager for Congressman A. P. PUJO when he ran for the U.S. Senate. BOB CHEVIS was campaign manager in the same race for BOB BROUSSARD. BROUSSARD, who was elected, was a brother of former U.S. Senator EDWIN E. BROUSSARD.

Mr. HARRIS recalled the big fire of 1909 [EDITOR'S NOTE: The fire was actually in 1910.] that destroyed the city hall, courthouse and much business property. The fire started in the old wooden theatre that stood across Ryan St. from the present (1934) Pure Food Store.

Of the old business concerns here when Mr. HARRIS came to Lake Charles, he recalled the following, which were still in business: the G. T. Rock Hardware Co.; Muller's, managed by M. J. MULLER, son of the founder; Krause and Managan Lumber Co., operating at Westlake as successor to Perkins and Miller; Powell Lumber Co.; Pure Food Store, then on Pujo St., operated by C. E. HICKMAN.

The old Watkins railroad had a dummy line down Broad St. to Ryan St. This line was later converted to street car use. Those were the days when the citizens carried lanterns at night, for there were no street lights...neither was there a sewerage system in town.

The Majestic Hotel was completed about the time Mr. HARRIS came to Lake Charles. TOM HUBER and Fords (automobiles) were still in the offing, he recalled. "Nearly all the substantial buildings in Lake Charles were erected after I came here," he said. He saw the erection of the present city hall and

courthouse after the fire, the erection of Muller's building, the Miller building (which replaced the old Commercial building) and the Huber Building.

Lake Charles went dry by a big majority in 1909. Mr. HARRIS recalled the days when P. G. LeBLEU [EDITOR'S NOTE: Should be J. C. LeBLEU] was president of the Police Jury, KINNEY REID sheriff and his brother, chief-of-police. The post office was once in the old Calcasieu Bank building. Mule-drawn street cars were the public conveyances. C. H. WINTERHALER was mayor. Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was divided in 1912. Wooden sidewalks were hunky-dory in those days. Sawmill whistles started blowing about 5:00 in the morning to call mill hands to work---nine sawmills were in town then. The old fire station and city hall were near the present site of the Majestic Hotel. The fire hall was a community social center. Dr. KNAPP ran a drugstore that later became the Von Phul and Gorham Drug Store and still later became Gordon's Drug Store.

Mrs. ST. CLAIR, who later became Mrs. JUD POWELL, operated the popular St. Clair Hotel. BOB SWIFT operated the George & Swift livery stable and undertaking business. This company was founded in 1885. It was owned by D. R. SWIFT and J. A. TROTTI in 1896, and became Swift Kirkwood Co. Ltd. in 1899, was later Gill & Trotti, Ltd. and finally Burke & Trotti, Inc. J. A. TROTTI joined the George & Swift Co. on 3 April 1892. JOHNNIE RUNTE's father was the first Lake Charles undertaker.

STANDFORD, sports writer for the *Chicago Tribune*, spent the winter of 1912 in Lake Charles. Among other notables visiting here was IRVIN S. COBB, humorist, novelist and short-story writer, who spent one season here at the Coastal Hunting and Fishing Club. CONNIE MACK brought his team here to train one season. Chief Justice O'NEILL, then associate justice of the state supreme court, enjoyed coming to Lake Charles.

Mr. HARRIS was the first unofficial campaign manager for Associate Justice WINSTON OVERTON when he ran for district judge. Mr. HARRIS recalls Judge MILLER of Jennings as the district judge here. Later it was Judges OVERTON and CLINE and now Judges CLINE and PORTER. DICK GUNN was fire chief when the town had a volunteer fire department.

Mr. HARRIS is reminded that CLAUDE J. CAMPBELL and CLARENCE E. BERDON came here from Crowley and organized the Hemingway Furniture Store, which afterwards became the Berdon-Campbell Furniture Co.

The first business college in Lake Charles, he says, was operated by C. E. WARDEN. ED STUBBS and CHARLES HALL came a little later from Illinois. JIM WILLIAMS was teaching school and GOSSET SMITH's parents were operating a cafe. BILL BRADEN was assisting his father in the hardware business and making his bass voice famous. J. J. RIGMAIDEN and PAUL GRIENER ran a bakery, Mr. HARRIS remembers. It was during this time that RAY CRAFT organized Craft & Rushworth and SAMUEL KAUFMAN and his sons, W. C., EDGAR and COLE, began operations.

Mr. HARRIS has seen this territory develop from a stage of mere hopes regarding oil to proven oil fields. He was here at the time of the discovery of the oil field on the Miller tract, in the Lake Charles field.

Dr. FISHER was coroner when Mr. HARRIS came to Lake Charles, and HENRY REID, the present sheriff, was then deputy sheriff. H. A. DREW was state senator and president of the Calcasieu National Bank. The Rev. ALLISON was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. HARRIS does not remember whether or not the Rev. G. B. HINES was here at that time. JAMES YEAGER was superintendent of public schools.

Mr. HARRIS remembers when Mr. and Mrs. SAM KINDER celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. GUS SHARPOLOUS and his brother operated Lake Charles' first confectionery store.

Those were the days of the five cent schooner of beer.

GUY BEATTY had long since arrived from Delavan, Ill., when Mr. HARRIS first came to Lake Charles. He recalls that J. H. FUNDERBURG served as principal of the Lake Charles high school for 12 years.

Mr. HARRIS has seen the construction of the Weber Building, the new Calcasieu Bank Building, the American Press Building and three Masonic Temples.

I. REINAUER and his sons, SOL and LOUIS, had one of the prominent men's clothing stores and ARMAND LEVY had another. The first sporting goods store was operated by D. C. WILLIAMSON. The HOLLINS brothers, ARTHUR and WILL, were in charge of the leading jewelry store, and ADOLPH MEYER was operating a drug store.

He remembers "Whispering" LEM DEES as chief of police and JOHN H. POE as alderman. He remembers A. L. GAYLE working as a clerk in the old Palace grocery store, where W. P. WEBER began his business career. J. S. (SINGER) SMITH opened the city's first music house. A. BLUESTEIN operated a general store. JULIUS, FRANK and "BILL" GAYLE ran a hardware store and HENRY MEYER established the city's first five and ten cent store. He recalls the organization, by JOHN BARRYMORE, of the Calcasieu Building & Loan Association.

He has memories of SI (?) GUIDRY and BILL RENTZ operating barber shops; of JACK FOWLER, RAY CRAFT and FRANK GUNN working for the Murray-Brooks Hardware Co. A. W. CARLSON, jeweler and optician, started his own business here about the time Mr. HARRIS came to town.

SOURCES: *Lake Charles American Press*



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IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Some of the communities, villages and towns in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish are listed below. Today many of the places are difficult to find. Some of the places were on the border of two parishes, and may be seen on different maps as located in different parishes. Some have been incorporated into larger towns, while others were lumber towns, which went out of existence when the timber industry died. The SWLGS is attempting to compile a history of each of these old towns. Any assistance and/or suggestions for this project will be appreciated.

TOWN	PARISH	TOWN	PARISH
Abbey Joe	Beauregard	Choupique	Calcasieu
April	Beauregard	Cleveland	Jefferson Davis
Ararat	Calcasieu	Coles	Allen
Bagdad	Calcasieu	Cotton Ball	Allen
Bailey	Beauregard	Coverdale	Jefferson Davis/Allen
Bancroft(Brushy Creek)	Beauregard	Craft	Calcasieu
Bannister	Beauregard	Creek	Allen
Barnes Creek	Beauregard	Creole	Cameron
Bayou D'Inde	Calcasieu	Crown Point	Calcasieu
Bay (Oakdale)	Allen	Cupples	Calcasieu
Baylor	Beauregard	Davis Mills	Beauregard
Bear	Calcasieu	Deesport (Lake Charles)	Calcasieu
Bear Bone	Calcasieu	DeQuincy	Calcasieu
Beaver Creek	Allen	DeRidder	Beauregard
Beckworth	Beauregard	Dry Creek	Beauregard
Bel	Allen	Duett	Beauregard
Belevue	Calcasieu	Easterly (Edgerly)	Calcasieu
Belfield	Calcasieu	Edgerly (Easterly)	Calcasieu
Bell City (Ikeville)	Calcasieu	Edgewood	Calcasieu
Berry	Cameron	Edith	Beauregard
Big Lake	Cameron	Edna	Jefferson Davis
Big Woods	Calcasieu	Elizabeth	Allen
Bivens	Beauregard	Elton	Jefferson Davis
Blewett	Beauregard	Emad	Allen
Bon Air	Calcasieu	Ennes	Beauregard
Bon Ami	Beauregard	Esterly	Jefferson Davis
Bond	Allen	Evangeline	Jefferson Davis
Bradley	Beauregard	Evart	Beauregard
Brimstone (Lunita)	Calcasieu	Evins	Calcasieu
Brushy Creek(Bancroft)	Beauregard	Fahnestoc	Calcasieu
Bryan	Calcasieu	Fairview (Raymond)	Jefferson Davis
Buchana's Ferry	Calcasieu	Farwell	Beauregard
Buhler (Westlake)	Calcasieu	Fenton	Jefferson Davis
Bundick	Beauregard	Fields (Windham Creek)	Beauregard
Burissa	Allen	Fisher	Beauregard
Calcasieu	Calcasieu	Florence	Calcasieu
Cameron (Leesburg)	Cameron	Foley	Allen
Camp Hoy	Calcasieu	Fontenot	Allen
Carlyss	Calcasieu	Foreman Hall	Allen
Carson	Beauregard	Fullerton	Beauregard
Chalkley	Calcasieu	Fulton	Beauregard
China	Jefferson Davis	Gay	Beauregard
Chloe	Calcasieu	Gaytime	Beauregard

TOWN	PARISH
Ged	Calcasieu
Gekop	Beauregard
Gene	Calcasieu
Gibbstown	Cameron
Gillis	Calcasieu
Glen	Jefferson Davis
Glenmora	Allen
Goosport(Lake Charles)	Calcasieu
Gordon	Beauregard
Grand Chenier	Cameron
Grand Lake	Cameron
Grant	Allen
Graybow	Beauregard
Gum Cove	Calcasieu
Gum Spring	Calcasieu
Guy	Allen
Hackberry(Hackberry Island)	Cameron
Hamburg	Calcasieu
Hampton	Allen
Hamps	Allen
Hardy	Allen
Hathaway	Jefferson Davis
Hayes	Calcasieu
Hecker	Calcasieu
Hewitt	Allen
Hickory Flat	Allen
Hipple	Calcasieu
Holmwood	Calcasieu
Hollinsworth	Calcasieu
Hoy	Beauregard
Hoy Station	Allen
Hurricane Creek	Beauregard
Hutchinson	Jefferson Davis
Ikes	Beauregard
Ikeville (Bell City)	Calcasieu
Illinois Place	Calcasieu
Indian Bluff	Calcasieu
Indian Village	Allen
Iowa City (Iowa)	Calcasieu
Jacksonville	Calcasieu
Jennings	Jefferson Davis
Johnson	Allen
Johnson Bayou	Cameron
Johnsonville	Allen
Joplin	Jefferson Davis
Juanita	Beauregard
Katy Did	Beauregard
Kernan	Beauregard
Kearney	Calcasieu
Killinger	Jefferson Davis
Kinder	Allen
Kipling	Beauregard

TOWN	PARISH
Knight	Vernon
Lacassine	Jefferson Davis
Lake Arthur	Jefferson Davis
Lake Charles	Calcasieu
Lakeside	Cameron
Lauderdale	Jefferson Davis
Laurents	Jefferson Davis
LeBlanc	Allen
LeBleu Settlement	Calcasieu
LeDoux	Jefferson Davis
Leesburg (Cameron)	Cameron
Lisbon (Westlake)	Calcasieu
Lockmoor	Calcasieu
Lockport	Calcasieu
Lola	Beauregard
Longacre	Beauregard
Longville	Beauregard
Loretta	Beauregard
Lowry	Cameron/Jefferson Davis
Lucas	Calcasieu
Ludington	Beauregard
Luling	Allen
Lunita (Brimstone)	Calcasieu
Lupton	Calcasieu
Lyons	Calcasieu
Mab	Allen
Mallard Junction	Calcasieu
Mallet	Calcasieu
Manchester	Calcasieu
Maplewood	Calcasieu
Marion (Old Town, Marsh Bayou Bluff, now Topsy)	Calcasieu
Marionville	Allen
Marsh Bayou Bluff	Calcasieu
Old Town, Marion, now Topsy)	Calcasieu
Meadow	Beauregard
Meadow Prairie	Jefferson Davis
Medora	Calcasieu
Medour (Meadow)	Calcasieu
Medours	Beauregard
Melwick	Calcasieu
Merryville	Beauregard
Mermentau	Jefferson Davis
Midland	Jefferson Davis
Miersburg	Beauregard
Milford	Calcasieu
Mittie (Simmons)	Allen
Moeling	Allen
Moss Bluff	Calcasieu
Mossville	Calcasieu
Mystic	Beauregard
Newlin	Beauregard

TOWN	PARISH
Newton	Calcasieud
Niblett	Jefferson Davis
Niblett's Bluff	Calcasieu
Nita	Calcasieu
Oak Grove	Cameron
Oakburn	Allen
Oakdale (The Bay)	Allen
Oaklin Springs	Allen
Oberlin	Allen
Old Town (Marion, Marsh Bayou Bluff, now Topsy)	Calcasieu
Oretta	Beauregard
Orion	Allen
Orm	Calcasieu
Otis	Allen
Panchoville	Jefferson Dais
Pawnee	Allen
Pearl	Allen
Penoyer	Beauregard
Pepperville	Beauregard
Perkins	Beauregard
Phillip's Bluff	Allen
Pickering	Beauregard
Pickett	Jefferson Davis
Pinchburg (Pine Hill)	Calcasieu
Pine Hill (Pinchburg)	Calcasieu
Pine Island	Jeffeson Davis
Pinewood	Calcasieu
Plodco	Calcasieu
Premo	Calcasieu
Pujo	Beauregard
Radford	Cameron
Radium	Calcasieu
Ragley	Beauregard
Ramsay	Beauregard
Raymond (Fairview)	Jefferson Davis
Reeves	Allen
Reids	Allen
Rice	Calcasieu/Jefferson Davis
Roanoke	Jefferson Davis
Rogersville	Jefferson Davis
Rose Bluff	Calcasieu
Rossignol	Jefferson Davis
Rowson	Calcasieu
Sabine (Sabine Station)	Calcasieu
Sabine Station (Sabine)	Calcasieu
Seale	Beauregard
Serpent	Jefferson Davis
Shellbank	Cameron
Sherman	Calcasieu
Simmons (Mittie)	Allen
Silverwood	Jefferson Davis

TOWN	PARISH
Sitting Place	Calcasieu
Singer	Beauregard
Slabtown	Beauregard
Soapstone	Allen
Soileau	Allen
Starks	Beauregard
Sugartown	Beauregard
Sulphur (Sulphur City)	Calcasieu
Sulphur City (Sulphur)	Calcasieu
Sweet Lake	Cameron
Tavell	Cameron
Ten Mile	Allen
Tenneville	Calcasieu
Thompson	Jefferson Davis
Thornwell	Jefferson Davis
Toomey	Calcasieu
Topsy (Old Town, Marion, Marsh Bayou Bluff)	Calcasieu
Verret	Calcasieu
Vincent's Settlement	Calcasieu
Vinton	Calcasieu
Vizard	Allen
Walla	Beauregard
Walnut Hill	Beauregard
Ward	Allen
Wasey	Beauregard
Welborn	Beauregard
Welsh (Welsh Station)	Jefferson Davis
Welsh Station (Welsh)	Jefferson Davis
West Fork	Calcasieu
West Lake Charles (Westlake)	Calcasieu
Westlake (West Lake Charles)	Calcasieu
Windham Creek (Fields)	Beauregard
Woodburg	Beauregard
Woodlawn	Jefferson Davis
Woodmen	Beauregard
Wood's Bluff	Calcasieu
Yelgar	Calcasieu

1870 CAMERON PARISH CENSUS NAMES
Contributed by the late BERNICE DENNY, Member #638

With all the interest in genealogical research today, we trust that the following may prove of benefit to some of our readers. Having access to the old census records of 1870, we tabulated names of people recorded in the newly created parish of Cameron, who were born in foreign countries and in states other than Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Of the 1,600 people listed in Cameron Parish that year the majority were from the three states named above.

Census records, like all others, are not infallible. On occasion a neighbor or a census taker himself may have supplied the data when the individual or his family cited was unavailable at the time.

The records reveal that many pioneers sojourned in Mississippi or Texas for a while, then moved into Cameron.

From foreign lands came the following:

England...ELIZABETH BROWN; WILLIAM BARTON, tailor; GEORGE JONES, carpenter; NAOMI JONES; LOUIS RODGERS; GEORGE MAINE; and THOMAS MERRYFIELD, seaman.

France...EUGENE COLLINS, merchant; JON MAUGET and CHARLES VISEN, both seamen; A. GILLET; and CATHERINE BERTRAND.

Ireland...THOMAS DOLAND; ANN ZERO; CATHERINE GARNER; BRIDGET MURPHY; J. B. QUINN; THOMAS DELANEY and JAMES RONAN, both seaman.

Switzerland...JOHN BAUMGARTENER.

Sweden...ELIAS LINDSTRUM and FRED C. SCHMIDT.

Denmark...JAMES CHRISTIAN and LOUIS DUNCAN, both seamen; FERDINAND and LOUISA PAVIL.

Germany...FRED and WILHELMINA WOLFE; HENRY WOLF; and HENRY DUNCAN, seaman from Hanover.

Spain...JOHN FABRICAS, JAMES FARBES, OLIVER DOMING, JOHN SMITH and JAMES POGLE, all seamen; also FRANK GONZALES and SANTIAGO I. AMEE.

Italy...LAURENT STURLESE, merchant; EMANUEL STURLESE; FRANK DeMARCHE, ship carpenter; GEORGE ZEO; RAPHAEL BARBIE; JOHN CUNEO; BUBEL BASILGALIP.

Russia...CATHERINE (Mrs. JAMES P. ROR____) and HANNAH WHITE.

Prussia...FRED ERBELDING and CHARLES BLOCK.

Austria...JAMES BROWN, seaman.

Jamaica...JOHN BELL.

From other states we find a majority south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Alabama...JOHN GREEN, THOMAS GILESPIE, REBECCA GORDON, MARY E. (Mrs. HENRY S.) SWEENEY, JOHN E. BROWN, A. R. CARPENTER, JAMES M. CARPENTER, N. A. SUTTLES, ANN CLAY, W. and CELESTE ZIDDEMAN, W. A. McSHAN, BURRELL HAMBRICK, JOHN H. and ELIZABETH HARVEY, A. F. KNIGHT (female).

Arkansas...NARCISSUS and JAMES A. SALISBURG, both children, and GEORGE HARVEY.

Kentucky...JOHN SALISBURY, MARTHA JONES, ELIAS METCALF and JONATHAN WING.

South Carolina...MAY HARPER, WALTER WASHINGTON, MILTON CRUMBY, E. A. DERR (merchant), ELIZABETH H. DERR (his wife), MARY NEWMAN, H. HUMPHREYVILLE, MARGARET SMITH and NANCY A. HARVEY.

North Carolina...R. B. HARPER, SARAH MARTIN (Mrs. MILLEDGE) McCALL, WILLIAM M. DOXEY, Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON TANNER, T. B. LEE, DUNCAN SMITH, BENJAMIN WILDER, PETER and GEORGE DOZIER.

Virginia...SARAH HICKOK (Mrs. JOHN W.) SWEENEY, MARY E. SWEENEY BONSALE, JACK ARMSTRONG, A. J. KEARNEY (teacher), CHARLES M. THAYER, EDMOND CLARK, J. T. LINDSEY (teacher), SAMUEL and PHYLLIS CARTER.

Maryland...NANCY CARTER, WILLIAM TAYLOR, HAMILTON WELSH, MARY E. DYSON,

HARRY HARRISON, JOSEPH CURTIS, FRANCIS THORNTON, LEOPOLD and MARY A. MUDD, MARY A. YOUNG, JAMES M. WELSH and JOHN W. SWEENEY.
Georgia...MILLEDGE McCALL (Justice of the Peace), CHARLES GORDON, SARAH SPINKS, MATILDA STARKS, L. E. (Mrs. T. B.) LEE, HENRY and SUSAN LEE, WINNIE WILDER.
Tennessee...A. W. GILLESPIE, SAMUEL A. TANNER, MARTHA YOCUM, MARY A. SALISBURY, ELSIE KETCHUM.
Ohio...GEORGE WAKEFIELD, SAMUEL JINKS, C. A. BIRCH
Indiana...EMERLINE (Mrs. JOHN W.) WETHERILL, ROBERT WETHERILL, JOHN WETHERILL, MARTHA GALLIER, MARTHA M. (Mrs. THOMAS) GILLESPIE.
Missouri...WILLIAM BEASLEY.
Pennsylvania...JOHN WETHERILL and GEORGE MARSHALL.
Vermont...OLIVEY (?) UNDERWOOD.
New York...A. H. STAFFORD, R. STEPHENSON (blacksmith), GEORGE C. HYDE (minister), JAMES M. LAW or LACE (merchant).
New Jersey...MILFORD RODGERS and JOSEPH WAINWRIGHT (both seamen).
Massachusetts...PAUL JONES (merchant) and THOMAS CARR (carpenter).
Maine...G. W. GUPTIL.

Some of the names listed in this article belonged to colored people. Many of the black people took the surnames of the families upon whose property they were living, especially after the Civil War.

In some instances children are found living with families whose surname differed from theirs. We assume that they were orphans being cared for by relatives or friends.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article by Mrs. DENNY appeared in the Dec. 3, 1992, issue of *The Cameron Pilot*.)

SHERIFFS OF CALCASIEU PARISH

When Imperial Calcasieu Parish was carved from Imperial St. Landry Parish in 1840, the first sheriff in the new parish was JOHNSON MOSS, who held that office from about 1843 to 1846. He was followed by JACOB RYAN, the man who was instrumental in moving the courthouse from the town of Marion to Lake Charles.

JOHN DAVID REID became sheriff in 1850 and served in that capacity until he was elected to the position of parish judge. He was succeeded by his brother, JOHN MARTIN REID. The names of AUSTIN CLIFTON, VICED CLIFTON, W. P. SIMPSON and W. H. HASKELL are mentioned as sheriffs in the years 1865, 1870 and 1871.

In 1872 ALEXANDER LAWRENCE REID, the second son of DAVID JOHN REID, became sheriff, serving two terms. He was followed by his brother, D. J. "KINNEY" REID, who served five terms, although not consecutively. In the intervening terms, A. L. LYONS and JOHN L. PERKINS served as sheriffs. Then "KINNEY" REID came back into office in 1904 and served as sheriff until 1912. He was followed in office by HENRY A. REID, Sr. and then by HENRY A. "HAM" REID, Jr. The REID regime came to an end in 1980 with the election of WAYNE McELVEEN, who still holds the office in 1997.

SOURCE: *LCAP* (8/15/1965)

YESTERDAY STILL LIVES IN THE RECORDS OF THE PAST.

Margaret Krug Palen

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 80 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed with the collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

1930 CENSUS. In the year 2002 the 1930 federal census will be released. Only the southern states will be indexed. As part of the WPA project, workers started indexing the southern states, but WWII broke out before they finished the project. According to an article by WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE in the *Genealogy Bulletin* (AGL, Jan./Feb. 1997), those states which were indexed were: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and seven unnamed counties in Kentucky, plus seven more in West Virginia.
News 'n' Notes, St. Louis, Missouri, Genealogical Society (Dec. 1997)

GENEALOGY & TOBACCO. Big tobacco companies are the latest serious practitioners of genealogy. When someone files a lawsuit against a tobacco company alleging the effects of smoking cigarettes resulted in death or illness of the smokers, detectives go into serious family research, constructing a pedigree for the smoker and trying to find the cause of death or illness of everyone on the chart. From this they try to establish that the smoker died from other causes than smoking. If you want to get your pedigree done free, just sue a tobacco company. Then it will all come out in court.
Bluegrass Roots, Vol. 24 #3 (Fall 1997), Kentucky Genealogical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky

A BOON FOR TENNESSEE RESEARCHERS. Tennessee State Library & Archives will lend many books and films via interlibrary loan. The library's catalog is available on the world wide web. The URL (Universal Resource Locator) <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/countypg.htm> will take you to the library page where you can select a county. Each county page lists the books and film available for that county and marks those which can be borrowed with an asterisk.
Our Heritage, Vol. 38 #3 & 4 (Spring & Summer 1997), San Antonio, Texas

HOME CHILDREN PASSENGER LIST. Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children were taken from workhouses and homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada. Many of these children lost all connection with their families and birth records, becoming orphans in a new world. Currently a project to extract information about these "home" children has been undertaken.
Forum, Vol. 9 #4 (Winter 1997), Federation of Genealogical Societies, Richardson, Texas

"REV. JOSEPH WILLIS, APOSTLE TO THE OPELOUSAS" tells of the lineage and events in the life of this famous minister, who is linked to the Melungeons.
The Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. XLV #1 (March 1998), Louisiana Genealogical Society, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

ORIGINAL SOURCES AVAILABLE. When searching FILBY's *Passenger and Immigration Lists* if you find a reference to your family you should know it is possible to get a copy of the original source. Contact the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202. Burton's maintains all the sources indexed in FILBY's. Remember to cite the source.
The Family Tree, February/March 1998, Odom Library, Moultrie, Georgia

WHAT'S IN A NAME? According to many sources, the U.S. Census Bureau found that SMITH was the most common surname in 1990, followed by JOHNSON, WILLIAMS, JONES, BROWN, DAVIS, MILLER, WILSON, MOORE, TAYLOR, ANDERSON, THOMAS, JACKSON, WHITE, and HARRIS was fifteenth. The most common given names for males were JAMES, JOHN and ROBERT; the most popular for females were MARY, PATRICIA and LINDA.
Our Heritage, Vol. 38 #3 & 4 (1997), San Antonio Genealogical Society, San Antonio, Texas

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE" - - - QUERIES

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

COURVILLE, WEST, VINCENT, LANDRY, GUILBEAU, COMEAUX

Need date and place of death for PIERRE COURVILLE and EUGENIE MARIE WEST (m. 8 Nov. 1802, Opelousas, La.); JOSEPH VINCENT and ELIZABETH LOUISE LANDRY (m. 29 Nov. 1814, St. Martinville, La.); CHARLES GUILBEAU and CATHERINE COMEAUX (m. ca 1701, probably Port Royal, Nova Scotia).

ZILDA M. HEBERT, 535 Hillcrest St., Gun Barrel City, TX 75147

BREAUX

Wanted BREAUXs, Dead or Alive! Need to collect all information for a book on the BREAUX family.

ROBERTA B. DOTY, P. O. Box 205, Sugartown, LA 70662

HURSH, HAGGART, REEVES, JOHNSTON, KOONCE

Researching EDWARD M. HURSH (b. 25 Oct. 1854, Harrisburg, Pa.) m. EMMA B. (b. Jan. 1856). EDWARD HURSH lived at Iowa, La. Where is EDWARD HURSH buried? Also reseaching HAGGART, REEVES, JOHNSTON, and KOONCE.

MARY KALIEBE HAGGART, P. O. Box 1039, Woodruff, WI 54568-1039

LYLES, WARD, TEAL

Seeking information on LOUIS H. LYLES, m. ca 1879, Calcasieu Parish, La., SUSAN FRANCES WARD. Their 2 daughters, CATHERINE & LUCRETIA, m. TEAL brothers, probably in Calcasieu. ARTIE McDONALD, 20 Rollingwood Dr. #150, Jackson, CA 95642-9456

WILLIAMS, YOUNG

Need information on THOMAS WILLIAMS, probably from Miss., who lived in Dry Creek, La., in the 1800s. Also need parents of HENRIETTA WILLIAMS YOUNG, who m. JEFFERSON YOUNG. VIRGINIA Y. HILL, University Place Apt. 119, 7480 Beechnut, Houston, TX 77074

CHRISTOPHER, SMITH, DENNIS

Looking for information on the following:

JAMES T. CHRISTOPHER, b. 2 Aug. 1900, Lake Charles; s/o FRANK CHRISTOPHER & CLARA MAISON CHRISTOPHER; m. 1st, GORDY SMITH; 2nd, 14 Nov. 1932, Beaumont, Texas, CLEMMIE DENNIS, d/o GEORGE DENNIS & DELANE C. DENNIS.

SEBASTIAN CHRISTOPHER & EUPHEMIA CHRISTOPHER. Looking for the rest of this

CHRISTOPHER family: ENDA ELIZABETH (b. 26 Oct. 1878), GEORGE OTTAS (b. 10 Dec. 1876), MARY AMANDA (b. 14 Dec. 1870), ALFRETTE GRACE "ETTA".
GLORIA M. GOODEAUX GREEN, 1246 Greentown Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634

BUXTON/BUCKSTON, EDWARDS, WILLIS

Searching for information on the following persons:

DEW/DUR BUXTON/BUCKSTON (b. 1861, Calcasieu, La.; d. 1951). Lived in Oakdale or Elizabeth, La.

HENRY EDWARDS (b. 1840, Ala.; d. 1925; buried in Occupy #1, Pitkin, La.

ALEXANDER WILLIS (b. 1858; d. 1924; buried Bethel Cem., Willis Flats.

ODESSA WILLIS HOUSE, 1005 Shady Lane, Oakdale, LA 71463

I'M NOT STUCK...I'M "ANCESTRALLY CHALLENGED!" (Journal, Houston, TX)

BENOIT, BROUSSARD, STORY, GUERRE/GOURC/GORE/GARE, BERNARD, LEVENINGSTON

Need parents of:

EMILIE BENOIT (b. ca 1863; d. ca 1900; m. ca 1879, Lake Arthur or Jennings, La., FRANK BROUSSARD of Lowery, La.) Children: JULES, EMMA, ALFRED, LOUIS, LUCY, FRANCES, DELPHINE.

LOUIS STORY (b. ca 1850; m. LAURA GUERRE. Resided at New Iberia. Had daughter, FRANCES (b. 1870; m. VALCIN BERNARD.

LAURA GUERRE/GOURC/GORE/GARE (b. ca 1850; d. before 1876), was adopted or perhaps carried the surname of a 1st spouse. The St. Martinville baptismal certificate of daughter, FRANCES STORY, states LAURA was born SORISSE LEVENINGSTON.

LUCILLE FOREMAN, P. O. Box 253, Iowa, LA 70647-0253

BOUDREAUX, TRAHAN, LABAUVE, HEBERT

Need information on JOSEPH BOUDREAUX, Sr. (d. 30 Nov. 1838, Lafayette, LA.) and wife ELIZABETH PAULINE TRAHAN (d. 24 June 1835, Lafayette, La.). Also on FRANCOIS LABAUVE, m. ADELAIDE HEBERT (b. ca 1776, Lafayette).

BARBARA BLEVINS, 726 Edgebrook Dr., Houston, TX 77034-2030

ECHOLS, HOLLAND

Need information on the descendants of Dr. DEAN HOLLAND ECHOLS, who in 1939 was Head of the Department of Brain Surgery at Tulane University School of Medicine in New Orleans, La. His grandfather was BERRYMAN HOLLAND.

SHIRLEY INGRAM, Rt. 3 Box 134B, Albion, IL 62806

ALIEN DRAFT FILES. These federal records date from 1862 to 1864 and relate to aliens who served 28 in the Union Army in the War Between the States. Information may include birth date and place, military service, depositions, names of family members, draft notices, and information about release from service. These files are housed in the National Archives.

BOOK REVIEWS

Turbo Genealogy: An Introduction to Family History Research in the Information Age by JOHN and CAROLYN COSGRIFF. 1997. \$17.95 plus \$4.00 s/h.

In the preface it is stated that this book has a three-fold purpose. First, it is a genealogical research primer, and one needs no extensive background in genealogy to understand and learn from this primer. The second is to be a reference that will help take advantage of today's rich environment of research tools. Third is to teach one how to effectively use a personal computer to keep track of your research, communicate with other researchers, and electronically access information from remote sources. Chapter headings are as follows: 1. Getting ready; 2. Organizing your research; 3. Evaluating evidence; 4. Sources of information: Libraries; 5. Compiled sources, societies, and periodicals; 6. Vital records: Government, church and cemetery; 7. Court, land, and census records; 8. Military, naturalization, and immigration records; 9. Basic computer hardware; 10. Computer software; 11. Telecommunications; 12. CD-ROM sources. Also added are appendix A - Soundex search; appendix B - Calendar changes; appendix C - National Archives System plus computer terms glossary and legal terms glossary.

Soft cover; 200 pp.; index; biblio; charts; glossary; appendixes.

Order from Ancestry Incorporated, P. O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher.)

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.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register: Vol. XXXVIII, 1884; VOL. XXXIX, 1885. Published quarterly under the patronage of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1996 facs. reprint. \$29.50 per volume plus \$4.00 shipping.

Vol. XXXVIII, 1884 - Genealogies: BALDWIN; BONYTHON; CHEEVER; DOLE; FENWICK; GREENLEAF; JOHNSON; PHILBRICK; STAGG; THOMPSON; UNDERWOOD; WARNET; WING; WOODHALL. Biographical sketches: CALEB R. AYER; GEORGE BARSTOW; JOSEPH DANE; AUGUSTUS C. & SOPHIA H. DODGE; GEORGE T. DOLE; ALFRED L. ELWYN; ELIZABETH FARNSWORTH; JOHN L. GARDNER; SARAH B. GREELY; HENRY B. & SYBELLA H. HALL; HIRAM B. HOBBS; LUCINDA F. & WILLIAM H. HOYT; ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS; WILLIAM S. JOHNSON; JOSEPH LEONARD; FREDERICK LYPOLDT; ORASMUS H. MARSHALL; ALPHEUS S. PACKARD; WENDELL PHILLIPS; ELIZA SUSAN QUINCY; SEWALL SARGENT; BAXTER P. SMITH; NICHOLAS TRUBNER; MARTHA D. WASHBURN; WILLIAM A. WHITNEY; CHARLES WILSON. Other records: Records of Braintree, MA; Milton, MA; Farmington, CT; Longmeadow, MA; Portsmouth and Winchester, NH. Plus Beverly records abstracts; and genealogical notes on the BARRETT family of Concord; the BIGGE family, THOMAS BELL, ELIZABETH BRETLAND, SYMON BRADSTREET, the BROWN and BUTTRICK families of Concord, and others. Early maps of Massachusetts and Boston Harbor; Farmington, CT, church records; letters of OLIVER CROMWELL (1655) and others; Middlesex County records (abstracts); York County abstract deeds.

Vol. XXXIX, 1885. Genealogies: CLEVELAND; COTTON; DeINSULA; ELIOT; FAWKNER; KENDALL; LISLE; MOODY; ROBINSON; ROGERS; ROYALL; SAMBORNE; WEEKS. Biographical sketches: GEORGE C. ARNOLD; CHARLOTTE BATTLES; PORTER CORNELIUS BLISS; HENRY GEORGE BOHN; MOSES BROWN; RICHARD CUMMINGS; NATHANIEL DAVENPORT; JOSIAH R. DEAN; FRANCIS S. DRAKE; HENRY L. EUSTIS; JACOB G. FOREMAN; RICHARD FOXWELL; MARCIA P. C. LADD; THOMAS LEWIS; GEORGE LUNT; WILLIAM MOUNTFORD; GEORGE RUDD; THOMAS VIAL; JAMES B. R. WALKER; AARON, CHESTER & PHINEAS WENTWORTH; DANIEL D. WHEDON; LEONARD WITHINGTON; HARRISON WRIGHT; NATHAN WYMAN. Other records: Early inhabitants of Barbados (list); Records of Farmington, CT; Court records of the Province of Maine; Records of Winchester, NH; English researches & gleanings; Abstracts of wills & deeds; Inhabitants of Blue Point and Casco Point, 1658; Roster of soldiers in King Philip's War.

Soft covers; Vol. XXXVIII, 476pp.; Vol. XXXIX, 425pp.; illus.; indexes.

(The Society has now added these two volumes to earlier volumes previously acquired and reviewed.)

A Genealogical Collection of Kentucky Birth and Death Records, Vol. 1 by SHERIDA K. EDDLEMON. 1997. \$16.00 plus \$4.00 shipping.

The author has collected over 6,600 individual names from 50 Kentucky counties. She has done a remarkable job for the state of Kentucky which had no requirements for such record-keeping until 1911. Each record contains the individual's name and date of death. Dates of birth are included when they were available or when it was possible to calculate the approximate birth years. The county of record and a source code are also listed in each of the alphabetically arranged entries. When maiden names were indicated in original sources, they appear here in parentheses. An index of the maiden names has been included for the reader's convenience.

Soft cover; 144pp.; index.

BOOK REVIEW

Early Pee Dee Settlers by JOHN M. GREGG. 1993. \$44.50 plus \$4.00 shipping

This work is published in two volumes, volume two being a continuation of volume one. As the title indicates it is a compilation of settlers in the Pee Dee region of South Carolina before 1790. The individuals identified here number more than 5,700 and are listed alphabetically along with the known dates of their residence, and if known, the following information: spouse, children, origin, occupation, specific area, sources of information on the entry, Revolutionary War service and miscellaneous information. Included are two maps of the region at that time.

Soft covers: 629pp.; maps.

(Of interest to the local society members may be the fact that several entries concern Acadians from Nova Scotia.)

IN FRANCE there are currently 900,000 surnames. Of the one hundred most common are the MARTINS, with 268,000 people; the BERNARES with 132,000; the PETITS with 116,000; the THOMAS family with 115,000; and the DURANDS with 111,000. Apparently, the French believe there are more DUPONTS than any other family. However, they are wrong, as there are only 66,000 in France. There are 144,000 LEFEBRE/LEFEVRES. The modern French families sport brothers and sisters who may spell their surnames differently: DUJARDIN, DESJARDINS and DEJARDIN may be found in the same generation. Since the early 1800s, 25% of French surnames have disappeared. *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Issue #74, Vol. 23 #4 (Fall 1997), Manchester, New Hampshire

HEREDITY

What is called my character, or nature, is made up of infinite particles of inherited tendencies from my ancestors - those whose blood runs in my veins. A little seed of laziness comes from this grandfather, and of prodigality from that other one. One of them may have been a moody person and a pessimist; while another was of a jovial nature who always saw the sunny side of every event. One may have had a most satisfactory life as a philosopher; while another ambitious one never was contented with actual conditions, whatever they were. Some remote grandmother, perhaps, has stamped me with a fear of dogs and love of horses. There may be in me a bit of outlawry from some pirate forefather and a dash of piety from one who was a saint . . .

My so-called peculiarities; my gestures, my ways and my mannerisms, I borrowed from all, without any exception. So everything in me passes on through my children. I am sewn between ancestry and posterity. I am a drop of water in the flowing river of time; a molecule in a mountain; a cell in a great family tree.

As we enter life we find all these fears and fancies; likes and dislikes; dispositions and temperament already made in the human beehive, and crawl into them; so that they become a part of our frame of mind and body.

This is our birthmark; this is our heritage.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1809-1894)
Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court

SOURCE: Gloria R. Wilbert, *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLIV No. 2, June 1997

MEMBER 1018

*Ancestor Chart*Name of Compiler Janice BATTE CRAVEN Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.Address 2008 Cheryl LaneCity, State Lake Charles, LA 70611Date February 1997

Chart No. _____

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

4 BATTE, Charles Eugene

(Father of No. 2)

b. -- 1884
p.b. Belton, TX
m. 1 Aug. 1915
d. 4 Apr. 1934
p.d. West Feliciana Par., LA

2 BATTE, Levi Perkins

(Father of No. 1)

b. 31 May 1916
p.b. Vinton, LA
m. 2 Aug. 1941 - LA
d. 23 June 1991
p.d. Baton Rouge, LA
p.d. Amite, LA

5 HAMPTON, Kathryn Gates

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 25 Aug. 1892
p.b. Vinton, LA
d. 19 Sep. 1959
p.d. Amite, LA

1 BATTE, Janice Kathryn

b. 15 Jan. 1945
p.b. Astoria, OR
m. 3 June 1967 - LA
d.
p.d.

6 PHILLIPS, Clarence Leroy

(Father of No. 3)

b. 2 May 1889
p.b. Savoy, TX
m. 2 May 1913 - TX
d. 17 Oct. 1940
p.d. Folsom, LA

3 PHILLIPS, Mary Ida

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 10 Jan. 1917
p.b. Marshall, TX
d.
p.d.

7 HOLMES, Amy Wallace

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 11 Oct. 1889
p.b. Marshall, TX
d. 29 Mar. 1969
p.d. Covington, LA

CRAVEN, Bruce Raymond

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 30 Aug. 1943 d.
p.b. Bastrop, LA p.d.

8 BATTE, Charles Augustus

(Father of No. 4)

b. 12 July 1860
p.b. Cameron, TX
m. 16 Aug. 1881
d. 11 July 1941
p.d. Waco, TX

9 SMITH, Ophilia E.

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 24 Jan. 1866
p.b.
d. -- May 1928
p.d. Texas

10 HAMPTON, Charles Pleasant

(Father of No. 5)

b. 10 July 1844
p.b. Upsur Co., TX
m. 11 Feb. 1876 - LA
d. 23 Feb. 1924
p.d. Vinton, LA

11 PERKINS, Catherine Lavonia

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 11 Jan. 1858
p.b. Perkins, LA
d. 7 Jan. 1929
p.d. Vinton, LA

12 PHILLIPS, Charles Emmitt

(Father of No. 6)

b. 3 Feb. 1864
p.b. Carroll Co., TN
m. 10 Aug. 1888 - TN
d. 1 Aug. 1927
p.d. Marshall, TX

13 HOUSE, Lemora Idella

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 25 July 1864
p.b. Milan, TN
d. 13 July 1936
p.d. Marshall, TX

14 HOLMES, John Franklin

(Father of No. 7)

b. 19 Apr. 1853
p.b. Georgia
m. 6 Dec. 1888 - TX
d. 26 Mar. 1938
p.d. Marshall, TX

15 HILL, Ida Kate

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 8 June 1856
p.b. Marshall, TX
d. 26 Oct. 1932
p.d. Marshall, TX

16 BATTE, John Gartner

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 22 Apr. 1836
m. 4 Mar. 1856
d. -- 1884 - TX

17 EDWARDS, Nancy A.

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 14 Oct. 1836
d. 13 May 1877 - TX

18 SMITH, Martin Van Buren

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 12 Mar. 1837
m. 7 Apr. 1863 - TX
d. 1 Feb. 1893 - TX

19 CAMP, Corenlia

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 12 Jan. 1844
d. 22 Jan. 1935 - TX

20 HAMPTON, Benjamin Newton

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1808
m. 22 Dec. 1841 - TX
d. Aft. Feb. 1858 - TX

21 WHETSTONE, Mary Ann (Polly)

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1826
d. Bef Sep. 1852 - TX

22 PERKINS, Allen Jefferson

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 25 Jan. 1836
m. 30 Mar. 1853 - LA
d. 10 May 1895 - LA

23 ANDRUS, Margaret

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 8 Jan. 1838
d. 15 Apr. 1910 - LA

24 PHILLIPS, Robert D., M.D.

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1838
m. 18 Dec. 1862 - TN
d. 9 June 1909 - TX

25 BURROW, Sarah Ann

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 6 Jan. 1829
d. 20 July 1905 - TX

26 HOUSE, William Jasper

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 13 May 1837
m. 11 Apr. 1860 - TN ?
d. 14 Apr. 1911 - TN

27 WALKER, Sarah Jane

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 30 Jan. 1844
d. 14 June 1901 - TN

28 HOLMES, John Wingfield

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1823
m. 15 Dec. 1844 - GA
d.

29 JACKSON, Emily

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. -- 1822
d. Before 1870 - GA ?

30 HILL, Thomas Chappell

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 3 May 1814
m. 6 Dec. 1838 - SC
d. 15 Mar. 1864 - TX

31 DAVENPORT, Amie Wallace

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 1 Dec. 1819
d. 9 Dec. 1903 - TX

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TYPES OF GENEALOGISTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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