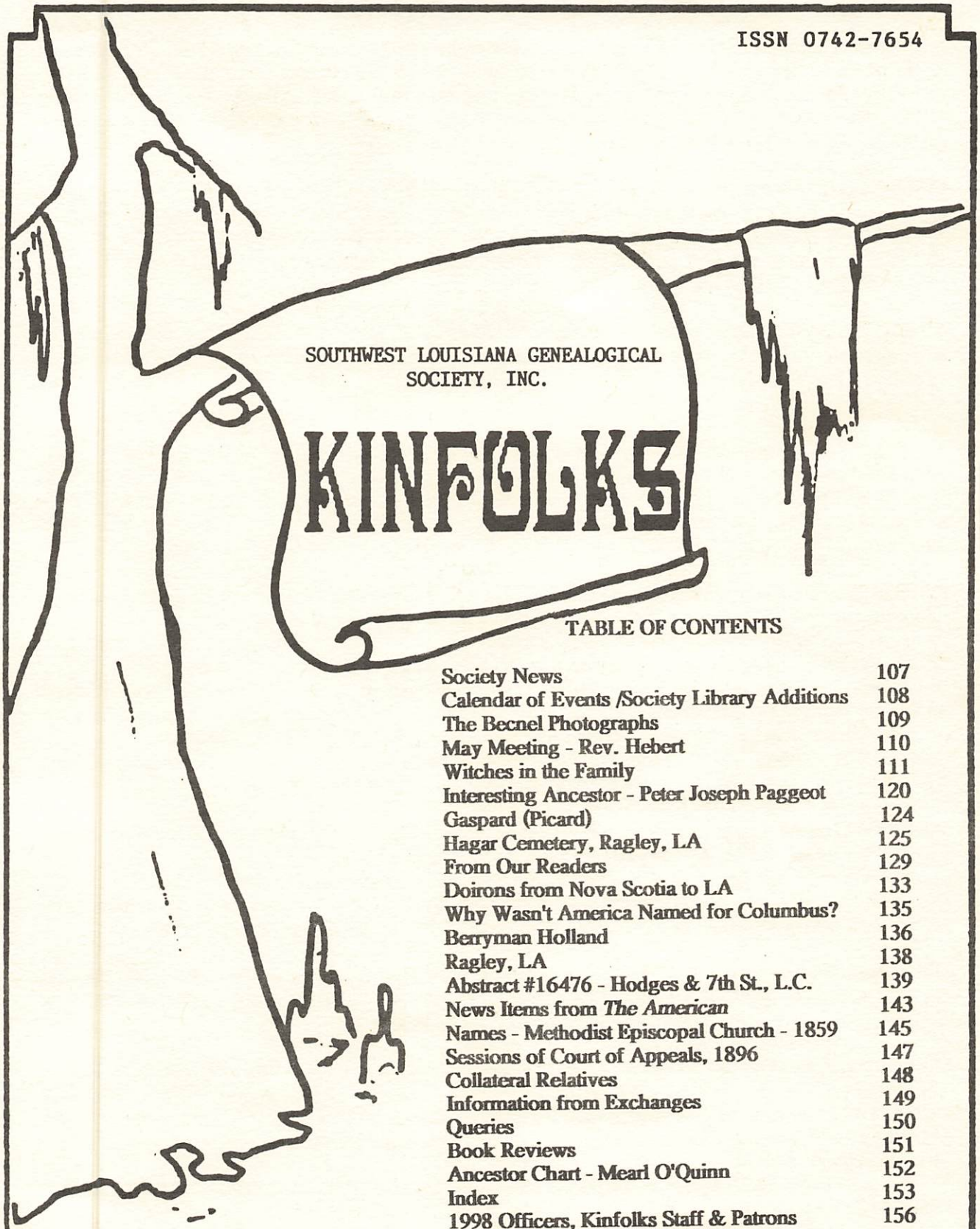
ISSN 0742-7654



SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News	107
Calendar of Events /Society Library Additions	108
The Becnel Photographs	109
May Meeting - Rev. Hebert	110
Witches in the Family	111
Interesting Ancestor - Peter Joseph Paggeot	120
Gaspard (Picard)	124
Hagar Cemetery, Ragley, LA	125
From Our Readers	129
Doirons from Nova Scotia to LA	133
Why Wasn't America Named for Columbus?	135
Berryman Holland	136
Ragley, LA	138
Abstract #16476 - Hodges & 7th St., L.C.	139
News Items from *The American*	143
Names - Methodist Episcopal Church - 1859	145
Sessions of Court of Appeals, 1896	147
Collateral Relatives	148
Information from Exchanges	149
Queries	150
Book Reviews	151
Ancestor Chart - Mearl O'Quinn	152
Index	153
1998 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	156

Volume 22 No. 3

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; 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.

COPYRIGHT 1998: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

SOCIETY NEWS

The next meeting will be on Saturday, September 19, 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 "Confederates in Exile" presented by ANNA MARIE HAYES..

Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M.

At the May meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. the Society's Book Lending Policy was updated and is as follows:

SWLGS Library books have been purchased for use of the members. Three books may be borrowed for two weeks. Return the books promptly as others may be waiting for that book. A 10¢ fine will be charged per book, per day after the two weeks. If a book is late being returned, a reminder phone call will be made, followed by a letter. After two months, an invoice for the cost of the book(s) will be sent to the member. Books cannot be mailed to a member, but books may be returned by mail, provided they are in the proper packaging and insured (use the 4th class-book rate). Send to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Remember these books are for the members' use. Please do not abuse this privilege.

****

NEW MEMBERS

1173 /74. HARRY/DOT FOREMAN VEILLON, 2436 W. Lincoln Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605-0587
1175. ROSEMARY LYONS CARRAWAY, 11414 Sabo Rd., Houston, TX 77089
1176. YOUNG-SANDERS CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE WBTS IN LOUISIANA, P. O. Box 430, Morgan City, LA 70381
1177. BEATRICE M. DAVIS, 134 Oak Point, Picayune, MS 39466
1178. FRANCES CORMIER, 3959 Vidrine Rd.,Ville Platte, LA 70586
1179. RENEE' F. BOUDREAUX, 806 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70601
1180. DORIS WEAVER, 319 N.Glenwood, Glendora, CA 91741
1181. JOYCE BREAUX LAMBERT, 5294 Maxie Hwy., Crowley, LA 70526
1182. EUGENIE B. MELANCON, 1002 Carver St., Rayne, LA 70578-7306
1183. Rev. T. F. TENNEY, P. O. Box 248,Tioga, LA 71477
1184. MICHELLE HOLLEY, 835 SE 40th Ave., Hillsboro, OR 97123
1185. YVONNE CAPTAIN, 8803 Third Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910-2253
1186. MARY ELIZABETH LeMAIRE, 518 Harrison St., Corpus Christi, TX 78404-2702
1187. ROY C. DURAND, 200 Vennard Ave., Lafayette, LA 70501

Membership to Date - 440

****

IN MEMORIAM

CONWAY ROSTEET
1943 - 1998

CAROL DOOLAN SANDERS
1933 - 1998

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

NOTE: The Computer Interest Group has disbanded.

1998

SEPTEMBER 12 - Saturday, 8 am to 4 pm, Police Jury Meeting Room, Winnfield, LA
"Researchin' II - Trails to Louisiana" (Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi)
Sponsored by Winn Genealogical & Historical Assn. Inc., PO Box 652, Winnfield, LA 71483
Registration Fees - Individuals $20.00 or Couples $30.00
Dutch Treat Luncheon at Lynda's Country Kitchen

SEPTEMBER 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.
PROGRAM - "CONFEDERATES IN EXILE"
SPEAKER - ANNA MARIE HAYES

October 24 - Saturday, Fall Seminar, Scottish Rite Temple, 2900 N. Braeswood, Houston, TX
Sponsored by Houston Genealogical Forum, PO Box 271466, Houston, TX 77277-1466
Speaker - MARY McCAMPBELL BELL 4 lectures
Registration Fee - pre October 5, $22.00, with lunch $29.00; after October 5, $27 and $34

NOVEMBER 21 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., L.C.
PROGRAM - TO BE ANNOUNCED
We will also be celebrating the 25th Anniversary of SWLGS.

****

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy, Revised Edition, by LORETTO SZUCS and SANDRA HARGREAVES LUEBKING
The Southern Argus - Obituaries, Death Notices and Implied Deaths - June 1869 through June 1874, compiled by MICHAEL KELSEY, NANCY GRAFF FLOYD, and GINNY GUINN PARSONS
Early New Brunswick Probate Records (1785-1835) by R. WALLACE HALE

****

COMPUTER NEWS - INTERNET SITES OF INTEREST

<http://cust2.iamerica.net/mmoore/calpar.htm>	Calcasieu Parish Genweb Site
<http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/la/lafiles.htm>	US Gen Web Louisiana Archives
<http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/sites.html>	Cyndi Howells' genealogical research site
<http://www.mapquest.com>	Maps
<http://www.bucknell.edu/~rbeard/diction.html>	On Line Dictionaries in 130 languages
<http://www.ingeneas.com>	Canadian Immigration Index (1801-1849)
<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html>	National Archives. Search engine called NAIL. Click on "Search NAIL".
<http://www.heritagequest.com>	Heritage Quest, division of AGLL, Inc.
<http://www.everton.com>	Everton's Genealogical Helper

THE BECNEL PHOTOGRAPHS

Contributed by DOROTHY BECNEL, Member #392

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is part of a talk by DOROTHY BECNEL at the January "Show & Tell" Meeting. Mrs. BECNEL showed framed photographs and told this story.]

From our dining room wall their eyes gaze down at us. Two gilt-rimmed black enameled rectangular picture frames with oval openings allow us to view the photographs of my husband's great-grandparents, THOMAS TELESMAR BECNEL (14 Aug. 1830 - 3 Feb. 1878) and his wife, URSULA ESILDE RODRIGUE BECNEL.

These photographs are mine, given me by my mother-in-law in 1975. She knew of my great interest in family history, of course, and explained this gift of the photographs to me. None of my father-in-law's siblings seemed to want the photographs after he died in 1969.

The frames belong to my husband. I gave them to him on our wedding anniversary in 1975, telling him that I retained ownership of the photographs that were inside the frames. "If ever you leave me," I teased my husband, "you take the frames and our children. I keep the photographs."

What a family treasure these photographs are! TELESMAR is resplendent with mustache and trimmed-but-full beard, and wearing his uniform and kepi. ESILDE wears a dark 3-button placket dress with a small white lace collar. The photographs are on the typical pasteboard-like black-and-white print paper of Civil-War-times photography. Both TELESMAR and ESILDE are solemn-looking and unsmiling, also typical of those times.

No doubt both TELESMAR and ESILDE were present at the gala ceremony held in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, early in April, 1862. The ladies of the community presented a flag made by them for use by the Stephens Guards, of which TELESMAR was a member. This unit was at that time part of the 13th Louisiana Infantry and was departing for the uncertain fates of active duty.

I can almost see banners flying, many brave smiling faces, and more than one pair of eyes moist with the tears of goodbye.

One of my husband LAURENT's antecedents gave the flag presentation speech. Her brothers SEVIGNE and MARCELLIN LAURENT were also members of the Stephens Guards. The acceptance speech was by the unit's commander, Captain LEZIN BECNEL, TELESMAR's third cousin once removed.

The complete text of both of the flowery, stirring speeches was published in the original French in the newspaper *Le Meschacebe* (published at the nearby town of Lucy, Louisiana, on April 5, 1862). No doubt many similar speeches were made on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line during Civil War years when military units departed for active duty.

TELESMAR BECNEL and SEVIGNE LAURENT survived active service, but LEZIN BECNEL and MARCELLIN LAURENT did not. Confederate Army gray uniforms were worn by all four of my husband's great-grandfathers, THOMAS TELESMAR BECNEL, ANTOINE ERNEST GRAVOIS, JEAN SEVIGNE LAURENT, and JEAN-BAPTISTE NEZEM LORIO. My own great-grandfather MATHIAS RINGLING BROWN, on the other hand, wore a Union suit. This caused our young sons some consternation when they learned that fact many years ago, but they have recovered nicely.

My husband proudly says that he can point out the location where THOMAS TELESMAR BECNEL and URSULA ESILDE RODRIGUE BECNEL lived. I can't.

But by George, I still own their photographs. Ha!

GENEALOGY ON A SILVER PLATTER

The following article is extracted from the May program, which was presented to the SWLGS by Rev. DONALD J. HEBERT. Rev. HEBERT is well known in genealogical circles for his many books, which include *Southwest Louisiana Records, South Louisiana Records, Acadians in Exile,* etc.

Look at the state we're in! As genealogists, we are more fortunate than previous generations were when they researched. Compare what we have now to what was available just twenty years ago when there were few books, few genealogical societies and few experts in the field of genealogy. The main experts of those times were ALPHA, DEVILLE, CONRAD and BRASSEAUX.

Then genealogist were prompted to publish what was inaccessible. There was so much to uncover and make available. So many public documents were not yet touched. Much of what is now available began with CONRAD and DEVILLE. Today many people are publishing who never imagined that they would.

If you plan to write a book, publish what isn't readily available. Make a contribution; add to the resources needed. Add your family stories and local history. Leave something new and fresh, something on a "silver platter" for another generation of researchers. Be creative; play the role of detective with good investigation. Be creative and **appreciate the work of others.**

Ask yourself, "What are our problems? What needs to be done?" Don't just rehash the same old information; don't just write another of those 'begot' books. Document your family research. Add the stories and details to create something new and constructive.

What should be published? Make your contribution to give people new material. Primary sources (birth, death and marriage records) should be made available in published form. Be sure to index your book and quote your sources. Be aware of the copyright infringements. Don't copy other people's work and learn to give credit for work already published.

Don't presume. Be a good researcher. Let the records speak for themselves. Be careful in your personal interpretation. The revised *Southwest Louisiana Records* gives many new details and hints of relationships. It is amazing how much new material you can find when you close-read. For example, many baptisms were not baptisms at all, but were "supplied ceremony." Signatures were a "+," cross signifying that the person was a Christian, and not an "x" as many people think.

The revised *Southwest Louisiana Records* indicated how much I had missed. Of course, I was new at it then. In one case, I saw the name "Roberth" and thought the "h" was an error and so printed the man's name as "Robert." Later, I found out that the man's name was actually "Roberth" not "Robert." One name began with a squilly letter. It seemed to be "Jkman"; could it be "Jackman?" Or maybe the first letter was an "I" and it was "Ikman." The name actually proved to be "Hickman"; in French the "h" is silent, so the original writer wrote the name as it sounded to him...without the "h." Doing research takes time and close-reading. **Don't presume!**

Appreciate what is already done and what you've received from others "on a silver platter." Appreciate the style and content of those works that you've used the most. There is so much new and fresh material out there. Check to see what can be done!

****

The lost cannot be recovered, but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks which fence them in from the public eye and use, in consigning them to the waste of time, but by a multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident.

WITCHES IN THE FAMILY?

Halloween is just around the corner, and brings to mind images of witches and goblins. But what do witches have to do with genealogy? Well, maybe more than you think!

Witches, or the belief in them, have influenced history and the lives of our ancestors. Tales of witches, wizards, sybils and seers are as old as mankind. Since the beginning of time it was believed that there were people with supernatural powers who could cause, or cure, any number of evils. People who possessed such powers were worshipped and feared. Do you have an ancestor who was accused of witchcraft? Many Americans do.

During the Middle Ages in Europe the Catholic Church decreed that witchcraft and sorcery were linked to evil and heresy (Exodus 22:20; Deut. 13:6,10; Deut. 17:2,6). It decided to prosecute anyone associated with, or even suspected of being associated with, witchcraft and magic. In many cases, superstition and malice replaced reason and common sense.

As early as the 8th century Charlemagne, at the urging of the church, decreed harsh punishments for magicians, sorcerers, fortune-tellers and witches. In 1233 a papal decree instructed the Inquisition to root out heretics and diabolical witches and in 1484 Pope Innocent VIII issued a Bull dooming witches to death.

In some cases, witchcraft became associated with, and confused with, heresy. One such case was that of the famous JOAN of ARC, who was burned as a heretic, not as a witch. Many documents and histories exist which give the names and the testimonies of those who spoke for and against her at her trial.

Belief in the occult and magic was widespread and witchcraft was accepted as a fact. Disasters, such as floods, famine and plagues were often blamed on witches. By the 1450s with the advent of the printing press, new ideas could be spread more rapidly among the people. Among these ideas were essays, treatises and books which explained or disclaimed belief in witches.

The 200 to 300 years of the Middle Ages and Reformation were times of war and social and religious strife. While Leonardo daVinci was painting his masterpieces and William Shakespeare was writing, the witch craze reached its zenith in Europe, producing a Reign of Terror in almost every land. It is estimated that over 100,000 people were executed in the witch hunts...the holocaust of the Middle Ages.

Accusation of witchcraft, which could often be traced to jealousy and petty quarrels, was usually tantamount to conviction. Many trials were held in secret and the accused did not know his accuser. Convicted persons were required to forfeit their lives and estates, and often had to pay the expenses for their trial and even their torture. Many prosecutors grew rich while, under torture, the accused would incriminate everyone he could name. No one was safe; everyone was afraid. Even the religious community was affected; priests, bishops and even Cardinals were also accused of witchcraft. Almost every family lost a member or friend; in some cases, whole families were victims. Lives were lost; fear reigned; trade suffered and prosperity declined.

Torture and death awaited those who were accused. Instruments of torture ran the gamut from the rack to thumbscrews; many of these can still be seen in museums. One of the trials for witchcraft was the "water ordeal" or "swimming the witch," an ancient torture mentioned in the Code of Hammurabi about 2000 B.C. If the witch floated or swam, she was guilty; if she sank or drowned, she was innocent. The "water ordeal" was officially banned in England in the early 1700s, but in 1865 at Chelmsford people were brought to trial for "swimming an alleged witch." "Pricking the witch" with sharp instruments to find a sensitive spot and searching the body of the accused for "witch marks" (unusual moles and other imperfections of the skin) were other tests for witches.

Because western tradition and religion taught that women, as the weaker and less perfect sex, were more likely to succumb to the Devil, three-quarters of those accused of witchcraft were females. Most of these were poor, illiterate and old; many had "fits" or crossed eyes or myopia, which caused them to squint (the Evil Eye); however, the rich and powerful were sometimes victims as well. Complaints against the so-called witches ranged from making the cow "dry" to causing illness and death. For many centuries witches were connected with the use of herbs, but some herbs such as angelica (the holy plant), dill, mallow and mugwort were also used to dispel witchcraft. Sprigs of red rowan were sewn into clothing and small crosses made of red rowan were even tied beneath the tails of animals.

After the Papal Bull of 1484 the situation worsened. During the Reformation Protestants became as zealous as Catholics in their pursuit of witches. A witch-craze which began in Provence, France, soon spread to Italy, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain. At Bayonne sixty to eighty people were tried as witches in four months. In three months during the year of 1515 in Geneva, Switzerland, 500 witches were burned at the stake. In northern Italy over 900 were burned as witches in fifteen years.

In Spain the pursuit of heretics and witches fell under the jurisdiction of the dread Inquisition, and of the 5000 victims, few escaped. Moors and Jews were persecuted with the same zeal as heretics and witches. About 1500 the auto-da-fe (act of faith) of the Spanish Inquisition resulted in the burning of many so-called heretics and witches. The threat of the infamous Inquisition coming to England was one of the things that made Queen Elizabeth's forces fight so desperately against the Spanish Armada.

Even into the 1600s Spain was obsessed with rooting out witches and heretics. The Spanish artist GOYA portrayed grotesque scenes of the trials and torture of witches. In the Basque area of Spain many people were tried for witchcraft in 1609. When they came to the New World the Spanish brought the Inquisition with them to persecute witches and heretics. There are records of many Inquisitional proceedings, which offer valuable information to genealogists and historians.

Germany became the site of the witch-craze at the end of the 15th century. Between 1587 and 1593 the Archbishop-elector of Trier decimated twenty-two German villages when he burned 368 witches. In Bamburg, 600 were burned at the stake at one time. Wurzburg sent 900 accused witches to the flames. In Germany, Austria and Switzerland, the persecutions reached a peak between 1580 and 1660, when in Southern Germany alone, as estimated 3,000 witches were executed.

By the 16th and 17th century the witch-craze had spread to the Scandinavian contries. In 1669 in Mora, Sweden, 85 women were put to death as witches.

During the brilliant but corrupt rule of the Sun King, LOUIS XIV of France, the country was intrigued by the occult. Fortune-tellers, clairvoyants and self-proclaimed witches manipulated the fates and fortunes of many...all the way up to the throne. Queen of the witches was CATHERINE MONTVOISIN, who employed many women in the skills of dressmaking, perfumery (the perfumers were also makers of poison), sorcery, and other jobs. The lives and deeds of LaVOISIN, as she was called, and the witches of Paris are preserved in the testimony that they gave, under torture, during the famous "affaire des poisons". Names and testimony can be found in the ancient records of the Paris police, among the records of the Bastille. LaVOISIN was eventually burned at the stake in 1680, the usual punishment for witchcraft. These witches were real people whose web of political manipulation, intrigue and poison influenced the tide of history.

The witch-craze spread from the continent to England. In continental Europe witches and heretics were tried by ecclesiastical courts and burning at the stake was the penalty prescribed, in order to give a witch a foretaste of Hell. In the British Isles, witches thought to be more like socerers than heretics, were tried by civil courts and there were fewer victims and less torture. Death was usually by hanging on the gallows. Wealth and position provided no safety against the accusation of witchcraft and many prominent people were accused of using witchcraft, even in noble and royal families. In 1324 Dame

ALICE KYTELER, mother of the Lord Seneschal of Ireland, was accused of sorcery; she was allowed to escape, but her maid was burned at the stake. During the reign of HENRY V, his stepmother, JOANNA of NAVARRE, and his brother HUMPHREY of GLOUCESTER's wife, ELEANOR COBHAM, were both accused, but, because of their royal connections, were not brought to trial.

In 1441 the Duchess of GLOUCESTER was accused of using witchcraft to try to kill HENRY VI. ANNE BOLEYN, who had a stub of a sixth finger on each hand, was accused of bewitching HENRY VIII, who later enacted the first law against witchcraft in England.

In 1563 ELIZABETH I, the daughter of HENRY VIII and ANNE BOLEYN passed a new law decreeing the death penalty for enchanters, sorcerers and witches. The first victims of the new law were ELIZABETH FRANCIS, AGNES WATERHOUSE and her daughter, ELIZABETH, all from Chelmsford, Essex. A few years later ELLEN SMYTHE, MARGERY STANTON and JOAN PRENTICE were also punished as witches.

Most of the greatest men of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, including Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Sir ISSAC NEWTON and Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, were "more than inclined" to believe in witchcraft. There was a general belief in "tempestarii," those who could conjure up storms. This "talent" was sometimes used to extort money from superstitious peasants who feared failure to pay would cause the loss of their crops by heavy rains, early frosts and strong winds. A story tells that at the time of ELIZABETH I the witches of England, who were capable of benevolent acts as well as malevolent deeds, brewed up a storm which wrecked the Spanish Armada and thereby kept the Spanish invaders from the English shore.

JAMES I, the Scottish nephew of ELIZABETH and heir to her throne, had a violent hatred of witches and enacted stricter laws against witchcraft. He published a book, *Daemonologie*, decrying the evils of witchcraft. He was personally affected by witchcraft when the Berwick witches allegedly plotted his death. The details vary on the story, but basically it tells of a group of witches who raised a ferocious storm with the purpose of sinking the ship in which JAMES was traveling from Denmark to Scotland with his bride. JAMES' ship was undamaged, but another one was sunk in the storm. An investigation of the witches began. GILLY DUNCAN, AGNES SAMPSON and other witches from the Berwick area of Scotland were arrested. AGNES SAMPSON confessed to the plot under torture. Knowing of JAMES' animosity toward witches, the translators of the King James version of the Bible (1611) deliberately translated the word "kashapd," which meant "magician" or "diviner," to "witch," which denoted a sinister being.

From 1560 to 1600 it is estimated that about 8,000 persons in Scotland were victims to the witch-craze. In 1597 Aberdeen experienced severe pestilence and witches, the communal scapegoats, were blamed. As a result, 23 women and 1 man were burned as witches.

Although witch hunts continued in England, the witch-craze reached its zenith in the 1640s, about the time of the English Civil War. By the beginning of the 18th century as reason and intellect came into fashion, the witch-craze went out of fashion. However, witches were lynched well into the 19th century.

The last execution for witchcraft in England took place in 1712, but witch hunts were still known. The last official witchcraft trial was that of JOAN WENDHAM in 1731, who was acquitted, and the statute demanding the death penalty was repealed.

Many woodcuts portraying witches and witch trials survive from the Middle Ages, as do books telling witch stories. Some of the victims shown in the old English woodcuts include ANNE BODENHAM of Wiltshire, JOAN PRENTICE of Chelmsford (1589), JOAN FLOWER and her 2 daughters (1610), AGNES BROWNE and her daughter (1612) and ELIZABETH SAWYER (1621).

In the early 18th century people from as far away as Poland and Hungary came to the Dutch town of Oudewater to be "weighed" and receive certificates that forever acquitted them of witchcraft. At Oudewater were the famous scales that weighed suspects against the Bible. Since witches were thought to be lighter than air, if the scales tipped in the accused's favor, she was innocent, so the town used a simple formula to assure the scales always tipped in everyone's favor. Some of the Oudewaer certificates still exist. In other places scales were weighted so that they could never be tipped in favor of the accused.

When the Europeans came to America, they brought their traditions, religion and superstitions with them, including their belief in witchcraft. At the time the early colonies were being settled, the belief in the Powers of Darkness was almost universal. Many Americans are descended from ancestors who were accused of being witches or from those who testified for or against the accused at witch trials.

Detailed records of those accused of heresy and witchcraft can be found in civil and church proceedings in the records of many European countries, Canada, Mexico and the U.S. Testimony of accusers, defendants and witnesses are recorded in great detail. Names of spouses, and sometimes children and other relatives, are included in the testimony, as are the names of jurors and magistrates. In many cases, ages and places of birth or residence are given. The verdict, date and term of imprisonment are also given, along with sworn statements and affidavits. The names in these old records include many of the most prominent families in the colonies. Contemporary writers, such as INCREASE MATHER (president of Harvard College in 1692), COTTON MATHER in *Magnalia,* Governor WINTHROP in his *Journal* and Capt. EDWARD JOHNSON in *Wonder Working Providence, Etc.,* wrote of witches. In his account of the Salem witch trials COTTON MATHER said, "Tell mankind that there are devils and witches...I have...set myself to countermine the whole plot of the Devil against New England."

The authorities in New England deemed it so important to root out witches that they employed "witch finders," among whom the most notorious was MATTHEW HOPKINS. Even JOHN ALDEN, son of JOHN and PRISCILLA MULLINS ALDEN of Mayflower fame, was accused of using witchcraft, but was acquitted. The first female jurors in the colonies were the "Juries of Matrons," women who examined the accused for witch marks.

As early as 1636 "conversing with the Divell by way of Witchcraft" was "lyable to Death" in the Massachusetts colony, and in 1642 the colony of Connecticut decreed the death penalty for practicing witchcraft. In 1646 "A Person of Windsor was put to death on the Charge of Witchcraft at Hartford. No Circumstances have been found, nor the Name of the Sufferer." In 1647 Rhode Island forbade witchcraft under penalty of death. Few had the courage to stand up for those unfortunate beings accused of witchcraft, whether they were family or friends, for fear of also being accused of the dread crime.

Although accusations of witchcraft were probably relatively common, in 1648 the first hanging for witchcraft was that of MARGARET JONES, a herbalist and the wife of THOMAS JONES of Charlestown. After his wife's execution, THOMAS JONES was much taunted, and when his "Means of Living" was cut off, he took passage to Barbados. Then the unfortunate man was also accused of being a witch and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Two years later MARY OLIVER was convicted of practicing witchcraft and MARY JOHNSON was accused of being a witch. In 1651 MARY LEWIS PARSONS, wife of HUGH PARSONS, was tried for "being seduced by the Devil at Springfield"; she pled not guilty and was finally released in 1661. In 1652 a man was sentenced to be "whipt in Ipswich or to pay 20 shillings" for having "familiarity with the Devil." The man was later named as JOHN BRADSTREET; his crime was probably for telling his dreams.

In 1653 the "Devil was found among the women of New Haven." ELIZABETH GODMAN was

accused of witchcraft and Goodwife KNAPP was hung as a witch. The names of accusers and witnesses who testified included many prominent people in the colony, including HESTER, wife of ANDREW WARD, and LUCY, wife of THOMAS PELL. In 1655 it was said several persons were executed but no names or facts appear.

The following year ANNE HIBBINS, wife of WILLIAM HIBBINS one of the officials of the Massachusetts colony, was indicted for witchcraft and ordered "to hang till she was dead" on Boston Common. In 1665 at Hampton, New Hampshire, EUNICE COLE, wife of WILLIAM COLE, was convicted. JANE WALFORD, wife of THOMAS WALFORD, was brought to court on the complaint of SUSANNAH TRIMMINGS, wife of OLIVER TRIMMINGS, who accused her of being a witch; she was acquitted 13 years later. In 1657 on Long Island, Mrs. JOSEPH GARLICKE was charged with witchcraft.

Quakers, like witches, were severly persecuted in early Massachusetts. ANN AUSTIN, MARY FISHER and CASSANDRA SOUTHWICK were sent to prison for being Quakers. In 1660 MARY WRIGHT of Oyster Bay, acquitted for the crime of witchcraft, was convicted of being a Quaker, "a Crime, in the Estimation of the Court, of almost equal Enormity," and was sentenced to be banished.

At Hartford Mr. and Mrs. GREENSMITH, condemned as witches, were not hanged, as was the usual custom, but had their hands and feet tied and were cast into water. They "both swam after the Manner of a Buoy." Nothing more is found in the records concerning the GREENSMITHs until their house and land were sold by the court several years later.

The list of accused witches grew longer. In New York RALPH HALL and his wife, MARY, were finally acquitted of the charge, as were ELIZABETH SEGER of Hartford and SUSANNAH MARTIN of Salisbury. KATHERINE HARRISON was banished from Wethersfield on a charge of witchcraft. ELIZABETH KNAP of Groton was accused of being a witch because of her "fits." MARY PARSONS, one of the wealthiest women of Northampton, was imprisoned but acquitted of the charge of causing the death of MARY BARTLETT by witchcraft. MARY INGHRAM of Scituate was indicted on charges of inflicting "Hurt, Mischieffe and Paine unto the Body of MEHITABLE WOODWORTH." Both Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM MORSE of Newbury were accused. In 1680 RACHEL FULLER of Hampton was charged with causing the death of a child by using sorcery. RACHEL BRAFBRIDGE FULLER and ISABELLA TOWNE were also imprisoned on witchcraft charges.

In 1681 it was recorded that old Plymouth Colony had a "Visitation of the Divell" and in 1682 other New England towns reported problems with witches. In 1683 MARY WEBSTER of Boston was one of the few ever acquitted of witchcraft charges. In 1684 MARGARET MATSON of Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, was tried before WILLIAM PENN. In 1688 at Boston, Goodwife GLOVER was executed after being accused of betwitching the children of JOHN GOODWIN. In Connecticut in 1691 MARY RANDALL was accused and in 1692 MERCY DISBOROUGH and ELIZABETH CLAUSSON were tried.

The most notorious witch hunts took place in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. Ironically, the Salem and Andover trials, which resulted in 200 executions, occurred at least a decade after the great witch hunts of Europe had ceased. The Salem witch-craze was the result of some girls who told lies and perhaps had hallucinations about some of their fellow villagers. The cases have been studied as to the characters of the accused, the accusers and their family backgrounds. The results have been well documented. Some scientists think that the hallucinations were the result of eating rye bread tainted with a rust called ergot, which is now known to produce 20 poisons, as well as a hallucinogen similar to modern LSD.

The winter of 1691 was unusually harsh, which contributed to the growth of ergot. Because of the bad weather there was a shortage of food in 1692 and some unknowingly ate bread made from contaminated grain. Ergot causes flour to turn red, and there are court records that show some of the

bread consumed was red. Yet some of the malice could not be explained by that theory.

Many prominent persons were involved in the Salem trials, including the magistrate JOHN HAWTHORNE, the ancestor of the author NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Some of those executed for witchcraft in 1692 were BRIDGET BISHOP, Rev. GEORGE BURROUGHS, MARTHA CARRIER, GILES CORY (who was "press'd to death under a pile of fieldstone") and his wife MARTHA, REBECCA NURSE and her sisters MARY ESTY and SARAH CLOYSE, SARAH GOOD, ELIZABETH HOW, ABIGAIL HOBBS, GEORGE JACOBS Sr., SUSANNA MARTIN, ALICE and MARY PARKER, ANN PUDEATER, WILMOT READ, MARGARET SCOT, SAMUEL WARDELL, SARAH WILDES, SARAH OSBURN, JOHN and ELIZABETH PROCTOR. SUSANNAH MARTIN of Amesbury was accused merely because on a stormy, wet day she traveled "afoot" and arrived with dry skirts; she as a neat person who avoided puddles and did not wear "skirts of the dimenskionss of the times." Probably the best known witch in Massachusetts was ANNE HUTCHINSON, who was banished from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, went to Rhode Island and finally settled in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam.

A few years after the 1692 witch trials, 12 jurors signed and circulated a paper in which they stated that they regretted their decisions, but that they were "not capable to understand, nor to withstand, the mysterious delusions of the powers of darkness and the Prince of the Air." Salem has now established a Witch Museum to commemorate the witch hunts of 1692.

Recently two volumes of 300-year-old court reports on some cases of illegitimacy, adultery and witchcraft trials have been discovered for the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These reports include such cases as that of SARAH WARDWELL, a widow from Andover who "mallitously and felloniously" made a covenant with "the Devill" and HANNAH NEWELL, a native of Roxbury found guilty of adultery, who was sentenced "to receive 15 stripes savorally to be laid upon her naked back at the Common Whipping post" unless she paid the considerable sum of 10 pounds as a fine. Her partner, LAMBERT DESPAR, was also named. In those days women who "snared" men, by "artificial means," such as by using rouge, powder, hair pieces, ruffles to plump-out their bosoms, and other such devices were often accused of "bewitching" the men. In Essex Co., Massachusetts, MOLLY DIMOND PITCHER, who was connected with some of the most respected families of the area, was a well-known fortune teller who was accused of being a witch. Others named in the old records included ELIZABETH JOHNSON and RUTH READ (aka REBECKAH ROGERS).

As the Puritan influence waned, so did the harsh Biblical influence, and by 1710 the Massachusetts legisature ordered compensation for those accused in the Salem witch trials, a process that generated even more records and paperwork. Trial records, church records, town records, testimonies, public apologies, wills, letters and journals give accounts of the times and names of the accused. There are also many printed books that give testimonies of the trial, critiques, and even family relationships of those involved. If you have a witch in your family, you are eligible to join the Association of Daughters of Early American Witches, 1408 20th St., Arlington, VA 22202.

And still the cry of "Witch" was heard! Virginia held three witch trials. In 1706, GRACE SHERWOOD was examined for "witches marks" by a jury of 12 matrons. Sentenced to "trial by water," she should have sunk but persisted in swimming until she was finally rescued and then examined to see if the water had washed away the witch marks. The inlet in which she was tried is known as "Witch Duck." In South Carolina in 1712 vigilante committees were said to have seized witches and "roasted them by fire."

The belief in witches lingered longest in rural, isolated areas. In the Ohio River region in the 18th and 19th centuries a number of things were attributed to witchcraft. As late as 1869 a woman in Owen Co., Kentucky, was presented to the grand jury "on a charge of being a witch." Family narratives tell of "witch burning" in Fleming Co., Kentucky, in the late 19th century, but there is no written documentation. Oral tradition states that a woman "suspected of being a witch or of practicing

witchcraft was taken and put on a platform built right in the town square or at the crossroads, where she was tied to a stake and burnt to death."

Witchcraft and the search for witches, who personified evil, were a part of our ancestors' beliefs and lives. Laws against witchcraft declined slowly. The 1736 English law that provided for the persecution of witches remained until 1851, but in 1963, because of the desecration of so many graveyards another law was enacted against witchcraft.

And the big news is that witchcraft is said to be increasing once again. Modern witches have their pictures taken and are the subject of newspaper articles and books. On 25 May 1978 columnist JACK ANDERSON wrote an article entitled "Witches Invade the Military" and stated that the U.S. Army had taken steps to ensure that chaplains would be prepared to minister to the increasing number of personnel who were witches!

SOURCES:

"Recently Discovered Documents Give Glimpse of 17th Century Witch Trials," *Lake Charles American Press* (7/10/1996)

Samuel Gardner Drake. *Annals of Witchcraft in New England* (NY: Benjamin Blom, 1869, re-issued 1967)

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

Peter Goff. "Rotten Rye Bread Blamed for Salem Witch Trials," *Heritage Quest* (Issue #55, Jan./Feb. 1995)

Rhonda McClure. "Witches-Skeletons or Heroines," *Heritage Quest* (Issue #42, Nov./Dec. 1992)

Judith M. Riley. *The Oracle Glass* (NY: Viking Press, 1994)

Enders A. Robinson. *Salem Witchcraft and Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1992)

Daniel N. Rolph. *To Shoot, Burn & Hang* (Knoxville, Tn.: University of Tennessee Press)

Jeffrey B. Russell. *A History of Witchcraft: Sorcerers, Heretics and Pagans* (London: Thomas & Hudson Ltd., 1980)

Eliot Tozier. "Salem, Massachusetts," *Historic Traveler* (Vol. 2 #1, Oct./Nov. 1995)

Charles W. Upham. *Witchcraft at Salem Village* (NY: Frederick Unger Publishing Co., 1978)

Witches and Witchcraft (Alexandria, Va.: Time-Life Books, 1990)

++++++++++++++++++++

THE WITCH IN MY FAMILY: MARY PERKINS BRADBURY

Contributed by BETTY TYLER ROSTEET, Member #78

Some of you may not be surprised to learn that I have a witch in my family background. Her name is MARY PERKINS BRADBURY. Born about 1620, she was the daughter of JOHN and JUDITH PERKINS.

Probably because of religious reasons, MARY PERKINS, her parents, her three brothers and a sister made the voyage across the Atlantic in the *Lyon.* The ship landed at Boston (Massachusetts Bay Colony) on 6 February 1631, just in time to save the colonists from starvation. From Boston, the PERKINS family moved to Ipswich.

In 1637 at Ipswich MARY PERKINS married THOMAS BRADBURY, a member of an ancient, landed English family. He was the son of WYMOND BRADBURY of Wicken-Bonhunt, Essex, England, and ELIZABETH WHITGIFT. As a second son of a second son, his portion of the family inheritance was not great, so his grandmother's brother-in-law, Sir FERDINANDO GORGES, who had great interests in the New World, sent him to New England as his agent.

As early as 1634 THOMAS BRADBURY was at York, Maine. Then he went to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he married. By 1639 BRADBURY was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury. He was active in civic and political matters. He was a schoolmaster, judge, Clerk of the Courts, representative to the General Court for seven years, an associate justice, recorder for the County of Norfolk (when New Hampshire was still a part of Massachusetts), Ensign and then Captain of the Salisbury Train Band (militiamen) and Deputy of the General Court (1651-1657). Some of the old records of Salisbury are in his handwriting.

Eight children were born to THOMAS and MARY PERKINS BRADBURY. They were: WYMOND (born 1637, Ipswich); JUDITH (born 1638, New York; married CALEB MOODY); THOMAS (born 1640, Salisbury); MARY (born 17 March 1642/43, Salisbury; died 29 May 1724, Hampton, New Hampshire; married 17 December 1663, JOHN STANYAN); JANE (born 1643; married Capt. HENRY TRUE); JACOB (born 1645; died, Barbados); WILLIAM (born 1649); and ELIZABETH (born 1651; married Rev. JOHN BASS).

In 1692 when the witch trials and accusations in Massachusetts were at their height, no one was safe, and apparently the BRADBURYs had made some enemies among the colonists of Massachusetts; but they also had some loyal friends. MARY PERKINS BRADBURY was among those unfortunate people who were accused of being a witch during the Salem witchcraft delusions. At this time, MARY PERKINS BRADBURY was about 72 years old, a respected matron of the town of Salisbury whose husband had held several high positions in the colony since 1641. On June 29, 1692, she was imprisoned as a witch, accused by the three SWAN brothers who made accusations against her. Her indictment described her as the "wife of Capt. THOMAS BRADBURY."

On Friday, September 9, 1692, the fourth meeting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was held. Six women, among them MARY PERKINS BRADBURY, were tried as witches. MARY's answer to the charge of "witchcraft or familiarity with the Devil" was "I do plead 'Not guilty'. I am wholly innocent of any such wickedness, etc." Her husband testified to the good character of his wife of 55 years. Despite the chance that they would be accused by association, the Rev. JAMES ALLIN, the magistrate ROBERT PIKE and JOHN PIKE also testified to the Christian attitude and good works of MARY PERKINS BRADBURY, as did 117 of her neighbors who signed a paper commending her good behavior, peaceful disposition and charitable works.

All of the accused women, including MARY, refused to confess and were condemned to death; refusing to confess to witchcraft was equivalent to admission. It was the intention of the authorities to hang the witches, but MARY BRADBURY, with the contrivance of friends, was allowed to escape because of her husband's position. Her title of "Mrs." or "Mistress" showed her husband's prominence in the colony.

THOMAS BRADBURY had made some powerful friends, along with vengeful enemies, in his job as Clerk of the Court at Salisbury; grudges, petty quarrels and jealousies played a large part in the witch hunts. Quakers were especialy disliked and persecuted. At one of the court sessions where Quakers were being judged, THOMAS BRADBURY was accosted by EDWARD WHARTON, who said, "I am here to see your wickedness and cruelty, that so if you kill them, I may be able to declare how you murdered them." THOMAS BRADBURY made other enemies when he was among the judges of the court at Hampton when LYDIA WARDELL, who protested against the treatment of the Quakers, was tried. She was tied to a fence post of the tavern, stripped to the waist and whipped, then fined for not attending church.

A quarrel had ensued between MARY PERKINS BRADBURY and TIMOTHY SWAN over "something about thatching a roof". SWAN suffered from an unknown ailment, which was to prove fatal. After Judge HAWTHORNE had RICHARD CARRIER tortured and broken in body and mind, CARRIER "confessed" that Mrs. BRADBURY had him inflict TIMOTHY SWAN "because her husband and TIMOTHY fell out about a scythe, I think." HAWTHORNE, detecting a major

discrepancy in the testimony against MARY BRADBURY, retorted, "Did they not fall out about thatching a barn?" RICHARD CARRIER answered, "No, not as I know of." (Essex Co., Mass. Archives, Witchcraft 2:53) And to this day it is not known whether the quarrel was over thatching of a barn or house or over a scythe.

The stress and worry over his wife's accusation and imprisonment took its toll on the aged THOMAS BRADBURY. He died at Salisbury on 16 March 1694 and left a signed will which named his wife and children, as well as some grandchildren.

MARY PERKINS BRADBURY survived what few others did...an accusation of witchcraft. She lived to about the age of 80, dying at Amesbury, Massachusetts, on 20 December 1700. She also left a will.

Postscript: It has recently been discoverd that the Salem witch delusions may be attributed to eating ergot-contaminated rye bread. Ergot, a fungus, produces a hallucinogen similar to LSD and causes tingling of the skin, dizziness, convulsions, and various other mental disorders, many of which are described in the diaries of the time. The weather in 1691 and 1692 was damp, ideal for producing ergot. It was also discovered that most of those afflicted by the delusions lived in the swampy western lowlands of Massachusetts, and the source of the contaminated grain could be traced to certain families living in that area. In fact, six of the eight afflicted with the symptoms obtained their grain from the same farmer, whose daughter was one of the most adamant accusers of the witches.

SOURCES:

George Lincoln Burr, ed. *Narratives of the Witchcraft Cases, 1648-1706* (NY: Barnes & Noble, 1946)
William Berry Lapham. *Bradbury Memorial: Records of Some of the Descendants of Thomas Bradbury of Agamenticu (York) in 1634 & of Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1638* (Portland: Brown, Thurston & Co., 1890)
George A. Perkins. *The Family of John Perkins of Ipswich, Massachusetts* (Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Printing, 1889)
Charles H. Pope. *The Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985)
Genealogical Dictionary of Maine & New Hampshire
Genealogial Dictionary of New England
Genealogical Register of First Settlers in New England
Seventeenth Century Colonial Ancestors
Topographical Dictionary of English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650

****

WHY A BROOM?

Why do witches appear riding brooms? Brooms have long been associated with female power and there are many superstitions attached to them.

In ancient Rome midwives swept the threshold of houses where they delivered babies, believing that they were sweeping the evil spirits away from the new mother and child. For hundreds of years in England women left their brooms outside the door as a signal that they were not at home. In Wales and the rural parts of the early U.S., couples "jumped the broom" to signify a union that was recognized as binding.

One of the Devil's titles was "Prince of the Air," so it was thought by association with him that witches were lighter than air and could ride through the air on broomsticks, a symbol of their magic and of their female power.

These, and other such superstitions and beliefs, played a large part in the lives of our ancestors.

AN INTERESTING ANCESTOR - PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT (1832-1904)

Contributed by LAWRENCE RICHARD "RICK" PAGGEOT, Member #928

PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT/PAGEAU was born in Saint Maire de Beauce, Quebec, Canada, on 27 June 1832, the eighth of the ten children of CHARLES PAGGEOT and ANGELE HALLE. He was baptized the same day as his brother, PIERRE PAGEAU. His godparents were PIERRE MARAN and ANASTASIE PAGEAU, his aunt. He apparently grew up in Saint Marie, as his father, whose occupation was listed as "farmer," died and was interred there in 1850. His mother died shortly after her last child was born in 1836.

It is believed that PETER PAGGEOT/PAGEAU emigrated to the U.S. about 1851. This is consistent with the 1900 Federal census for Manistee County, Michigan, which stated that he had been in this country 49 years. His route to Manistee must have been through the east Coast as there is a picture of him taken at Dover, New Hampshire, as a young man. It also appears that his older brother, CHARLES JEAN CLEMENT PAGGEOT, emigrated at about the same time, as they were found in Manistee history together. Their parents having died by 1850, was possibly another driving factor in their emigration.

The Quebec City area until about 1850 had been the industrial and economic center in Quebec Province. It was also heavily populated by earlier policies which encouraged families to have many children. As the trade routes through Montreal to the U.S. developed earlier than those through Quebec City, a shift of power occurred in which Montreal became dominant and the Quebec City area eroded. It is estimated that from 1850 to 1900 about 1,500,000 French Canadians emigrated to the U.S.

On 11 April 1857 PETER PAGGEOT married MARGUERITE NORMAN, the daughter of FRANCIS NORMAN and MARGUERITE DEMARCE of Manistee, Michigan. MARGUERITE's parents were originally from Canada, where she was born. The wedding took place in Stronach, Michigan, at the home of ADAM STRONACH, the son of JOHN STRONACH, the first white settler in Manistee (1841). The STRONACHs, NORMANs and PAGGEOTs were inter-related. ADAM STRONACH was married to LUCY NORMAN, who was the sister of the bride, MARGUERITE NORMAN. Witnesses to the ceremony were MARY KEEF and CHARLES PAGGEOT, brother of the groom. The village of Stronach is at the west end of Manistee Lake, about 5 miles from the town of Manistee.

Two years later, in July 1859 the families became still more inter-connected when CHARLES PAGGEOT married SARAH NORMAN, another of MARGUERITE's sisters. SARAH was the widow of ADAM's brother, JAMES STONACH, who had died in an accident in 1858.

No records have been found of a marriage pre-dating 1857. Although controversial, it appears that the first and second children of PETER PAGGEOT and MARGUERITE NORMAN were born before 1857. Although possible, it seems highly unlikely that there would have been two children born out of wedlock to respectable Catholics who later decided to marry. There may be explanations, but there is no proof.

Children of the marriage of PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT and MARGUERITE NORMAN included:

1. JOHN BAPTISTE PAGGEOT, born 26 October 1856; died 31 May 1909, East Lake, Michigan; married 3 July 1879, Stronach, Michigan, to AMANDA CAROLINE NORMAN (his mother's niece). Had 12 children.
2. SARAH ADELINE PAGGEOT, born 7 January 1857, Stronach, Michigan; died 28 August 1931, Seattle, Washington; married 4 July 1872 to CHARLES EDWARD RODNEY MAYRAND. They had 10 children by 1894. Her husband died in 1899, after which she moved to Seattle.
3. MATHILDA PAGGEOT, born ca April 1862, Stronach, Michigan; died 26 June 1879, Stronach, age 17, of typhoid fever.

4. PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT, Jr., born 5 May 1863, Stronach, Michigan; died 2 July 1941, Seattle, Washington, unmarried.

5. MARGARET PAGGEOT, born about September 1865, Stronach, Michigan; died 2 September 1879, Stronach, age 13 of typhoid fever.

6. JULIE PAGGEOT. Nothing much is known of her. An old family photo taken in Manistee about 1887 with notes on the back which appear to be from her brother, JOHN BAPTISTE PAGGEOT, identify her as a sister JULIE MAGNAN. A witness to JOHN BAPTISTE PAGGEOT's wedding in 1879 was CHARLES MAGNAN.

There are extracts from Manistee, Michigan, newspapers and county records regarding PETER PAGGEOT. A selected few are presented here.

1866-1 Jan. A fire occurred at Stronach on Saturday evening the 23 inst. A building occupied by Mr. PETER PAGGEOT took fire from the stove pipe and was burned to the ground. The building belonged to Mr. CHAS. PAGGEOT and was valued at $900. *Manistee Gazette*
24 Jan. PETER PAGGEOT applied for citizenship.

1870-9 April. PETER PAGGEOT elected constable. *Manistee Times*

1876-16 Sept. PETER PAGGEOT's house at Stronach was destroyed by fire Thurs. evening. It was insured for $2000. *Times & Standard*

1877-6 Jan. Sheriff's sale for PETER PAGGEOT property. Several lots in the Village of Stronach. *Manistee Advocate*

1878- PETER PAGGEOT elected Justice of the Peace.

1885-9 May. PAGGEOT purchased house & lot formerly owned by CHARLES C. and GEORGE A. YOUNG in Stronach. *Manistee Weekly Times*

1888- PAGGEOT, PETER - Carpenter, res. 2307 First St. *Manistee City Directory*

1896-17 June. PETER J. PAGGEOT has greatly beautified the old Midway Restaurant at 445 River St. and will open the same to the public tomorrow. It is known as the O.K. Restaurant. *Manistee Daily Advocate*

The papers recorded several times when PAGGEOT served as a juror.

The 1870 Federal Census for Manistee County, Michigan, lists PETER PAGGEOTT (age 39) and MARGUERITE PAGGEOTT (age 42) in Stronach Twp. with children: JOHN (14), SARAH (12), MATHILDA (10), PETER (7) and MARGARET (3), all born in Michigan. PETER is shown as having $2,000 worth of personal wealth; his occupation is given as logging in a sawmill. In the 1880 Census PETER PAGGEOTT (age 49) and MARGUERITE PAGGEOTT (age 54) are in Stronach with their son, PETER, Jr. (age (16); his occupation is listed as laborer. The 1900 census shows PETER PAGGEOTT (age 67) and MARGUERITE (age 72) living at 123 McKee St. in the city of Manistee with PETER, Jr., whose occupation is given as carpenter.

MARGUERITE NORMAN PAGGEOT died in Manistee, Michigan, on 9 November 1903. The following obituary was printed in the Manistee paper.

"Mrs. PETER PAGGEOTT, aged 76 years 11 months 11 days, died at her home 123 McKee Street Sunday morning of pneumonia after a little over a week's illness. The funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock and the remains will be interred at Mt. Carmel. A husband and four children, two sons and two daughters, survive her. Mrs. PAGGEOTT was born in Canada in 1827. She moved to New York State when a mere child with her parents and later to Chicago where she resided for several years. Deceased came to Manistee in 1851. The family have the sympathy of all in their sad affliction."

The *Manistee Daily Advocate* dated 12 February 1904 states: "PETER PAGGEOTT, Sr. is serously ill of asthma." The paper of Thursday 3 March 1904 states: "PETER PAGGEOTT, Sr., aged 75 years, died at his home 123 McKee St., yesterday at 3 o'clock of Asthma after several weeks illness. The funeral services will be held from St. Mary's Church Saturday morning at 9 o'clock and burial at Mt.

Carmel Cemetery. He is survived by three children, Mrs. MAYRAND and JOHN and PETER PAGGEOTT. Mr. PAGGEOTT has been a resident of Manistee for over 50 years." A notice of the funeral services for PETER PAGGEOT was in *The Advocate* for 5 March 1904. His death certificate stated that he was 72 years, 8 months and 15 days at the time of his death. The burial plot at Mt. Carmel cemetery is Lot 4 Block E. The white granite cross marking the plot reads "PAGGOT."

The family home was transferred to PETER PAGGEOT, Jr. by his father on 13 November 1903. It was sold on 13 August 1904.

PETER PAGGEOT started quite a legacy when he emigrated from Quebec. He brought the surname "PAGGEOT" to this country and, until now, everyone carrying that surname is descended from him. His son, JOHN BAPTISTE PAGGEOT, was the only child to continue the name in the Midwest and West. His daughter, SARAH A. (PAGGEOT) MAYNARD continued the blood line in many areas in the West. His brother, CHARLES JEAN CLEMENT PAGGEOT, had no male offspring, but did pass the blood line through daughters primarily in the Louisiana area. His sister, EMILIE PAGGEOT POMEROY, also continued the blood line in the Midwest. EMILIE and her husband, MICHAEL POMEROY, immigrated to Maine in 1849.

PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT, an early pioneer of Manistee, was a logger, carpenter and later a restaurant owner. Although he was active in the community, he was a family man and seemed to lead a low-key and normal life. His brother, CHARLES J. C. PAGGEOT, on the other hand, was considerably more flamboyant, and was quite well documented in the early history of Manistee. His colorful exploits are too numerous to mention here and will be a later subject. (EDITOR' S NOTE: CHARLES JEAN CLEMENT PAGGEOT, the ancestor of BETTY TYLER ROSTEET, Member #78, has descendants in the Lake Charles, Sulphur, DeRidder, Lafayette and Alexandria areas of Louisiana, as well as in Texas. If anyone has information on the PAGGEOT, NORMAN or DEMARCE families, please contact either LAWRENCE RICHARD "RICK" PAGGEOT [P. O. Box 68, Whitehall, MI 49461] or BETTY TYLER ROSTEET [2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA 70663].)

PAGGEOT LINEAGE of LAWRENCE RICHARD "RICK" PAGGEOT
(PAGGEOT is also seen in the old records as PAJOT, PAGEAU and PAGEOT.)

I. JEHAN PAGEOT, d. ca 1580.

II. THOMAS PAGEOT, b. ca 1579-1605, St. Aignan, Sarthe, France; died before 1675; m. ca 1620, CATHERINE ROUAUX.

III. THOMAS PAGEOT, b. 28 Aug. 1642, St. Aignan, Sarthe, France; d. 14 March 1706, Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada; m. 16 Nov. 1675, Quebec, MARIE CATHERINE ROY (b. 11 June 1659, Quebec; d. 19 May 1734, Charlesbourg, Quebec; d/o MATHURIN ROY & MARGUERITE BIRE).

IV. JEAN BAPTISTE PAGEOT, b. 2 May 1682, Charlesbourg, Quebec; d. 4 Feb. 1708, St. Claude, Quebec; m. 26 Nov. 1703, Charlesbourg, Quebec, MARIE PARADIS (b. 2 Feb. 1684, Bourg-Royal, Quebec; d. 23 March 1715, St. Claude, Quebec; d/o JEAN PARADIS & JEANNE PACQUET).

V. JEAN BAPTISTE PAGEOT, b. 1 April 1705, St. Claude, Quebec; d. before 1746; m. 22 June 1731, Charlesbourg, Quebec, MARIE THERESE JOBIN (d/o JACQUES JOBIN & ADRIENNE BOURBEAU).

VI. JEAN CHARLES PAGEOT, b. 3 Nov. 1731, Charlesbourg, Quebec; m. 16 June 1755, Charlesbourg, Quebec, MARIE JEANNE PHILLIPE dit BEAULIEU (b. 12 March 1730, Quebec City; d. before 1785; d/o JACQUES PHILLIPE dit BEAULIEU and ANGELIQUE BEAUDIN).

VII. CHARLES PAGEOT, b. ca 1760, Quebec Province; m. 23 Oct. 1817, Beauce, Quebec; m. 21 Nov. 1785, Charlesbourg, Quebec, MARIE FRANCOISE BEDARD (b. ca 1772; d. 18 Jan. 1838, Beauce, Quebec; d/o LOUIS ALEXIS BEDARD and MARIE FRANCOISE CLICHE).

VIII. JOSEPH CHARLES PAGEOT, b. 5 June 1794, Charlesbourg, Quebec; d. 9 April 1850, Beauce, Quebec; m. 21 Nov. 1820, Beauce, Quebec, ANGELLE HALLE (b. ca 1803; d. 25 Feb. 1836, Beauce, Quebec; d/o JEAN BAPTISTE HALLE and VERONIQUE PARADIS).

IX. PETER JOSEPH PAGGEOT, b. 27 June 1832, Beauce, Quebec; d. 2 March 1904, Manistee, Michigan; m. 11 April 1857, MARGUERITE NORMAN (b. Nov. 1827, French Canada; d. 8 Nov. 1903, Manistee, Michigan; d/o FRANCIS NORMAN and MARGARETHA DEMARCE GEMOU).

X. JOHN BAPTISTE PAGGEOT, b. 26 Oct. 1856, Stronach, Michigan; d. 31 May 1909, East Lake, Michigan; m. 3 July 1879, Stronach, Michigan; AMANDA CAROLINE NORMAN (b. 4 Jan. 1860, Manistee, Michigan; d. 27 Jan. 1924, Tacoma, Washington; d/o LEWIS N. NORMAN and CAROLINE McHUE).

XI. NORMAN ADOLPHUS PAGGEOT, b. 24 Feb. 1888, East Lake, Michigan; d. 13 Aug. 1951, Whitehall, Michigan; m. 7 Jan. 1910, Manistee, Michigan, MABELLE ANN WATROS (b. 30 April 1890, Warsaw, Indiana; d. 21 May 1976, Whitehall, Michigan; d/o CLINTON DELLRAY WATROS and HATTIE ANN NELSON).

XII. LAURENCE LEO PAGGEOT, b. 1 Sept. 1918, Dayton, Ohio; d. 20 June 1969, Muskegon, Michigan; m. 26 Oct. 1939, Muskegon, Michigan, MARION RUTH MICHELS (b. 27 June 1922, Muskegon, Michigan; d/o JOHN EDWARD MICHELS and MILDRED RUTH KITCHEN).

XIII. LAWRENCE RICHARD "RICK" PAGGEOT. b. 24 April 1940, Muskegon, Michigan; m. 9 Nov. 1963, Lansing, Michigan, SANDRA JO BLOOMBERG (b. 26 Dec. 1941, Muskegon, Michigan; d/o FRANK OSCAR BLOOMBERG and LUCILE YAEGER).

****

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH

The first organized church in old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was the Antioch Baptist Church, which was located near Edgerly, La. It was founded by Elder JOSEPH WILLIS on 21 October 1827 and celebrated its 160th anniversary in 1997. Other founders of the old church included: DURRY BUNCH, WILLIAM B. WELBORN, ELIZABETH GOWEN, MARTHA PERKINS, JINCEY PERKINS, HARRIET NEYLAND, NANCY HAMPSHER, SARAH ASHWORTH, ANN BERRY, JESSE ASHWORTH and PHYLLIS A. BLACKMON. Other members of the church included pioneer families who settled on the west side of Lake Charles.

The first church meetings were held in homes. Later the slaves of REES PERKINS, a charter member of the church, built a log cabin in which church services were held. JAMES W. BRYAN donated 14 acres of land near the church for a cemetery, which was named the Big Woods Cemetery. The old church building and the wooden grave markers were burned during the War Between the States.

The building was soon replaced and was still standing until once again it was destroyed by fire and vandalism on 28 November 1997. It was built from lumber hauled by oxen from Lake Charles, and was the oldest existing structure in Calcasieu Parish. The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of HARDY COWARD, who was buried in 1844. (See HARDY COWARD Probate, *Kinfolks* Vol. 22 #2)

There are no living members of the church. Descendants of the old settlers make up the Big Woods Cemetery Association and care for the graves. The old Big Woods Cemetery contains more than 650

unmarked graves. Burials are still allowed in the old cemetery. Records from the old church meetings are housed in the Imperial Calcasieu Museum, Lake Charles, La. The old church and all of its members have passed into history.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press,* 4/19/1987; *Vinton News,* 12/3/1997

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Big Woods Cemetery compiled by JANICE BATTE CRAVEN was reviewed in *Kinfolks,* Vol. 21 No. 4, p. 188).
****

GASPARD (PICARD)

SIMON GASPARD dit PICARD came to the Attakapas area to raise cattle in partnership with a man named, PIERRE ETIER. SIMON GASPARD was from the area known as German Coast above New Orleans. Somehow the name PICARD was dropped, and the name GASPARD became the surname. His father was SIMON dit PICARD, born circa 1742, and his mother was MARIE STRIMPHEL (ANDRE & KATHERINE KLEIN). SIMON GASPARD's sister was MARGUERITE who married JEAN LaVIOLETTE. His brother, JEAN-LOUIS PICARD also came to the Attakapas.

Events which took place to show us what happened to SIMON GASPARD and family:

Dec. 25, 1770 — SIMON GASPARD gives power of attorney to CHARLES LEGER to remain on GASPARD's farm to command. (SIMON is to be gone for a time.)

Mar. 24, 1772 — SIMON GASPARD, resident of St. Charles, declares that he has sold to CHARLES LEGER a piece of land 3 arpents wide by the customary depth, located about 17.5 miles above New Orleans on the right side of the river, for the sum of 100 livres.

Mar. 24, 1773 — SIMON GASPARD declares that he has sold a piece of land mortgaged to Dame MARIE STRIMPHEL, wife of LOUIS PANIER (GASPARD's mother married 2nd time), 10 arpents wide by customary depth, 15 miles above New Orleans, sold for 212 livres.

Oct. 27, 1783 — PIERRE ETIER declares that he has entered into an agreement with SIMON GASPARD. GASPARD is to look after a ranch belonging to ETIER located on the Bayou Vermilion about 10 miles from Gross ile on Prairie Sorel for 3 years for 1/5th the sale value of the animals. ETIER and GASPARD ask ETIENNE DESLONDE to sign the document for them.
Next day. Land sale, SIMON GASPARD declares that he has sold a farm to GEORGE RIXNER which is 1-3/4th arpents wide by customary depth, 15 miles above New Orleans on left bank of the river ascending, bounded above by the property of GEORGE RIXNER and below by that of widow PICARD, for 150 piastres.

Nov. 23, 1799 — MARIN MOUTON. resident of Attakapas, declared that he has power of attorney from SIMON GASPARD, also of Attakapas, and that GASPARD has received from FRANCOISE MORIN, widow LEGER (LEGER's 1st wife was MARGUERITE STRIMPHEL, sister to GASPARD's mother. MARGUERITE and LEGER were childless, so the surviving widow LEGER is paying the heirs.) The sum of 38 piastres due him from the succession of CHARLES LEGER coming from his late aunt, MARGUERITE STRIMPHEL. Power of Attorney given 20 Sept. 1799.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article did not contain the name of the submitter, so credit could not be given. Please remember when submitting articles to *Kinfolks* to include your name on <u>every</u> page.)

HAGAR CEMETERY

Read by DORIS HAGAR PEREGO, Member #77

Located about 2 miles west of Ragley, Louisiana, south of Highway 12 on first road to the left after passing Kernan Baptist Church, then onto Hagar Cemetery Road near the east bank of Hickory Branch Creek. Complete as of 1989.

BUD HAGAR
b. 28 July 1911
d. 25 Mar. 1975
PFC US Army, WWII

WILLIE GUIDRY
b. 24 Jan. 1918
d. 30 Mar. 1976
Pvt., US Army, WWII

WILLIAM I. BALDWIN
b. 9 Oct. 1908
d. 27 Feb. 1979

GERTRUDE C. BALDWIN
b. 28 Mar. 1911
d. 12 Feb. 1982

DELRAY BALDWIN
b. -- 1936
d. -- 1971

DONALD L. JACKSON
b. 26 June 1944
d. 27 Jan. 1963

HENRY JACKSON
b. 4 Sept. 1892
d. 4 Dec. 1964

JOHN LOUIS JACKSON
b. 3 Nov. 1851
d. 10 Mar. 1897

SUSAN COOLEY JACKSON
b. -- Jan. 1850
d. 14 Dec. 1900

IRA COOLEY
b. 1 Jan. 1823
d. 17 Aug. 1908

BASHA COOLEY
b. 12 Mar. 1821
d. 14 Dec. 1908

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN
b. 21 Mar. 1858
d. 25 Oct. 1937

CORNELEY C. BALDWIN
b. 12 Mar. 1867
d. 14 Oct. 1944

Mrs. MARY BROOM
b. 27 July 1860
d. 19 Dec. 1903

MALONA,
w/o JOHN T. COOPER
b.
d. 24 Aug. 1905

JOHN T. COOPER
b. 12 Jan. 1827
d. 12 Oct. 1888

M. E. BROWNING
w/o F. M. BROWNING
b. 27 Nov. 1857
d. 16 Feb. 1886

SARAH L. HESTER
b. -- 1864
d. -- 1888

THOMAS A. JACKSON
Co. A Daly's Texas Cav.
C.S.A.

TRAVIS DEAN BARROW
b. & d. 14 Nov. 1973

LONNIE C. BARROW
b. 7 Sep. 1953
d. 27 Aug. 1971

TIMMIE LEE, infant son of
M/M J. M. BARROW
b. & d. 23 Feb. 1947

GEORGE WASHINGTON BARROW
b. 22 Feb. 1918
d. 24 July 1919

JOSEPH, s/o
J. W. & M. V. BARROW
b. 1 Jan. 1888
d. 5 Oct. 1929

DOROTHY ELIZABETH BARROW
b.
d. 24 Sep. 1929

MATHIAS GIMNICK
b. 29 July 1877
d. 15 Aug. 1894

ANNA A. GIMNICK

MATHIAS A. GIMNICK
b. 19 Feb. 1819
d. 11 June 1902

EUGENIA JACKSON GIMNICK
b. 9 May 1881
d. 22 Dec. 1963

GEORGE W. ROFF
b. 26 May 1906
d. 24 July 1909

W. A. COOLEY
b. 14 Feb. 1845
d. 21 Oct. 1909

LUCINDA COOLEY
b. 17 Aug. 1855
d. 28 Nov. 1917

JOHN P. ROBINSON
b. 26 Feb. 1882
d. 3 Apr. 1961

LAURA, w/o J. P. ROBINSON
b. 7 Oct. 1883
d. 3 Aug. 1912

LENA C. KELLOGG
b. 2 Nov. 1881
d. 17 Mar. 1953

JOHN ADOLPH KELLOGG
b. --
d. -- Jan. 1924

VINCENT ROYER
b. -- 1865
d. -- 1941

TEMPEAN ROYER
b. -- 1872
d. -- 1948

Rev. WILLIAM M. COOLEY
b. 10 Nov. 1887
d. 25 May 1955

FOUNTAIN COOLEY
b. 30 June 1875
d. 13 July 1956

ELIZABETH MITCHELL COOLEY
b. 11 May 1884
d. 22 Aug. 1957

ROSS McDONALD
b. 25 Dec. 1894
d. 15 July 1964

FLORENCE COOLEY McDONALD
b. 1 Nov. 1901
d.

JOSEPH H. HART
b. -- 1882
d. -- 1945

DAISY LEE, w/o R. N. GLASS
b. -- 1890
d. -- 1915

Infant s/o M/M R. N. GLASS

JAMES F. BARROW
b. -- 1877
d. -- 1970

ANNIE E. BARROW
b. -- 1879
d. -- 1958

THEODOSIA JACKSON HAGAR
b. 17 Jan. 1879
d. 24 July 1965

JAMES HAGAR
b. 30 Nov. 1864
d. 19 Jan. 1946

MODDIEST SELLARS
b. 14 Apr. 1918
d. 25 Oct. 1919

CLAIBORNE T. ANDRUS
b. 5 Nov. 1885
d. 17 Sep. 1968

CATHERINE HAGAR ANDRUS
b. 5 Mar. 1901
d.

DORA K. STANLEY
b. 28 Feb. 1810
d. 10 July 1974

W. I. COOLEY
b. 7 Oct. 1853
d. 3 June 1941

Mrs. W. I. COOLEY
b. 15 Dec. 1851
d. 12 Aug. 1945

JOHN ARTHUR "Sonny" HAGAR
b. -- 1857
d. -- 1923

LIDDY ANN HAGAR
b. -- 1861
d. -- 1922

10 Infants of JOHN A. & LIDDY ANN HAGAR

HAGAR Infant

WILLIAM ALBERT HAGAR
b. 24 Apr. 1898
d. 16 Feb. 1981

BEULAH SMITH HAGAR
b. 8 Dec. 1898
d. 27 Mar. 1985

JOSEPH PATTERSON
b. 15 Apr. 1899
d. 22 Mar. 1984

FLORENCE HAGAR PATTERSON
b. 1 Jan. 1904
d. 5 June 1981

JOHN THOMAS HAGAR
b. 14 Aug. 1888
d. 3 Dec. 1978

JOHN LOUIS HAGAR
b. 9 Nov. 1908
d. 2 Sep. 1988

RALPH W. HAGAR
b. 25 May 1964
d. 4 July 1980

ERIK LEN CADY
b. -- 1966
d. 20 June 1981

KENNETH FLOYD RESTER
Infant s/o M/M FLOYD RESTER
d. 12 June 1941

CECIL BROWN
b. 25 Feb. 1909
d. 17 Dec. 1983

MINA J. BROWN
b. 28 Feb. 1908
d.

CLAUDE VERNON COOLEY
b. 24 Feb. 1908
d. 24 Dec. 1966

RUBY L. WALKER COOLEY
b. 2 Dec. 1912
d.

HAROLD RUFUS KINGREY
b. 14 Jan. 1915
d. 23 Nov. 1978

BELVIA H. THOMASON
b. 5 Dec. 1912
d. 9 Aug. 1982

ALBERT JACKSON
b. 28 Oct. 1915
d. 11 Dec. 1985

MADGE COOLEY
HOLLINGSWORTH
b. 26 June 1904
d. 27 Sep. 1978

DENNIE LEE HOLLINGSWORTH
b. 1 Oct. 1898
d.

DARLA ANISE BARROW
b. -- 1963
d. -- 1973

MATHAIS SYLVAN GIMNICK
b. 24 Dec. 1902
d. 13 Dec. 1983

A. LUCILLE WILLIAMS GIMNICK
b. 19 Oct. 1913
d.

Mrs. MAY CARRON
b. -- 1895
d. 30 Oct. 1981

Mrs. ELBERT COOLEY
b. -- 1921
d. 23 Nov. 1983

SARAH ELLEN JACKSON
b. -- 1915
d. 19 Sep. 1988

STEVE KINGREY
b. 25 Jan. 1956
d. 26 Jan. 1956

SULLIVAN W. PIERCE
b. -- 1835
d. 4 Oct. 1877

HENRIETTA JACKSON
b. 9 May 1881
d. ca 1895

BERRY JACKSON
b. -- Nov. 1889
d. ca 1905

MARY ELIZABETH
JACKSON
b. -- 1852
d. ca 1880

THOMAS A. JACKSON
b. -- Oct. 1831
d. after 1900

CYNTHIA ANN JACKSON
b. -- 1833
d. after 1880

WILLIAM COOLEY (blind)
b. 10 July 1887
d. 25 May 1955

ROBERT COOLEY
b. 2 Nov. 1889
died as a child

MARY ELIZABETH
JACKSON
b. -- 1852
d. ca 1880

CLIFFORD E.
s/o M/M T. I. JACKSON
d. after 1900

Infant s/o
M/M T. I. JACKSON

RAY JESSE HARRISON
b. -- 1903
d. 25 Nov. 1989

The following graves have no headstones:

A. JACKSON Infant

ABRAHAM "Abe"
JACKSON
-- Oct. 1899

JAMES "Jim" JACKSON
-- -- 1888

HENRY CLAY JACKSON
-- -- 1862

LEMUEL D. "Lem"
JACKSON
-- May 1897

LANCY JACKSON

ELSIA VAUGHN

DOVE VAUGHN

ADALINE GIMNICK

JOHN GIMNICK

FREND GIMNICK

BABE GIMNICK Infant

BARROW Infant

DEST Infant

C. O. PATTERSON

JOHN MORRIS

MORRIS Infant

DORA HARRISON

JOHN GIMNICK

MATH GIMNICK

Unknown GIMNICK

JESSEE COOLEY

ELLEN PHARRIS

A. B. PARKER Infant

GLASS Infant

VIOLA GLASS

Mrs. ANNIE BARROW

KINGREY Infant

LIZA PHARRIS

JOSEPHINE JACKSON

2 WM. IRVIN COOLEY Children

SENNA JACKSON DAVIS

2 DEAL Infants

SALLEY McCLAREY

D. McCLAREY

PATTERSON Infant

N. A. ALSON

FATE COOPER Infant

2 Infants of MODDIEST SELLARS

Mrs. GAY

GAY Infant

J. M. LeBLANC

2 Infants of M. BROOM

2 Infants of J. PARKER

BUSBY Infant

LEONA BUSBY

EASON Infant

BETTY JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON

Mrs. T. A. JACKSON

ROBERSON Infant

2 Infants of J. L. JACKSON

HOPTON Infant
1921

4 Unknown Infants

2 Unknown

This concludes the survey of HAGAR Cemetery

****

GENES MAKE A DIFFERENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN ANCESTRY. Do you have a family tradition that says one of your ancestors was a Native American? Well, the proof may be in your mouth and your dentist can tell you. A bump on your maxillary first molars is called a "Carrabelli's Cusp". This is called a sixth tooth from the center of front upper teeth. People who are strictly of western European origin have this bump on that tooth. People who have Native American (Indian) heritage are missing this cusp. The sides of the maxillary first molars will be smooth. People who are of Asian heritage will also be missing the cusp. This may be yet another proof that Native Americans originally came to the North American continent over a land bridge thousands of years ago. [*Foot Steps,* Stephens Co. Genealogical Society (Oct. 1997) via *The Living Tree News,* Vol. 23 (Winter 1998), Harris Co., TX]

CELTIC HERITAGE. Here is an unscientific method to show you are of Celtic blood. According to PHYLLIS JACKSON, a podiatrist of Gloucestershire, England, stated that during WWII Scottish, Irish and Welsh refugees came to her complaining of bunions. They had quite different feet from the English, who had broad feet with toes forming a steep angle somewhat pointed from the first to the fifth toe. Celtic refugees had toe tips almost level with one another, and their feet tended to be longer and slimmer except at the base of the big toe where bunions form. English shoes were modeled on the English foot and the Celtic refugees couldn't cram their feet into the shape of the shoes. JACKSON then examined skeletal remains of a few Saxon and Celtic bones from a 6th century cemetery and found that the differences held. The Saxons had feet shaped like the modern English foot. The cuboid bone was slightly crunched in Saxon feet, but more square in Celts. [Allegheny Co. MD (Sept. 1997) via *Bulletin,* Vol. 29 #9 (May 1998) Prince George's Co., MD Genealogical Society]

****

1904 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Representatives from Calcasieu Parish were JOHN W. RHORER and J. S. TOOMER. Representative from Cameron Parish was J. D. McCAIN.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

More of our members are contributing articles and information for *Kinfolks*. Their contributions increase the variety of content and enrich our quarterly. We urge each of you to write something on your family or your field of expertise for a future issue of *Kinfolks*. Your efforts may aid someone else in his/her family research and you may even gain new information from your project. The following are additions, corrections and comments on articles which were recently published in *Kinfolks*.

****

HELEN NEWPORT BOURQUE, Member #488, writes:
The story of JAN CRAVEN's doll (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #1, p. 16) reminded me of my doll. I'm the only child of DAVID ARTHUR and LOUISE MORRISON NEWPORT, who lived at 914 N. Division St. in Lake Charles.

In 1926 they gave me a baby doll with a china face, hard hands and a soft body, dressed in white. My great aunt, LUCY MITCHELL, of Michigan crocheted a cap with two pompoms for Christmas. I was thrilled and put my doll on a cart. Then I pulled the cart around the block over the cracked sidewalk. It fell down with the doll; my doll's face was broken! I carried it home and showed it to my mother.

On December 25, 1927, my parents gave me another doll like the first one. I took my doll on the train to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where I attended the School for the Deaf. When I arrived there, I picked up my suitcase, got off the train and went to school. Then I found out that I had forgotten to pick up my doll. My supervisor called the train station. The doll was safe. It had been to New Orleans. I still have the doll. It is now over 70 years old and in good condition.

****

JEANETTE C. SINGLETON, Member #467, found the article on Ararat, Louisiana (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #1, p. 21) by ANNA MARIE HAYES of particular interest, as it filled in several gaps in her family history. She writes:

"LANNA SINGLETON, widow," who claimed land in 1898 was my great-grandmother, LEANNA HOSSIER, daughter of RANDOLPH HOSSIER and SUSANNA SLAYTON, granddaughter of ARTHUR SLAYTON and MARY ANNE BELL. LEANNA was born 3 July, 1841, somewhere in the Singer area of southwest Louisiana. LEANNA's heritage goes back through the BASS family to NATHANIEL BASS, who as a Puritan, settled in Virginia in 1619. MARY ANNE BELL's father was probably SAMUEL BELL, who was, perhaps, a circuit rider preacher in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1860 both of LEANNA's parents died of "putrid throat," which was probably diptheria. Sometime shortly threafter, LEANNA went to Texas, probably with her grandfather SLAYTON, since he made numerous land claims across Texas in the names of various family members. In 1870 in the Bowie County census LEANNA is married to JOHN RILEY SINGLETON of Tennessee (21 years old), and they have three children, including my grandfather JOHN RILEY (3 years), SARAH (1 year), and ANNA (3 months). Also in the household is BEN WILLIAMS, probably an Indian, farm laborer.

I have not been able to find JOHN RILEY SINGLETON in Tennessee, although, in 1850, there is an E. SINGLETON, seamstress with a son, J. R. (10 years old), and three other children, living next to C. SINGLETON, male (age 31), wife and four children. In the next house is J. SINGLETON, male (age 68) wife (age 72), J. SINGLETON, female (age 46, probably a daughter-in-law) and seven children. The J. R. SINGLETON could be the JOHN RILEY SINGLETON I seek. This is clearly an extended family living close together. The tragedy is that in this 1850 Tennessee census only initials are given in Decatur County. Curses on R. BLOUNT, census taker. He should have to forfeit his stipend!

HENRY DOIRON, Member #733, writes in reference to the names of town listed in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #2, p. 91 & 92), correcting the location of Topsy. He is correct in stating that Topsy is located in Jefferson Davis Parish. Topsy is located where four parishes come together...Calcasieu, Beauregard, Allen and Jeff Davis, so there is sometimes confusion. A few people have a Lake Charles postal address and some children from the area attend Calcasieu Parish schools. Most Topsy area residents have a Ragley address, and Ragley is located in Beauregard Parish. However, most residents of the area live in Jeff Davis Parish. HENRY says that a story tells that when Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was divided, the Lake Charles political figures wanted to get E. M. BALL, a leading Topsy political figure, "out of their hair,"
so the Topsy area was given to Jeff Davis Parish.

****

In response to our request for information about the towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #2), **Dr. JOSEPH E. BRUCE,** Member #276, writes to tell us of his memories of the town of **Bel** in the late 1920s and 1930s, where he was related to the entire population during that period. They were the FITZENRITERs...WALTER, his wife, TINA (both deceased), their daughter, RUTH (now Mrs. DUAL C. EUBANKS of Sulphur) and their son, LEO (who lives at Toledo Bend).

Dr. BRUCE writes that WALTER FITZENRITER owned the general store and operated the post office. On weekdays, there would be few customers but on Saturday, a crowd would gather at the store, coming in by foot, horseback, Model-T Ford, horse and buggy, and wagons. They would pick up their mail, stock up on groceries, livestock feed, hardware, cloth and clothes, and talk politics.

The store was located on the south side of the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks just off the road to Camp Pearl. This is two miles west of Reeves on U.S. 190. The train did not stop there. The mail pouch was thrown from the train's baggage car, and out-going mail was snatched by the conductor out of a special pole held by WALTER FITZENRITER.

The store closed sometime during World War II. RUDOLPH YOUNG (now of Sulphur) built another store north of the highway after the war, but it soon closed.

Dr. BRUCE also informed us that Camp Pearl, located near Bel and Reeves five miles south of U.S. Hwy. 190, was the dream of Rev. SETH BAGGETT for a non-denominational place for a retreat and a rest stop for missionaries between assignments. His plans bore fruit in 1947 when fifteen acres were given to him by LEE GREEN for this purpose. Miss ETHEL GREEN became secretary for the board of administration, which consisted of ministers and lay persons of many area churches.

Camp Pearl took its name from PEARL CREEL, who, according to a 1947 *Beauregard News* article, was post mistress of Pearl Post Office. Actually, Ms. CREEL and others had large mailboxes, and when the postman made his route from Alexandria to Lake Charles, he left mail at certain boxes for distribution to the scattered neighbors before WALTER FITZENRITER's store and post office opened at Bel. There had never been a store, business or sawmill at Camp Pearl. Everyone went to Bel for their needs or worked at the mill there.

Today there are still facilities, including a swimming pool, at Camp Pearl. Creel Cemetery, which contains about 150-175 graves, is adjacent to the camp.

****

ORLEANS PARISH MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEX. Index of the Justice of the Peace Marriage Licenses and Certificates (1846-1880), has been completed and can benefit anyone researching ancestors living in New Orleans during that period. One volume of marriage licenses from the Jefferson Parish Court has also been indexed for the period April 1843 to June 1846. For further information contact - Louisiana Division of New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, LA 70112-2044. (Germaine Age at 504/596-2619.)
SOURCE: *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLV No. 2 June 1998

FROM OUR MEMBERS

More of our members are contributing articles and information for *Kinfolks.* Their contributions increase the variety of content and enrich our quarterly. We urge each of you to write something on your family or your field of expertise for a future issue of *Kinfolks.* Your efforts may aid someone else in his/her family research and you may even gain new information from your project. The following are additions, corrections and comments on articles which were recently published in *Kinfolks.*

****

HELEN NEWPORT BOURQUE, Member #488, writes:
The story of JAN CRAVEN's doll (*Kinfolks,* Vol. 22 #1, p. 16) reminded me of my doll. I'm the only child of DAVID ARTHUR and LOUISE MORRISON NEWPORT, who lived at 914 N. Division St. in Lake Charles.

In 1926 they gave me a baby doll with a china face, hard hands and a soft body, dressed in white. My great aunt, LUCY MITCHELL, of Michigan crocheted a cap with two pompoms for Christmas. I was thrilled and put my doll on a cart. Then I pulled the cart around the block over the cracked sidewalk. It fell down with the doll; my doll's face was broken! I carried it home and showed it to my mother.

On December 25, 1927, my parents gave me another doll like the first one. I took my doll on the train to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where I attended the School for the Deaf. When I arrived there, I picked up my suitcase, got off the train and went to school. Then I found out that I had forgotten to pick up my doll. My supervisor called the train station. The doll was safe. It had been to New Orleans. I still have the doll. It is now over 70 years old and in good condition.

****

JEANETTE C. SINGLETON, Member #467, found the article on Ararat, Louisiana (*Kinfolks,* Vol. 22 #1, p. 21) by ANNA MARIE HAYES of particular interest, as it filled in several gaps in her family history. She writes:

"LANNA SINGLETON, widow," who claimed land in 1898 was my great-grandmother, LEANNA HOSSIER, daughter of RANDOLPH HOSSIER and SUSANNA SLAYTON, granddaughter of ARTHUR SLAYTON and MARY ANNE BELL. LEANNA was born 3 July, 1841, somewhere in the Singer area of southwest Louisiana. LEANNA's heritage goes back through the BASS family to NATHANIEL BASS, who as a Puritan, settled in Virginia in 1619. MARY ANNE BELL's father was probably SAMUEL BELL, who was, perhaps, a circuit rider preacher in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1860 both of LEANNA's parents died of "putrid throat," which was probably diptheria. Sometime shortly threafter, LEANNA went to Texas, probably with her grandfather SLAYTON, since he made numerous land claims across Texas in the names of various family members. In 1870 in the Bowie County census LEANNA is married to JOHN RILEY SINGLETON of Tennessee (21 years old), and they have three children, including my grandfather JOHN RILEY (3 years), SARAH (1 year), and ANNA (3 months). Also in the household is BEN WILLIAMS, probably an Indian, farm laborer.

I have not been able to find JOHN RILEY SINGLETON in Tennessee, although, in 1850, there is an E. SINGLETON, seamstress with a son, J. R. (10 years old), and three other children, living next to C. SINGLETON, male (age 31), wife and four children. In the next house is J. SINGLETON, male (age 68) wife (age 72), J. SINGLETON, female (age 46, probably a daughter-in-law) and seven children. The J. R. SINGLETON could be the JOHN RILEY SINGLETON I seek. This is clearly an extended family living close together. The tragedy is that in this 1850 Tennessee census only initials are given in Decatur County. Curses on R. BLOUNT, census taker. He should have to forfeit his stipend!

In the 1880 Calcasieu Parish census, ELIZABETH SINGLETON is in the household of GOOS listed as a servant; JOHN RILEY SINGLETON (age 13) is a farm laborer; SARAH is 11; WILLIAM is 21; ANNA is missing.

JOHN RILEY SINGLETON, Sr. must have been living after 1878. I don't know just where or how he died. The *Lake Charles Echo* reported that he died 13 Dec. 1878, at 70 years and 3 months, on Elm Bayou in St. Landry Parish. Levingstone Title Co. reported the same date, but that he died on Elm Bayou in Calcasieu Parish. Family stories vary about how he died, from "killed by jay-hawkers" (which did exist in Louisiana after the Civil War), "killed by a tree falling on him" or "on a tin roof repairing it during a hurricane when lightning struck him" to "fell off a roof, broke his back, and lingered a long time before he died."

There is also a discrepancy with his age. The 1870 census states that JOHN RILEY SINGLETON (age 21) was in Bowie Co., Texas, and was the father of three children by LEANNA (age 29). He was still a young man to be the father of three children and the husband of a 29 year-old woman. However, according to his obituary just eight years later, his age was given as 70 years and 3 months...quite an old man to be married to a 39 year-old woman, according to the 1880 census. Still, stranger things have happened.

JOHN RILEY SINGLETON, Jr. was a logger, farmed rice and sugar cane, worked at the Sulphur Mines, where he was injured and then worked as a night-watchman there. He was a child of the frontier, raised with a Protestant outlook, orphaned young, was poor and uneducated. He was tall, good-looking and was a good dancer, according to his daughters who are still living.

AUGUSTUS MATERNE, also mentioned in the article as "old man MATERNE" was my great-great-grandfather and married MARY MARGARET GRADY of Ireland. They were the parents of ten children, including BRIDGET "BID" MATERNE, born in 1870. AUGUSTUS was said to have been in the Battle of Gettysburg and owned various properties across southwest Louisiana, including a logging camp at Ararat. "BID" had been shot in the arm in an accident, while holding her baby brother, LENNIE. "BID" lost her arm, and LENNIE was left with a limp.

BRIDGET "BID" MATERNE was raised on various land holdings, was Catholic, educated by JOHN McNEESE and taught school. She was brought up with servants in the house, and although she had lost her arm, never considered herself handicapped.

The following is largely speculation and observation from surviving family members, "fleshing out of the bones," making my ancestors more understandable and touchable. If I were writing a novel about these people, this is how I would write it:

JOHN RILEY SINGLETON, a tall, good-looking young logger attended a dance given at the logging camp of his employer, AUGUSTUS MATERNE. Attending the dance with other members of her family was BIDDY, the young daughter of AUGUSTUS MATERNE. BIDDY had lost her left arm in an accident some time before and now, at age 21, taught school.

JOHN RILEY, a good dancer, gave BIDDY a rush at the dance, and a romance began. AUGUSTUS objected to the alliance, as BIDDY had other young men interested in her, and, as JOHN RILEY was poor, uneducated and Protestant. LEANNA, JOHN RILEY's mother, objected to a Catholic daughter-in-law.

The romance continued in secret until, finally JOHN RILEY and BIDDY ran away and got married. The marriage certificate that survives is dated 14 July 1892 and is witnessed by CHARLES HAY, A. C. KONE and J. A. REEVES. The ceremony was performed by G. W. REEVES, Minister of the Gospel. Other records were lost in the 1910 fire.

On 22 June 1892 my father, JOHN CHRISTIAN SINGLETON, was born in Indian Village, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. This was the grandchild of AUGUSTUS and MARGARET MATERNE. They earnestly desired that he be baptized in the Catholic Church, but there had been no Catholic marriage. Nine more children joined JOHN CHRISTIAN in the family. The first six were boys. CHESTER was accidentally shot and killed by a cousin when he was 14 years old. HARRY died in 1919 of a ruptured appendix at 15 years of age. ARCHIE died of typhoid while home on leave from the Navy during World War I. DAVID lived in Sulphur until his death in 1983. WINFIELD "WINNIE" lived in Lake Charles until his death in 1981.

The next three children were girls. MARY ELIZABETH (MAY) BRANNON COX still lives in Lake Charles. ANGIE MOORE lives in Mt. Enterprise, Texas, and VIRGIE LEACH lives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The youngest child was G. S. (BUSTER), who lived in Sulphur and Vinton until his death in 1976.

At some time early in JOHN RILEY and BIDDY's marriage, LEANNA joined the household where she lived for the rest of her life, dying just six months before BRIDGET "BIDDY" died in 1941. LEANNA was 99 years and six months old at her death. I remember her in sunbonnets, long dark skirts, high necked blouses, high-topped black shoes, with a clay pipe clinched tight in her teeth. Since LEANNA was educated, at least to the point of being able to read and write, my mother could never understand why she did not teach her son. Perhaps life was just too hard after the Civil War. Whatever the reason, I remember Grandpa, JOHN RILEY, sitting on the front porch studying the book provided by HUEY LONG and the State of Louisiana to teach citizens to read. Grandpa thought HUEY LONG hung the moon.

My father, JOHN CHRISTIAN SINGLETON, lived in Vinton, where I grew up. He was the first Commander of the Vinton American Legion Post, which sponsored 4th of July rodeos where my uncle BUSTER starred as a cowboy. My father died in Temple, Texas, on 3 July 1976. He is buried with his brothers, CHESTER, ARCHIE and IVY in Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery in Lake Charles.

In another plot in the same cemetery are buried LEANNA SINGLETON, JOHN RILEY and BRIDGET MATERNE SINGLETON, WINFIELD "WINNIE" SINGLETON and his wife, MAE DANIELS, and G. S. "BUSTER" SINGLETON. AUGUSTUS and MARY MARGARET GRADY MATERNE are buried in the old Catholic Cemetery in Lake Charles.

For almost 200 years, since about 1801, the HOSSIER and SLAYTON families have lived in the old Imperial Calcasieu Parish area. For over 100 years, JOHN RILEY SINGLETON and BRIDGET MATERNE's descendants have been an integral part of the history of Calcasieu Parish.

I would be pleased to get any additional information or corrections to this account. Write JEANETTE SINGLETON, 3074 Potomac Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808, or E-mail jsingle307@aol.com.

****

WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE, JR., Member #451, writes that there was an inadvertent comma in the "Reminiscences of Old Lake Charles in 1934" (*Kinfolks,* Vol. 22 #2, p. 89) between "JULIUS" and "FRANK" in the fourth paragraph. He writes that the person in question was JULIUS FRANK, for whom the Frank Building on Ryan St. was named. The FRANKs were one of the prominent Jewish families in early Lake Charles. Rev. GAYLE states that JULIUS FRANK owned the building and his great uncle, BILL GAYLE, ran the store, which eventually became Gayle Hardware, and existed at several other locations in town through the years. EDWIN FRANK owned the Frank Buick Co. for many year.

****

HENRY DOIRON, Member #733, writes in reference to the names of town listed in Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #2, p. 91 & 92), correcting the location of Topsy. He is correct in stating that Topsy is located in Jefferson Davis Parish. Topsy is located where four parishes come together...Calcasieu, Beauregard, Allen and Jeff Davis, so there is sometimes confusion. A few people have a Lake Charles postal address and some children from the area attend Calcasieu Parish schools. Most Topsy area residents have a Ragley address, and Ragley is located in Beauregard Parish. However, most residents of the area live in Jeff Davis Parish. HENRY says that a story tells that when Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish was divided, the Lake Charles political figures wanted to get E. M. BALL, a leading Topsy political figure, "out of their hair,"
so the Topsy area was given to Jeff Davis Parish.

****

In response to our request for information about the towns of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #2), **Dr. JOSEPH E. BRUCE,** Member #276, writes to tell us of his memories of the town of **Bel** in the late 1920s and 1930s, where he was related to the entire population during that period. They were the FITZENRITERs...WALTER, his wife, TINA (both deceased), their daughter, RUTH (now Mrs. DUAL C. EUBANKS of Sulphur) and their son, LEO (who lives at Toledo Bend).

Dr. BRUCE writes that WALTER FITZENRITER owned the general store and operated the post office. On weekdays, there would be few customers but on Saturday, a crowd would gather at the store, coming in by foot, horseback, Model-T Ford, horse and buggy, and wagons. They would pick up their mail, stock up on groceries, livestock feed, hardware, cloth and clothes, and talk politics.

The store was located on the south side of the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks just off the road to Camp Pearl. This is two miles west of Reeves on U.S. 190. The train did not stop there. The mail pouch was thrown from the train's baggage car, and out-going mail was snatched by the conductor out of a special pole held by WALTER FITZENRITER.

The store closed sometime during World War II. RUDOLPH YOUNG (now of Sulphur) built another store north of the highway after the war, but it soon closed.

Dr. BRUCE also informed us that Camp Pearl, located near Bel and Reeves five miles south of U.S. Hwy. 190, was the dream of Rev. SETH BAGGETT for a non-denominational place for a retreat and a rest stop for missionaries between assignments. His plans bore fruit in 1947 when fifteen acres were given to him by LEE GREEN for this purpose. Miss ETHEL GREEN became secretary for the board of administration, which consisted of ministers and lay persons of many area churches.

Camp Pearl took its name from PEARL CREEL, who, according to a 1947 *Beauregard News* article, was post mistress of Pearl Post Office. Actually, Ms. CREEL and others had large mailboxes, and when the postman made his route from Alexandria to Lake Charles, he left mail at certain boxes for distribution to the scattered neighbors before WALTER FITZENRITER's store and post office opened at Bel. There had never been a store, business or sawmill at Camp Pearl. Everyone went to Bel for their needs or worked at the mill there.

Today there are still facilities, including a swimming pool, at Camp Pearl. Creel Cemetery, which contains about 150-175 graves, is adjacent to the camp.

****

ORLEANS PARISH MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEX. Index of the Justice of the Peace Marriage Licenses and Certificates (1846-1880), has been completed and can benefit anyone researching ancestors living in New Orleans during that period. One volume of marriage licenses from the Jefferson Parish Court has also been indexed for the period April 1843 to June 1846. For further information contact - Louisiana Division of New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Ave., New Orleans, LA 70112-2044. (Germaine Age at 504/596-2619.)
SOURCE: *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLV No. 2 June 1998

THE DOIRONS FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO LOUISIANA

Contributed by HENRY DUDLEY DOIRON, Member #733

The name DOIRON comes from the town of Oiron (d'Oiron) in Deux-Sevres in Poitou Province in the west of France near Bretagne Province, whose culture is evident among the Acadians. Bretonis were a most prolific people and usually struck together. There are no DOIRONs in Oiron today, and the "D" in front of Oiron has been established as meaning "from the town of Oiron." The speculation is that Oiron comes from "round finger" or from "leather-sac," but these are unfounded. There are few DOIRONs left in France, most of whom are in Paris and are of noble birth.

All DOIRONs in North America come from the couple JEAN DOIRON and MARIE ANNE CANOL (de CONOLLE). They came to Nova Scotia separately, with JEAN leaving LaRochelle in 1670 and MARIE leaving in 1671 on *L'Oranger*. Their marriage location is unclear, but the date of birth of their first child in Nova Scotia indicates they were married in France before they left. They first lived in Port Royal, later moving to the Pisiquid (Windsor) area near Grand Pre.

Although the area had been under British rule since 1713, the Acadians were never loyal subjects, persistently refusing to conform to British laws and customs. By 1755, at the time of the expulsion, there were about 18,000 Acadians in the Acadia area, with the largest settlement of 4,000 around Minas Basin area, including Grand Pre, Pisiquid (Windsor), St. Croix, Newport, Martock, Windsor Falls, Upper Falmouth, Falmouth, Mt. Denson and Hantsport.

Lt. Governor CHARLES LAWRENCE moved into Halifax, Fort Beausejour (Fort Cumberland) and other locations with 2,000 troops from Boston to execute the expulsion of the Acadians. He was to ship men and boys to various colonies and later ship the women and children to different destinations, far from each other. Twenty-four cargo ships were to be used, but eleven did not arrive, causing even more overloading than originally planned. At 3 P.M. September 5, 1755, all Acadian males ten years or over were to report to St. Charles-aux-Mines, at Grand Pre and Fort Edward at Windsor (formerly Pisiquid) and other locations. At this time they heard orders from Col. WINSLOW that their land and cattle had been forfeited to the Crown, that they would be removed from the Province and that they would be kept under guard until they could be loaded on ships.

Col. WINSLOW's ships were the *Nopson, Sarah, Molly, Dolphin, Mannah, Three Friends* and *Swan.* They included the following shipments: four hundred Acadians to Connecticut (where they were dispersed into fifty towns); five hundred to Philadelphia (where they were initially not allowed to disembark because of "small pox" on board, then were later dispersed into the counties of Bucks, Lancaster and Chester); two hundred to Boston; some to Maryland; two hundred to New York (where later seventy were sent to Santa Domingo); and about one-third of the group went to South Carolina. Before the expulsion had begun, many, including some DOIRONs, went to the Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) and New Brunswick; others hid in the woods or joined English Colonies in New England, where the name can still be found today. However, most were taken back to France as refugees.

After the fall of Louisbourg on Ile Royals, Admiral ROLLO's expedition of nine ships sailed from Ile St. Jean for St. Malo, France, in the fall of 1758. Two ships were caught in Atlantic storms and went down with human cargo. Many of those who went to the St. Malo area were destitute and later moved to Belle-Ile-en-Mer where many died. After being away from France for almost one hundred years and after thrity years as misfits, the Acadians did not fit into French society. From this group, records indicate two DOIRONs survived to come to Louisiana.....ALEXANDRE and JEAN BAPTISTE DOIRON.

ALEXANDRE DOIRON was the son of THOMAS DOIRON, the grandson of the original immigrant, JEAN DOIRON. In 1785 ALEXANDRE DOIRON with his wife, URSULE HEBERT, left for Louisiana and settled near Baton Rouge. Members of their family later moved to Brusly and in 1902

to Thornwell, with JOHN EDWIN DOIRON moving to Lake Charles in 1928. After WWII, ALVIN JAMES DOIRON moved to Lake Charles in March 1946; then in October he permanently settled in the Maplewood/Sulphur area.

JEAN BAPTISTE DOIRON, son of LOUIS DOIRON, grandson of the original JEAN DOIRON, left for Louisiana on May 25, 1785, aboard the *Beaumont* with forty-six families, arriving near Baton Rouge August 19, 1785. His son, JEAN BAPTISTE DOIRON IV arrived December 12, 1785, on the *La Carolina* at the LaFourche area. He later married DORTHEA ANNE GUIDRY on December 17, 1787, at St. Francis at Pointe Coupee. Family members moved to Grosse Tete, then to the St. Martinville and Parks area. PAUL H. DOIRON moved from Parks to Lake Charles in 1893 with his new wife, MATHILDE DAUTREUILL, to work in the active lumber industry of the area. In 1895 their son, ALBERT J. DOIRON, was born in Lake Charles. He was the first DOIRON born in Lake Charles.

Baton Rouge was founded by Sieur D'IRON (which is a variety of DOIRON), but this distant cousin had gone back to France long before the Acadians arrived in Louisiana. The DOIRONs of Louisiana have spread over the southern half of the state, with other DOIRONs being found today in Pomquet, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the New England States, Canada, North Dakota and at Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

At the 1999 reunions for Congres Mondial-Acadienne-Louisiane, there are plans for a DOIRON reunion. Details will be announced later.

****

THE STUMP

Because of southwest Louisiana's important timber industry the fraternal organization of the Woodmen of the World (W.O.W.) has many area members. In Lake Charles in 1950 they placed a 10 foot, four and a half ton granite shaft or "stump" on the city hall lawn. The monument was dedicated to the W.O.W. dead from World War II who were lost or buried in unidentified graves.

Although the city council had given the W.O.W. permission to place the "stump" on the city hall lawn, MARK D. WENTZ, chairman of the Calcasieu Memorial Association, formally protested that monuments of private and fraternal organizations could not legally be placed on private property, and threatened an injunction. Regardless of the threatened action, the monument arrived from Arizona and and was put in place.

W.O.W. officials met with city councilmen in an attempt to settle the question. City officials included W. T. McINNIS, commisioner of streets and parks and Mayor TOM PRICE. W.O.W. officials were EDWIN PINTADO, L. G. RICHARD and C. C. JAUBERT. A plan was made to move the "stump" to a plot in Graceland Cemetery and to have the monument bear the names of all the 108 World War II victims of Calcasieu Parish.

SOURCES: *Southwest La. News*, 4/26/1950; Maud Reid Scrapbooks,Vol. 8, pp. 149-150.

****

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in his lifetime, was accused of having an adulterous affair with his black slave, SALLY HEMMINGS. Long a controversial issue, since JEFFERSON neither confirmed nor denied the accusation, a new DNA test will prove whether or not JEFFERSON was the ancestor of a long line of black Americans.
"Black Jeffersons", *Family Chronicle* (March/April 1998)

HEREDITY IS A MATTER OF HAND-ME-DOWN GENES.

WHY WASN'T AMERICAN NAMED FOR COLUMBUS?

(With Columbus Day just around the corner, the following article may be of interest. It is a shortened version of "Columbus Day" by Capt. C. H. TOWNSHEND, published in *The New England Historical & Genealogical Register,* Vol. XLVII (1893), reprinted by Heritage Books (1997), and is a portion of an article printed in the *New Haven Journal & Courier* (29 January 1891). This volume of *The Register* is in the SWLGS Library.)

Am-ar-ca was the name of the land which CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered in 1498 near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the north coast of the South American continent, while making his third voyage westward from Spain in quest of a more direct route to India, Cathay and Japan.

The Baron de HUMBOLDT tells us that the first settlement of Spaniards on the main land was at a place called Amaraca-panna on the coast of Venezuela. The name Amarca was adopted by the Spaniards for the new country, and was put on their charts and publications, and so gave publicity concerning this native name by which later the whole western continent became known to Europeans by the national name of its chief nation.

The sacred book of the Peruvians shows that Amarca was really the national name of their country. This has been proved by travelers and chart makers, who show that early South Americans adopted the system of adding prefixes to the national name in designating the most important cities. Their capital was called Amarca. From 1500 the name of Amarca was well known in Europe, and every year new expeditions for exploration and trade left for the New World. The capital city Amarca was burned by the Spaniard ALVARDO in 1524.

Having shown the name of America to be of native origin, an explanation should be sought to explain the great error by early historians...why the nickname "Amerigo" for ALBERTICUS VESPUCCI, a Florentine naval astronomer, should be applied to the new land. In 1499 VESPUCCI accompanied the Ojeda expedition to collect material for a new book and charts. He wrote an account of his voyage and gave the new country its native name Amarca. It was the custom at that period to give men who had accomplished remarkable deeds an additional cognomen; so ALBERTICUS VESPUCCI was given the cognomen of "Amerigo."

Early in the sixteenth century the Duke of Lorraine gave the monks at St. Dee a printing press. The publications of VESPUCCI regarding the discovery of the new country were new, and these monks, wishing to show the wonders of printing, on April 26, 1507, issued as their first work, a little four-page book and, with it, the VESPUCCI maps. The monks were guided by the published letters of VESPUCCI, and in the preface of the work it was suggested that the western continent be named Amerigo, after the man who, they added, discovered it. They did not know that VESPUCCI himself had taken the name Amerigo (Italian) from Amarca, the native name of the country he had visited and of which he had written.

Centuries before, the Northmen had gone to Vineland. It has been abundantly proved by COLUMBUS' own letters that he had, from some source, knowledge of the lands west of the line of Ptolemy (Canary Islands). Letters from his voyage to Iceland and Greenland tell that at Iceland he first conceived the scheme of not following the circuitous track of the northerners via Iceland and Greenland to the southwest, but of sailing directly westward from Spain to Cathay. COLUMBUS' voyage in 1492 was soon followed by other explorers.

Although the lands he discovered do not bear his name, what a difference he made in our lives...and in the history of the world!

NO MAN IS TRULY DEAD WHILE YET ONE PERSON LIVES WHO TREASURES HIS MEMORY.
***The Journal*, Friends of Genealogy**

BERRYMAN HOLLAND

Contributed by SHIRLEY M. INGRAM, Member #1144

McLeansboro *Times Leader*
March 2, 1939

[The following letter, written by Dr. C. M. ECHOLS of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to his son, Dr. DEAN HOLLAND ECHOLS, head of the Department of Brain Surgery, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La. concerning their ancestor, BERRYMAN HOLLAND, a Hamilton County, Illinois, pioneer, was recently submitted for publication in the *Times Leader.* This letter appeared in the *Goshen Trails Bulletin*, Vol. 15 #4 (1979), Hamilton Co. Historical Society.]

February 22, 1939

Dr. Dean Holland Echols
Tulane University of Medicine
New Orleans, Louisiana

My Dear Dean

My grandfather, BERRYMAN HOLLAND, would be surprised to know that I am writing about him on this, the one hundred thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth. Yes, he, too, was born on WASHINGTON's birthday, and only five years and two months after WASHINGTON died. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the forgotten man, was about to begin his second term as president. NAPOLEON was at the zenith of his fame. Indeed, it was only because NAPOLEON was sorely in need of more millions to prosecute his military conquests that JEFFERSON had been able, two years before, to execute the shrewd bargain in the purchase of New Orleans and the whole Louisiana territory. DANIEL BOONE, in his coonskin suit, had already made Kentucky reasonably safe for white settlers.

When BERRYMAN HOLLAND was born, his future wife, DELILAH MINOR, by name, was already a two-year old child, toddling about a Virginia farm house. When DELILAH was an old lady she recounted to her grandchildren (including myself) that, when a girl in her late teens she was an accomplished horseback rider. One day her saddle girth, or surcingle, broke, and she was in imminent danger of a bad spill, when a shy but husky youth came to her rescue. Having calmed the horse and repaired the damaged strap, the stranger confessed that his name was HOLLAND---BERRYMAN HOLLAND. She liked the young giant, and later married him. Now that's a lot of romance to compress into a single short sentence, but alas I cannot furnish any of the details.

Not content with the prospect of a quiet Virginia honeymoon, they mounted their horses and struck out westward on a trek through the wilderness and across the Cumberland Mountains to find a new home in the wilds of eastern Tennessee, where land was free to all comers who were stout-hearted enough to subdue it. Sufficient land was quickly cleared to grow beans, potatoes, pumpkins, corn and turnips. Meat was plentiful. "Many a night," my grandmother told me, "the mountain lions (panthers) leaped upon the split slab roof of our log house and prowled about over our heads, now and then letting out a piercing yowl, like common cats on a back fence."

There, on this eastern Tennessee pioneer farm, the Virginia-born DELILAH gave birth to four husky sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and many (lived) to advanced age. The last two children were twin daughters, identical twins, born in March 1847. One of these twins, MARY VIRGINIA HOLLAND, was destined to become my mother.

BERRYMAN HOLLAND was outspoken in his opposition to slavery, and by the middle of the century slavery was coming to the fore as a troublesome problem. Whether this had anything to do with his decision to migrate northward, I cannot say. Maybe the soil erosion and the diminishng returns from his cleared Tennessee Land (there was not T.V.A. then) had something to do with his decision. Be that as it may in the year 1852 (the year when the great HENRY CLAY and DANIEL

WEBSTER both died) BERRYMAN HOLLAND disposed of his Tennessee farm and made his second and last migration, this time by wagon roads and trails to virgin(?).

My mother was five years of age at this time, but she often told me of her vivid recollection of certain incidents of the jouney, especially of crossing the Ohio River by ferry at Shawneetown.

My grandfather selected a tract of land immediately south of where Blooming Grove Church was later built, and there lived up to the time of his death from pneumonia, in 1880. My sister, Mrs. DOUGLAS DAILY, still lives on the farm. Who knows but that it may yet be marred by oil derricks.

At this point I ought to explain that from the age of three to six years, I spent much time under the same roof with my grandparents, and therefore have quite vivid recollections of what I am now describing. My grandfather HOLLAND, as I remember him, was a man of few words, quiet taciturn I should say, but grandmother DELILAH talked enough for both, so that the family average was not bad.

From early colonial days down to the time of my childhood, young men of rural communities, when thrown together by a holiday or social event, were prone to engage in rather rough sports, calculated to show off their physical prowess. From many sources I learned that BERRYMAN HOLLAND, as a young man, (was) not one to take a back seat when it came to contests calling for great physical strength. One of his stunts was to pick up from the ground a full barrel of salt, and hoist it up to his shoulder, an act in which he had few imitators.

I fear, Dean, that you and I have degenerated sadly. Any who, I am sure I could beat him at golf, to say nothing of bridge!

You and I really ought to live to a ripe old age, for we have chosen our ancestors with considerable discretion.

Cordially yours,
Dr. C. M. Echols
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

****

LAKE CHARLES SOCIAL ITEM

February 22, 1882. The Ladies' Nite Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized this week with Mrs. SALLIE GREEN, President; Mrs. DRUSILLA DANIELS, Vice-President; Mrs. FLORENCE MEYER, Secretary; Mrs. EMMA RIDDICK, Treasurer. The order of exercises, the time and place of meeting was determined by a committee composed of Mrs. FLORENCE MEYER, Mrs. MARY MOSS, Mrs. ELIZABETH HANSEN, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHLINDER and Capt. O. M. MARSH. The next meeting will be held next Friday night at 7 o'clock at the home of Dr. A. H. MOSS. All are invited that are willing to give a nite.

SOURCE: Maud Reid Scrapbook #2

****

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS GENEALOGY COMING TO?

A modern mother was explaining to her little girl the pictures in the family photo album. This is the geneticist with your surrogate mother, and here's your sperm donor and your father's clone. This is me holding you when you were just frozen embryo. The lady with the troubled look on her face is your aunt ...a genealogist!

The Herald, Montgomery Co., TX

RAGLEY, LOUISIANA

Ragley is a small community in southeastern Beauregard Parish. The original community was located about two miles east of Hwy. 171 on Hwy. 90. Ragley was built as a sawmill town in 1913 by W. G. RAGLEY of the W. G. Ragley Lumber Co. of Dallas, Texas, and was named for him. It was a station on the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad, which is now the Missouri Pacific. It was also served by the Kansas City Southern Railroad.

The economy of the area was based largely on its pine forests, but cotton, cattle and sheep were also grown.

The mail came by train, and since there was no depot, the heavy canvas mailbags were just dropped from the train. In May 1914 the Ragley Post Office was established, with ALFRED T. RICHARDSON as the first postmaster. East from the post office was Kernan Elementary School. High school students from Ragley attended school in Longville until 1934 when Kernan High School was built, largely by volunteer labor. FRANK MILLER was its first principal. He was replaced by JUDSON SHOWS in 1936, when the school's name was changed to Ragley High School.

During World War I the town enjoyed a boom because of the demand for lumber. Ragley at one time had a population of about 4,000, but in 1926 the population declined when the timber was finally cut off and the lumbermen moved on. By 1928 all the sawmill euipment had been sold and the town virtually disappeared. It is told that when E. KUSHNER hauled away the last salvaged load, he had to drive a stake and tie a white rag on it so that when CLARENCE HURSH came back from Iowa for his last load, he would be able to find the town.

At the onset of World War II the U.S. Army decided that Ragley would be the post office for 300,000 men who were on wartime manuevers in the area. It is said that the Engineering Corps. looked on the highway map for Ragley and couldn't find it. Then they hunted for corner stakes and couldn't find them. The Army abandoned the wide open spaces, dotted with stumps from the old lumbering industry, and went west by southwest, crossed the highway and came upon Hollinsworth. There they made themselves a Ragley, six miles or so from the original site.

Today Ragley has changed. The old Hollinsworth store which was a landmark for many years, has burned. Although there are no sawmills in the area today, reforestation has provided the land with a stand of second-growth timber. Livestock is seen in the pastures; rice and soy beans are major crops; truck faming is extensive. Oil wells dot the land.

In 1950 the population of Ragley was 50; in 1960 it was only 25. But once again Ragley is experiencing a resurgence in population as people move from the town to the country. There is progress in the small and growing town.

SOURCES:
Beauregard Parish History (Beauregard Parish Historical Society)
John J. German. *La. Post Offices*
Clare D'Artois Leeper. *Louisiana Place Names*
David H. Levingstone. *Lake Charles American Press* (10/7/1941, reprinted 10/7/1991)

****

CIVIL WAR RESEARCH CENTER. The Young-Sanders Center for the Study of the War Between the States in Louisiana is the state's newest research center. It is located in the Norman-Schreier House, 501 Federal, Morgan City, LA, and has been named the official repository for the records of the 1862-1863 Teche Campaign. It will also contain pictographic maps of the Teche battlefields, artifacts, documentaries and photographs and will use computer technology to assist people. For further information, write them at the above address of call (504) 380-4650.

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ABSTRACT No. 16476, Concerning Hodges and 7th Streets, Lake Charles, La.

Contributed by SANDRA FISHER MIGUEZ, Member #334

May 7, 1860 U.S. to CATHERINE SALLIER, Certificate No., 6916. SE 1/4 of Section 6, Township 10 South, Range 8 West, Louisiana Meridian, containing 174 acres.

July 19, 1860 Warranty Deed. CATHERINE SALLIER, wife of CHARLES SALLIER, deceased, to JOSEPH VALENTINE MOSS. (15 acres; consideration, $18.75)

October 1, 1860 U.S. by JAMES BUCHANAN, President, to CATHERINE SALLIER. Patent. Filed Jan. 26, 1903. Certificate No. 6916. Recorded in Book 50, p. 95, Conveyances, Calcasieu Parish, La.

May 26, 1877 Succession No. 388, AMELIA CORMIER, deceased wife of JOSEPH V. MOSS.

March 11, 1893 Proces Verbal (Private Sale) of property belonging to Succession of AMELIA CORMIER, #238. (Consideration: $2,168.50 to AMELIA MOSS).

June 8, 1893 Succession #388, AMELIA CORMIER. Land described is platted into blocks, streets and lots.

March 5, 1903 Proces Verbal (Private Sale), property belonging to Succession #1226, AMELIA J. MOSS to JAMES J. RIGMAIDEN. (Consideration: $759.00). LIVONIA RIGMAIDEN, last and highest bidder.

December 28, 1903 Succession No. 1226, AMELIA J. MOSS.

January 20, 1906 Cancellation of vendor's lien and special mortgage in favor of succession of AMELIA J. MOSS and against JAMES J. RIGMAIDEN.

January 20, 1906 Warranty Deed. JAMES J. RIGMAIDEN to WILLIAM FISHER. (Consideration: $5,000.00 cash).

October 16, 1915 Affidavit. Attorney C. D. MOSS, attesting to administration of Successions #398 (AMELIA CORMIER), #1218 (J. V. MOSS, SR.) and #1226 (AMELIA J. MOSS), that all just debts and sales were satisfied.

July 15, 1919 Authority to cancel by Clerk of Court, LEON CHAVANNE, certain judgments of homologation from ARTHUR H. MOSS, et als, to J. V. MOSS, SR.

July 22, 1919 Cancellation of Judgment, AMELIA CORMIER.

April 7, 1920 Affidavit, JAMES J. RIGMAIDEN, stating he was married and living with his only wife, LUCIA LUCAS, when he purchased certain property (Feb. 28, 1906) and was still married and living with his wife when he sold same property (February 3, 1919).

August 12, 1921 Judgment of Bankruptcy, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON FISHER.

September 8, 1921 Petition, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON FISHER to sell a certain portion of estate to Southwest Louisiana Farm Mortgage Co. of Lake Charles. (Consideration: $8,000.00).

September 22, 1921 Trustee Deed authorizing WILLIAM L. FISHER to sell a portion of his bankrupt estate to Southwest Louisiana Farm Mortgage Co.

January 7, 1922 Judgment of Discharge, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON FISHER, Bankrupt.

March 1, 1922 Warranty Deed, GEORGE A. COURTNEY, Southwest Louisiana Farm Mortgage Co. to WINNFIELD S. STREATER, married to ELIZABETH STREATER, born GREEN. (Consideration: $9.000.00).

October 6, 1936 Affidavit. ARTHUR MOSS, swears he is 63 years of age and is the son of JOSEPH V. MOSS, SR. and his wife, AMELIA CORMIER MOSS; that his mother died about the year 1873; that his father never remarried; that his brother, CORNELIUS JOHNSON MOSS died before his wife with whom he lived until his death in about 1933.

April 13, 1938 Affidavit. AUGUSTUS M. MAYO stating he is 79 years of age, a resident of Lake Charles, La. since March 1, 1880; that from 1880 to1887 he worked as Deputy Clerk in the office of Clerk of Court of Calcasieu Parish, La.; that he personally knew JOSEPH VALENTINE MOSS, commonly known as J. V. MOSS, but that his wife, AMELIA CORMIER, died before affiant's coming to Lake Charles; that in 1877, at the time of the opening of the Succession of the wife of MOSS, as followed the custom, her maiden name was used as "Succession No. 388 of AMELIA CORMIER, deceased wife of J. V. MOSS," and the 115 acres in the succession were known as the "Amelia Cormier Subdivision"; that to his knowledge there was never a subdivision in the City of Lake Charles known as "J. V. Moss Subdivision," but that in the middle of the "Nineties," while J. V. MOSS was still living, the "Amelia Cormier Subdivision" was misnamed and confused with that of her husband, sometimes deeds were referred to in one of the names, but said deeds in either instance referred to one and the same tract.

* * * * * * * * *

SUCCESSION NO. 388, AMELIA CORMIER, Deceased wife of JOSEPH V. MOSS

DATE OF DEATH: April 1, 1874

HEIRS: CLARA OPHELIA (wife of SOLOMAN WEST, in Texas); ERASTUS CORNING, CORNELIUS JOHNSON, OLIVER HAZARD, EMMA JOSEPHINE, ANN ROSA, RICHMOND ANDERSON, ARTHUR and SUSAN AUGUSTUS MOSS, issue of the marriage with J. V. MOSS.

PETITION: JOSEPH V. MOSS, SR. to Honorable Parish Judge, D. J. REID, May 1877, asking he be appointed as Natural Tutor to his minor children.

ORDER: May 26, 1877. Confirmed JOSEPH V. MOSS, SR. as Natural Tutor to his minor children and WILLIAM MEYER, Under Tutor.

PETITION: J. V. MOSS, SR., to Honorable 14th Judicial District Court to be appointed Administrator of the estate of his deceased wife, AMELIA CORMIER, who died leaving movable and immovable property, part ofwhich was inherited by her deceased mother. Asks that an attorney be appointed to represent absent heirs.

ORDER: July 31, 1888. J. V. MOSS, SR., appointed Administrator; E. D. MILLER, to represent absent heirs.

INVENTORY: August 24, 1888. 15 acres in NE corner of SE 1/4 of Section 6, Township 10 S, Range 8 W, appraised at . . . . . $750.00 and other lands.

ORDER: January 12, 1893 that J. V. MOSS be appointed Administrator and that W. G. McDONALD be appointed to represent absent heirs.

INVENTORY: January 26, 1893. Same as Aug. 24, 1888.

FAMILY MEETING: Petition, filed January 30, 1893. Granted. January 31, 1893. Convoked, January 30, 1893 by THOMAS KLEINPETER, Notary Public, to deliberate best interests of minors. Under Tutor, WILLIAM MEYER. Surviving husband, JOSEPH V. MOSS, ERASTUS C. MOSS, EMMA J. BUJARD, authorized by her husband, DAVID BUJARD, agrees to succession.

SALE: All property at public auction, authorized by G. A. FOURNET, District Judge.

APPLICATION: ABRAM H. MOSS to be appointed Administrator of succession of AMELIA CORMIER in lieu of JOSEPH V. MOSS, SR., who died December 16, 1901. Granted February 2, 1902.

FINAL ACCOUNT & TABLEAU: June 17, 1903.

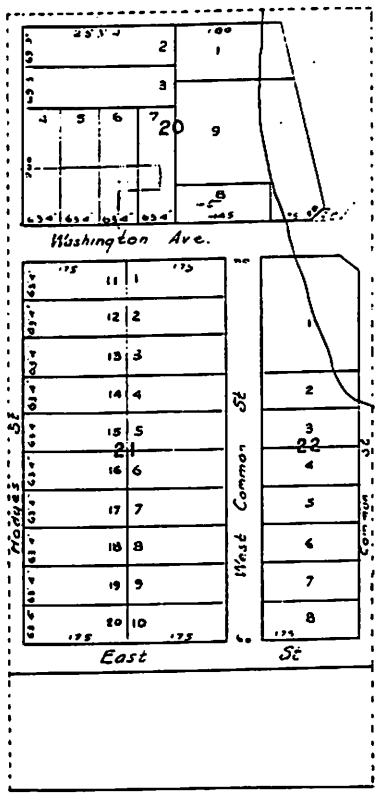
ORDER AND DECREE: June 5, 1908. Succession of ABRAM H. MOSS. He and his heirs are fully discharged from further administration.

****

Cormier Subdivision of 15 acres in North-east Corner of N.E.¼ of S.E.¼ of Sec. 6. T. 10 S. R. 8 West.

Filed June 8th 1893
Book 4 of Conveyances
page 498.

Thompson Bros. Abstract Co.



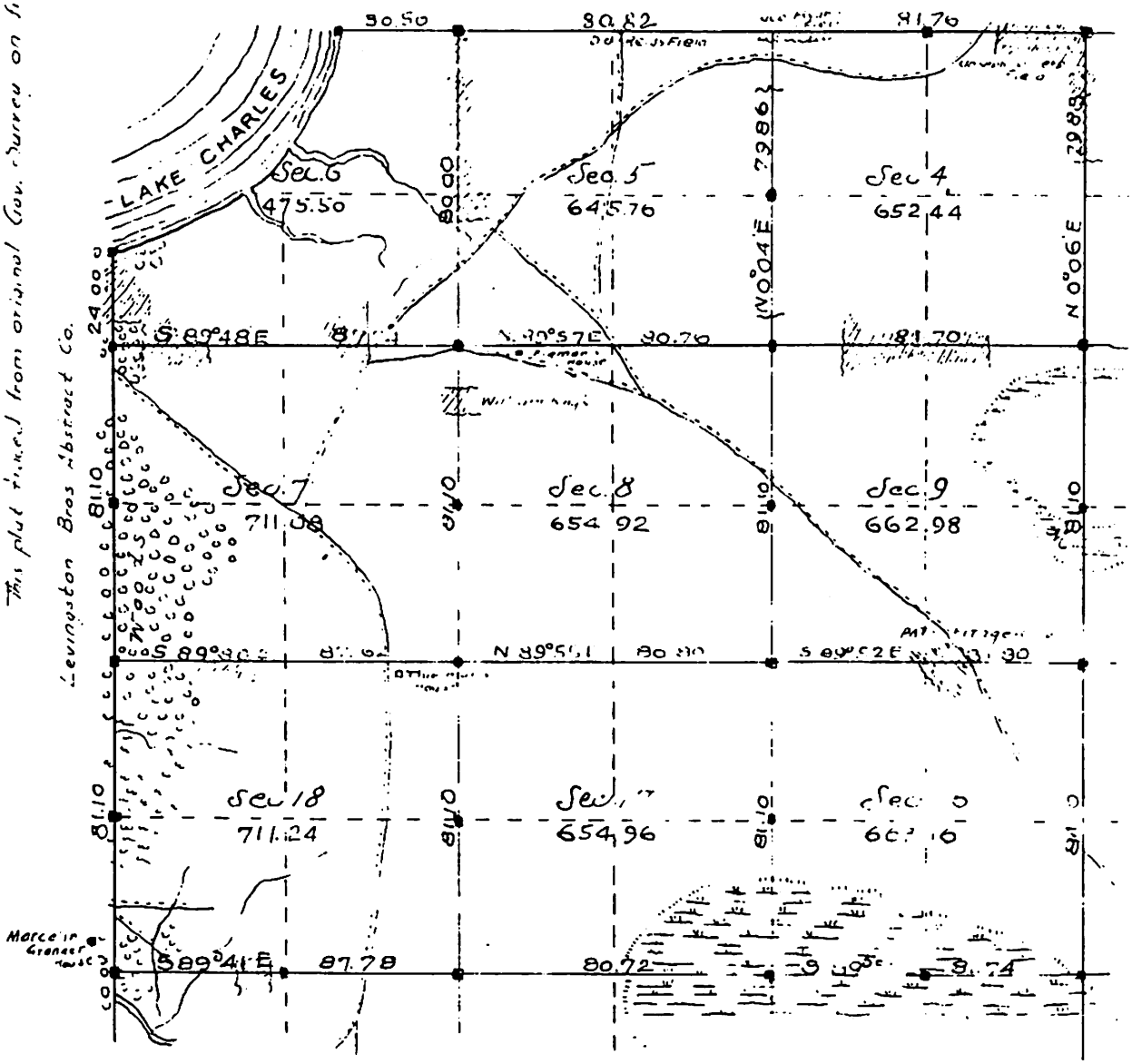
Office of Surveyor Gener...
District of Louisiana
New Orleans December 28th 1880.

The above map of T. 10 S. R. 8 W. South Western District Louisiana is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this office which have been examined and approved

O. H. Brewster
Surveyor Genera... La.

This plat traced from original Gov. Survey on file in this office

Lewinston Bros Abstract Co.



NEWS ITEMS FROM *The American*, Wednesday, 10 June 1896

RUNAWAY. Bolly, the horse of Mr. CHARLES HAZZARD, ran away while Mr. HAZZARD was viewing his rice crop. Mr. HAZZARD has lost two horses by accident in the last two years, but fortunately this time, both he and the horse escaped with very little injury.

DROUTH BROKEN. Last Saturday a glorious rain fell. Late cabbages were almost ruined by the drouth and the cabbage worm, which the dry weather assisted. Such drouth as we have just had are a rare thing in Southwest Louisiana.

FIRST WATERMELONS. The first shipment of watermelons arrived from the gulf and were landed at the wharf in Lake Charles. Large numbers are nearly ready to ship from the vicinity of Leesburg. The mail boat has the contract for shipping them to Lake Charles.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC of the First Christian Church will leave by ferryboat at 9 o'clock today for their annual picnic at Walnut Grove. Baskets will be very much in vogue. The boat will call for them at 4 P.M. to bring them home. The Episcopal Sunday School went on an excursion to Rose Bluff on the tug *Leonore*, commanded by Capt. TOM KAOUGH.

FLOWER MISSION DAY was observed by the local W.C.T.U. with a delegation consisting of Rev. BARTEAU and wife, Mrs. S. M. DAVIDSON, Mrs. MUDGETT, Mrs. OTTO, Miss ALICE PARRY and Mrs. F. K. WHITE at the jail where they were admitted by Mr. SNELL, the keeper. There were 14 inmates who listened to the service.

LAKE CHARLES ROD & GUN CLUB reported scores of their members, which included Messrs. NEAL, WEHRT, PERKINS, WOOLMAN, MASON, KIRKMAN, LAMB, LYONS, HEBERT, REED, YOUNG and LYMAN.

NEW LAWYERS in town included CLEM MOSS and SHELDON TOOMER, graduates of Tulane Class of '96; J. D. CLINE and his brother, C. R. CLINE, who attended Illinois Wesleyan University Law School.

CORN plants of J. B. PARSONS of Sulphur included many plants which had grown to a height of 9 feet.

SOCIAL NEWS. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LEE and Mrs. J. H. NEAL left over the Southern Pacific Railroad via New Orleans for the North. Mr. LEE, auditor of the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway, will attend the meeting of the Car Accountant Association in Cleveland. Mrs. LEE will visit friends and relatives in and around Chicago. Mrs. NEAL will visit Dubois, Pa., where she will remain several weeks with her father.

ON THE BOULEVARD. Mr. SHIVELEY's house is completed. The painters have added much to the appearance of Messrs. NEAL and METZGED residences. Mr. C. C. BOTHWELL has purchased a lot and is having it graded preparatory to building a neat house thereon. Mr. W. E. LEE has purchased 130 feet on the Boulevard from JOHN BUCK, where he will erect a nice home in the fall. There are just three things needed in that part of the city to make it the most desirable residence portion of the entire city, and they will be forth-coming soon. They are sidewalks, electric lights and city water. All of these requirements are within two blocks of the Boulevard. By all means let us have lights to guide us and water to protect us from fire.

ANNOUNCEMENT by Capt. KNAPP of Co. C. On 14 June the annual regimental encampment will be held on the BARBE property fronting the lake near the shell beach.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued for the week ending 9 June 1896 included:

June 3 - Mr. MONTGOMERY M. CROUCH and MISS JULIA J. WILDER.
June 3 - Mr. JOHN C. FOARD and Miss IDA RICHARD.
June 5 - Mr. MARION J. WILLIAMS and Miss SOPHRONIA WELSH.
June 5 - Mr. WILLIAM N. BERRY and Miss DELPHINE LANGLEY.
June 6 - Mr. GEORGE W. JENKS and Miss ALICE L. FISHER.
June 8 - Mr. PATRICK T. CARRIGAN and Miss MATTIE McWHORTER.
June 8 - Mr. JOSEPH H. MOSS and Miss MARTHA M. DANTREANS.

NATIONAL NEWS. A tornado heavily damaged St. Louis, Missouri, killing 141. East St. Louis was also heavily damaged. Both cities were appealing for aid.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS. The poverty in Italy is the worst of all civilized nations. They have bad water, poor drainage, inadequate housing, few physicians and much disease, including many cases of pellagra. In the provinces of Venitia and Lombardy alone over 4000 have died from pellagera. In about 5,000 villages meat is not eaten; most of the people are too poor to afford it.

****

PRESUMPTION: FRENCH NOBILITY OR ROYALTY?

Several beginning genealogists were overheard in discussions, claiming that they were descended from noble Acadian families...from a Marquis. They were referring to old documents in which the word "Marquee," meaning a man's mark, was preceeded or followed by his "X" and had misinterpreted the word. This is a prime example of presuming...presuming that you know the customs of the time or the meaning of a foreign word.

Another error of presumption was made by researchers who discovered their roots in the TANGUAY series *Dictionnaire Genealogique Des Familles Canadiennes.* These books refer to 'Charles I" and Pierre II," and over-eager researchers have presumed that a name followed by a Roman numeral refers to French kings. Instead, the numerals refer to a generation of that family; for example,"Pierre II" would mean the man was the second generation of a Canadian family. So much for presumption! So much for royalty!

****

ACADIAN MEMORIAL - ST. MARTINVILLE, LA

On Sunday, May 31, 1998, the Acadian Memorial Foundation unveiled the Wall of Names, a 25-foot wall of bronze listing 3,000 Acadians who found refuge in Louisiana, symbolically reuniting Acadians past and present. A ribbon cutting marked the completion of the History Center, a multi-media archive, at the Memorial.

****

ASK THE RIGHT QUESTION. Have you ever wondered about discrepancies between information in the census records and information handed down in the family? For example, you may have heard all your life that grandma was born in South Carolina, but the census states that her birthplace was Georgia. One explanation might be the question that the census taker asked. He might have asked, "Where are y'all from?", instead of "Where were your born?", and since the family had lived in Georgia for years, "Georgia" was the answer that was given.

ANCESTORS ARE MEANT TO BE SHARED.

A RECORD OF THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS BELONGING TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE CALCASIEU CIRCUIT, 1859

LAKE CHARLES CLASS

JAMES HODGES, C.L. st.
MARIAH HODGES
ANN BILBO
D. A. BLAND, gone
CELIA K. KIRKMAN
JAMES RIEVES, died in battle in Virginia
JOANNA CLENDENNING

ELLEN HAGER pro
SUSAN E. SANDERS
SARAH E. SANDERS
ANN LEAMON
MANERVA RYAN
NATHAN G. DAVIS, died in Virginia
MARTHA RYAN

MARGARET BELDEN, gone
REBECCA RYAN
ELMIRA BILBO
CATHARIN E. COLE
SARAH A. HODGES
ELISHA A. SANDERS
RALPH L. COLE, gone
ELIZABETH HAIFLEIGH
VIRGINIA BELDON, gone

CAMP GROUND CLASS

G. W. REEVES, C.L.
ISHAM REEVES, St.
ELEN BILBO, to Hickory Flat
NANCY REEVES
HULDAH BILBO, to Hickory Flat
MARY REEVES
W. C. REEVES
LAURA REEVES
S. A. REEVES
J. L. BILBO, to Hickory Flat
J. T. REEVES
MARTHA REEVES

ISAAC REEVES
LAVORA PIERCE
JOHN BILBO, to Hickory Flat
GEORGE REEVES
WILLIAM BILBO, to Hickory Flat
T. B. BRASHIER, gone
TABITHA REEVES, Dead
M. A. WILLIAMS
ISAAC WILLIAMS

NANCY BURNETT,withdrew
JULIA BURNETT, withdrew
MALINDA BURNETT, withdrew
ALFERED BURNETT, withdrew
JOHN REEVES, potatien (probation?)
MARIAH LABLEAU

SMITH'S SETTLEMENT CLASS

JOHN HAVARD C.L.
ELIZABETH HAVARD
MARY HAVARD

SARAH HAVARD
BRUICY HAVARD
JOHN RIAL, to Dry Creek

JACOB RYAN, gone
JOHN CORKRAN, Died at Ca_____
MARTHA CORKRAN

MILL CREEK

GIBSON WALLEY C.L.
LOUISA WALLEY
ANNA WALLEY
PHERIBY WALLEY
MATTHEW CARTER
LEWIS SIMMONS
MARGARET BOUNDS
ALLEN BOUNDS Sen. pro

MARY BROWN
HARRIET BROWN
JULEY LATEN
ALLEN BROWN Jun
RACHEL CARTER
L. T. SIMMONS
WILLIAM FULTON
RILEY BOUNDS

ELIZA BOUNDS pro
M. A. BOUNDS
WILLIAM HARGROVE
THOS. BOUNDS
THOS. WALLEY
JOHN BROWN (?)
DAVID EVANS

DRY CREEK CLASS

J. W. WAGNAN C.L.
REASON DAVIS L.E.
JOHN FARIS
M. J. FARIS
A.M.B. FARIS
ELIZA WAGNAN
L. G. DAVIS
S. R. WAGNAN

MARTHA WAGNAN
J. W. WAGNAN
W. M. WAGNAN
MARY WAGNAN
A. J. WAGNAN
N. J. WAGNAN
ELLEN DAVIS
M. C. SPRINGER

THOS. L. DOAN
L. E. DOAN
C. L. TUCKER
J. W. MILLER
L. G. MILLER
L. A. LINSEY
MARGARET YOUNG
MARY LINSEY po (pro?)

S. R. WAGNAN
JAMES L. FRANKLIN
died at Vicksburg
MARTHA A. FRANKLIN
EMMIA SIGLER
JACOB S. SIGLER

M. C. SPRINGER
JOHN RIAL
MARY RIAL
M. M. MASSEY
MARGARIT MASSEY
ELIZABETH TUCKER

MARY LINSEY po (pro?)
SARAH A. COMMANDER
ROBT. W. SMITH
CURTIS MARSHALL

SUGARTOWN CLASS

W. W. DAVIS C.L. St.
JACKSON FARIS
J. L. FRANKLIN, to Dry Creek
ELIZABETH FARIS
MARGARET ANDREWS, gone
NANCY FARIS
SARAH DIKES
M. A. DYKES
ELIZABETH FARIS
J. T. DAVIS
P. A. BAGGETT
GIDEON WHITE L.P. renewed
FRANCIS WHITE, removed
FRANCIS G. WHITE, removed
J. A. ANDREWS, gone
ARMINDA FARIS
ANDREW BAGGETT
R. N. FRANKLIN
ALBERT FARRIS, withdrawn
SUSANIA EVANS

JOSEPH MASSEY L.D.
L. M. CAIN
J. C. FARIS
L. M. E. MASSEY
MAY BLOCKER
F. A. CAIN
MAY WILLS
L. A. PHARIS
ADALINE TYLER
M. E. MYERS
ANNA PHARIS
L. A. PHARIS
ELIZABETH COWARD
(one name illegible)
M. C. EVANS
L. M. EVANS
E. A. EVANS
CATHERINE PHARIS pro
M. E. BLOCKER pro
E. J. BAGGET pro

SARAH TYLER pro
DELILA ELOY,
died Aug. 1861
MICAJAH BLOCKER L.P.
J. M. TYLER
L. A. PHARIS
BLACKBURN PHARIS
PERRIN HAYS
DAVID EVANS
L. M. TYLER
J. N. TYLER
ROBT. N. CORKRAN pre
ELIZA A. JOHNSON
NANCY GRAHAM
CAROLINE BURNS
LOUISA J. HUMBER pro
SAMANTHA A. F. MASSEY
pro
LOUISA MAGEE pro

HICKORY FLAT CLASS

JOHN SMITH C.L. away
W. J. CARNES, St.
ELIZABETH SMITH, removed
WILLIAM SMITH
J. W. CARNES, Dead
S. A. LEE
JOHN L. SMITH
JOSEPH M. CARNES

EMILY SMITH
M. M. A. CARNES
MELESSA A. STINES
JEMINA CARNES
REBECCA LEE
ELIZABETH WHITE
REBECCA LEE
WILLIAM BILBO

HULDAH BILBO
J. L. BILBO
M. A. BILBO
JOHN C. BILBO
ELENOR BILBO
THOMAS STRINGER

LACKSINE CLASS (Lacassine)

PERIN HAYES C.L. to Sugartown
THOMAS HAYES
M. A. HAYES
JAMES ANDREWS
M. A. HAYES
MARY HAYES, to Sugartown
LUCETTA ANDRUS
F. F. STINE

REBECCA STINE
MARY STINE, gone
MELLISSA A. TANNER
SARAH BELAIRE, dropped
MARTHA HAYES
TOLIVER HAYES
J. J. HAYES
JAMES HOLLAND

ELENEAUGH TRAHAN,
gone
WILLIAM HARGROVE,
gone
MARY HARGROVE, gone
GILLIA (?) A. HOLLAND
JAMES B. ASHLEY L.P.
DAVID HOLLAND

SOURCE:
History of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Records submitted by Talmadge Buller.

****

OLD GENEALOGISTS NEVER DIE. THEY JUST BECOME VITAL STATISTICS.

SESSIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS

(As reported in the *Lake Charles Weekly American,* March 18, 1896)

The Court of Appeals were in session in our city last week and disposed of the following cases.

By Hon. W. F. BLACKMAN

CRAGER BROS. vs. S. A. KNAPP. Suit on notes of the Teche Railroad Co., Ltd., and on acceptance of S. A. KNAPP, president; WELLS and WELLS, attorneys for plaintiffs; D. B. GORHAM and T. T. TAYLOR, attorneys for defendant. Judgment in favor of plaintiff, affirmed.

EDWIN BOOTH vs. S. A. KNAPP, et als. Suit on account. WELLS and WELLS, attorneys for plaintiff; D. B. GORHAM and T. T. TAYLOR, attorneys for defendants. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs, affirmed.

PAULIN FONTENOT vs. Louisiana Western Railroad Co. Suit for damages. MITCHELL and McCOY, attorneys for plaintiff; LAURENT DUPRE, attorney for defendant. Judgment in favor of plaintiff reversed, and case remanded for a new trial.

W. H. HASKELL vs. CLARENCE BARBE. Suit on account. MITCHELL and McCOY, attorneys for plaintiff; A. P. PUJO, attorney for defendant. Judgment in favor of plaintiff affirmed.

L. L. LYONS & Co. vs. S. A. KNAPP, et als. WELLS and WELLS, attorneys for plaintiffs; D. B. GORHAM and T. T. TAYLOR, attorneys for defendants. Judgment in favor of plaintiffs, with reservations.

THOMAS F. WALKER vs. Louisiana Western Railroad Co. Suit for damages. A. P. PUJO, attorney for plaintiff; LAURENT DUPRE, attorney for defendant. On defendant's application for rehearing; rehearing refused.

By Hon. E. T. LEWIS

ROSEANNA LYONS vs. J. W. ROSTEET. Suit to annul a tax sale. E. L. WELLS, attorney for plaintiff; A. P. PUJO, attorney for defendant. Judgment in favor of defendant, affirmed.

HENRY SUESS vs. THAD MAYO. Suit to recover land. WELLS and WELLS, attorneys for plaintiff; R. P. O'BRYAN, attorney for defendant. Judgment in favor of plaintiff reversed, and case remanded for new trial. Opinion read by Hon. E. T. LEWIS.

D. J. REID, tax collector, vs. W. A. SHANNON. Suit for license tax, and to annul a sale. Judgment in favor of defendant, affirmed. Opinion read by Hon. R. P. O'BRYAN, special judge sitting with Judges BLACKMAN and LEWIS; Judge BLACKMAN concurring, Judge LEWIS dissenting.

ROSANNA RYAN vs. J. W. ROSTEET. Rehearing refused.

B. J. WOLF & Sons vs. HALFF & NEWBOWER Bros. POE & BAHEL, garnishees. WELLS and WELLS, attorneys of plaintiffs; R. P. WILLIAMS, curator ad hoc for absent defendants. Judgment in favor of defendants, affirmed.

****

PATRIOTIC SERVICE. Sometimes it isn't as hard as it seems to prove patriotic service of an ancestor. Women also gave patriotic service during wars. One of our members stated that she had gotten into the D.A.R. on MARY BOONE BRYAN, who, during the Revolutionary War, had carried water to the soldiers at Bryant's Station in Kentucky. She also told of another woman who based her claim on her ancestress' service of providing 2 bushels of corn to Revolutionary War soldiers.

COLLATERAL RELATIVES

One of the cardinal rules of genealogy is to research collateral relatives, especially if you are having difficulty in finding information on your direct lines. But what are collateral relatives and how will information on them help you in your search for direct ancestors?

Relationships between people who are kin are divided into two categories...direct and collateral relatives. Direct line relatives are great-grandparents, grandparents, parents and child, and can be either direct ancestors (ascendants) or direct descendants. Collateral relatives are brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, cousins, etc., all of whom have descended from the same common ancestor as you did. Counting cousins of varying degrees, aunts, uncles and other collateral relatives, it is obvious that there are more collateral relatives than direct line relatives. It is also likely that some of these collateral relatives may be able to contribute something to your information on the family.

Pedigree or ancestor charts are direct lineage charts, showing a person's direct line of descent. Family group sheets show all of the children of a certain couple, the brothers and sisters of your ancestor ... collateral relatives. These siblings shared the same ancestors. In most cases, these siblings shared the same birthplace. Often they were married at the same place. Many of them followed the same religion, migration route, occupation, etc. Some of the siblings in one family married siblings of another family, so families became inter-related. Sometimes cousins married.

Similarities in naming patterns in the two families often emerge. Sometimes a family member of a collateral line has the family Bible or pictures of your family that were unidentified. Sometimes a member of a collateral family has already done research on the common ancestral line and can give you a virtual gold mine of information.

Many records, documents and heirlooms have been lost to fire or have been thrown away through ignorance or lack of space to keep them. However, some were probably passed on to a family member, usually female, who was "interested in the family." Collateral relatives, living and dead, can prove to be a source of invaluable information. Contact these "long-lost cousins."

Check obituaries. These usually name the children, often giving the married name of the daughters and the towns in which they lived. Often the obituary tells of the occupation of the deceased, his/her age, where he/she was born, to what fraternal institutions or religious denomination he/she belonged, the names of his/her brothers, sisters and sometimes parents, if they survived him/her.

Do not assume that everyone with the same surname in the same locale are kin, but check out the possibility that they maybe. To find possible siblings, check census records for naming patterns; check documents for signatures of witnesses or co-signers of deeds and mortgages; check church records; study cemetery records; try published sources. Military pension records, even though they were issued for a collateral relation, often give valuable informtion about the whole family.

Genealogical information is often elusive and sometimes can be costly. Do your preliminary research as close to home as possible. Contact all living relatives to see if they have information that may make your search easier; ask if they know the names of other cousins or collateral relatives, living or dead. Collateral relatives can often provide as much information as any other source known to genealogists.

****

ON THE LIGHER SIDE. After eight years of searching the Parish Register for a name to match the initials H.W.P. on a stone slab in his church. The Minister solved the mystery. The initials stand for Hot Water Pipe.

(E. Ascension Genealogical & Historical Society Newsletter #5 (Sept/Oct. 1995)

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.

Southwest Louisiana and east Texas have many mutual connections. **"JEAN CHAISON: Beaumont's Revolutionary War Soldier"** tells of an Acadian who joined the American forces at the Seige of Quebec to fight for liberty, as well as to revenge the wrongs done by the British to the Acadians. After the Revolutionary War, CHAISON, like so many other veterans, was offered a land grant by the Spanish to settle in Louisiana. He married MARIE LeBLANC, daughter of JEAN and MARIE HAYES LeBLANC and had children. About 1840 CHAISON moved to Jefferson County, Texas, to make his home with his son, McGUIRE, who had married ELIZA McFADDIN. **"JAMES ANDERSON & SARAH PERKINS"** tells of the family who lived at Johnson Bayou, Louisiana.
Yellowed Pages, Vol. XXVIII No. 1 (Spring 1998), SE Texas Genealogical & Historical Society, Beaumont, TX.

"NEW ORLEANS FIRE VICTIMS, 1788 & 1794". New Orleans suffered two disastrous fires within seven years...in March 1788 and in December 1794. The 1788 fire consumed 856 buildings, including the cathedral, public buildings, stores, warehouses and residences. The 1794 fire was reportedly even more disastrous. As a result. Gov. CARONDELET recommended that the Spanish government give 500 peso grants to encourage residents to rebuild their homes with fire-proof tiles or stone platforms. A list of the victims of both fires is included with their losses. "Touro Infirmary Deaths, New Orleans, 1869-1916" gives names, place of birth, age and death date. Most of the deceased were foreign born.
Le Raconteur, Vol. XVIII #1, Le Comite des Archives de la Louisiane, Baton Rouge, LA.

"CAMP MOORE: MUSEUM & CONFEDERATE CEMETERY" gives insight into the training camp where so many soldiers from southwest Louisiana had their basic training before going to war. Located a mile north of Tangipahoa on Hwy. 51 in Tangipahoa Parish, Camp Moore was established as a primary Confederate training base in the spring of 1861. The camp, named after Louisiana's war Governor THOMAS O. MOORE, was located along the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. The camp was under the command of Brigadier General ELISHA L. TRACY. Just three months after the camp opened, it was struck by an epidemic of measles . . . a deadly disease in Civil War days. Many young trainees died from the disease and were buried in the six or seven hundred graves near the old camp. The camp was destroyed in 1864 by the Union forces. Since 1902 the State of Louisiana has maintained the cemetery. A museum, built in 1965 houses artifacts and documents relating to Louisiana Civil War history. In 1979 Camp Moore was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Ascension Roots, Vol. XVII #4 (Dec. 1997), East Ascension Genealogical & Historical Society, Gonzales, LA.

"FORGOTTEN PUBLIC LAND RECORDS" by WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE gives a comprehensive history of land records and land entry case files.
Genealogy Bulletin, No. 42 (Jan./Feb. 1998)

"BEYOND FREE GOVERNMENT LAND" explains how a person might have acquired public land by grant or purchase. The purchase price of the land was specified by Congress, and for many years was $1.25 per acre. the article gives the addresses of the Bureau of Land Management offices which hold various land records.
Bulletin, Vol. 47 #2 (Winter 1998), Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society.

THERE IS NO CURE FOR BIRTH AND DEATH, SO ENJOY THE INTERVAL.

"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 names of the person; exact date, if known, or an approximate period (ca); and a location. State **exactly** what information you are seeking.

BAKER, DOIRON
Seeking any information on the BAKERs from Angleton, Tex., especially JAMES JENCY (?) BAKER (s/o J. WILLIAM BAKER and EMMALINE _____), who m. LOUISE DOIRON (b. 4 July 1891, Sulphur, La.; d. Feb. 1948, Edna, La.; d/o PIERRE DOIRON).
PAMELA C. OLIVER, 2425 Dolphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-0523

CONALY, LEE
Searching for information on and descendants of J. P. CONALY, f/o LOU TISHA (LOUISE) CONALY (w/o THOMAS J. LEE). Last known address (1917), Fulton, La.
DONNA LEE ARABIE, 1605 Plateau Ridge, Cedar Park, TX 78613-5243

DUGAS, DUHON, LANDRY, LABAUVE, LEGROS, LEBLANC, HEBERT
Need date and place of death for the following:
CHARLES DUGAS, b. Oct. 1793, St. Martinville, La.; s/o AUGUSTIN DUGAS & MARIE ROSE DUHON
CLARISSE CLARA LANDRY, b. 1 March 1802, St. Martinville, La.; m. CHARLES DUGAS; d/o AGRICOLE LANDRY & CHRISTINE LABAUVE
HUBERT EUPHROY dit GODEFROY LANDRY, s/o HUBERT EUPHROY LANDRY & EUPHROSINE LEGROS
ELOISE MODESTE LEBLANC, d/o AGRICOLE LEBLANC & EUPHROSINE HEBERT
ZILDA M. HEBERT, 535 Hillcrest St., Gun Barrel City, TX 75147-8520

MATHEW, CAPPEL, ROBERT, GREMILLION, LEMOIN
Researching the MATHEWs, CAPPELs, ROBERTs, GREMILLIONs, and LEMOINs of Avoyelles Parish, La.
KATHY LaFLEUR, 908 18th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

WALKER
Seeking information about 3 brothers - JOHN WALKER, b. 1860, Monmouth, IL; d. Lake Charles; m. LORINA (MNU) WALKER. Listed in 1890 and 1900 census of Lake Charles. JAMES WALKER, b. 1861, Monmouth, IL; d. Lake Charles. WILLIAM WALKER, b. 1866, Monmouth, IL; d. Lake Charles. Also listed in 1890 and 1900 census.
CEDRIC F. WALKER, 2619 Nashville Ave., New Orleans, LA 70115-7047

****

NATIONAL ARCHIVES FORMS can now be requested via E-Mail.
The address is <inquire@arch.2.nara.gov> Put one word in the subject block "form." Be sure to include the name and number of the form/forms you are requesting, as well as the number of copies you need. Some of these are: Form 80 Military Service & Pension Records prior to WWI
Form 81 Passenger Arrivals
Form 180 Military Service Records after WWI

****

LITTLE GIRLS WITH LITTLE BOWS can be seen in many old photographs, but if one of the girls is wearing a ribbon rosette on her shoulder, it means that the photograph or picture was taken on her birthday.

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.

Early New Brunswick (Canada) Probate Records, 1785-1835, by R. WALLACE HALE. 1989. $40.50 plus $4.00 shipping and handling.

This volume was initially conceived in 1983 as a New Brunswick bicentennial project, but actual data collection did not begin until mid-1985 when the New Brunswick Archives made probate files and their facilities available to the author. The abstracts are quite complete, giving residences, occupations, relationships, and other items of genealogical interest for all the parties mentioned in the files. The entries are arranged alphabetcially, and there is a cross-index to names of those buried.

Soft bound; 558 pp.; index.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Southern Argus: Obituaries, Death Notices, and Implied Deaths, June 1869 through June 1874, compiled by MICHAEL KELSEY, NANCY GRAFF FLOYD and GINNY GUINN PARSONS. 1996. $32.00 plus $4.00 shipping and handling.

After the Civil War many newspapers in the South failed to survive due both to the war and the financial retractions of the early 1870s. One of the largest and most ably edited weekly papers was *The Argus* published by Colonel ROBERT McKEE from 1869 to 1878 at Selma, Alabama. Local, city, county, state and international news items were published as well as Masonic, Grange, and church news. This then made abstracts from *The Argus* most important to researchers of genealogy data. Also readers in Texas were asked to promptly send news of marriages, deaths, sickness or accidents among them. Thus *The Argus* contained more Texas items of interest than any other newspapers outside of Texas.

Soft bound; 410 pp.; name index.

****

The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy, edited by LORETTO DENNIS SZUCS and SANDRA HARGREAVES LUEBKING. Revised edition. 1997. $49.95 plus $5.00 handling and shipping.

The Society has now acquired this very valuable work which is of the greatest help to all engaged in the field of genealogy. It has also been pointed out to be most beneficial to those doing historical research. The passing of time has brought complete revisions in some chapters of the original edition. Two new chapters appear: Twentieth-Century Research for those whose research is focused on this period; and, The Foundations of Family History Research which acquaints the novice researchers with the basic skills and knowledge needed for successful research. This is indeed a monumental work, and the Society is most happy to have it in it's library.

Hardbound; 846 pp.; illus.; index. Order from Ancestry, P. O. Box 999, Orem, UT 84059. 1-800-ANCESTRY

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher.)

****

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler JUAN O'QUINN
Address 2604 Martin St.
City, State PASADENA, TX 77502
Date Updated June 1998

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

1 O'QUINN, Mearl, Jr.
b. 1 Sep. 1934
p.b. Sulphur, LA
m. 28 Jan. 1955
d.
p.d.

2 O'QUINN, Mearl, Sr. (Father of No. 1)
b. -- 1914
p.b. Choupique, Calcasieu Par., LA
m.
d.
p.d

3 THOMASSON, Sarah Ella (Mother of No. 1)
b. 23 April 1910
p.b. Timpson, TX
d. 26 April 1939
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

4 O'QUINN, Thomas (Father of No. 2)
b. 4 Mar. 1872
p.b. Calcasieu Par., LA
m. 2 Feb. 1899
d. 20 Jan. 1943
p.d Sulphur, LA

5 JONES, Frances (Mother of No. 2)
b. 23 Dec. 1881
p.b. Choupique, LA
d. 3 Feb. 1943
p.d. Lake Charles, LA

6 THOMASSON, Wm. Lewis (Father of No. 3)
b. 15 Oct. 1866
p.b. South Carolina
m. 22 Dec. 1887
d. 27 Jan. 1935
p.d Center, Shelby Co., TX

7 SHEPHERD, Kate Almada (Mother of No. 3)
b. 28 Mar. 1869
p.b. Wilkes Co., GA
d. 12 Aug. 1957
p.d. Shelby Co., TX

HANEY, Juan J. (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 1937 d.
p.b. Texas p.d.

8 O'QUINN, Alexander (Father of No. 4)
b. -- 1842
p.b. Calcasieu Par., LA
m. 18 Aug. 1863
d. ca 1900/1910
p.d Calcasieu Par., LA (prob)

9 HOFFPAUIR, Azemah (Mother of No. 4)
b. -- 1848
p.b. TX or LA ?
d. -- 1926
p.d Choupique, LA

10 JONES, Jesse (Father of No. 5)
b. -- 1783
p.b. Kentucky
m.
d. 12 July 1899
p.d Vincent Settlement, Calc. Par., LA

11 2) (LINGO ?) Marianne (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. before 1910
p.d. Calcasieu Par., LA (prob)

12 THOMASSON, Wm. Cottrell (Father of No. 6)
b. 30 Sep. 1832
p.b. South Carolina
m. 11 Jan. 1866
d. 11 Aug. 1924
p.d Shelby Co., TX

13 RICHARDSON, Amanda Ella (Mother of No. 6)
b. 24 Oct. 1847
p.b. South Carolina
d. 8 Dec. 1934
p.d. Shelby Co., TX

14 SHEPHERD, Joseph (Father of No. 7)
b. 29 Mar. 1825
p.b. Wilkes Co., GA
m. 15 Feb. 1864
d. 12 June 1892
p.d Shelby Co., TX

15 WILLIS, Celia (Mother of No. 7)
b. 14 Nov. 1824
p.b. Georgia
d. 28 Jan. 1902
p.d. Shelby Co., TX

16 O'QUINN, Trivelle (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. ca 1798
m. ca 1821
d. between 1870/80

17 ELLENDER, Marie (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1804
d. ca 1880/1900

18 HOFFPAUIR, Thomas (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1806
m.
d. 7 June 1865

19 COLLINS, Margaret (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 25 Dec. 1815
d. lived to be over 100 yr

20 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

21 b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

22 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

23 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

24 THOMASSON, Wm. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1806
m. North Carolina
d.

25 b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

26 RICHARDSON, Wm. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1807
m. poss. 1841
d. ca 1881

27 BELL, Caroline E. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. -- 1821
d. before 1910

28 SHEPHERD, Joseph (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

31 b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
d.

Form A2. Copyright 1963 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah, publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

STANDARDS FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogist take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they-

Learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.

Refuse to let computer software automatically embellish their work.

Treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital data bases like that from other published sources, useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.

Accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.

Cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.

Always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.

Preserve the integrity of their own data bases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.

Provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.

Actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.

Treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.

Accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

****

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

GENEALOGY IS THE ONLY HOBBY WHERE FINDING DEAD PEOPLE CAN EXCITE YOU!

***Bulletin*, Prince George's Co., MD**

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

Alden 114
Allin 118
Alpha 110
Alson 128
Anderson 117,149
Andrews 146
Andrus 126,146
Arabie 150
Ashley 146
Ashworth 123
Austin 115

Bagget 146
Baggett 132,146
Bahel 147
Baker 150
Baldwin 125
Ball 132
Barbe 143,147
Barrow 125-128
Barteau 143
Bartlett 115
Bass 118,129
Batte 124
Beaudin 122
Becnel 109
Bedard 123
Belaire 146
Belden 145
Beldon 145
Bell 108,129,152
Berry 123,144
Bilbo 145,146
Bire 122
Bishop 116
Blackman 147
Blackmon 123
Blackstone 113
Bland 145
Blocker 146
Bloomberg 123
Blount 129
Bodenham 113
Boone 136
Booth 147
Bothwell 143
Boudreaux 107
Bounds 145
Bourbeau 122
Bourque 129
Bradbury 117-119
Bradstreet 114
Brafbridge 115
Brashier 145
Brasseaux 110
Breaux 107
Brewster 142
Broom 125,128
Brown 109,126, 145
Browne 113
Browning 125
Bruce 132
Bryan 123,147
Buchanan 139
Buck 143
Bujard 141
Bunch 123
Burnett 145
Burns 146
Burroughs 116
Busby 128

Cady 126
Cain 146
Canol 133
Cappel 150
Captain 107
Carnes 146
Carondelet 149
Carraway 107
Carrier 116,118, 119
Carrigan 144
Carron 127
Carter 145
Chaison 149
Chavanne 139
Clausson 115
Clay 136
Clendenning 145
Cliche 123
Cline 143
Cloyse 116
Cobham 113
Cole 115,145
Collins 152
Columbus 135
Commander 146
Conaly 150
Conrad 110
Cooley 125-128
Cooper 125,128
Corkran 145,146
Cormier 107,139, 140,141
Cory 116
Courtney 140
Coward 123,146
Cox 131
Crager 147
Craven 124,129
Creel 132
Crouch 144

D'Iron 134
Daily 137
Daniels 131,137
Dantreans 144
Dautreuill 134
Davidson 143
Davis 107,128, 145,146
DeConolle 133
Deal 128
Demarce 120, 122,123
Dennis 151
Deslonde 124
Despar 116
Dest 127
Deville 110
Dikes 146
Disborough 115
dit Beaulieu 122
dit Picard 124
Doan 145
Doiron 132-134, 150
Dollarhide 149
Doolan 107
Dugas 150
Duhon 150
Duncan 113
Dupre 147
Durand 107
Dykes 146

Eason 128
Echols 136,137
Ellender 152
Eloy 146
Esty 116
Etier 124
Eubanks 132
Evans 145,146
Faris 145,146
Fisher 115,139, 140,144
Fitzenriter 132
Flower 113
Floyd 108,151
Foard 144
Fontenot 147
Foreman 107
Fournet 141
Francis 113
Frank 131
Franklin 146
Fuller 115
Fulton 145

Garlicke 115
Gaspard 124
Gay 128
Gayle 131
Gemou 123
Gimnick 125,127
Glass 126,128
Glover 115
Godman 114
Good 116
Goodwin 115
Goos 130
Gorges 117
Gorham 147
Gowen 123
Grady 130,131
Graff 108,151
Graham 146
Gravois 109
Green 132,137, 140
Greensmith 115
Gremillion 150
Guidry 125,134
Guinn 108,151

Hagar 125,126
Hager 145
Haifleigh 145
Hale 108,151
Halff 147
Hall 115
Halle 120,123
Hampsher 123
Haney 152
Hansen 137
Hargreaves 108,151
Hargrove 145,146
Harrison 115,127
Hart 126
Haskell 147
Havard 145
Hawthorne 116,118
Hay 130
Hayes 107,108,129, 146,149
Hays 146
Hazzard 143
Hebert 110,133,143, 150
Hemmings 134
Hester 125
Hibbins 115
Hobbs 116
Hodges 145
Hoffpauir 152
Holland 136,137, 146
Holley 107
Hollingsworth 127
Hopkins 114
Hopton 128
Hossier 129,131
How 116
Humber 146
Hursh 138
Huchinson 116

Inghram 115
Ingram 136

Jackson 125-128
Jacobs 116
Jaubert 134
Jefferson 134
Jenks 144
Jobin 122
Johnson 113,114, 116,146
Jones 114,152

Kaough 143
Keef 120
Kellogg 126
Kelsey 108,151
Kingrey 127,128
Kirkman 143,145
Kitchen 123

Klein 124
Kleinpeter 141
Knap 115
Knapp 115,143, 147
Kone 130
Kushner 138
Kyteler 113

LaFleur 150
LaViolette 124
Labauve 150
Lableau 145
Lamb 143
Lambert 107
Landry 150
Langley 144
Laten 145
Laurent 109
Lawrence 133
LeBlanc 128,149, 150
LeMaire 107
Leach 131
Leamon 145
Lee 143,146,150
Leger 124
Legros 150
Lemoin 150
Levingston 142
Lewis 114,147
Lingo 152
Linsey 145
Lorio 109
Lucas 139
Luebking 108,151
Lyman 143
Lyons 107,143, 147

Magee 146
Magnan 121
Maran 120
Marsh 137
Marshall 146
Martin 115,116
Mason 143
Massey 146
Materne 130,131
Mather 114
Mathew 150
Matson 115
Maynard 122
Mayo 140,147
Mayrand 120,122
McCain 128
McClarey 128
McCoy 147
McDonald 126,141
McFaddin 149
McHue 123
McInnis 134
McKee 151
McNeese 130
McWhorter 144
Melancon 107
Metzged 143
Meyer 137,140, 141
Michels 123
Miguez 139
Miller 138,140, 145
Minor 136
Mitchell 126,129, 147
Montvoisin 112
Moody 118
Moore 131,149
Morin 124
Morris 127
Morrison 129
Morse 115
Moss 137,139, 140,141,143, 144
Mouton 124
Mudgett 143
Mullins 114
Myers 146

Neal 143
Nelson 123
Newbower 147
Newell 116
Newport 129
Newton 113
Neyland 123
Norman 120,122, 123
Nurse 116

O'Bryan 147
O'Quinn 152
Oliver 114,150
Osburn 116
Otto 143
Pacquet 122
Pageau 120,122
Pageot 122,123
Paggeot 120-123
Paggeott 121,122
Paggot 122
Pajot 122
Panier 124
Paradis 122,123
Parker 116,128
Parry 143
Parsons 108,114, 115,143,151
Patterson 126-128
Pell 115
Penn 115
Perego 125
Perkins 117-119, 123,143,149
Pharis 146
Pharris 127,128
Phillipe 122
Picard 124
Pierce 127,145
Pike 118
Pintado 134
Pitcher 116
Poe 147
Pomeroy 122
Prentice 113
Price 134
Proctor 116
Pudeater 116
Pujo 147

Ragley 138
Randall 115
Read 116
Reed 143
Reeves 130,145
Reid 140,147
Rester 126
Rhorer 128
Rial 145,146
Richard 134,144
Richardson 138,152
Riddick 137
Rieves 145
Rigmaiden 139
Rixner 124
Roberson 128
Robert 150
Robinson 125,126
Rodrigue 109
Roff 125
Rogers 116
Rollo 133
Rosteet 107,117, 122,147
Rouaux 122
Roy 122
Royer 126
Ryan 145,147

Sallier 139
Sampson 113
Sanders 107,145
Sawyer 113
Schlinder 137
Scot 116
Seger 115
Sellars 126,128
Shannon 147
Shepherd 152
Sherwood 116
Shiveley 143
Shows 138
Sigler 146
Simmons 145
Singleton 129-131
Slayton 129,131
Smith 126,146
Smythe 113
Snell 143
Southwick 115
Springer 145
Stanley 126
Stanton 113
Stanyan 118
Stine 146
Stines 146
Streater 140
Strimphel 124
Stringer 146
Stronach 120
Suess 147
Swan 118
Szucs 108,151

Tanguay 144
Tanner 146
Taylor 147
Tenney 107
Thomason 127
Thomasson 152
Toomer 128,143
Towne 115
Townshend 135
Tracy 149
Trahan 146
Trimmings 115
True 118
Tucker 145,146
Tyler 117,146

Vaughn 127
Veillon 107
Vespucci 135

Walford 115
Wagnan 145
Walker 127,147,150
Walley 145
Ward 115
Wardell 116,118
Wardwell 116
Waterhouse 113
Watros 123
Weaver 107
Webster 115,137
Wehrt 143
Welborn 123
Wells 147
Welsh 144
Wendham 113
Wentz 134
West 140
Wharton 118
White 143,146
Whitgift 117
Wilder 144
Wildes 116
Williams 127,129, 144,145,147
Willis 123,152
Wills 146
Winslow 133
Winthrop 114
Wolf 147
Woodworth 115
Woolman 143
Wright 115

Yaeger 123
Young 121,132, 143,145

1998 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087) VICE-PRESIDENT-SANDRA MIGUEZ
RECORDING SECRETARY - THELMA LABOVE CORR. SECRETARY-JANICE CRAVEN
TREASURER - EMMA MAE WEEKS (318/477-5138)

KINFOLKS

EDITOR - BETTY ROSTEET (318/625-4740) QUERIES - BETTY ROSTEET
BOOK REVIEWS - RUTH RICE PROOF READING - JAY & MAUDE JOBE
TYPISTS - PAT HUFFAKER SANDRA MIGUEZ
CIRCULATION - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087), ANNA M. HAYES (MAILING LABELS)

1998 PATRON MEMBERS

MRS. RUBY ADEE
MR. & MRS. NORMAN BELL
MR. & MRS. ROBERT BENOIT
MR. & MRS. FLOYD BERRY
MRS. NORMA BLAKE
DR. & MRS. JOSEPH BRUCE
MR. PAUL COCHET
MRS. JANE COMEAUX
MRS. JANICE B. CRAVEN
MR. & MRS. KENNETH DARNSTEADT
MR. & MRS. JOSEPH DUHON
MISS JO ANNE DURAND
MR. PAUL ELLENDER
MR. & MRS. C. J. FAULK
MRS. LAURETTA SAVOIE FLUITT
MR. & MRS. GLENN GAY
MR. & MRS. ALVIN GUIDROZ
MISS LOUISE HANCHEY
MR. RANDALL HEBERT
MRS. SUE HENNING
MISS BETTY JEAN HENRY
MRS. MARY HENRY
MR. JULIAN HONEYCUTT Jr.
MR. & MRS. R. E. HUFFAKER
MR. & MRS. JOE JOBE
MRS. DEIDRE O. JOHNSON
MRS. EOLINE KING
MR. & MRS. ARCHIE LYLES
MR. NEAL LYONS
MR. & MRS. JOHN McBURNEY
MR. & MRS. EDWARD MEAUX
MR. & MRS. JAMES MIGUEZ
MRS. JUANITA MILLAR
MR. & MRS. JOE MILLER
MR. & MRS. WAYNE MOORE
MR. JOSEPH MOSS
MRS. JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN
MR. KEITH NABOURS
MRS. BESS O'NEALE
MR. & MRS. MEARL O'QUINN
MRS. REBECCA PACEY
MR. & MRS. L. R. PAGGEOT
MR. & MRS. THOMAS POLLET III
MRS. RUTH RICE
MRS. MARY ANN RIVIERE
MR. & MRS. ANTHONY ROGERS ROMERO
MR. BILLY ROSTEET
MR. & MRS. CONWAY ROSTEET
MR. & MRS. EDGAR ROSTEET
MRS. CAROL SANDERS
MRS. FAYE SEDOTAL
MRS. PATTY SINGLETARY
MRS. SHIRLEY SMITH
MRS. JUNE LANDRY VINING
MR. & MRS. BILLY WARNER
MRS. MYRA WHITLOW
MRS. BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER

****

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

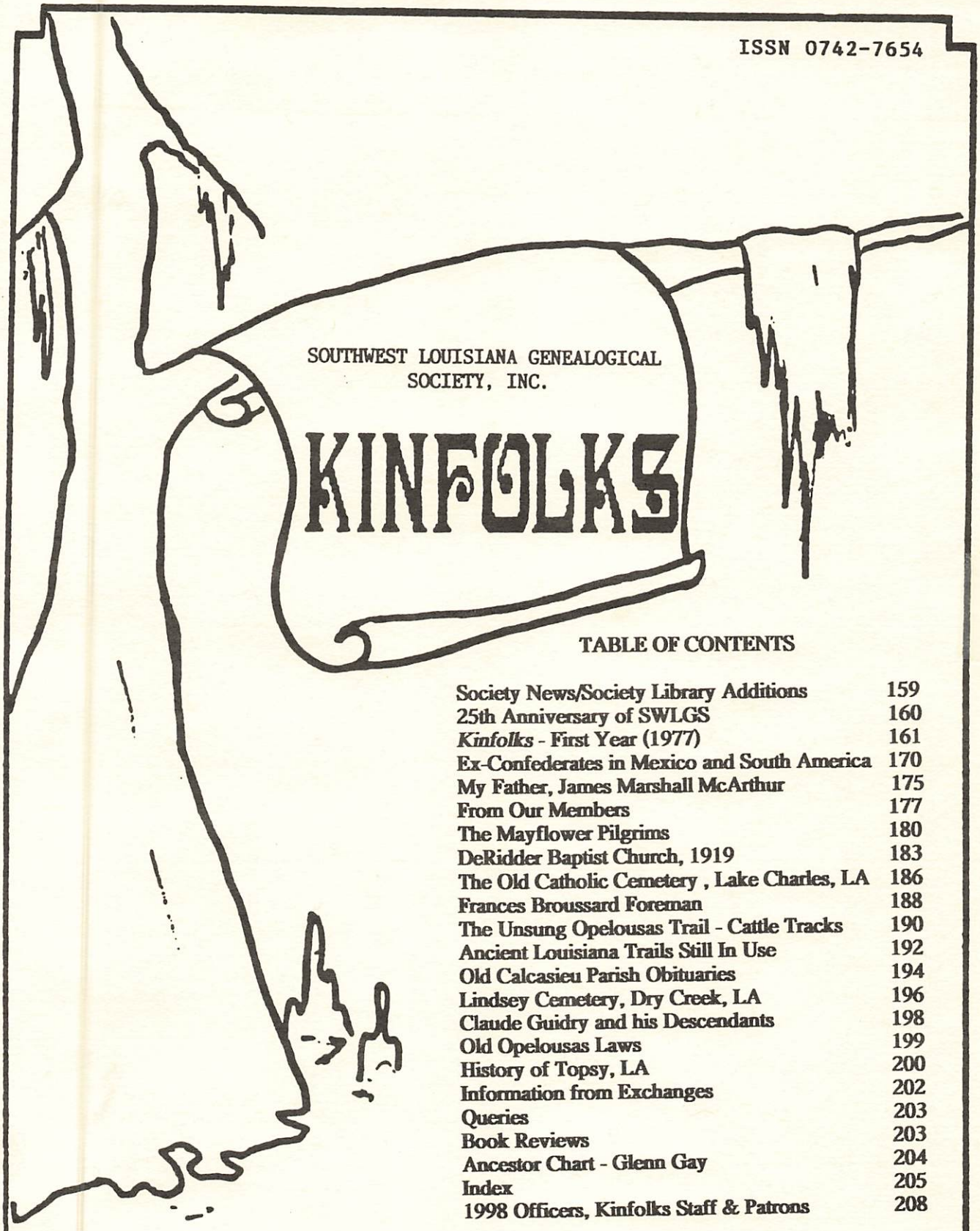
NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
LAKE CHARLES,LA.
PERMIT NO. 263

FORWARDING & RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

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

ISSN 0742-7654



SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News/Society Library Additions	159
25th Anniversary of SWLGS	160
Kinfolks - First Year (1977)	161
Ex-Confederates in Mexico and South America	170
My Father, James Marshall McArthur	175
From Our Members	177
The Mayflower Pilgrims	180
DeRidder Baptist Church, 1919	183
The Old Catholic Cemetery , Lake Charles, LA	186
Frances Broussard Foreman	188
The Unsung Opelousas Trail - Cattle Tracks	190
Ancient Louisiana Trails Still In Use	192
Old Calcasieu Parish Obituaries	194
Lindsey Cemetery, Dry Creek, LA	196
Claude Guidry and his Descendants	198
Old Opelousas Laws	199
History of Topsy, LA	200
Information from Exchanges	202
Queries	203
Book Reviews	203
Ancestor Chart - Glenn Gay	204
Index	205
1998 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	208

Volume 22 No. 4

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; 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.

COPYRIGHT 1998: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

1998 OFFICERS
PRESIDENT - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087) VICE-PRESIDENT-SANDRA MIGUEZ
RECORDING SECRETARY - THELMA LABOVE CORR. SECRETARY-JANICE CRAVEN
TREASURER - EMMA MAE WEEKS (318/477-5138)

KINFOLKS
EDITOR - BETTY ROSTEET (318/625-4740) QUERIES - BETTY ROSTEET
BOOK REVIEWS - RUTH RICE PROOF READING - JAY & MAUDE JOBE
TYPISTS - PAT HUFFAKER SANDRA MIGUEZ
CIRCULATION - PAT HUFFAKER (318/477-3087), ANNA M. HAYES (MAILING LABELS)

1998 PATRON MEMBERS
MRS. RUBY ADEE
MR. & MRS. NORMAN BELL
MR. & MRS. ROBERT BENOIT
MR. & MRS. FLOYD BERRY
MRS. NORMA BLAKE
DR. & MRS. JOSEPH BRUCE
MR. PAUL COCHET
MRS. JANE COMEAUX
MRS. JANICE B. CRAVEN
MR. & MRS. KENNETH DARNSTEADT
MR. & MRS. JOSEPH DUHON
MISS JO ANNE DURAND
MR. PAUL ELLENDER
MR. & MRS. C. J. FAULK
MRS. LAURETTA SAVOIE FLUITT
MR. & MRS. GLENN GAY
MR. & MRS. ALVIN GUIDROZ
MISS LOUISE HANCHEY
MR. RANDALL HEBERT
MRS. SUE HENNING
MISS BETTY JEAN HENRY
MRS. MARY HENRY
MR. JULIAN HONEYCUTT Jr.
MR. & MRS. R. E. HUFFAKER
MR. & MRS. JOE JOBE
MRS. DEIDRE O. JOHNSON
MRS. EOLINE KING
MR. & MRS. ARCHIE LYLES
MR. NEAL LYONS
MR. & MRS. JOHN McBURNEY
MR. & MRS. EDWARD MEAUX
MR. & MRS. JAMES MIGUEZ
MRS. JUANITA MILLAR
MR. & MRS. JOE MILLER
MR. & MRS. WAYNE MOORE
MR. JOSEPH MOSS
MRS. JO DEE HAYES MUSSELMAN
MR. KEITH NABOURS
MRS. BESS O'NEALE
MR. & MRS. MEARL O'QUINN
MRS. REBECCA PACEY
MR. & MRS. L. R. PAGGEOT
MR. & MRS. THOMAS POLLET III
MRS. RUTH RICE
MRS. MARY ANN RIVIERE
MR. & MRS. ANTHONY ROGERS ROMERO
MR. BILLY ROSTEET
MR. & MRS. CONWAY ROSTEET
MR. & MRS. EDGAR ROSTEET
MRS. CAROL SANDERS
MRS. FAYE SEDOTAL
MRS. PATTY SINGLETARY
MRS. SHIRLEY SMITH
MRS. JUNE LANDRY VINING
MR. & MRS. BILLY WARNER
MRS. MYRA WHITLOW
MRS. BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER

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

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

FORWARDING & RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

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

Singleton 178
Slack 160
Smith 170,171, 180,184,185, 195
Spell 161,190
Spence 169,187
Spencer 191
Spikes 185
Spiller 167
Stacey 160
Stafford 184
Stagg 160,161,
Steveson 204
Stout 195
Stracner 184
Stutes 163-165, 167,168
Sullivan 166
Swain 173
Sweat 204
Sweet 183,185
Swift 186

Talbert 183
Talbott 160
Taylor 170
Thatcher 173
Thomas 160,191
Thompson 163, 195
Tipton 184
Tonti 192
Touchet 200
Trahan 160,188
Trull 184
Tucker 160,184
Twatchman 160
Tyler 161

Usher 167

Valdeterro 188
Vance 176
Vincent 203
Virgin 195

Wagnon 164,183
Waldrop 159
Walkers 167
Walkner 200
Walls 165
Ward 183,185
Ware 187
Warnick 165
Watkins 160
Watson 176,184, 185
Welborn 183
Wells 183
West 183,185
Weston 180
Whitaker 173
White 184,190, 200
Whitman 184
Wilcox 171
Willett 185
Willey 191
Williams 161,176, 185,195,196
Willis 167
Wilson 176
Winberry 184
Winbery 183
Winterhalter 167
Wise 160,161
Wood 183
Woods 164
Wright 161

Zeigler 160,191

****

THE TOLL OF THE TRAIL

The Oregon Trail stretched 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon City, Oregon, and was a major factor in reaching and settling the far West. Discomforts and dangers plagued every mile of the trail and death was a constant companion. Many travelers were killed by accidents and disputes of all kinds (including trail justice), drowning while crossing rivers, attacks by hostile Indians, snakebite, childbirth complications, and disease. Many graves along the trail, usually unmarked and sometimes imperceptible, gave grim testimony to the passage of pioneers.

Contrary to Hollywood portrayal, casualties from Indian attacks accounted for only a few hundred of the estimated 30,000 trail deaths, and these came from the mid-1860s to the 1890s, long after the huge overland migrations of the 1840s and 1850s. The great killer on the trail was cholera which was caused by polluted drinking water and spread rapidly throughout the wagon trains. While on the trail in 1852, which was a particularly bad year for cholera, one man wrote of "the sick and dying that everywhere meet our eye, and the vast number of graves along the road"...and he had traveled only 400 miles of the 2,000 mile trail.

The settlers waited late in the spring to begin their journey west because they had to wait for the snows to melt, the mud to solidify, the flooding rivers to recede and the new prairie grass to grow at least 4 inches high to provide forage for the oxen and cattle. This didn't happen until at least late April, allowing only six months to cross the Rocky Mountains and reach their destination before the winter set in again.

By 1848 only about 12,000 people had traveled the Oregon Trail, most of whom were bound for the Willamette Valley. But the discovery of gold in California in 1849 resulted in a headlong rush of goldseekers. By 1849 the number of persons using the trail totaled 25,000 and by 1850 it had doubled, with eight out of ten heading for California. Travelers headed for California left the Oregon Trail near present-day Pocatello, Idaho, and went south on the California Trail.

SOURCE:
"The Toll of the Trail", "About the Oregon Trail", *Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin,* Vol. 45 #2 (Winter 1996)

Hardeman 171
Hardy 165
Harper 184
Harris 171,173, 176
Hart 203
Haskell 166
Hastings 173
Hatch 184
Havens 197
Hayes 165,166, 168,170,177
Head 179
Hebert 188,198
Helm 166
Henderson 197
Henry 161
Hereford 185
Hidalgo 188
Hill 184
Hillebrand 190
Hindman 171
Hoffpauir 165,168
Holl 197
Holland 164
Hoosier 178
Hopkins 181
Howard 160,166, 167,195
Hudson 176
Huffaker 160
Hughes 183,184
Hunt 195
Hunycutt 184
Hutchins 163,186
Hyatt 183,184

Iberville 192
Iglehart 160,161
Istre 169

Jackson 164,176
Jacobsen 163
Jeffries 160
Jennings 176
Johnson 165,176, 183,184,195,196
Johnston 165
Jones 159,160,176, 183,184
Jowells 197
Juarez 172

Kay 204
Kemp 185
Kent 176
Kerwate 167
Khoury 160
Kiehl 160,162, 165
King 183,184, 195
Kirby 170,171
Kirkman 167
Kisselpoo 177
Kiven 198
Klaes 167
Knap 195
Knapp 167
Kniffen 177,178
Knight 167,176

LaFleur 198
LaGrange 201
LaHarpe 192
LaPlace 164
LaSalle 192
Lablue 176
Lafitte 190
Land 160,165,173
Landry 187,198
Lane 173
Lanier 164
Lassiter 185
Law 167
Lawrence 187,200
Lawson 176
LeBlanc 194,195
LeBleu 166, 187, 190
Leathers 191
Lee 170,200
Leeds 201
Leger 169
Lejeune 161,202
Leveque 187,201
Lewis 176
Liendon 176
Lincoln 201
Lindsey 191,196, 197
Lock 167
Lockhart 176
Loftin 183-185
Long 163,166, 200
Louviere 169
Lowe 195
Lyon 161
Lyons 187

Magniny 186
Magruder 171
Malven 176
Marsh 169
Mashall 175
Martin 159,167, 183,184,203
Marvin 183
Matherne 187
Maury 171
Maximilian 170, 171,172
Mayo 201
Maxilly 195
McArthur 175,176
McClellan 188
McCollister 183
McCormick 187
McFatter 183,184
McGaffey 190
McIntosh 163
McLeod 165
McMahon 160,163
McMillan 175
McMullen 173,183 184
McNab 175
McNair 204
Meade 166
Mearns 167
Mercer 167
Mericle 183
Merrick 167
Merriman 183
Mezeries 177
Miers 183-185
Miller 160,173, 188,196,198
Mills 169,176
Miltner 160,163, 165,166
Mitchel 183,184
Mitchell 187
Monlezun 188
Moore 171,184, 194,204
Morehead 171
Morfi 177
Morgan 165,204
Mornic 195
Morris 167
Morrow 184
Mosley 197
Moss 176,187
Mount 183,184
Murrah 171
Murray 167
Myer 167

Nelson 195
Nicholas 183
Nichols 176
Norris 173
Norwood 161,163, 165,166
Nunez 189

O'Brien 186,187
O'Bryan 187
Oger 201
Oliver 173
Olivier 203
Ozan 195

Paige 195
Parham 201
Parsons 171
Pate 183
Patterson 183
Peace 160,165
Peacock 168
Pen 176
Pendarvis 160
Pennington 176
Percy 166,167
Perkins 164,176, 183,184,195
Perry 165
Petitpas 198
Petters 176
Picard 178
Pichardo 177
Pierce 191
Pithon 186
Polk 171
Poole 195
Post 177,178
Postell 164
Prewitt 163
Price 171
Primrose 163
Pujo 187
Pulver 161

Quick 161
Raleigh 180
Raulin 168
Raybould 168
Raymond 186
Reese 188
Reeves 184,200
Reid 167,186
Renshaw 176
Reynolds 167
Rice 196
Richard 167,201
Richardson 184
Roberts 200
Rolland 165
Rollins 184
Rosteet 160,161, 163,166,187
Rowe 204
Roy 162,187
Runte 167
Ryan 187

Sabatier 160
Sallier 162,166,201
Salter 159
Sanderfer 183
Sanders 164
Santa Anna 172
Santamyers 166
Sarvaunt 160
Sarver 165,168
Savage 172
Savoie 202
Savoy 202
Schebor 195
Schmidt 188
Schmitt 186,187
Schultz 161
Scott 175
Self 185
Shaddock 201
Shawver 183,185
Shelby 170-172
Sheridan 170
Shirley 183,184
Shnons 176
Showe 197
Shutts 166
Sigler 183
Simars 177
Simmons 160,183, 184,185,196
Simpson 183,184
Sims 195

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

Abcher 169
Abshire 168,169
Adams 160,178, 191
Albert 166
Albritton 195
Allen 160,171,176
Anderson 161
Anding 183,184
Andrus 185,188
Arabie 164
Arceneaux 188
Archer 195
Arnold 204
Ashworth 190
Avery 184

Babin 198
Baeder 160
Bailey 162,183
Baker 164,166
Ball 176,200
Bank 166
Barham 160,162
Barras 160, 161, 163,166
Barron 183
Bass 195
Batchelor 195
Bayard 164
Becnel 175
Bedwell 162
Bee 171
Belle-Isle 177
Benoit 168,188, 189
Bergeron 165
Berlandier 177
Bernard 188
Bertrand 189
Bidwell 162
Bienville 177,192
Birdsong 204
Bishop 183
Blair 166
Blancar 186
Blanco 186
Blancpain 178
Block 177,190
Blue 173
Bodman 163
Bolender 176
Bolton 159,203
Bonin 188
Bono 160
Bossu 177
Boulet 165
Bouquet 188,189
Bowman 188
Boyd 162
Boyer 168
Brack 161
Bradford 180,181
Bragg 183
Branson 166
Breffeilh 163
Bremer 161
Brewster 180,181
Brister 164
Broussard 164, 188,189
Brown 159,183, 184
Bruner 204
Bryan 160
Bugaret 198
Bullock 166
Burch 195
Burges 183
Burgess 195
Burke 186
Burnett 196
Burrell 190
Burwell 159
Busby 200,201
Butten 181
Buxton 195

Cade 190
Cady 168
Cagnon 160
Calcote 184
Calhoun 174
Camp 184
Campbell 166
Canada 169
Canady 169
Caraway 183,184
Carignano 202
Carraway 185
Carroll 183
Carruth 163
Carver 1801,181
Chambers 164
Chapman 165
Chase 176
Claiborne 177
Clark 171,176,195
Clawson 200
Cline 201
Cloud 183
Cole 160,173,183, 184,185,194
Collier 181
Collins 186
Colson 204
Comarsac 190
Conrad 161,164
Cooley 184
Cooper 160,176
Cormier 188
Costello 186
Courtney 166
Courville 169
Craven 159
Crespigney 166
Creveling 163
Cure 186
Curley 186
Cushman 180

Daigle 201
Daniels 183
Davenport 166
Davidson 176
Davis 170,185, 191
Dawson 166
de Belle-Isle 177
de Comarsac 190
de Galvez 177
de LaFleur 198
de Mezeries 177
DeSoto 193
DeVille 166
Dear 196
Delille 203
Dell 204
Denmore 191
Denny 189
Dento 185
Denton 183
Dias 196
Dickens 175
Distrive 177
Dit Gravois 198
Dixon 183
Doiron 182,195, 200
Dom Pedro 170, 172
Donald 184,185
Dorcet 176
Doucet 160,161
Dowes 183
Dowies 183
Downs 184
Doxey 164
Doyle 183,185, 195
Dozat 188
Drake 195
Drew 200
Driskill 163
Dubose 168
Dugas 198
Duming 176
Dunn 173
Dupoint 203
Dupreast 201
Dupuy 198
Durand 159
Durham 185

Eason 183,185
Easons 183
East 169
Elliott 183,184
Ellzy 183
Evans 185
Everett 195

Fairley 195
Fallon 186
Farris 197
Faulk 168
Fellenstein 160
Ferguson 173
Findley 159
Fling 159
Fontenot 168
Ford 160,176
Foreman 188,189
Foster 185
Fountain 195
Fournet 186
Fournoy 171
Frank 192,193
Franks 179
Frizzell 195
Fruge 165,194
Fuller 182
Fulton 169
Funk 164

Gallaugher 187
Galvez 177
Garcia 190
Gardner 176
Garlington 184
Gaspard 178
Gaston 173
Gatchet 177
Gath 176
Gay 204
George 166
Gettler 161
Gevers 166
Gibs 176
Gibson 184,195
Giles 185
Gill 200
Gillie 196
Gillis 195
Gills 195
Girouard 169
Goodlett 166
Goodman 187
Gorham 163
Goss 166
Granger 201
Gravois 198
Gray 160
Green 183,184,197
Gregg 188,189
Guedry 198
Guidroz 160,166
Guidry 161,198
Guillory 187,188
Gunter 173
Gypson 191

Hadley 185
Hall 169,173,183, 184
Hamilton 164,167, 169,183
Hanchey 160,196
Hanks 164,167,169
Hansen 166

Ancestor Chart

MEMBER #679
Name of Compiler Glenn GAY
Address 809 Lakelyn Dr.
City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605
Date June 1991

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

1 Samuel Glenn GAY
b. 16 May 1939
p.b. Gainensville, FL
m. 11 May 1963 - LA
d.
p.d.

2 Samuel Colson GAY (Father of No. 1)
b. 10 Dec. 1911
p.b. Trenton, FL
m. 26 Mar. 1938 - FL
d. 20 June 1979
p.d Ormand Beach, FL

3 Norvella Virginia MORGAN (Mother of No. 1)
b. 13 Mar. 1917
p.b. Faceville, GA
d. 7 Jan. 1957
p.d. Atlanta, GA

4 Samuel Gilbert GAY (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b. Providence, FL
m.
d.
p.d

5 Caledonia COLSON (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Edgar Lee MORGAN (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 Sarah Maude ARNOLD (Mother of No. 3)
b. 5 Nov. 1892
p.b.
d. 1 Apr. 1969
p.d. Atlanta, GA

Sandra Louise KAY
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 20 Mar. 1943 d.
p.b. Lake Charles, LA p.d.

8 William Hubert GAY (Father of No. 4)
b. 26 Mar. 1845
p.b. Tift Co., GA
m.
d. -- Aug. 1935
p.d

9 Rachel Jane ROWE (Mother of No. 4)
b. 17 Oct. 1847
p.b. Orangeburg, SC
d. 17 Jan. 1895
p.d

10 Maxey Dell COLSON (Father of No. 5)
b. -- 1825
p.b. Camden Co., GA
m. 20 Feb. 1861
d. 7 Apr. 1900
p.d

11 Melvina R. SWEAT (Mother of No. 5)
b. -- 1844
p.b. Columbia Co., FL
d. 5 Mar. 1921
p.d.

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

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ROBERT WILLIAM / RADFORD ARNOLD (Father of No. 7)
b. 8 Nov. 1856
p.b. Clay Co., GA
m. 23 Nov. 1879
d. 2 Sep. 1950
p.d Clay Co., GA

15 CAROLINE VIRGINIA "Carrie" BRUNER (Mother of No. 7)
b. 9 Apr. 1859
p.b. Ft. Gaines, GA
d. 30 May 1956
p.d. Ft. Gaines, GA

16 Barnabas C. GAY
b.
m. 17 Dec. 1834
d. -- 1911

17 Elizabeth Ann McNAIR
b.
d.

18 Thomas Jacob ROWE
b. 7 Aug. 1810
m. -- 1835
d. 6 Feb. 1886

19 Jane Louise STEVESON
b. 16 Oct. 1820
d. 6 Feb. 1892

20 William COLSON
b. -- 1797 - GA
m. -- 1822
d. 21 Nov. 1863

21 Matilda DELL
b. -- 1800
d. -- Apr. 1868

22 John SWEAT
b. -- 1794 - GA
m. 17 May 1815
d. -- 1868 - FL

23 Charlotte MOORE
b. -- 1800 - GA
d.

24
b.
m.
d.

25
b.
d.

26
b.
m.
d.

27
b.
d.

28 James ARNOLD
b. ca 1827 - GA
m.
d.

29 Emeline BRUNER
b. ca 1827 - GA
d.

30 John H. W. BRUNER
b. ca 1833 - GA or NC
m.
d. -- 1862 - VA

31 Sarah Washington "Sallie" BIRDSONG
b. 5 July 1839 - GA
d. 11 Dec. 1917 - GA

Form A2. Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 500, Logan, Utah, publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

"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.

DELILLE
Trying to locate any living family member of HENRIETTE DELILLE, Foundress of the Sisters of the Holy Family, whose cause for canonization has been introduced in Rome. Siblings of HENRIETTE DELILLE were CECELIA BONILLE and JEAN DELILLE. CECILIA BONILLE m. SAMUEL HART and had four children, including AMELIA, JOHN and SAMUEL. JEAN DELILLE moved to New Iberia and Grand Marais (Lydia) and married AMELIA OLIVIER. They had one daughter, JUDITH DELILLE, who married JULES VINCENT. If one feels that they are linked to this family tree in any way, please contact me. Phone Sister EVA (504/943-1096) or DORENDA DUPOINT (504/529-2651).
Sister EVA REGINA MARTIN, 2710 Gentilly Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70122

****

BOOK REVIEW

Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America by Charles Knowles Bolton. 1989 reprint of 1910 ed. $30.00 plus $4.00 shipping and handling.

This work attempts for the first time a systematic treatment of the beginning of a migration of settlers of Scotch and English descent from the north of Ireland to the New World. There has been a constant temptation to include in this study some account of emigration from the west of Scotland; they had very much in common with their Ulster friends and kinsmen. But however desirable a wide scope may be, it is the purpose here to include only those who were influenced by the peculiar environment of a life upon Irish soil. Covered are the conditions in Ulster which prompted the immigration of the Scotch Irish to the New World about 1718, and their various settlements. The bulk of the volume concerns their settlements in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, but there are also chapters on Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The appendix has a long list showing the hometowns in Ireland of hundreds of these families as well as several other lists of interest. The book is attractively illustrated with maps of Ulster and the American colonies, and pen and ink sketches of many scenes in Ulster. The time period falls within the first quarter of the 18th century.

Soft bound; 398 pp.; illus.; index. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Payment may be made by Visa/Discover/Mastercard/check/money orders.

(This is a complimentary copy from the publisher.)

****

CIVIL WAR PROJECT of the National Archives, the National Parks Service, the Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Genealogical Society of Utah, will create a data-base of names, regiments and ranks of three and one-half million Civil War veterans, both Union and Confederate. Computers will provide information on 7,000 regiments and units and on the 10,500 battles and skirmishes fought in the war. This project will be first installed at the Military National Park at Shiloh, Tennessee, and Antietam National Battlefield at Sharpsburg, Maryland.

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 75 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.

"GENESIS OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIER" gives the background of these black soldiers who fought in America's wars. Some East African migrations involved Arab slavers who took them into Spain, North Africa, West Africa and some parts of South Africa. Many were converted to the Moslem religion. Some were shipped to Madagascar and other places, only to come to America later. West African migrations involved the Portuguese, Spanish and other Europeans who took slaves to the colonies. During the Civil War, African American fugitives, free men, black Indians and others of mixed blood could be found joining the Union army, sometimes in all-black regiments. Blacks served the Confederacy as slaves and servants, but there were also black soldiers who fought. After the war many veterans were sent west to fight the Indians. Among them were the black regiments of the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry, who because the color of their skin and hair was similar to the buffalo and because they fought with courage, were named "Buffalo Soldiers" by the Indians. "Buffalo Soldiers" also fought in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.
Copper State Journal, Vol. 33 #1 (Spring 1998), Arizona State Genealogical Society, Tucson, AZ

SEPHARDIC JEWS were expelled from Spain in 1492, the year in which Columbus discovered America. These Jews are referred to as Sephardic Jews, since "Sepharad" was the Hebrew word for Spain. These Sephardic Jews, who found refuge in other Mediterranean countries, were the first Jews to settle in colonial America. However, today they comprise not more than 3% of American Jews.

The Ashkenazim were Jews from Germany. "Ashkenaz" is the Hebrew word for Germany. The ancestors of almost all Jews who immigrated to America from eastern, western and middle Europe first lived in Germany until they were forced to move eastward during the Middle Ages. The majority of American Jews are Ashkenazim.
Ancestry, Vol. 15 #6 (Nov./Dec. 1997), Salt Lake City, UT

THE HISTORY OF SAVOY/SAVOIE, an area in southeast France that was owned at various times by France, Italy and the Holy Roman Empire, is given through its ruling family. The author claims that all Louisiana lines of the SAVOY/SAVOIE family are descended from THOMAS FRANCOIS de SAVOY-CARIGNANO (1621-1680), a son of Prince THOMAS FRANCOIS de SAVOY-CARIGNANO and CATHERINE of Spain. THOMAS FRANCOIS SAVOY went to Acadia, and in 1651 at Port Royal married CATHERINE LEJEUNE.
Terrebonne Life Lines, Vol. 17 #1 (Spring 1998), Houma, LA

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN SHREVEPORT, LA. (1854-64) are listed. Most of these soldiers are buried in unmarked graves in Greenwood Cemetery in Shreveport. Most are from Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.
The Journal, Vol. X #1 (1998), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA

GERMAN ABBREVIATIONS, OCCUPATIONS AND GENEALOGY SYMBOLS are listed. Some of the most common German abbreviations are: geb. (born), gest. (died), d.j. (the younger), d.x. (the older), wwo (widow), wwer (widower). Many German surnames have been taken from occupations, such as: Gerber (tanner), Jager (hunter), Kiefer (cooper), Kramer (grocer) and Brauer (brewer). Some symbols which are used include: * =born, (*) =illegitimate, o = engaged, oo = married, X =married, o/o = divorced, o--o =illegitimate union, + =died.
Heir Mail, Vol. 20 #2 (Spring 1998), Crow Wing Co. Genealogy Society, Brainerd, MN

stood until about 1955. A preacher would come through about once each month and hold a Sunday morning service followed by a basket lunch and then another service with preaching and singing in the afternoon. An occasional Saturday night worship service was held. Early ministers who preached the gospel, buried the dead, and officiated at weddings were Brothers PAUL LEEDS, CHARLIE DUPREAST, SIM SHADDOCK, and L. C. PARHAM. Brother PARHAM in 1916 united in marriage Mr. and Mrs. R. N. BUSBY who are among the older surviving natives of Topsy.

By the early 1920s most of the timber had been cut and the transients moved to other timber areas to make a living, leaving the early settlers or their descendants behind. Today the community is dotted with comfortable homes, but with few exceptions the wage earners leave the community daily to earn their living. At present there are thirty-five registered voters, a small store, and a church so the community is still on the map.

SOURCE:
Unpublished manuscript by Mrs. Sue Ball in late 1950s.

****

INFORMATION FROM LAND RECORDS

The following information was gleaned from an Abstract of Title, Lot 4, Forest Park Annex, School St., Lake Charles, La. Plat recorded in Conveyance Book 717, page 487, Calcasieu Parish.

4 Jan. 1861	U.S. to MARCELLIN GRANGER. Homestead Cert. 8056.
1 July 1861	Conveyance to MARCELLIN GRANGER of Opelousas, La. Signed by Pres. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. J. W. GRANGER, Recorder, General Land Office.
8 Sept. 1886	Notarial. MARCELLIN GRANGER, surviving husband of Mrs. OZITE SALLIER, states he has but two surviving children of that marriage...JOSEPH J. GRANGER and DENISE, wife of F. X. LaGRANGE.
9 Jan. 1909	Affidavit. JULIEN RICHARD states that the two children of OZITE SALLIER and MARCELLIN GRANGER were DENISE GRANGER, wife of F. X. LaGRANGE, and J. JUPITER GRANGER. DENISE GRANGER LaGRANGE had two children...MARIE MEDUSA LaGRANGE, married to JOSEPH GRANGER, and F. M. LaGRANGE, both of whom were at the age of majority on Sept. 8, 1886. JERRY CLINE, Notary Public.
25 Sept. 1900	Partition. Mrs. MARIE MEDUSA GRANGER, born LaGRANGE, wife of JOSEPH GRANGER (he signed by mark), and FRANCIS MESANT LaGRANGE, only heirs of FRANCOIS XAVIER LaGRANGE and DENISE GRANGER, both deceased. THAD MAYO, Notary Public
2 March 1900	Affidavit. A. M. MAYO states that FRANCOIS MESANT LaGRANGE is over 60 years of age, a resident of the parish for the last 30 years or more. JOHN D. DAIGLE, Notary Public.
20 Feb. 1920	Mortgage. F. M. LaGRANGE and wife NECESS OGER. E. J. LEVEQUE, Division Clerk.

****

PLEASE REMEMBER TO NOTIFY THE SOCIETY WHEN YOU MOVE.

HISTORY OF TOPSY

Contributed by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733

Topsy community, located six miles east of Gillis, owes its origin to the lumber industry. With the influx of logging camps, a turpentine still, and a tram road, the community became a small bustling town in the early 1900s.

Among the early settlers were the EDWARD M. BALL family, ROBERT LONG, LOUIE ROBERTS, MILES BUSBY, BURRELL LEE, JIM R. BUSBY, NATHANIEL (BUD) BUSBY, and THOMAS REEVES.

EDWARD M. BALL and his wife, the former ELLEN WHITE, left Rosehill, Mississippi, shortly after the Civil War. They traveled by wagon to Rapides Parish where they both taught school for several years. Then in 1868 the BALL family migrated to Calcasieu Parish and located for a time at Neils Prairie midway between Gillis and Moss Bluff. They eventually made their home at Topsy and remained there until their death.

In 1903 the oldest son, BURRELL M. BALL, opened a general store to accommodate the increasing population brought in by the lumber industry. Everything needed in the home, on the farm, or at the mill could be purchased at the store. Supplies were hauled by ox teams from Lake Charles.

NATHANIEL (BUD) BUSBY owned and operated a sawmill and the logs were hauled to the mill by ox teams. This business was begun in 1906.

A tram road about seven miles in length was built in the forest and was used to transport logs to a dumping place on Marsh Bayou. From this point, they were floated down the bayou and into the Calcasieu River to the Lyons Lumber Company in Lake Charles.

Anxious parents saw the need of educating their children and a one-room school called the Busby School was founded in 1902. WALTER DREW and HENRY TOUCHET were the first teachers. Another place of learning was erected in 1915 called the Topsy School. The land for the school was donated by B. M. BALL and among the teachers for its period of duration were ALONZO WALKNER, Miss ANNIE LAWRENCE, Miss PEGGY GILL, and the last teacher was Mrs. OLIDE CLAWSON, who was teaching when the school ceased to function in 1919.

The school building was then sold to JOE A REEVES of Gillis and the lumber used to construct the home in which Mr. and Mrs. REEVES still live.

One of the teachers, ALONZO WALKNER, was instrumental in bringing a much needed post office to the Topsy community about 1905. It was located in B. M. BALL's general store and he was appointed the first postmaster. The post office department requested that he submit three possible names for the new post office. Among names submitted was "Topsy" which happened to be the nickname of Mr. BALL's oldest daughter who still carries that name today. Sure enough the post office department named the new post office Topsy.

Mr. BALL served as postmaster from 1905 until 1916. He was succeeded by ROBERT N. BUSBY, son of an early settler, (BUD) BUSBY.

BURRELL LEE was the mail carrier and he brought the mail every other day from Lake Charles to the Topsy post office, via horse and buggy. He traveled what was known as the old Sugartown Road across the Goss Ferry.

As the population increased, the citizenry felt the need of a place to worship. EDWARD M. BALL erected in 1909 a small church near Marsh Bayou and it was called the Ball Chapel. This building

SOURCES:
Guidry Family Personal History
Bona Arseneaux. *History of the Acadians*
Rev. Donald Hebert. *SW La. Church and Civil Records*
Lucien T. and Melba B. Martin. *Remember Us*

****

OLD OPELOUSAS LAWS

Many of the old laws seem outdated and even ridiculous by twentieth century standards. Among them are some of the old laws from Opelousas, reputed to be the third oldest town in the state of Louisiana.

In Opelousas in 1876 it was illegal to have balls, dancing parties, fairs or public entertainment within the corporation limits of the town without written permission from the president of the board of police. This permission could only be granted if the person wishing to entertain would hire (at $2.50 each) a sufficient number of citizens to act as special constables or police officers to keep "good order and decorum" at such public entertainment. It was also ordained that "no spirituous liquors of any kind were to be sold or distributed" at these affairs.

The fast pace of traffic was an early concern in Opelousas. In 1883 it was illegal to drive carts and wagons over bridges of the town at any gait faster than an ordinary walk. "Speeding" over these bridges tore them up and their upkeep entailed heavy expenses. Seven years later it was also made illegal to drive or ride a wheeled vehicle on the streets of Opelousas at a greater speed than six miles an hour. The penalty for this violation was $2.50, or five days in jail, or both. It was also declared illegal for a train to pass through the town at more than six miles an hour.

"The playing of craps" was outlawed in 1890. The ordinance declared that it was a "nuisance and dangerous to the peace and good order of said town."

Curfew was established for children in 1902. It became illegal for children to be out in the streets after 7:00 P.M. between Oct. 1 and April 1, and after 8:00 P.M. between April and Oct. without parental accompaniment or written permission. Three rings of the fire alarm bell at the court house signaled the curfew.

Cows also had a curfew. In 1900 it was illegal for cows to run at large from 8:00 P.M. until 6:00 A.M. Twenty-five years earlier a law had prohibited hogs and goats from running at large. There was a $10 fine for this offense, which was doubled at a second offense.

Early homeowners were required to keep sidewalks in front of their property clear of weeds and grass. Violators were subject to a fine not exceeding $15 and imprisonment not to exceed 15 days , or both. It was also illegal to wash vehicles, horses or other animals on the sidewalks or streets of the town. Another ordinance made it unlawful to throw refuse into the streets. This ordinance specified such items as bottles, tin cans, dead chickens, birds, animals or fish.

Fire arms were unlawful, but so was the "nigger shooter," which was on the list of dangerous weapons," and their use was forbidden within the city limits.

These and many other antiquated laws defined the limits of our ancestors lives. In another hundred years our descendants will probably examine our "modern" laws and consider them ludicrous.

SOURCE: Vera Dugal. "Old Opelousas Laws Seem Ridiculous", *Daily World,* St. Landry Parish 150th Anniversary Edition (1955)

CLAUDE GUIDRY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Contributed by ZILDA M. HEBERT, Member #1012

CLAUDE GUIDRY/GUEDRY dit GRAVOIS was born in 1648 in France.. He arrived in Acadia about 1671, where he married, in 1677, MARGUERITE PETITPAS (LaFLEUR). MARGUERITE was the daughter of CLAUDE PETITPAS, Sieur de LaFLEUR and CATHERINE BUGARET. MARGUERITE PETITPAS married first MARTIN DUGAS.

CLAUDE and MARGUERITE PETITPAS GUIDRY were in Cobequid, Acadia, where their son AUGUSTIN was born in 1690. In 1700 they had relocated to the region of Cape Sable, where they lived near the Ameridiens of the Micmac Tribe. The Micmacs are part of the huge Abenaki band of Indians in Canada and in the northern U.S. The Ameridiens taught the Acadians how to live off the land, how to grow crops, and how to make dykes to recapture the fertile bottom land from the sea. They befriended the Acadians when no one else would. Some Acadians, the GUIDRY's included, married Ameridiens or "half breeds," called "Metis."

Children of CLAUDE and MARGUERITE GUIDRY were: ABRAHAM, b. 1678; CLAUDE, b. 1682; JEAN-BAPTISTE, b. 1684; CHARLES, b. 1686; ALEXIS, b. 1688; AUGUSTIN, b. 1690; MARIE-JOSEPHE, b. 1692; CLAUDE, b. 1694; JOSEPH, b. 1695; PIERRE, b. 1697; PAUL, b. 1697; FRANCOIS, b. 1703. About 1700 CLAUDE GUIDRY died at Merligueche in the region of Cap-de-Sable.

AUGUSTIN GUIDRY (b. 1690) married in 1722 in Acadia to JEANNE HEBERT, whose parents are unknown. They had six children, who were: MARIE-JOSEPHE and HELENE (twins), b. 1723; JEANNE, b. 1725; URSULE, b. 1731; JOSEPH, b. 1735; PIERRE, b 1741. This family was established at Cap-Breton in 1752 and was deported to Maryland during the dispersion of the Acadians in 1755. By 1765, the family of AUGUSTIN GUIDRY was living in Louisiana.

In 1752 PIERRE GUIDRY (b. 1741) was living with his family on Cape Breton Island in Acadia. During the dispersions, his family was deported to Portabaco, Maryland. PIERRE GUIDRY married initially MARGUERITE DUPUY, who had also been deported to Maryland. Their two children were born and died there, as did their mother, MARGUERITE DUPUY.

PIERRE GUIDRY married second, on 22 January 1769 at Port St. Louis (now Vidalia), La. to CLAIRE BABIN, the daughter of ANTOINE BABIN and CATHERINE LANDRY. This LANDRY family had also been deported to Maryland. At least six of the children of PIERRE and CLAIRE BABIN GUIDRY were born at Port St. Louis, prior to their relocation to Cabahanoce (St. James Parish, La.) and later still to the Opelousas District. On 9 July 1777 PIERRE GUIDRY received a Spanish land grant located on the Bayou Carencro. His wife CLAIRE BABIN GUIDRY died 19 June 1780.

The children of PIERRE and CLAIRE GUIDRY were: LOUIS-DAVID, b. ca 1769; OLIVIER, b. ca 1770; JOSEPH, b. ca 1772; JEAN BAPTISTE, b. 1776; PAUL HYPOLITE, b. 1779; AUGUSTIN, b. 1780.

PIERRE GUIDRY married a third time, to MARGUERITE MILLER of Mobile, the daughter of GUILLAUME and ANNA KIVEN. At least six of their chidren were born on PIERRE's Spanish Land Grant according to records at St. Landry Church in Opelousas.

Their children were: MARGUERITE, b. 1782; LOUIS, b. 1784; CHARLES, b. 1785; ANASTASIE, b. 1788; VICTORIN, b. 1789; ANTOINE, b. 1792; PIERRE, b. 1794; MARIE CELESTE, b. 1796; LUDVINE, b. 1799; boy, b. 1801, d. 1801; ARTHEMISE, b. 1803; ROSAMOND, b. 1806; MARIE CATHERINE FELONISE, b. 1809.

2. Marker - no name

3. HENDERSON

4. A. A. HENDERSON
b. 21 Apr. 184?
d. 9 July 1881

5. HENDERSON

6. J. E. B. HENDERSON
b. 7 Nov. 1817
d. 18 Oct. 1880

7. Marker - unreadable

8. Marker - unreadable

9. HENDERSON

ROW 8: Right to Left
1 & 2 SHOWE

BERTHA L.
b. 9 Jan. 1910
d. 21 Aug. 1964

JAMES W.
10 Nov. 1911

3. R. MILDREDGE LINDSEY
b. 15 Apr. 1914
d. 8 Nov. 1963

4 & 5. LINDSEY

OMA GREEN
b. 29 Dec. 1887
d. 26 Oct. 1960

ROBERT M.
b. 29 Nov. 1887
m. 3 Mar. 1909
d. 18 Aug. 1976

6. FARRIS - funeral home marker

7. JOHN FARRIS - funeral home marker

ROW 9: Left to Right

1. CURTIS DALTON MOSLEY
1897 - 1981
US Navy - WWI

2. Funeral home marker unreadable

3. Grave marker - unreadable

4. JOWELLS

ROW 10: Right to Left
1. MICHAEL GEORGE HOLL
b. 31 Jan. 1957
d. 1 Sep. 1984

2. GEORGE ALBERT HOLL
b. 13 Dec. 1913
d. 14 Aug. 1966
LA, Sgt US Marine Corps, Res - WWII

3. HAVENS

4. HAVENS

5. SABRA ANN HAVENS
w/o JOHN HAVENS
b. 8 July 1814
d. 4 Aug. 1882

6. HAVENS

7. HAVENS

ROW 11: Right to Left

1 & 2 LINDSEY

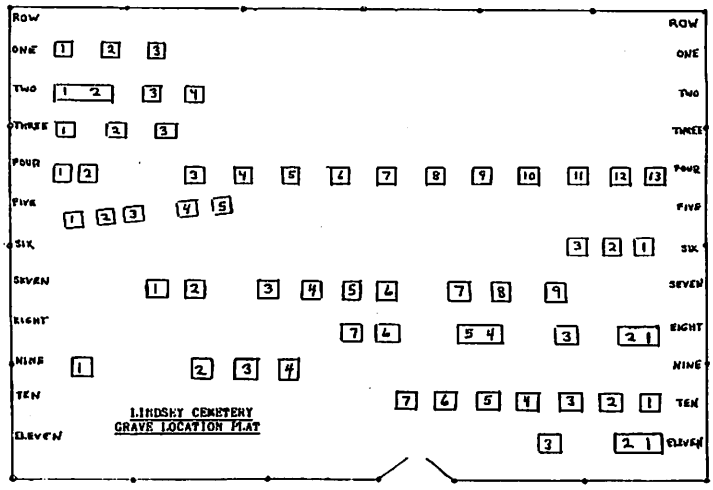
RUTH M.
20 May 1932

WILLIE R.
b. 26 Mar. 1929
d. 26 Mar. 1982

3. Grave Stone unreadable

(This concludes Lindsey Cemetery)

****



LINDSEY CEMETERY
DRY CREEK, LOUISIANA
Contributed by LOUISE M. HANCHEY, Member #37,
and GLADYS HANCHEY SIMMONS

Dry Creek Community is in Beauregard Parish, LA. From the old Dry Creek Schoolhouse, drive north on LA Hwy 113 to La Hwy 394, turn left and go 1-1/10 miles to a road on the left side of the highway and at the east edge of the Dry Creek Baptist Church property. Turn left on this road and drive 4/10 mi. to a road on the left side of the road, turn on this road and go 1/10 mi, just past an electric highline right of way, there will be a road on the right leading into the Lindsey Cemetery. Grave location plat is on the next page. Completed 1989.

ROW 1: Left to Right
1. GILLIE
2. GILLIE
3. GILLIE

ROW 2: Left to Right
1 & 2. MILLER

THOMAS H.
b. 13 Oct. 1832
d. 31 Jan. 1914

ELLENDER
b. 4 Jan. 1831
d. 19 Mar. 1912

3. BIRDIE MILLER - 1 day old

4. ELLEN RICE

ROW 3: Left to Right

1. JESSIE MILLER - 9 mos.

2. ALFRED BURNETT
1825 - 1868

3. Infant s/o R. B. & ELLEN H. LINDSEY
1895

ROW 4: Left to Right
1. OLLIE MILLER

2. SAMUEL CAPUS MILLER
b. 9 Nov. 1860 - AL
d. 12 Nov. 1894

3. LOU F. LINDSEY
b. 11 Jan. 1858
d. 20 Sep. 1949

4. MARY LINDSEY
b. 9 Mar. 1846
d. 5 Nov. 1932

5. A. B. LINDSEY
b. 9 Mar. 1851
d. 11 Mar. 1930

6. BURKITT LINDSEY
h/o HARRIET WILLIAMS
b. 9 Oct. 1808
d. 1 Aug. 1894

7. HARRIET S. WILLIAMS
b. 30 Oct. 1814
d. 29 Jan. 1888

8. LUTHER MILLER
d. 6 June 1861
10 months 10 days

9. ROSALIE LINDSEY
d. 6 May 1872
6 months

10. JAMES ANGELL LINDSEY
d. 30 July 1872
1 month

11. HULDA LINDSEY
d. 13 May 1876
3 months

12. CORA CORDELIA LINDSEY
d. 12 July 1881
1 year 1 month

13. ANNIE MAY LINDSEY
d. 15 Mar. 1887
7 months 3 days

ROW 5: Left to Right
1. ELEANOR JENETTIE JOHNSON
b. 22 Sep. 1867
d. 29 Jan. 1892

2. LITTLE NEVILLE JOHNSON
b. 27 Sep. 1889
d. 9 Nov. 1890

3. LITTLE JOHNNIE S. JOHNSON
b. 25 Feb. 1888
d. 4 June 1889

4. MARY DIAS - 30 yrs.

5. Baby DIAS

ROW 6: Right to Left
1. JAMES A LINDSEY
h/o SARAH B. DEAR
b. 29 Nov. 1848
d. 3 Dec. 1924

2. SARAH B. LINDSEY
nee DEAR
w/o J. A. LINDSEY
b. 26 Feb. 1855
m. 16 Dec. 1875
d. 10 Feb. 1898

3. MARY R. LINDSEY
d/o M/M J. A. LINDSEY
b. 27 July 1882
d. 27 Oct. 1884

ROW 7: Left to Right
1. TOMMIE MILLER
3 years

his great affliction, and help him to care for his four motherless children, one an innocent babe a few months old. God grant that the pure spirit of his beloved wife may influence him in the rearing of his motherless babies. In the little family burying ground, near the banks of the Whiskychitto, we laid those two beloved ones to rest, side by side. Undivided in life, they were inseparable in death.
O. J. D.

LeBLANC, MARY *Lake Charles Echo,* 26 August 1892
Died at the family residence on Whiskychitto, Calcasieu Parish, La., on the 21st day of August, 1892, at 1 o'clock a.m., MARY beloved wife of JOSEPH METEOR LeBLANC, aged 24 years, 4 months and 8 days.

****

CAPTIONS UNDER OLD STARKS SCHOOL PHOTOS

Pioneers of the Past, Vol. II #3, published by the Starks (LA) Historical Society, contains some interesting old school photographs. If any of the following is your ancestor, check the book for pictures and additional information.

1917, 6th and 7th grades: MABEL BURCH, JIMMY VIRGIN, MINERVA (BURCH) KING, NORA (FAIRLEY) THOMPSON, IVA (OZAN) NELSON, LULA (DOYLE) WILLIAMS, JESSIE HUNT, DAISY DOYLE, EARL (DOYLE) KNAP, ARCHIE BATCHELOR, PEARL (DOYLE) ALBRITTON, (Note: EARL and PEARL are twins), CLARENCE BATCHELOR, ROY SCHEBOR, WILLIE HOWARD, Principal FRED EVERETT. (*The DeQuincy News,* 4/2/1970)

1920: RILEY CLARK, CECIL DOYLE, EVERETT OZAN, JOHNNY GIBSON, RENIE JOHNSON, ARTIMESE MAZILLY, EUNICE GILLIS, THELMA DOYLE, WILLIE FRIZZELL, MYRTLE GIBSON, LEWIS OZAN, FLOYD PERKINS, ROY GILLIS, ALLEN DOYLE, EUNICE GILLIS, MYRTIE DRAKE, ALTHEA CLARK, IRIS BUXTON, DOROTHY ARCHER, GRACIE DOYLE, MAUDE FAIRLEY, PAUL MAZILLY, WESTON DOIRON, WESLEY DOYLE, CARROLL BASS, WELDON LOWE, MAE GILLIS, EDITH BATCHELOR, OLA JOHNSON, LOTTIE PAIGE, ADELIA POOLE, MAUDE FAIRLEY, MABEL THOMPSON, BEATRICE MORNIC, LILY DRAKE, ESTHER SCHEBOR, RICHARD STOUT, SAMMY DOYLE, PLEASANT DOYLE, THOMAS DOYLE, EDISON FAIRLEY, ETHEL SMITH, GRACE BURGESS, LULA DOYLE, DADIE SIMS, THELMA JOHNSON, VIOLA CLARK, PRISCILLA OZAN, WILBERT BUXTON, CECIL FOUNTAIN, MATTIE JOHNSON, MARTHA GILLS, VONA JOHNSON, VINETTA "NETTIE" BASS.

****

FARMERS GUIDE TO COMPUTER

MODEM - What you did to the hayfields
KEYBOARD - Where you hang your keys
WINDOW - What you shut when it's cold out
WINDOWS 95 - What you open when it's hot
LOG ON - What to put on the fire when implementing windows
HARD DRIVE - Getting home during January
DOWN LOAD - Getting the firewood out of the pickup
MEGAHERTZ - What you get if you're not careful downloading.
MICROCHIPS - What the calves leave in the pasture
CRASH - What you do after you receive your accountant's bill for your tax return
COMPUTER - What you say when calling your dog "Puter" to dinner
BYTE - What "Puter" does when you don't feed him

Reprinted from *The Tree Branches* (Glendive, MT) and *Treasure State Lines* (Great Falls, MT)

OLD CALCASIEU PARISH OBITUARIES

Contributed by MARGARET MOORE, Member #1066

The following are prime examples of the information a researcher may glean from old obituaries. Some of the obituaries did not give much information, but reading the others put together the whole family picture. A wise genealogist will check the obituaries of other family members to find as much information as possible.

LeBLANC, JOHNNIE, Jr. *Calcasieu Gazette,* 5 April 1879
Died at his mother's residence on Whiskechitto, in the parish of Calcasieu, on the 9th of March, 1879, of pneumonia, JOHNNIE LeBLANC, aged 18 years, 6 months and 21 days.

LeBLANC, F. ORTERE *Calcasieu Gazette,* 5 April 1879
Died at the residence of HIRAM COLE, on Clear Creek, in this parish, on the morning of March 24, 1879, F. ORTERE LeBLANC, aged 26 years, 4 months and 12 days. The deceased [and JOHNNIE LeBLANC, Jr.] were brothers, and died of the same disease. St. Landry papers please copy. Death, remorseless Death, the great arbiter of human destinies, has again visited our community, and removed from our midst, two of our most worthy young men. Being intimately acquainted with both of the deceased, I must say, I never met with young men possessed of more genial tempers, more benevolent dispositions, and above all, a more kind and affectionate respect for their aged mother. Benevolent to the poor, respectful to the aged, honest and upright in all their dealings, and so careful and considerate for the feelings of others. We must say that it is with feelings of the greatest sorrow, that we give these lines, for our country has been bereft of two noble and affectionate sons, and they have left a void in the hearts of their friends which can never be filled. Everything that love and skill could do, was done for them; but death claimed them for his own. Surrounded by weeping friends and relatives, their spirits took flight form this mortal sphere, with a full confidence of immortality beyond the grave. May God in his infinite mercy grant unto their aged and sorrowing mother, a Christian fortitude, to bear this double bereavement. May their sorrowing relatives and friends seek consolation in knowing that they are not "lost, but gone before," to that haven of eternal rest. There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. C.I.D.

LeBLANC, Madam JOHN (DENIZE FRUGE) *Lake Charles Echo,* 26 August 1892
Died at the family residence on Whiskeycitto, Calcasieu Parish, La. on the 19th day of August, 1892, at 2 o'clock p.m., Madam JOHN LeBLANC, nee DENIZE FRUGE, aged 74 years, 10 months and 18 days. Death, remorseless Death, has again invaded our community and removed from our midst, two of the brightest examples of womanhood [Also see MARY LeBLANC]. As to Madam JOHN LeBLANC, it is useless for me to portray her many virtues. Her name and character, her deeds of benevolence, and above all her Christian faith and fortitude are well known throughout the parishes of St. Landry, Acadia and Calcasieu, where many a heart will be made sad, and many a bitter tear will fall on the receipt of the news that Grandma JOHN LeBLANC is no more. It was the sad duty of the writer of this article some years ago to witness her Christian faith and fortitude under the most trying circumstances; it was when she was called upon to resign into the hands of the Most High her two noble boys within a few days of each other, her character shown out at that time with Christian sublimity with a meekness and holiness bowing to the decrees of God that can never be surpassed. She has left behind a void for womanly virtues, charity and lovingness of heart that never can be filled. Ripe in years, pure in character as an angel, surrendered by her loved ones, her spirit passed into the hands of her Maker, surely a mother of Israel has departed. MARY, who has been Mrs. LeBLANC's loving companion from a little girl, by overexertion was taken down dangerously ill, and at the time some were preparing the body of Mrs. JOHN LeBLANC for the grave, other friends with sad hearts and willing hands were watchful around the bedside of the dying MARY. All that loving hearts and medical skill could do was done, but it was of no avail and her true spirit took its flight to join her beloved companion in the realms of eternal bliss. What pen can portray the agony and the anguish experienced by poor METEOR, his old and beloved mother a corpse in one room and his loving and devoted wife dying in the other. May God in his infinite mercy give him strength to bear

villages on the east bank of the Mississippi River, while their relatives, the Taensa, lived on the west bank above Lake St. John. Between the Red and Sabine Rivers lived the Caddo tribes situated on branches of the trace. By the latter half of the 18th century the Pascagoula and Apalachee were living near the Red River and the Coushatta Indians were living south of Burr Ferry, near the Sabine River. Today Choctaw Indians live along Highway 8 in several areas of the state. When Highway 8 crosses the Sabine River into Texas it heads directly for Woodville, Texas, location of the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation. The Indians used the trace to transport cattle, horses, deer hides, and salt to the new settlers in the old Southwest. Highway 8 had many other branches and forks with evocative names like "Jdee du Ouachita" and "El Camino Real," some extending as far west as San Antonio.

Though now difficult to locate with the untrained eye, other historic trails existed and are illustrated in 18th century maps, like the one showing DeSOTO passing through Louisiana. Another important trail led from New Orleans to Mobile, Alabama; and yet another headed north on what was the River Road and then west and was called "The Road to New Mexico." These northern and southern branches of the "Old Spanish Trail" are typical of the traces of south Louisiana in that they run from east to west.

The extensive network of trails which were a major asset to the early explorers as they traveled through wild territory were equally valuable to homesteaders settling in Louisiana and others moving westward into Texas and Arkansas. By 1812, the year of statehood, the trails had become an established road system connecting all parts of the state, and it was along these roads that some of the state's most illustrious architecture would be built in the boom days of the first half of the 19th century. It is important to preserve the old routes and to remember their significance. After all, without them our colorful forefathers might never have ventured from their dugouts and flatboats to seek out the wealth and adventure the territory of Louisiana had to offer.

(This article appeared in *Preservation In Print,* Vol. 19 #5, June 1992, and is being reprinted with the permission of the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans and the author, Mr. Joseph Frank.)

****

LOUISIANA RELIC ROADS PRIOR TO 1812

Map by Joseph Frank

ANCIENT LOUISIANA TRAILS STILL IN USE
by JOSEPH FRANK

The Twentieth Century Interstate Highway System is not a new concept in Louisiana. Nomadic hunters were tracking mastodon, giant ground sloth, and prehistoric bison through a maze of trails in Louisiana over 10,000 years ago. These trails, which were first made by now-extinct migratory animals hundreds of thousands of years ago, still snake their way through the state as Louisiana tackles transportation problems of the 21st century. These ancient routes shaped both the development of the landscape and the cultural destiny of Louisiana. Today the historically important trails are rapidly being displaced. Those which are not in actual use or not state or federally designated are subject to continuing destruction. Citizens of Louisiana should join forces to preserve a part of our past that made Louisiana the multicultural state it is today.

The earliest European explorers first utilized Louisiana's magnificent waterways to explore the wilderness; however, to colonize the new world land travel was mandatory. LaSALLE, TONTI, IBERVILLE, BIENVILLE and LaHARPE all discovered and traveled the ancient animal and Indian trails of Louisiana in the course of their explorations. Many of the early trails linking Indian villages and tribes are still called by the names given them by 18th century cartographers.

Traveling on these early land routes in the untamed wilderness of Louisiana without the benefit of cloverleafs, overpasses, underpasses, bridges and tunnels was rough going. It required keeping to the ridge tops, developing alternative routes, and at times traveling greater distances to avoid swamps and other undesirable areas. Nature dictated which route would be taken. In areas prone to flooding alternative routes had to be found. Trails usually met streams at fords, rivers at narrow portages, and lowlands along natural levees. Along the coast ancient beach ridges proved ideal for travel. Seeds deposited by migratory animals grew and reproduced providing food and shelter not available in the marshes. Similarly, the prairie areas of Louisiana provided ideal terrain for traces. Hospitable camping areas and convenient ford crossings immensely eased the rigors of wilderness travel.

Geographically, Louisiana is relatively young and lies entirely in the Gulf Coastal Plain. The state's varied physical trail terrain can be divided into five distinct geographical regions. Northwestern Louisiana is composed of the Kisatchie Wold, Dolet Hills and Ouachita Hills; the land along the western banks of the Mississippi River consists of troughs and ancient natural levees made by the river; southwest Louisiana is made up of flatwoods, prairies and coastal marshes; the Isle of Orleans is an island bounded by the Mississippi River to the west, a series of old river channels connecting Lake Maurepas, Lake Pontchartrain, the Mississippi Sound to the north and the Gulf of Mexico to the east; the parishes east of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to the Mississippi State Line comprise a unique area of hills and terraces known as Loess Bluffs; the Florida Parishes consist of flatwoods, rolling hills and prairies.

Louisiana Highway 66 between Angola and Bains is located in the Loess Bluffs area, also known as the Tunica Hills. This route and Highway 8 from Sicily Island to Burr Ferry are two of the most important of the ancient routes. In the Tunica Hills one can easily see the abandoned sunken trails winding beneath green canopies along finger ridges extending from the high bluffs. State Highway 66, the historic trace, meanders along the ridge tops past abandoned barns, churches and historic mansions, mute testimony to the fortunes and misfortunes of the early settlers. The Houmas Indians and later the Tunica Indians and still later the Biloxi, Pascagoula and Ofo Indians transversed these trails as well.

Louisiana Highway 8 (Nolan's Trace) played a part also in the glory days of the region. The early route started just north of Lake St. John at the Mississippi River's edge and meandered through central Louisiana until it crossed the Sabine River at Burr Ferry. It was the major thoroughfare across the state and figured prominently in the history of the many Indian tribes who used it extensively from prehistoric times well into the 19th century. In the early 18th century there were Natchez Indian

H. R. GREEN, an early Beaumont correspondent of *Galveston News,* recorded in Nov. 1856, that:

"...Three droves arrived last night from Refugio County, which is certainly a long way to drive beeves. These animals seem to lose nothing in the flesh, and are the finest specimens of cattle I have ever seen. The animals have been passing daily for several weeks, and still they come..!"

About 15,000 eastbound cattle crossed the Neches River at Beaumont in Oct.-Nov. 1856, and 32,400 Texas steers swam the Sabine River at Ballew's Ferry during five months of 1856. *Galveston Weekly News* of April 28, 1857, noted that 109 droves of Texas cattle, totaling 13,423 steers, passed through Lake Charles during Feb.-Mar. 1857. The *Weekly News* of June 9, 1857, observed that: "...The number of cattle passing through Lake Charles during five months of 1857 would make it the largest year of all..."

Sadly the writer has no information about the number of cattle driven to New Orleans during those years from Imperial Calcasieu, Vermilion, or adjacent parishes, but he assumes the number was quite large.

An alternative route for New Orleans-bound cattle from Texas began in 1849. In that year the steamboat *E. A. Ogden* carried 100 steers from the Sabine River. By 1855 the steamer *Jasper* carried 5,000 steers and 10,000 bales of cotton annually from Sabine Pass to New Orleans. The *Jasper* belonged to an association of New Orleans butchers, who also kept a permanent cattle and cotton buyer domiciled at Sabine Pass.

In 1840 cattle could be bought anywhere in Texas for $4 a head and sold in New Orleans for $12 a head. By 1866, the U.S. Army set the price of beef in New Orleans. In that year cattle that could be bought around San Antonio for $3 a head were sold to the Army in New Orleans for $25 a head. The renowned "SHANGHAI" PIERCE, about whom 2 books have been written, was probably the best-known drover over the Opelousas Trail during Reconstruction years.

A century in retrospect, the bellowing of the herds swimming the Calcasieu along that bovine thoroughfare has long ago ceased. However, the story of the unsung Opelousas Trail across 250 miles of South Louisiana cypress swamps and prairies deserves a niche somewhere in the Pelican State's fabulous history, lest it otherwise be forgotten.

****

SOME COLONIAL MARRIAGES

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

The following are extracted from the marriages performed by the Rev. HUGH ADAMS, Minister in Durham, New Hampshire.

1717, June 28. DAVID DAVIS and ELIZABETH THOMAS, she sitting sick on the bedside, whom the Lord Jesus heal and bless with her husband...

1727-8, Jan. 4/6. JAMES LINDSEY, Batchelor, and ANN GYPSON, Widow, in clothes all borrowed...

1728-9, Feb. 27. JOHN WILLEY, 3rd and ABIGAIL DENMORE, after a rainy day...

1729, Nov. 20. In the evening after break by Fibula bone, at home I married EBENEZER SPENCER and ABIGAIL LEATHERS...

SOURCE: *1869 New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. XXIII* (Heritage Books, Inc., reprint, 1994)

THE UNSUNG OPELOUSAS TRAIL: CATTLE TRACKS THROUGH LAKE CHARLES

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

For generations the authors of Western pulp fiction have ground out countless tales of the old Chisholm cattle trail to Kansas or the Goodnight Trail to Wyoming. For some reason the old Opelousas trail from Texas to New Orleans, pockmarked as it was with decades of cattle tracks, has remained largely muted and unsung.

Undoubtedly most residents of Lake Charles and Beaumont are unaware that America's oldest and longest-surviving cattle trail passed through their cities. The Chisholm Trail to Kansas lasted only ten years, 1866 to 1876, but about 400,000 cattle passed over that trail annually. The count of Texas and Louisiana cattle moved to New Orleans probably never exceeded 75,000 head annually, but the trail lasted more than a century - from 1779 until 1881.

In Feb. 1879, perhaps the largest drive of record took place when CHARLES T. CADE of Oasis, Iberville Parish, La., crossed 23,000 cattle over the Sabine River. The cattle originated at CADE's ranches at Nome and High Island, Texas, and they were fattened for the New Orleans market at CADE's ranch at Oasis.

Spain's greatest cattle legacy to East Texas and Western Louisiana occurred when the Spanish padres abandoned the East Texas missions in 1773. Left behind were 40,000 branded and unmarked cattle at Goliad and another 4,000 cattle at the Wallisville mission on Trinity River. In 40 years time, the increase of those herds numbered about one million head of wild cattle, and by 1820 they were swimming across the Sabine River into Imperial Calcasieu Parish. Hence many early Western Louisiana settlers were able to establish their vacheries (ranches) by branding the unmarked cattle.

For 15 years, Spain allowed no commerce between Spanish Texas and Spanish Louisiana. Finally in 1779, FRANCISCO GARCIA of San Antonio was permitted to drive the first herd of 2,000 cattle along the Opelousas Trail to beef-hungry New Orleans. Thereafter Texas and Louisiana cattle were driven over the dusty trail annually, reaching an apex of about 75,000 annually by 1875.

One of the first Louisiana ranchers to arrive in Texas was JAMES TAYLOR WHITE, who began branding wild cattle at Anahuac in 1818, where he sold beef to LAFITTE's pirates on Galveston Island. A few years later, a Calcasieu resident and former LAFITTE ship captain, ARSENE LeBLEU de COMARSAC, rode to WHITE's Ranch annually to buy a herd of cattle, which he drove to New Orleans. In May, 1836, WHITE spent a weekend at LeBLEU's "cattle stand" on the Calcasieu, while WHITE was driving his herd to the "Crescent City." When WHITE died in 1851, he reputedly had $150,000 banked in New Orleans, the proceeds of his many cattle sales there.

By 1840, many Southeast Texas ranchers, including WHITE, CHRIS HILLEBRAND, formerly of Abbeville; JOHN McGAFFEY, DAVID BURRELL, and AARON ASHWORTH, the latter all from Big Woods, La.; pooled their herds for the long drive, for there were about 30 rivers and bayous to cross. One early account told of STERLING SPELL, a huge man, who in 1850 was the "cattle crosser" over the Neches River at Beaumont, follows:

"...The stock raisers here would employ SPELL when driving their beeves to the New Orleans market....SPELL would take off his outer clothing, go in among the cattle and seize a big 1,000-pound bull by the horns, back him into the river, turn him around, hold to the horns with his left hand, and swim across the river with him. The other steers of the drove would follow..."

Many Louisiana families along the Opelousas Trail made their living operating "cattle stands." They owned large cow pens, where the herds could remain overnight. Each "cattle stand" had a bunk house, where the drovers could sleep and a mess hall where they could eat.

anniversary.

The following account of the 1916 wedding of FRANCES BROUSSARD and ASA FOREMAN of Iowa was given by the bride. It was printed in a 1981 Lake Arthur newspaper in a column "Des Quatre Vents" written by the late BERNICE DENNY.

A LAKE ARTHUR WEDDING SIXTY YEARS AGO

It was on February 16, 1916, that I, FRANCES BROUSSARD, became the bride of ASA FOREMAN in a ceremony at Lake Arthur. The day was Wednesday, a beautiful springlike day. The time was 3:00 in the afternoon.

The priest was late in arriving. ARTELUS, my brother-in-law, went to the church at Lake Arthur where he found him waiting. They returned to our home where a crowd of sixty people had gathered for the occasion.

I wore a long white dress, fashioned with a frilly, lacy blouse and a four tiered skirt. My shoes were white. Long white gloves extended to my elbows. I carried a bouquet of creamy narcissi that I had picked from our yard and had tied with a long white ribbon streamer. ASA wore a blue serge suit.

DINAH BERTRAND, ASA's first cousin, was my maid of honor. JOHN BROUSSARD was ASA's best man. The second attendants were ZELDA NUNEZ and ASA's brother, DAVE. The reception was held in the home of my brother, ALFRED. Refreshments consisted of cake, cookies and wine.

From there we rode to Welsh, where our wedding dance was to be. Everyone rode in buggies or traveled by horseback. It was customary for the bridal couple to lead the procession. And it was also the custom to drive fast after the wedding and to run races with the buggies.

ASA was not about to let my brothers, ALFRED and JULES, pass us. He drove at topnotch speed. The buggy top was down. My veil went flying in the wind. I clutched it with one hand and held on to the buggy with the other. I was scared to death. The faster ASA drove, the more desparately I clung to the side of the buggy and to my precious veil.

We came to a crossing. ASA swiftly turned to the left, and my brothers just as swiftly whirled to the right. Everyone else followed us. We stopped later at the home of an aunt of mine, rested and waited for ALFRED and JULES to catch up with us. Then we proceeded to the dance hall where we arrived just as it was growing dark.

ASA's aunt, Mrs. BOUQUET*, was the first to greet us. I had never seen her before. I thought that she was so beautiful. ASA and I stayed at the dance 'till about 11:00, then we retired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. ALCIDE BENOIT. It was a big two story house built on the same lot as the dance hall. We were escorted upstairs to our bedroom. [*AZELIE FOREMAN, born 1890, Welsh; married EUGENE BOUQUET.]

Pretty soon a group came from the dance hollering at us. I wouldn't let ASA answer them, so they left. The next day we stayed with the BENOIT children while their parents went to another wedding.

On Friday we went to Mr. GREGG's at Welsh, where ASA worked. There we stayed three weeks. Then we moved into a tiny one-room house in his yard. We lived there till the end of the year.

The years have come and gone; yet alive in my memory are our wedding day and the little nest that ASA provided for me as a bride.

FRANCES BROUSSARD FOREMAN

Contributed by LUCILLE FOREMAN, Member #727

FRANCES BROUSSARD was born 21 March 1896 in Lake Arthur, Louisiana. She was the daughter of FRANK and AMELIA BENOIT BROUSSARD of Lake Arthur. Her mother died when she was four years old and her oldest sister EMMA BROUSSARD ran the household and cared for the younger children until their father remarried.

FRANCES was ten years old when she started school, and her sisters LUCY and DELPHINE entered at the same time. They lived several miles from Lake Arthur and had to walk to school, which was in an old store building. FRANCES was unable to speak or to understand English.

FRANCES BROUSSARD's brothers and sisters were:

1. JULES F. BROUSSARD, born 1880; married AMY REESE.
2. EMMA BROUSSARD, born 1882; married ATHLEUS CORMIER.
3. ALFRED BROUSSARD, born 1884; married EUMAE TRAHAN.
4. LOUISE, born 1888; died young.
5. LOUILE, born 1891; married HATTIE FOREMAN.
6. LUCY, born 1893; married 1st, THOMAS VALDETERRO; married 2nd, FELIX ARCENEAUX.
7. ADOLPHINE "DELPHINE", born 1898; married EUCLIDE ANDRUS.

FRANCES BROUSSARD's half-brothers and sisters were:

1. EUZEBE BROUSSARD, born 1903.
2. ALDES/ELDES BROUSSARD, born 1904; married RITA MONLEZUN.
3. ALBANY "BONNIE", born 1905; married INEZ BROUSSARD.
4. DUKE BROUSSARD, born 1908; married NOAMI BONIN.
5. LEON BROUSSARD, born 1910; married FLORABELL BROUSSARD.
6. AVEIA, died at age 2.

On 16 February 1916 FRANCES BROUSSARD became the bride of ASA JOSEPH FOREMAN. He was born 12 July 1895 at Welsh, Louisiana, and was the son of ISAAC ENOCHE FOREMAN and ALIDA MARIE GUILLORY. ASA JOSEPH FOREMAN's siblings were:

1. AZALIE FOREMAN, born 1890; married EUGENE BOUQUET.
2. DAVID "DAVE" FOREMAN, born 1893; married DOY McCLELLAN.
3. LORETTIA FOREMAN, born 1898; married NOAH HEBERT.
4. VIVIA ANN FOREMAN, born 1902; married EUMAN CORMIER.

ASA and FRANCES moved to Niblett, near Thornwell, where they lived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR GREGG. ASA worked for Mr. GREGG for $30 a month. Soon the young couple moved form Niblett to Lake Arthur near FRANCES' childhood home. In 1932 they moved to Iowa, where ASA worked by the day. During the Great Depression they lost everything. Later they bought ten acres of land outside of Iowa.

Four sons and two daughters were born to the FOREMANs. They were:

1. HILLIARD STEPHEN FOREMAN, married RUBY ELDORA BOWMAN.
2. FRANK EARL FOREMAN, married MARY LEE DOZAT.
3. ASA JOSEPH FOREMAN, Jr., married LUCILLE BERNARD.
4. CALVIN ISAAC FOREMAN, married LUCY MILLER.
5. MARY DELPHINE FOREMAN, married VERNON HIDALGO.
6. MARGARET FOREMAN, married RICHARD SCHMIDT.

FRANCES BROUSSARD FOREMAN died at Welsh, Louisiana, on 29 April 1990, at the age of 94. Her husband, ASA JOSEPH FOREMAN, preceeded her in death, dying at their home in Iowa, Louisiana, on 31 March 1981, just six weeks following the celebration of their 65th wedding

GALLAUGHER, FRANK A.--born ca 1847; died 12 May 1886, age 39. Co. B, Ogden's Battalion, La. Cavalry.

GOODMAN, JOSEPH--born 15 or 30 January 1829, Germany; died 31 March 1911. 2nd La. Artillery.

GUILLORY, EMILE B.--born ca 1830 or 1834; died 30 January 1888, age 54. (Records differ here: *The Echo*, dated 2/3/1883 gives his death date as 3 January 1883.) Co. C, 2nd La. Cavalry.

LANDRY, ZEPHERINE--born 23 September 1837, Hickory Flat, La.; died 15 June 1906. Pvt., Co. K, 10th La. Infantry.

LAWRENCE, JOSEPH--Co K, 10 La. Infantry and Co. A, 2nd La. Cavalry.

LeBLEU, JOSEPH CAMERSAC--born 8 April 1841, Chloe, La.; died 6 November 1914. Sgt. Co. K, 10th La. Infantry (Confederate States Rangers).

LeBLEU, SIMEON--born July 1838; died 26 August 1884. Pvt, Co. B, 16th Battn, La. Infantry (Confederate Guards Response Battn.)

LEVEQUE, JOSEPH A. (Dr.)--born ca 1831; died 11 December 1893, age 62. 4th La. Infantry, Volunteers (Col. Farot's Delta Rifles).

LEVEQUE, JUSTINIAN-- died 27 September 1885. (Orleans Guards).

LEVEQUE, LOUIS--born 14 August 1835, Baton Rouge, La.; died 21 March 1878. (Home Guard).

LEVEQUE, SAMUEL J.--born ca 1841; died 31 March 1909. Pvt., Co. H, 4th La. Infantry.

LYONS, JAMES JEFFERSON--born 4 November 1841; died 24 April 1906. Co. A, 2nd La. Infantry Volunteers.

MATHERNE, AUGUSTUS--born 22 December 1834, Iberville Parish, La.; died 9 March 1907. Sgt., 11th La. Infantry.

McCORMICK, JOHN H.--born 1735; died 1782. Service unknown.

MITCHELL, GEORGE M.-- died ca 1916. Co K, 1st Florida Infantry.

MOSS, JOSEPH VALENTINE, Sr.--born 13 September 1825, St. Landry Parish; died 16 December 1901. Service unknown.

O'BRIEN, JEREMIAH--born 15 August 1837, St. John's, New Brunswick; died 8 March 1899. Co. K Infantry (Bates Regiment).

O'BRIEN/O'BRYAN, ROBERT PERRY--born 20 April 1844, Vermilion Parish, La.; died 30 July 1899. Pvt., Co. C, La. Infantry; 2nd Lt., Spaight's Battn., Texas Infantry.

PUJO, PAUL--born 15 March 1817, Tarbes, France; died 3 June 1884. Service unknown.

ROSTEET, MIGUEL J.--born 15 September 1836, Donaldsonville, La.; died 23 August 1906, New Orleans, La. 1st Lt., Daly's (Ragsdales') Texas Cavalry.

ROY, JOSEPH V.--born ca 1841, La.; date of death, unknown. Pvt., Co. I, 28th (Thomas') La. Infantry.

RYAN, JOSEPH LAWRENCE--born 24 December 1842, La.; died 30 January 1892. Pvt., Co. K, 10th La. Infantry (Confederate States Rangers).

SPENCE, JOHN A.--born 17 January 1836, La.; died 11 September 1875; 1st Lt., Co. A, 28th La. Inf. (Calcasieu Invincibles).

WARE, JAMES A. (Dr.)--born 1826, Chillicothe, Ohio; died 10 May 1907. Lt. Major, Regimental Surgeon, 16th La. Infantry.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The Old Catholic Cemetery is an early Lake Charles landmark and is the burial place for many of the pioneer residents of southwest Louisiana. To keep these old graves from being destroyed forever, volunteers are trying to repair and restore the graves and their broken tombstones. To help with this worthwhile project and for further information, contact the Catholic Cemetery Restoration Project, Inc. P. O. Box 632, Lake Charles, LA 70602 or Mrs. MARGARET N. SCHMITT, 3548 W. Gauthier Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605.]

****

The Law of heredity is that all the undesirable traits come from the other parent.
Anonymous, *The Family Tree*, Moultrie, GA, Vol. VIII #4 (Aug/Sep. 1998)

THE OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Contributed by MARGARET N. SCHMITT

In the early 1850s Lake Charles was a mission territory being served by priests from Texas, Opelousas and Abbeville. The missionary, Father FRANCOIS RAYMOND, purchased land from SIRIUS PITHON in 1858 in order to build a chapel. It was constructed by DAVID REID, who donated his labor.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS, Sr., publisher of the *Calcasieu Gazette* had received a land grant from the government in 1860. This was a time when there were only twelve houses in Lake Charles. HUTCHINS built his home on this property and gave a corner consisting of one acre to the church to be used as a graveyard. This graveyard became the Catholic Cemetery, located on the corner of Iris and Common Streets. WILLIAM HUTCHINS, Sr. died in 1865 and is buried on the land which he donated.

By 1869 a pastor had been appointed for the small church, called at the time St. Francis de Sales. Father FRANCOIS MAGNINY contracted yellow fever and died that same year. He is presumed buried in the cemetery, although his grave has not been located.

In 1879 the chapel was damaged by a hurricane and a new church was built on the same spot and was called the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A new pastor, Father FALLON, came in 1887 and found that the cemetery had become a wild pasture, the graves being trodden down by herds of roaming cattle. He had the grounds enclosed with a new fence and the graves repaired.

There were no funeral homes and no embalming being done during most of the period of the cemetery's usage. The GEORGE SWIFT Livery Stable and the O'BRIEN Furniture Store served as undertakers on occasion. The caskets and markers were wooden and some bodies were even interred directly in the ground, with monuments and tombs added later. Storms, especially the hurricane of 1918, destroyed many graves, as did the growth of trees and other vegetation.

There exists no plot of the cemetery and most early records were lost in the fire of 1910 which burned the courthouse, the Catholic church, convent and school. The cemetery itself is said to have acted as a firebreak, preventing the spread of the fire further into the town.

About 280 people are buried in the Old Catholic Cemetery. Not all of them are Catholics. After the cemetery became full and was closed to further burials in 1915, it began to be neglected. Time and vandalism have taken their toll on the old graves.

The following Confederate Veterans are buried in the Old Catholic Cemetery. Most were members of the United Confederate Veterans.

BLANCO (BLANCAR), JOSEPH--born 25 December 1835; died 25 January 1916. Co A, Melton's Florida Artillery, CSA Navy.

BURKE, WILLIAM-- born ca 1842; died October 1900. Co G, 3rd Mississippi.

COLLINS, E. JOHN--born ca 1831; died 9 September 1895. Sgt., Co A, 28th La. Infantry T.

COSTELLO, JOHN--born 15 May 1820, County Kerry, Ireland; died 2 February 1895. Service unknown.

CURE, CHARLES NUMA--born 10 March 1840; died 15 September 1907. Pvt. 5th La. Infantry & Capt. Landry's Co., La. Artillery (Donaldsonville Cannoneers).

CURLEY, WILLIAM--born ca 1843, County Galway, Ireland; died 4 May 1893, age 50. Service unknown.

FOURNET, GABRIEL ANTOINE--born 10 September 1840, St. Martinville, La.; died 18 September 1911. Lt. Colonel, 10th La. Infantry (Yellow Jacket Battalion).

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS

Church	Superintendent, Post Office	Secretary, Post Office
Brushy Creek	R. L. DURHAM, Fields	MAMIE FOSTER, Fields
Bethel	ALBERT LOFTIN, Ludington	IDA WEST, Ludington
DeRidder	T. P. SWEET, DeRidder	V. D. DAVIS, DeRidder
Elizabeth	W. W. WILLIAMS, Elizabeth	W. J. EVANS, Elizabeth
Gillis	RUFORD SMITH, Gillis	BEULAH SMITH, Gillis
Green Oak	GEO. WILLETT, Merryville	NANCY WATSON, Merryville
Hope Well	W. D. MIERS, Dry Creek	J. J. SELF, -----
Kernan	W. E. ANDRUS, Bear	----------
Kinder	N. J. GILES, Kinder	----------
Longville	W. L. DONALD, Longville	BESSIE WARD, Longville
Merryville	B. SHAWVER, Merryville	URSULA LASSITER, Merryville
Mystic	R. H. SPIKES, Singer	ESTELLA HEREFORD, Singer
Pleasant Hill	E. G. SIMMONS, DeRidder	SAVILLA EASON, DeRidder
Smyrna	O. N. COLE, Cravens	DORA COLE, Cravens
Singer	ROBERT HADLEY, Singer	Mrs. ROBT. HADLEY, Singer
Sugartown	S. H. KEMP, Sugartown	W. J. CARRAWAY, Sugartown
Union Hill	E. C. DENTO, Starks	W. M. DOYLE, Starks

TOTAL Pupils...1,235

****

ALL I WANT FOR CHRISTMAS IS A NEW SURNAME

Dear Santa:
Don't bring me new dishes;
I don't need a new kind of game.
Genealogists have peculiar wishes,
For Christmas I just want a surname.

A new washing machine would be great,
But it's not the desire of my life.
I've just found an ancestor's birth date;
I need now the name of his wife.

My heart doesn't yearn for a ring,
That would put a real diamond to shame,
What I want is a much cheaper thing;
Please give me Mary's last name.

To see my heart sing with joy,
Don't bring me a red leather suitcase.
Bring me a genealogist's toy;
A surname with dates and a place!

Author Unknown
Attributed to the Illinois Genealogical Society via TWIGS

****

GENEALOGISTS LIVE IN THE PAST LANE.

The following obituaries were given in the Bulletin:

JOHN D. GREEN, born 23 May 1853, Claiborne Parish, La.; died 29 July 1919; married 20 December 1877, JANE SMITH; issue 7 boys, 5 girls. (Shiloh Church)

LYDIA HARPER, born 8 September 1881; died 12 May 1919. (Shiloh Church)

JAMES MARTIN, died 7 June 1919. (Shiloh Church)

LEVY ROLLINS, born 17 October 1873; died 31 October 1918; married 26 March 1900, THEODOSIA HARPER of Sugartown, La. (Sugartown Church)

MANERVA JOHNSON, died 8 September 1919; married TOLAR JOHNSON. (Occupy Church)

OLIF HATCH, born 1 September 1855; died 16 July 1919. (Occupy Church)

DEALY ANDING, born 17 July 1886; died 26 October 1918.

MARY AVERY, born 29 March 1830; died 4 September 1919.

ALICE SIMPSON, died 5 January 1919. (Kinder Church)

WILL J. CAMP, died 19 January 1919, age 28. (Kinder Church)

DELLA MOORE (nee RICHARDSON), born 31 January 1868; died 19 January 1919; married MAYO MOORE; issue, 1 boy, 2 girls; father, J. W. RICHARDSON. (Sugartown Church)

LYDIA L. CARAWAY (nee TRULL), born 3 January 1842; married 3 October 1863, C. B. CARAWAY; issue, 4 boys, 4 girls. (Sugartown Church)

MARY S. SIMMONS, born 16 July 1884; died 28 December 1918; issue 8 children. (Pleasant Hill Church)

Churches	**Pastors & Post Offices**	**Clerks & Post Offices**
Arkadelphia	W. E. COLE, Pitkin	W. A. HILL, Soap Stone
Bethel	W. S. McMULLEN, Pine Wood	A. LOFTIN, Ludington
Barnes Creek	P. W. MITCHEL, Ragley	----------
Brushy Creek	W. A. HUGHES, DeQuincy	LOUIS WHITMAN, Fields
Cains Chapel	R. L. MIERS, DeRidder	H. E. HALL, Longville
Carson	M. E. COLE, Carson	M. E. GIBSON, Carson
Elizabeth	J. W. ELLIOTT, Pineville	Mrs. H. E. MORROW, Elizabeth
DeRidder	C. C. JONES, DeRidder	W. E. TIPTON, DeRidder
Grabo	---------	----------
Gillis	J. S. KING, DeRidder	MATTIE REEVES, Gillis
Good Hope	W. H. SHIRLEY, DeRidder	Mrs. IRMA DOWNS, Seale
Hope Well	N. LOFTIN, DeRidder	WM. M. STRACNER, DeRidder
Kinder	----------	Mrs. F. P. COOLEY, Kinder
Kernan	W. A. HUGHES, DeQuincy	J. W. McFATTER, Bear
Longville	J. W. MOUNT, Pineville	W. L. DONALD, Longville
Ludington	J. H. WINBERRY, DeRidder	----------
Mystic	W. H. SHIRLEY, DeRidder	S. T. HYATT, Fields
Merryville	R. J. BROWN, Merryville	A. L. TUCKER, Merryville
Occupy	W. E. COLE, Pitkin	P. C. PERKINS, Pitkin
Ragley	W. E. COLE, Pitkin	O. D. SHIRLEY, Ragley
Providence	N. E. STAFFORD	H. CALCOTE, Pine Wood
Palestine	W. E. COLE, Pitkin	J. R. GARLINGTON, Grant
Pilgrims Rest	P. W. MITCHEL, Ragley	Mrs. T. W. McFATTER, DeQuincy
Pleasant Hill	H. J. MARTIN, Anacoco	J. A. MIERS, DeRidder
Shiloh	R. E. HALL, DeRidder	J. M. GREEN, Dry Creek
Smyrna	W. A. HUGHES, DeQuincy	L. L. COLE, Cravens
Sugartown	R. E. HALL, DeRidder	W. J. CARAWAY, Sugartown
Singer	----------	----------
Union Hill	R. E. HALL, DeRidder	GUS HUNYCUTT, Starks
Balls Chapel	P. W. MITCHEL, Ragley	WILLIS WHITE, Gillis
Green Oak	W. A. HUGHES, DeQuincy	JESSEE WATSON, Merryville
Magnolia	P. W. MITCHEL, Ragley	ALF. LOFTIN, Longville

TOTAL Membership...2,684

DeRIDDER BAPTIST CHURCH, 1919

The following names were gleaned from a booklet entitled *Proceedings of the Fifty-Second Annual Session of theCalcasieu Baptist Association Held with the DeRidder Baptist Church,* dated 17, 18, 19 October 1919. It was contributed by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733.

R. L. MIERS Moderator R. E. HALL Sec'y-Treas.

Mission Committee

W. E. COLE, Pitkin, La., Chairman; W. J. CARAWAY, W. L. BARRON, I. L. BAILEY, W. J. SANDERFER, W. J. DOWIES, J. W. McFATTER, J. J. WELLS, I. M. BISHOP, R. E. WELBORN, Z. S. R. PATTERSON.

Ordained Ministers in the Calcasieu Baptist Association

C. C. JONES, DeRidder
R. L. MIERS, DeRidder
J. H. WINBERY, DeRidder
J. S. KING, DeRidder
J. S. DANIELS, DeRidder
W. H. SHIRLEY, DeRidder
R. E. HALL, DeRidder
NORMAN LOFTIN, DeRidder
R. J. BROWN, Merryville
P. W. MITCHEL, Ragley
W. E. COLE, Pitkin
W. A. HUGHES, DeQuincy
W. J. SIGLER, Bundick
W. S. McMULLEN, Rose Pine

Convocation, 17 October 1919

Rev. R. L. MIERS, Moderator

Messengers Enrolled:

DeRidder	L. D. McCOLLISTER, J. S. KING, C. C. JONES, R. E. HALL, R. L. MIERS, T. P. SWEET.
Merryville	T. W. G. CARROLL, J. W. ELLIOTT, Mrs. SHAWVER.
Union Hill	WILLIAM DOYLE, E. C. DENTON.
Bethel	Mrs. ELLZY, ALBERT LOFTIN.
Longville	A. B. DIXON, J. D. WOOD.
Smyrna	J. J. WELLS, CHARLEY COLE, Mrs. EDITH TALBERT. L. F. TALBERT, ISAAC HALL.
Magnolia	A. B. LOFTIN, JASPER DANIELS.
Ludington	J. H. WINBERY.
Kinder	P. SIMPSON.
Pleasant Hill	G. B. EASON, J. D. SHIRLEY, H. J. WAGNON, LEE SHIRLEY, GERTIE SIMMONS.
Palestine	W. J. DOWES, A. L. HAMILTON.
Cains Chapel	R. F. BURGES.
Arkadelphia	J. T. MARTIN.
Providence	W. T. GREEN, R. L. JOHNSON
Occupy	S. WEST, ISREAL PERKINS, W. L. PERKINS, NOAH CLOUD, P. MERICLE, EDD. ANDING, W. J. HALL.
Ragley	M. A. SHIRLEY, Mrs. M. A. SHIRLEY.
Shilo	ALBIN PATE, Mrs. ALBIN PATE, Rev. N. LOFTIN.
Carson	Mrs. T. B. MERRIMAN. Mrs. THOMAS BRAGG

Committee members included the following persons: CHARLES C. JONES, E. C. DENTON, J. D. WOOD, R. E. HALL, T. W. G. CARROLL, A. B. DIXON, L. D. McCOLLISTER, A. WARD, A. B. LOFTIN, J. W. MOUNT, JASPER DANIELS, G. B. EASONS, J. H. WINBERY, J. T. MARVIN, J. D. SHIRLEY, W. E. COLE, P. SIMPSON, WILLIAM DOYLE, T. P. SWEET, J. J. WELLS, CHARLEY COLE, M. A. SHIRLEY, W. H. SHIRLEY, L. F. TALBERT, J. S. KING, ARCHIE HYATT, NOAH CLOUD, W. J. DOWES, J. M. NICHOLAS, ISAAC HALL, R. M. BURGES, I. L. BAILEY.

old servant of Deacon SAMUEL FULLER, died in early November and was buried at sea.

On 9 November 1620 (O.S.), after 63 days at sea, land was sighted and the passengers and crew were jubilant. The "old style" (O.S.) date was reckoned according to the Julian calender which was used in England and her colonies until 1752. By the "new styles" or modern Gregorian calendar is given as 19 November 1620.

On 11 November 1620 (O.S.) they anchored in a bay, below the bluffs of a place now called Truro, on Cape Cod on a cold winter day. Although they supposedly set sail for Virginia, storms and poor navigation blew them north of their course and they landed at Plymouth. Some authorities believe that the Pilgrims always intended to establish their colony in the Cape Cod region, for its rich fishing waters would provide means to repay the money they had borrowed for their venture.

These first settlers had no shelter from the cold New England winter and had insufficient food to see them through until a crop could be planted and harvested. Facing starvation, disease, the freezing weather, hostile Indians and wild animals, by spring half of them died. The courage, faith and determination are their legacy to us. They founded a new country based on personal freedom, but paid a great price for the opportunities they passed on to others.

There are many records which are still extant on these early settlers. Many of them have been published. In 1894 a "General Society of Mayflower Descendants" was established to preserve the history and records of these brave people. Membership in the society may be obtained by proof of descent from one of the persons who came on the "Mayflower."

Over three hundred years later American astronauts landed in another New World. "Apollo Eleven" landed on the moon. We can only guess how this landing may eventually affect our descendants. Will there be colonists on the moon or on a distant planet? Will our descendants live in another New World? Only time will tell.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: For additional information on the Pilgrims and the *Mayflower*, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 16 #3, p. 104; Vol. 17 #4, p. 137; Vol. 17 #4, p. 139; and Vol. 20 #4, p. 166.]

SOURCES:
Various history books
Capt. James Cecil Church, "Perilous Voyages: The Mayflower and Apollo Eleven", *The Mayflower Quarterly*, The General Society of Mayflower Descendants, Vol. 60 #1, Feb. 1994.

****

MORE SETTLERS TO NEW ENGLAND

By 1621 more settlers came to make a second town at Salem. By 1640 there were eight towns in Massachusetts. The Puritans were part of a group called the Massachusetts Bay Company, and were originally destined for Salem, but settled in Boston in 1630.

****

MAKE GOOD USE OF YOUR POSTAGE. When sending in your 1999 dues, use the same postage stamp and envelope to include queries, ancestor charts, old Bible records, interesting ancestor stories, humorous incidents in genealogy, ideas for articles for *Kinfolks*, etc. Use your renewal form and tell us how we can make our Society and our programs better. This is your Society, so let us know your ideas.

And are you looking for that special Christmas Gift? Consider a membership in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. We'll send an appropriate card acknowledging your gift.

Virginia Company of London, which controlled the land to the south. In late July of 1620 many of the Leyden congregation left the port of Delft and sailed to England. Those who were wanted by the authorities hid while waiting to board their ships, the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower.* They had bought the *Speedwell* and planned to use it as a fishing vessel in the New World...even though none of them were fishermen.

The *Speedwell,* which took her name from a small blue English flower, had been overhauled and fitted-out with new masts and sails...actually too much sail for heavy weather. The Pilgrims had stretched their funds to buy the *Speedwell* and to stock both ships with barrels of salt-beef, baked hardtack and other provisions which they would need during the long sea voyage. They had to take live cattle, chickens, ducks and geese for fresh meat on the voyage and to buy, fill and stow away casks of beer, cider and water. It was the custom of the time to drink cider, ale or beer. Water was thought to be unhealthy for drinking, and sometimes it was.

In his journal Governor BRADFORD described in detail the events which occurred during his departure from Leyden with the others and called his departing group "Pilgrims," the first time that this Biblical term had been applied to them. From that time, the term "Pilgrim" would be associated with all the members of the Leyden congregation on the *Mayflower.*

At Southampton the *Speedwell* would rendezvous with the *Mayflower,* which had been chartered by the Pilgrim's London financiers, The Merchant Adventurers. The Adventurers had required the Pilgrims to accept additional colonists into their departing group to increase the population and skill diversity of their colony to protect their investment. WILLIAM COLLIER, one of the Merchant Adventurers, would later go to the New World.

On 5 August 1620 from Southampton the two ships set sail with their 120 passengers...the Leyden Pilgrims, who referred to themselves as "Saints" because of their religious beliefs and practices, and the other prospective colonists, whom the Pilgrims called "Strangers."

After two tries, the *Speedwell* proved unseaworthy, and the passengers returned to shore. The *Mayflower* was large for a cargo ship of that period, but did not have the capacity to hold all passengers from both boats. After much lamenting and rearranging, some of the *Speedwell* passengers were transferred to the *Mayflower.* Among those included were 17 men, 10 women and 14 children of the Leyden congregation, including the ruling Elder WILLIAM BREWSTER, his wife MARY BREWSTER and their sons LOVE (of God) and WRESTLING (With the Devil). Others remained in England, waiting for other ships to carry them to the New World.

On 6 September 1620 the *Mayflower,* packed with provisions and household goods, 102 passengers and a crew of about 30, headed west from Plymouth into a stormy ocean. It was the time of year when violent storms would blow and the wind and waves would cause misery to the ship and its crowded, seasick passengers for over two months.

A replica of the *Mayflower,* which is docked at Plymouth, Massachusetts, shows the crowded conditions in which the Pilgrims traveled. The ship was only 106½ feet long and a mere 25½ feet wide. The most important families, the BREWSTERs, the BRADFORDs and JOHN CARVER, were housed in the great cabin of the ship. The rest were crowded together in makeshift quarters below decks.

After one particularly violent storm it was discovered that the main beam of the ship had buckled, which endangered the whole ship. A giant screw, believed to be part of WILLIAM BREWSTER's printing press, was used to raise the broken beam so that it could be braced, and the ship sailed on.

The dramas of life and death occurred on the voyage. During the voyage a son, whom they named OCEANUS, was born to STEPHEN and ELIZABETH HOPKINS. WILLIAM BUTTEN, the 22 year

THE MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS

As Thanksgiving draws near, we remember the Mayflower Pilgrims who left behind everything dear and familiar to settle a New World. Thousands of Americans are descendants of these Pilgrims. Millions of others would not be here today if the Pilgrims had not made a successful settlement, breaking the ground for other immigrants to come to the New World. This is part of the story of the Mayflower Pilgrims whose courage and ingenuity made them unforgettable in the pages of history.

During the 16th and 17th centuries religious strife and persecution raged throughout Europe. In England the Church of England had been established as the state church, but Catholicism was still practiced, sometimes covertly, by many. To further complicate matters, there were many factions of dissenters and reformers. So threatening were they to the established church that in 1559 the English Parliament passed a law requiring compulsory attendance to the Church of England on Sundays.

One of these was a group of Separatists who wished to reform the Church of England, keeping the same fundamental beliefs but deleting the pageantry and pomp that were redolent of popery. They were known as Puritans. Other groups of non-conformists held other creeds. Some Separatists taught separation of state and church. Others, who later became the Mayflower Pilgrims, had actually established Independent (Congregational) churches at Scrooby and Gainsborough.

Non-conformity to the Church of England was an act of treason, since the king was head of the Church. As a result, some of the dissenters were persecuted as traitors. In order to save their lives, many were forced into hiding; others left England. In 1608/9 plans were made for about 100 Separatists to flee to Holland to avoid persecution. Among them were the family of WILLIAM BREWSTER, whose Choir Alley printing shops attacked the Church of England, and had resulted in his being accused of treason.

They went to Amsterdam. Most of them left the following year from Leyden, where they settled. As the years passed, their group grew, by 1620 their group numbered 300 souls. Most had low-paying but skilled jobs in the textile industry, such as wool combers, tailors, silk workers, ribbon and felt makers. WILLIAM BRADFORD became a maker of fustian (corduroy). Most became Dutch citizens, which enabled them to join Guilds and establish their own businesses. Although these religious refugees were safe in Holland, they were losing their English identity. Some of their children no longer spoke English and some were marrying into Dutch families.

Plans were made to go to the New World, to settle in Virginia. Two of the leaders, JOHN CARVER and ROBERT CUSHMAN, went to London to obtain permission to emigrate to the English lands in the New World. After many difficulties, they finally made arrangements with THOMAS WESTON, the agent of the Merchant Adventurers of London, to underwrite the cost of the trip, and the contract later became a topic of disagreement. WESTON recruited men from London to emigrate with the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims were later called "Saints"; the recruits and the early colonists who came on the next few boatloads were called "Strangers." Ironically, the "Strangers" outnumbered the "Saints."

The Leyden congregation debated over the location of their New World colony. Sir WALTER RALEIGH's 1595 publication *Discoverie of the Large, Rich and Bewtifull Empyre of Guiana,* which described Guiana, between the Orinocoa and Amazon Rivers in South America, was the choice of some. Others opted for the lands described in Captain JOHN SMITH's 1616 publication *Description of New England,* which told of that part of America which lay north of Manhattan and Long Island. In 1617 they finally agreed on New England. SMITH had actually offered to guide them to a suitable New England site for their colony, but because of their limited funds, the congregation decided just to buy a copy of his book, whose text and maps they studied diligently.

However, they were unable to obtain a patent for a settlement in New England from the New Netherlands Company, which had controlled that region, and they had to obtain a patent from the

were made. Finally the bride and groom ate wedding cake; this was the holy pledge of the marriage, and by this act they entered into religious communion with each other.

At the beginning of the Christian era in Rome, the fathers arranged the betrothal while the children were still young. It was a contract without any form of law. The pledge often took the form of an engagement ring. Marriages were valid merely by mutual consent. The Emperor Justinian stated that the mutual consent of both partners was sufficient for a valid marriage without any further formalities. A marriage law enacted in 428 C.E. stated that this condition lasted only as long as the partners persevered in mutual agreement, and that all the religious ceremonies were not what made the marriage legal.

In the fourth and fifth centuries, a papal decree declared that the lower orders of clergy were bound to have their marriages solemnized by a priest. Only Christians of blameless character could have their marriages solemnized by a priest, so not every layman received this blessing. During the first ten centuries there was no obligation to receive this priestly blessing.

Some marriages were clandestine, held in secret, sometimes without the bride's consent, sometimes without the groom's consent. The church intervened and tried to stop these marriages by declaring them invalid and insisted that marriage ceremonies be held in public. By the ninth century C.E., civil ceremonies were often held in the church itself, so the practices were gradually taken over by the church and became a form of liturgy.

For 1,500 years espousal and marital covenants required only three parties. In 1563 the Council of Trent decided to require a priest and two or three other witnesses for a valid marriage. The Council's decision caused the marriage of baptized Christians to be brought within the Church's authority. From that time on the Catholic Church declared that any marriage contracted without the presence of a priest was declared null and void.

****

POSTAGE IN THE 1800s

Old newspapers are filled with a wealth of genealogical information, but some of these items may be misleading. One often comes across a list of people who had letters waiting at the post office, under the heading of "Unclaimed Letters." An assumption could be that many of these people had died or moved away from the area. Not always true! Knowing the facts for the times may help.

Postage on letters, until 1845, was, for a distance not exceeding 20 miles, 6½ cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 11½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; and 25 cents for all distances over 500 miles. In 1845 a partial reduction was made by Congress, and in July 1851, letter postage was reduced to 3 cents per half-ounce for all distances. A three-cent stamp and a three-cent coin for convenience in paying postage was at that time ordered by Congress.

During this time postage for these letters was paid for by the receiver. Times were hard and money was precious, so perhaps there wasn't enough money to pay the postage. Also, considering that these hard-working people, many farmers living miles from town, were not known for going to town every day or even every week. So the letters remained at the post office until he could make the trip into town.

FROM: *The Shreveport, LA Times,* 'Ancestor Hunting' by WANDA HEAD, submitted by IMA FRANKS.

****

IT IS TIME TO PAY YOUR 1999 DUES !!!

cannibalism was ever reported during the long period of French and Anglo occupancy of Western Louisiana..."

Likewise there were several similar cases in Texas. The DISTRIVE brothers of New Orleans lived among and traded with the Nacazils at Port Neches for many years during the 1770s as did JOSEPH BLANCPAIN among the Orcoquisas on Trinity River during the 1750s. These fur traders are written up in Spanish journals, but again nothing about cannibalism was reported.

Usually reports of cannibalism have been connected to severe freezing and prolong isolation where anthropophagy was practiced for sheer survival. However, the Attakapas tribe lived among the most prolific food sources imaginable - all manners of fish, shellfish, turtles, alligators, small animals, deer and bears in abundance. They were skilled hunters, trappers and spear fishermen, and perhaps their favorite dishes were alligators broiled over charcoal fires. In fact, the Attakapas were adept at slitting holes near the alligator's backbone for collecting the oil that they rubbed on their bodies to repel mosquitoes.

Another myth is that of the Attakapas maiden KISSELPOO at Port Arthur, but that story does not besmirch the tribe's name. Of course, reports of cannibalism will always make sensational reading, but I prefer to join the Louisiana historians, POST and KNIFFEN, who deny for lack of evidence to the contrary that the tribe ever engaged in cannibalism. Their tribal history will always include their stone-age culture and many known infractions, but from the several primary writings and quotes about them, there is little cause to berate them as cannibals.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The original article on the Attakapas was written in accordance with the information found in the sources listed and was not intended as a judgment against the Attakapas. Cannibalism was practiced during many centuries, in many cultures. Ritualistic cannibalism, in which the heart and liver of an admirable or courageous victim was eaten to transfer those qualities to his conqueror, was practiced among several Indian tribes, included the Maya and Aztecs who had high degrees of civilization. Perhaps we can only wonder, but never entirely prove, whether the Attakapas were maligned or if their reputation was deserved.]

****

JEANETTE SINGLETON writes to correct the spelling of "HOOSIER." On p. 129 of Vol. 22 #3, the name was spelled as "HOSSIER." JOHN and NANCY (BASS) HOOSIER moved in the early 1800s to Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish.

****

Our thanks go to **L. HARVEY ADAMS** for sending in the GASPARD (PICARD) article which appeared in the last issue of *Kinfolks* (p. 24). Mr. ADAMS also writes the following on marriage evolving from secular and civil event into a sacrament of the Christian religion.

According to the views of ancient peoples, marriage was based on the 'religion of the hearth.' The hearth, the hard floor in front of the fireplace was the symbol of the family's deceased ancestors, the household gods. Each family had its own liturgy with its own prayer, hymns and sacrifices. The hearth fire was never allowed to go out. Its care was passed from father to son. Children were needed to pass on the duty. A barren marriage meant that there was danger of that home's religion becoming extinct. A barren marriage was dissolved.

For a woman, marriage meant transferring from her father's religion to that of her bridegroom's. The wedding was in three parts...the handing over of the bride, taking the bride to her new home and the legal and religious act of being led to the household altar. On arriving at the groom's house, she was carried over the threshold by the groom and was later led to the sacred hearth, where she was sprinkled with lustral water and permitted to touch the sacred fire. Prayers were said and offerings

FROM OUR MEMBERS

HAROLD GLENN HAYES sends "Why I am Proud of My Cajun Ancestors," excerpted from *The Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Series,* Vol. III, P. 5, U.S.L. (1998).

"Louisiana became a state in 1812 and CLAIBORNE was elected the first governor. Within two months the nation went to war with the most powerful nation on earth, Great Britain. There was a threat to the port of New Orleans, which became a reality in the last months of 1814, with the invasion by the British and the subsequent Battle of New Orleans. A British victory would have been a disaster for the young nation.

"Louisianians' loyalty was suspect at first, but when Louisiana was threatened, the Louisianians supported their new nation, proving that American heroes do not have to be Protestant, nor speak English."

****

Referring to an article in *Kinfolks,* Vol. 17 #3 (1993), **W. T. BLOCK** writes:

I wish to defend the Attakapas Indian tribe against the charge of cannibalism, with which they are still so often saddled. A direct quote of that article reads "...Evidence shows that the Attakapas did indeed eat certain parts of their enemies..." Permit me to ask, "What evidence?"

Despite the tribe's Choctaw name, which means "man-eater," the entire charge of cannibalism rests on one man's story in 1758 that claimed to have seen the tribe engaging in cannibalism. In 1719, SIMARS de BELLE-ISLE, a French sailor, was stranded on Galveston Island and he was later captured and enslaved by the Orcoquisa tribe on Trinity River. After BELLE-ISLE returned to France, he reputedly told tales of Attakapas cannibalism that were published in Paris in 1768 by JEAN BERNARD BOSSU. Such tales of cannibalism world-wide were sensational reading all over Western Europe that century, but later BELLE-ISLE denied the cannibal portions of BOSSU's tales.

In 1750 the Attakapas were a loosely-connected confederation of about ten tribes, half of whom resided in Southeast Texas. Whereas Carcashus (Calcasieus), Cocos, Apelusas and others lived in Louisiana, the Orcoquisas, Deadose and Bidais lived on Trinity River, and the Nacazils lived on the Sabine and Neches Rivers. About 1880, Dr. ALBERT GATCHET of Lake Charles and JEAN BERLANDIER determined that, except for minor dialectal differences, all the Louisiana and Texas tribes spoke the same language.

Two Louisiana historians of that tribe certainly questioned the cannibal theory. FRED KNIFFEN (*Louisiana Conservation Review,* IV, 10) claimed that that tribe "...was undeserving of their ancient reputation as wandering cannibals..." LAUREN C. POST (*Louisiana History,* III, 225-226) asked, "...How did BELLE-ISLE escape the (stew) pot and spit...?"

While it is true that two officials, ATANASE de MEZERIES and JEAN B. BIENVILLE, believed and repeated the BELLE-ISLE story, their only knowledge was from BOSSU's published account. And for that one account, there are a hundred others which reported no known cannibal practices.

In 1779, Gov. BERNARDO de GALVEZ reported that the 140 Attakapas soldiers in his army (40 of them from Vermilion) "...created no disturbances..." (*Louisiana History,* III, 230). In his four volumes on the Sabine boundary, Fr. PICHARDO wrote perhaps the most about the Attakapas tribe. He called them "robbers" and "very cowardly," but he said nothing about cannibalism.

In his two volume *History of Texas, 1673-1779,* Fr. AUGUSTIN MORFI reported Attakapas villages on the Trinity and Neches Rivers, but he too reported nothing about cannibal practices. French fur traders lived with the Attakapas tribe on Vermilion, Mermentau and Calcasieu Rivers throughout the eighteenth century and according to LAUREN POST, "...no case of Attakapas

travelogue that hasn't lost its excitement and wonder. One of two eye-catching pictures show McARTHUR and his native assistant, each holding a bat with wingspan of about eight feet. Another is of each man holding a long-tailed monkey they had shot. The comment: "They made tasty meals."

In all of his writing McARTHUR displayed his keen powers of observation and his clarity of description. In addition to his good story-telling skills, he had an extensive vocabulary. The majority of this extensive material is Philippine-related. However, McARTHUR wrote of three places he felt worthy of note: (1) San Francisco, (2) Hawaii and (3) Egypt.

Of Hawaii he told of the exotic flora and fauna, the lushness of its beauty, the magnificent Queen's Palace and the museum, especially of its aquarium that displayed fish and sea creatures from the South Pacific.

He was fascinated with ancient Egypt, writing at length of the grandeurs of this ancient civilization. At Cairo he visited the Museum of the Antiquities, climbed the Sphinx, went through the Tomb of Cheops, visited the Memphis tombs of the VI Dynasty and the Tomb of the Sacred Bulls.

Of San Francisco he wrote in 1908 (two years after the 1906 earthquake and fire): "The city is certainly a devastated sight but is rebuilding slowly from the earthquake and fire...some buildings down, some blackened by fire and others ruined by both, some cracked but still standing...it seems that almost everything was destroyed...We leave tomorrow. I expect to see a great deal before I get back."

And he did. What an understatement from this early 20th Century Marco Polo!

****

ADVERTISED LETTERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY MAY 30, 1896

J. P. GEARY, Postmaster (*The American*, 6/3/1896)

LADIES' LIST

CLARK, Miss MARY
COOPER, Mrs. B. L.
FORD, Miss JOSEPHINE
GATH, CORA
HARRIS, Miss NORA
HUDSON, Miss BELLE
JOHNSON, Miss MARY
JONES, Miss S. A.
LABLUE, Mrs. VILLIE
LIENDON, ALICE
MILLS, Mrs. N.
MOSS, Miss MISSAURY
PEN, ALICE
PENNINGTON, Mrs. JULIA
RENSHAW, ANNIE
SHNONS, ELLA
WATSON, Miss ANNIE
WILLIAMS, MINNIE
WILLIAMS, Miss M. A.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

ALLEN, J. W.
BALL, W. D.
BOLENDER, K.
CHASE, E. F.
DAVIDSON, CHARLES
DORCET, DAVID
DUMING, WILL
GARDNER, J. N.
GIBS, PERRY
JACKSON, HARRY
JENNINGS, ELI
KENT, A. S. (2)
KNIGHT, ROBERT
LAWSON, ISIAAH
LEWIS, D. W.
LOCKHART, JACK
MALVEN, JOHN
MOSS, BILL
NICHOLS, ARTHUR
PERKINS, J. S.
PETTERS, JOCK.
VANCE, S. A.
WILSON, J. W. R.

MY FATHER, JAMES MARSHALL McARTHUR

Contributed by DOROTHY McARTHUR BECNEL, Member #392

[At the January "Show & Tell" program DOROTHY BECNEL showed pictures and some water buffalo horns that had belonged to her father, JAMES MARSHALL McARTHUR, and read from his scrapbook. The following is her presentation.]

My father, JAMES MARSHALL McARTHUR (1887-1956) went as a federal civil service teacher to the Philippines from 1908 to 1912. His mother had urged him to further his education through travel.

He sailed from San Francisco on May 5, 1908, on the U.S. Army Transport *Sheridan,* a small four-gun ship carrying troops and about thirty-five teachers, some on their honeymoons. Following the ship's stop in Hawaii, McARTHUR commented on the island's beauty, a land full of exotic flora and fauna, and gave details from the Queen's Palace and museum. Only a notation was made of the ship's stop at Guam and of crossing the International Date Line. The *Sheridan* landed at Manila, Luzon Island, the Philippines, on May 30, 1908, a crossing of twenty-five days.

At the conclusion of his teaching term, McARTHUR continued around the world. He saw the sights along the Nile and made a trip to the ruins of ancient Alexandria. From there he crossed the Mediterranean Sea to Genoa, went sightseeing in France, and sailed to the United States on the German ship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.* He left Cherbourg, France, and after a stop in Southampton, England, arrived in New York on May 20, 1912. The Atlantic crossing was three-and-a-half days.

The eldest of five children, McARTHUR was the son of JOHN CECIL McARTHUR and ELISABETH McMILLAN McARTHUR. His father was a farmer and his mother had been an Illinois teacher before her marriage. She had attended Normal School there and then did more study at Valparaiso University in Indiana.

The McARTHURs were hard-working folk, great believers in education, active in the Presbyterian Church and proud of their Scottish heritage and ancestors. As children they heard tales of the McARTHURs, MARSHALLs and McNABs, and of their Revolutionary ancestor, DANIEL McMILLAN. They learned legends of Scotland, some ballads, the schottische and a reel or two. They listened as their mother read from the King James Bible and from some of the classics, *Pilgrim's Progress,* works of WALTER SCOTT and CHARLES DICKENS. McARTHUR credited his mother's influence and encouragement for his trip to the Philippines. McARTHUR and his family became regular correspondents. He recalled receiving a wheelbarrow full of mail every time the supply boat stopped at his island station. Not all of his letters and monographs were saved, but some were published in the *Walton Weekly Republican* or in the Harvey County, Kansas, newspaper. These published ones, along with the many snapshots, comprise the major part of his scrapbook.

Two pictures of different times of his life were shown for "Show & Tell." The first was that of a curly-headed toddler wearing a kilt, which was reproduced from a large portrait that had hung in his parents' Kansas farmhouse. The other is a copy of a poised-looking young man, nattily clad and having a mustache and van Dyke beard. Not wanting to be dubbed a "city slicker" when he got home, he shaved them off before his Atlantic crossing to New York.

The next item shown was a pair of water buffalo horns etched with pictures of people, animals and country scenes, much in the manner of scrimshaw. Hunters and souvenir seekers prized these horns.

The last item to be shown was McARTHUR's scrapbook, assembled after his return to the states. It contains snapshots, a postcard or two, a hand-written account of a shipwreck and clippings of letters that had been published in the hometown newspaper. Although this worn, old-fashioned record book is yellowing with age, its content, freshness and wonder belie its 80-plus years. It is a captivating

hooped-skirt dresses and the young men come in Confederate uniforms, sometimes carrying the swords or guns of their ancestors.

Brazil has benefited from the American colonization. Utilizing the better techniques and implements brought in by the Americans, Brazil has advanced its agricultural productivity. Prior to the arrival of the Confederate colonists, Brazilians had not even used the simple plow; they were farming with the hoe.

The propaganda campaigns conducted by the Mexican and Brazilian governments and the colonization societies in the U.S. lured thousands of Confederates to Mexico and Brazil. Although many settlements were planned, few survived because of the bandits, unending rains or droughts, isolation and sickness. Those communities that survived did so because settlers were better prepared and chose to settle in areas with less civil unrest. They believed theirs was a permanent move and were better able to adapt and persevere. They were able to blend into the culture of their new nation; in fact, so well did they blend into Brazilian society that they almost disappeared...until you hear their names...like JUAN CARLOS CALHOUN!

****

1998 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 443 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES & COUNTRIES:

ALABAMA	1	MINNESOTA	1	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
ARIZONA	2	MISSISSIPPI	5	TENNESSEE	2
ARKANSAS	1	MISSOURI	1	TEXAS	66
CALIFORNIA	10	NEVADA	1	UTAH	2
COLORADO	2	NEW JERSEY	1	VIRGINIA	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	NEW MEXICO	3	WASHINGTON	4
FLORIDA	3	NORTH CAROLINA	1	WISCONSIN	1
ILLINOIS	2	OKLAHOMA	3	WYOMING	1
INDIANA	1	OREGON	2		
LOUISIANA	317	PENNSYLVANIA	1	ITALY	1
MARYLAND	3	SOUTH CAROLINA	1	MEXICO	
1					

LOUISIANA MEMBERSHIP OF 317 IS FOUND IN THESE PARISHES:

ACADIA	4	JEFFERSON	5	ST. CHARLES	1
ALLEN	3	JEFFERSON DAVIS	10	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	1
ASCENSION	2	LAFAYETTE	5	ST. MARTIN	1
BEAUREGARD	15	LAFOURCHE	1	ST. MARY	3
CADDO	1	LaSALLE	1	ST. TAMMANY	2
CALCASIEU	221	LINCOLN	2	TANGIPAHOA	2
CAMERON	2	ORLEANS	6	TERREBONNE	2
EAST BATON ROUGE	8	PLAQUEMINES	2	VERMILION	2
EVANGELINE	3	RAPIDES	5	VERNON	3
IBERIA	3	ST. BERNARD	1		

****

COMPUTER NEWS - INTERNET SITE OF INTEREST

<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail/nailgen.html> National Archives
Description of 52,000 Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek & Seminole applications for enrollment to five civilized tribes (Dawes Commission) searchable on line.

probably never return to the U.S. They were making a new settlement, a new start.

Some, however, had a great deal of difficulty getting to Rio to start their new life. A proposed colony of Southerners in the Amazon region of northern Brazil was called Santarem. Its founder, Major LANFORD W. HASTINGS, had bad luck in bringing immigrants to Brazil. He tried three times.

First, forty-two Alabamians sailed from New Orleans in December 1865 on the schooner *Neptune*, but by January the ship went aground twenty-six miles from Havana, Cuba. Some of these colonists went to Mexico or Florida; others returned to Alabama.

On the second attempt, in March 1866, thirty-five Alabamians boarded the steamer *Margaret* at Mobile, bound for the Amazon. An outbreak of smallpox, in which eleven died, caused the ship to return to Mobile. Then HASTINGS came to Santarem alone, obtained signed agreements with the government to form the colony, and returned to Mobile.

A third attempt was made and one hundred and nine colonists sailed on the *Red Gauntlet*, bound for Brazil. At St. Thomas the steamer was seized and sold to pay the crews' wages. The colonists were stranded until HASTINGS arranged with the Brazilian government for transportation for them to Santarem. HASTINGS died, but the colony survived.

In an area in southeastern Brazil along the Iguape River three colonies were begun, which were given the name "New Texas." Here came one hundred forty-six Texans and eight Louisianians to make a new home. They brought agricultural implements, wagons, machinery, cotton gins, grist mills, metal forging equipment, firearms, bedding, tents and precious family possessions...Bibles stuffed with papers showing births and deaths of family members, wedding gowns and photos. They were led by FRANK McMULLEN, Dr. JAMES GASTON and Rev. BALLARD SMITH DUNN. They set sail aboard the *Derby*, but when off the coast of Cuba, the ship crashed on rocks with over half the cargo lost. The colonists did, however, go on to Brazil and formed a settlement where their first year's work was lost in a flood.

The southernmost Confederate colony was Parana, founded by Dr. JOHN BLUE of Missouri, Col. M. S. SWAIN and HORACE MANLEY LANE of Louisiana. It remained small and could not really be called successful.

CHARLES GRANDISON GUNTER of North Carolina and Alabama had grandiose ideas and plans for a settlement called "Rio Doce" on the coast just north of Rio de Janeiro. However, almost as soon as the settlement began, a mosquito outbreak brought fever to whole families. Then the rains poured through the thatched roofs, spoiling supplies and drought destroyed their crops. These colonists relocated near Santa Barbara, inland and to the west of Rio De Janeiro in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

By far the largest group of exiles from the Old South were located just outside of Santa Barbara.. Although this colony has persisted as a cohesive cluster to this day, it was not formed as an organized colony. Instead Col. WILLIAM NORRIS of Alabama traveled to the Sao Paulo area in December 1865 and chose this area, because of the rolling green hills and red fertile soil which reminded him of home in Alabama. The area would later be known as "Americana." NORRIS bought a homestead, got a few field hands, planted a crop, built a house and then sent for his family. Others who came to settle in Americana had surnames of OLIVER, HALL, HARRIS, WHITAKER, THATCHER, FERGUSON, MILLER, LAND and COLE.

These new settlers were proud to be Brazilians, but they remained Southerners. Their descendants live there today. Some have married Brazilians and speak Portuguese. Their cemetery is filled with Civil War veterans and contains a monument to the Confederate dead. They eat cornbread, watermelon and fried chicken, and they gather four times a year at their church by the cane fields to remember their ancestors and celebrate their heritage. The young women dress for the ceremonies in beautiful

Once more tragedy struck the ex-Confederates. The French withdrawal from Mexico in June 1866 spelled doom for the Carlota colony. Without the protection of MAXIMILIAN, who was slain by the Juaristas, and the French, who were retreating, the colonies were left on their own. In March 1867 Mexicans swooped down on Carlota, setting houses and shops afire. Stores were looted, houses plundered and men shot. Even the sick were pulled from their beds, tortured and beaten; some died. Stock was slaughtered, farm implements were smashed and possessions were strewn all over the muddy streets of Carlota. The settlers tried to save their possessions and their lives, hoping to escape to the coastal city of Vera Cruz. The settlement of Carlota was destroyed.

In Mexico the Southern immigrants also established colonies at Orizaba, Omealco and Cordova, but they were even less promising than Carlota. Cordova had the largest hotel in the area, a ramshackle, two-story brick structure appropriately called the "Confederate," the only gathering place in hundreds of miles. There the ex-Confederates came to dance, play cards, sip coffee and catch up on the news. It was near Cordova that General SHELBY bought the former home of Mexican General SANTA ANNA. There he brought his wife and two sons from Kentucky and planted twelve acres of coffee the first season, only to have it looted by bandits. SHELBY also operated a freight line, using ten-mule wagon teams. He had a thriving business for a time, supplying the French outpost. This enterprise did not endear him to the Juaristas, who were warring with the French.

Other areas of Mexico where colonies were planned and started, but failed, due to warfare, were: Guadalajara, Durango, Mazatlan, Merida, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Tampico, Cuernavaca, the Laguna district and the Tuxpan area.

Tuxpan, located on the east coast of Mexico was thought to be safer than Carlota. It was begun by Baron ENRIQUE SAVAGE and later involved General SHELBY, who had, by that time, given up his freight business in Cordova. Newspapers supported SHELBY as an excellent manager and felt that Tuxpan would succeed because of him. MAXIMILIAN had even promised a rail system to connect Vera Cruz and Tampico.

SHELBY equipped the colony with provisions and employed two hundred men to clear lands and prepare the colony for the thousands of people he hoped to lure to Tuxpan for settlement. He flooded Texas and Arkansas with circulars promoting the Tuxpan project and wrote to agents in New Orleans, New York, Galveston, St. Louis and Chicago to get them to sell land in Tuxpan. Settlers were offered transportation to Tuxpan at MAXIMILIAN's expense. Each settler was even armed for protection from attackers, such as Indians who might attack to get back the land MAXIMILIAN had taken away from them.

In February 1866, two thousand guerrillas and Indians attacked and destroyed the Tuxpan colony almost overnight. Many residents died fighting; many were captured and put to the torch, their corpses thrown into the ocean. A handful escaped by boat to Vera Cruz, returning to Cordova which they thought was safer.

There wasn't any "safe place" for the Southern colonists in Mexico! Only a handful of exiles remained in Mexico under BENITO JUAREZ. Those who did not return to the U.S. chose to leave for Europe, Cuba, Canada, Venezuela, Egypt and Brazil.

Southerners who chose to emigrate to Brazil were met with music bands, processions, festivals, guides and interpreters, thanks to the hospitality of Emperor DOM PEDRO III, who needed settlers in Brazil. He offered land for twenty-two cents an acre, with easy terms. He helped with transportation and accommodations, promising citizenship and trade opportunities. New settlers were given free temporary accommodations in an immigrant hotel in Rio de Janeiro. It was a palatial setting, with palm-lined walks, fountains, marble benches and beautiful flowers. They were greeted warmly, food was plentiful and life looked promising. Few Confederates of high military or political rank made the journey, yet more ex-Confederates migrated to Brazil than to Mexico, understanding that they would

strong and stable, and they hoped to join the French and to some day fight once more against the Union forces. Some notable men who immigrated to Mexico were: Governor HENRY W. ALLEN of Louisiana, former Governor THOMAS O. MOORE of Louisiana, Governor ISHAM HARRIS of Tennessee, Governor CHARLES S. MOREHEAD of Kentucky, former Governor PENDLETON MURRAH of Texas, former Governor EDWARD CLARK of Texas, General JOSEPH SHELBY, General JOHN B. MAGRUDER, General EDMUND KIRBY-SMITH, former Governor and Lt. General STERLING PRICE of Missouri, WILLIAM P. HARDEMAN of Texas, CADMUS M. WILCOX, TRUSTEN POLK, HAMILTON BEE, GEORGE FOURNOY, MONROE PARSONS, THOMAS C. HINDMAN of Arkansas and Confederate Commodore MATHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

Emperor MAXIMILIAN was sympathetic to colonization and appointed MATHEW FONTAINE MAURY as commissioner of colonization and J. B. MAGRUDER as chief of the land office in Mexico. MAXIMILIAN's idea was to induce Southerners to migrate to the Cordova and Tepic regions by promising them free passage, religious freedom, 640 acres of land to heads of families and 320 to single men, freedom from taxation for one year and freedom from military obligation for five years.

The largest and most important Confederate colony in Mexico was Carlota. It was formed by several former governors and generals, including HENRY W. ALLEN and THOMAS O. MOORE of Louisiana, PENDELTON MURRAH and EDWARD CLARK of Texas, STERLING PRICE of Missouri, JOSEPH SHELBY, and MATHEW FONTAINE MAURY. Carlota was built on the ruins of an old Mexican village, on land hewn out of the jungle at the order of MAXIMILIAN. Some families were able to sail from New Orleans and Mobile to Havana, Cuba, from which they re-embarked for Vera Cruz and then traveled overland to Carlota.

Colonists were sold land, 640 acres at $1 an acre. A town lot was assigned to each settler and large grants were given in rural areas. Speculators bought large tracts of land at MAXIMILIAN's cheap price and then increased the price to what land was being sold in the western U.S. Impoverished by the war, the high cost of land and travel discouraged many prospective settlers.

In Carlota colonists planted cotton, sugar cane, coffee and field crops as they had back home. They hoped to raise large amounts of coffee for export, but the crop takes three years to mature. In the interim, they grew sweet potatoes, corn and beans. On the land previous tenants had farmed, they got such fruits as pineapples, papayas, mangos, oranges, figs and bananas...but they craved more familiar foods like meat, rice, beans and white flour.

The South's newspapers and letters told of Carlota's beautiful scenery, mild climate and rich productive soil. They failed to mention yellow fever, dysentery, malaria or typhoid epidemics that wreaked havoc on its victims. Neither did they mention the sea of mud with which settlers had to contend much of the time or the fact that transportation was limited. Sanitary conditions were primitive and uncontaminated food, not raised by the colonists, was hard to find.

In an effort to make their new homes more like their old ones, colonists organized their own picnics, square dances and hayrides. Women started sewing bees and literary circles. Pianos were imported and group singings were encouraged as social activities. The Southerners formed an isolated group and did not mix with the Mexicans. Isolation, lack of hospitals and English-speaking institutions, such as banks and schools, made the colonists long for the South and home. The colonists were constantly plagued by bands of robbers and kidnappers!

The founders had hoped that settlers would include hotelkeepers, carpenters, blacksmiths and bakers...men who would build a beautiful city. Instead, the town was described as "ugly, half-built blocks of shabby clapboard rooming houses, crumbling adobe offices and ramshackled shops"...that "arose out of the slimy, vine-infested surroundings." The roads of red dirt became mud in the rainy season and dust in July. Carlota never lost its air of impermanence!

EX-CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA

Contributed by ANNA MARIE HAYES, Member #260

[ANNA MARIE HAYES gave the following talk at the September meeting of the SWLGS.]

It was disappointment, insult, poverty and ruin that oppressed the South after the Civil War. Three and a half million Southerners were branded as traitors. One hundred fifty thousand of the Confederacy's leading men were declared guilty without trial and deprived of their citizenship. It was necessary for them to request pardons from "those Yankees" in order to have their citizenship restored, and only if it was approved could they become citizens again in their own land. Their leader, ROBERT E. LEE, requested a pardon; his request, however, was ignored.

The South had been ravaged by war. The Confederate President, JEFFERSON DAVIS, was imprisoned, chained and threatened. Thousands of Southerners were in despair and feared for their own futures. Soldiers were returning home to burned houses; family and friends were missing. Their property had been confiscated or stolen; their plantations and farms were destroyed; their livestock was stolen or consumed. Banks were ruined; their currency was worthless. Most of the factories were destroyed; many were desperate, without adequate food, shelter or clothing.

IS IT ANY WONDER THAT SOUTHERNERS WERE LOOKING FOR A NEW START IN A NEW, SAFER PLACE?

When LEE surrendered at Appomattox, JEFFERSON DAVIS and some of his generals had not been ready to give up. DAVIS was captured in Georgia and Generals TAYLOR and KIRBY-SMITH were forced to surrender most of their armies. The remaining generals, including General JOSEPH SHELBY, met with several state governors at Marshall, Texas, to debate whether or not to go south to Mexico and to MAXIMILIAN, the French Emperor. After some time it was decided that they would go to Mexico City, hoping that in the future MAXIMILIAN and the French would wage war against the U.S., since they had been supportive of the Confederacy during the late war.

Most of those who wished to leave the Old South resettled in the western United States; some migrated to large northern cities and Canada, and some went to Honduras, in Central America.

Several foreign governments promoted Southern immigration. Colonization associations, backed by Emperor MAXIMILIAN of Mexico and Emperor DOM PEDRO of Brazil, were formed and representatives in the Southern states recruited those unhappy, fearful Ex-Confederates to immigrate. An estimated twenty thousand Southerners chose to go to Brazil. Estimates could not be obtained for the number who went to Mexico, although it was believed to be less than those who immigrated to Brazil.

Southern generals, admirals, governors, senators, merchants, doctors, engineers, mechanics, preachers, teachers, farmers, planters...men from all walks of life...decided to leave for Mexico and Brazil. So many were planning to go that it was feared that there would be a "brain-drain" of the South's most productive citizens. Many newspapers imposed "blackouts" on news of the exodus. Some even editorialized against Southerners leaving. So extensive was the planned exodus that the U.S. government ordered General PHIL SHERIDAN to patrol the border and ports of New Orleans and Mobile. This border patrol effectively reduced the flow of emigrants leaving the South, and, coupled with the expense of the trip, kept the numbers of emigrants lower than they might have been. ROBERT E. LEE was also against Southerners leaving for foreign countries, stating that he believed they should stay and help rebuild the South.

Nevertheless, the Southern exodus to Mexico began. Mexico was attractive to military and political leaders of the Confederacy and they were welcomed by the royalists, if not by the general native population. The high-ranking Confederate leaders believed MAXIMILIAN's French government to be

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Doris Hanks Hamilton

Address 3228 Blythe Drive

City, State Antioch, Calif. 94509

Date August 16, 1977

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

1 Doris Deane Hanks
b. 2 Aug. 1928
p.b. Compton, Calif.
m. 9 Aug. 1951 - Compton, CA
d.
p.d.

2 Joseph Ede' Hanks (Father of No. 1)
b. 27 Oct. 1895
p.b. Rayne, LA
m. 9 June 1926 - Yuma, AZ
d. 2 Apr. 1969
p.d Van Nuys, Calif.

3 A--- Mae Mills (Mother of No. 1)
b. 4 Mar. 1907
p.b. Celt, Missouri
d.
p.d.

4 (Hilaire) Elaire Jefferson Hanks (Father of No. 2)
b. 16 Oct. 1858
p.b. Grand Coteau, LA
m. 26 June 1882
d. 19 Sep. 1928
p.d Rayne, LA

5 Ezena (Azena) Louviere (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b. Louisiana
d. 1930
p.d. Eunice, LA

6 Thomas Mills (Father of No. 3)
b. 29 Nov. 1881
p.b. Leadmine, Missouri
m. 17 May 1903
d. 26 Aug. 1961
p.d Newhall, Calif.

7 Annie Spence (Mother of No. 3)
b. 10 July 1883
p.b. Camden Co., Missouri
d. 18 Mar. 1957
p.d. Compton, Calif.

Leroy Vernon Hamilton (Spouse of No. 1)
b. 15 May 1920 d.
p.b. Los Angeles, CA p.d.

8 Jefferson Hanks (Father of No. 4)
b. 1831
p.b. Opelousas, LA
m. 11 Aug. 1851
d.
p.d

9 Eugena Istre (East) (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b. Louisiana
d.
p.d

10 Joseph Louviere (Father of No. 5)
b. 28 June 1851
p.b. New Iberia, LA
m.
d.
p.d

11 Marguerite Elida Leger (Mother of No. 5)
b. 2 July 1852
p.b. Lafayette, LA
d.
p.d.

12 James Calvin Mills (Father of No. 6)
b. 1835
p.b. Tenn. or Ind.
m.
d. 1898
p.d Celt, Missouri

13 Mary Elizabeth Hall (Mother of No. 6)
b. 20 Oct. 1840
p.b. Tennessee
d. 9 Feb. 1922
p.d. Plad, Missouri

14 William M. Spence (Father of No. 7)
b. 8 May 1847
p.b. Draighorn, Scotland
m. 1873 - Missouri
d. 1 Jan. 1911
p.d Union Township, Missouri

15 Martina Agness Canada (Mother of No. 7)
b. 7 Aug. 1860
p.b. prob. Leadmine, Missouri
d. 16 Feb. 1921
p.d. Burkburnett, Texas

16 Joseph Hanks (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 12 Apr. 1789
m. St. Martinville, LA
d. 25 June 1822 - LA

17 Susan Abshire (Abcher) (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1794 -
d. St. Martinville, LA

18 Joseph Istre (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 Eugenie Courville (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 John Baptiste Louviere (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 30 Nov. 1820
m. St. Martinville, LA
d. m. 4 Mar. 1845 - LA

21 Marguerite Louviere (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 Polin (Paulin) Leger (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 5 Nov. 1828 Opelousas, LA
m. 8 Jan. 1850
d.

23 Adelaide Euselda Girouard (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 5 Nov. 1828
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 John Hall (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27 Lyda Marsh (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 John Spence (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 Mary Fulton (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 Eli Canada (Canady) (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 -- Mills (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

Form A2. Copyright 1963 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah. publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Douglas L. STUTES
Address P. O. Box 16077
City, State Suitland, Maryland 20023
Date May 9, 1977

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

1 Douglas Leon Stutes
b. May 25, 1920
p.b. Ged, Calcasieu Parish, LA
m. January 1, 1943
d.
p.d.

2 Elzy Benton Stutes (Father of No. 1)
b. March 31, 1897
p.b. Indian Bayou, Louisiana
m. 1919
d. April 5, 1958
p.d Crowley, Louisiana

3 Thelma Laura Sarver (Mother of No. 1)
b. January 22, 1901
p.b. Vermilion Parish, La.
d. April 27, 1955
p.d. Orange, Texas

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

4 Franklin Stutes (Father of No. 2)
b. Oct. 10, 1869
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
m. 1896
d. September 28, 1938
p.d Crowley, Louisiana

5 Mary Cady (Mother of No. 2)
b. April 2, 1879
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
d. January 17, 1973
p.d. Bridge City, Texas

6 George Francis Sarver (Father of No. 3)
b. July 20, 1865
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
m.
d. October 20, 1938
p.d Vinton, Louisiana

7 Laura Ann Hayes (Mother of No. 3)
b. 1867
p.b. Vermilion Parish, LA
d. 1929
p.d. Vinton, Louisiana

8 Frank Edgar Stutes (Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1838
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
m. 1866
d.
p.d

9 Emily Hoffpauir (Mother of No. 4)
b. ca 1838
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
d.
p.d

10 Manassa Cady (Father of No. 5)
b. ca 1846
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
m. ca 1869
d.
p.d

11 Octavia Dubois (Mother of No. 5)
b. ca 1855
p.b. Jasper County, Texas
d.
p.d.

12 Levi Sarver (Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1844
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
m. ca 1864
d. 1903
p.d

13 Salania Hoffpauir (Mother of No. 6)
b. ca 1844
p.b. St. Landry Parish, LA
d. 1929
p.d.

14 Jacob Hayes (Father of No. 7)
b. ca 1835
p.b. Texas
m.
d.
p.d

15 Lucy Ann Abshire (Mother of No. 7)
b. 1848
p.b. Vermilion Parish, LA
d.
p.d.

16 Frances Stutes (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. ca 1801
m. 1825
d. ca 1855

17 Mary Susan Benoit (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Oct. 8, 1805
d. ca 1848

18 John Hardy Hoffpauir (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. May 27, 1811
m. 1835
d.

19 Constance Fontenot (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Sept. 15, 1816
d.

20 Randolph Cady (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1800
m. 1828
d. 1857

21 Elizabeth Hoffpauir (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Aug. 27, 1815
d.

22 John Dubose (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1829
m. 1856
d. 1872

23 Mary Peacock (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1832
d.

24 William Sarver (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m. ca 1831
d. 1870

25 Cecile Denise Raulin (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Feb. 8, 1813
d.

26 James Hoffpauir (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1808
m. ca 1827
d. 1882

27 Melinda Faulk (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. July 22, 1813
d. 1882

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 Edward Abshire (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1820
m ca 1839
d.

31 Eulila Boyer (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1822
d.

Form A2. Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah. publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.

Howard, James (Cont'd)
, Odeil

Kerwate, Mrs. Bernard

Kirkman, Dr. W. H.
, William H. - 21
, Joseph - 11
, Ellen E.
, Rosalie E.

Klaes, Amelia (Mrs. Nelson)

Knapp, Dr. W. A.
, Mrs. W. A. (Lizzie)
, Wilson - 13
, Ethie - 8
, W. A., Jr. - 14

Knight, Mrs. E. L.

Law, George
, Rabesh (?)

Lock, Capt. George
, Mrs. George (Ella)
, Fred G. - 16
, Latitia - 14
, George T. - 11

Martin, John G.
, Mrs. J. G.
, Thomas

Mearns, W. D.
, Mrs. W. D. (Elizabeth)
, Baby

Merrick, Benj. W.
, Mrs. B. W. (Elizabeth)
, Wilbert B. - 21
, William J. - 19

Merrick, Benj. W. (Cont'd)
, Henry B. - 16
, George B. - 11
, Frederick - 7

Mercer, William
, Mrs. Harriett
, Ellen (Mrs. Spiller)
, William
, Harriett
, John
, Jane
, Joseph
, Walter

Morris, Mr. M.
, Mrs. M.
, Jane
, Beulah

Murray, Charles D.
, Mrs. C. D. (Kate)

Myer, Adolph
, Mrs. Florence
, Walter, WC-2
, Jacob
, Inez - 4 mos.

Percy, Thomas
, Mrs. T. (Jennie)
, Christina
, Montgomery
, Mamie

Reid, David J.
, Mrs. D. J. (Mary)
, Maude - 4

Richard, Julian
, Mrs. J. (Amanda)
, Bryant C.
, Inez A.

Richard, Julian (Cont'd)
, Stanton
, Ida R. - 13
, Clark - 8
, Eugene R. - 6
, Ivy L. - 4
, Gre (?) Manda

Runte, John - 2
, Mrs. John E. (Lydia, nee Reynolds)
, Mary L.

Usher, Elinor
, Alice F.

Walkers, Joseph
, Mrs. J. (Ellen)
, Leila O.
, Julia E.
, Joseph W.

Willis, G. C.
, Mrs. G. C. (Fannie)
, Thomas
, G. C. (Neal) - 17
, Alice C.

Winterhalter, Arthur H.
, Emma J.
, Lillie L. - 15

****

Please note that the Southwest La. Genealogical Society now has a permanent post office box: P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA. 70606. Please use this box for all future correspondence addressed to the Society and any items for the newsletter.

****

Dues for the year 1978 are due and payable at the January 21 meeting; By-Laws change has raised dues to $5.00 year and $2.50 for those joining after July 1, 1978. Dues may be mailed to the P. O. Box desired.

****

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Ancestor Chart of Douglas L. Stutes which appeared in Vol. 1 No. 2 and the Ancestor Chart of Doris Hanks Hamilton which appeared in Vol. 1 No. 3 will be found on the next two pages.)

period 1770-1803.

On Sept. 10 seven of our members (Yvonne Guidroz, Gwen Barras, Betty Rosteet, Mary Miltner, Vida Norwood, Vera Long, and Kathleen Stagg) attended a seminar of the Southeast Texas Genealogical & Historical Society in Nederland. Winston DeVille was the guest speaker. La. records was the main topic of discussion.

New Acquisitions of the Society: Several volumes of the publication, "Connecticut Nutmegger" by Conn. Society of Genealogists, Inc. have been donated by Mr. Leslie A. ("Pat") Sullivan. ....Misc. early Lake Charles records have been contributed by the Imperial Calcasieu Museum. These have been indexed and bound into a folder and include some interesting records of early families of the area, i.e. Sallier, LeBleu, Rosteet...Some of the Sallier records will be included in our Sallier History.

A book donated to the Society has been presented to the Calcasieu Library's genealogical section. It is Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, by Mrs. Selby Santamyers, 9284 Golondrina Dr., LaMesa, Ga.

Member will pay reasonable fee for someone to do research (reading microfilm). If interested, contact one of the officers of the Society.

****

In this issue we begin publication of the records of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, 7151 Kirkman St., Lake Charles. Research was done by Marion Davenport, Mary Miltner, and Vida Norwood. Future issues will carry early marriages, etc. recorded at the church.

MEMBERS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD IN THE YEAR 1887

Albert, H. J.
, Theresa

Baker, Samuel
, Mrs. Sarah
, Harry - 14
, Sadie M. - 6
, Hester J. - 4
Babe

Bank, Mrs. Mary
, Mollie C.

Blair, Robert - 13

Branson, F. B.
, Mrs. F. B.

Bullock, John J.
, Mrs. J. J. (Susan)
, Helen

Campbell, Marsdon
, Mrs. M. (Carrie)
, Allen W. - 15
, Mary B. - 14

Courtney, William
, Mrs. W (Mary)
, John - 10

Crespigney, Dr. A. C. H.
, Mrs. Emily

Dawson, Frances
, Mrs. F. (Constance)
, Gordon M.
, Jessie S. - 19

George, Joseph F. - 11

Gevers, John
, Ellen (Mrs. Ellen Percy)

Goodlett, Dr. J. E.
, Mrs. J. E. (Annie)
, James E.
, Annie A.
, Lucy G.
, Virginia E. - 11

Goss, Chester
, Christina (nee Percy)

Hansen, Thomas
, Mrs. T. (Elizabeth)
, Annie L.
, Nettie
, John - 11
, Clayborn - 8

Haskell, W. H.
, Mrs. W. H. (Sarah)

Hayes, Edward
, Mrs. E. (Annie)
, Adelaide B.(Mrs. Shutts
, Reginald B. - 17
, Mary B. (Mrs. Meade)
15
, Edith A. - 13
, Jessie A. - 13
, Maggie H. - 7

Helm, Mrs. J. R.
, Virginia

Howard, James
, Mrs. J. (Mary)
, Frank - 14
, Ralph - 12
, Lelia

Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Conrad are Honorary Life Members.

****

Mrs. Rector Land, one of our members was recently re-elected to the Board of Friends of the Archives of La. from the 7th Congressional District. She will also serve on the education committee. This organization of which our Society is a member is dedicated to the preservation of early La. records. Members are encouraged to join individually for which dues are $10 annually; family memberships are $15 and students $5. Contact Mrs. Land for more information. The great need for organizations of this kind was brought to light recently in an article in the Lake Charles American Press, excerpts which follow:

"Much of Louisiana's history is being destroyed by the elements in a lumber yard warehouse a few blocks away from the state Capitol. Land transactions, title transfers and other information from various parishes are stacked in every nook and corner of the old building, deteriorating because of heat, humidity, industrial pollution and general neglect...The La. Legislature didn't adopt a law creating a state archives until 1956 and didn't appropriate any money...until two years later. (no money has been appropriated for a building)...About 100 boxes of records from various parishes have been "dumped" at the building, said Dr. Art Bergeron (state archivist), adding that he didn't have the staff to sort them out. Sec. of State Paul Hardy said he is "sadly" aware of the problems and intends to seek funding for a modern archives building..."

We urge members to write to Senator William McLeod (who is aware of the situation) and ask him to do whatever he deems necessary to correct this situation. His address is P. O. Box 3006, Lake Charles 70602. A complete list of the other Calcasieu legislators will be made available to members at the Nov. 19 meeting.

****

The Sunday, Oct. 23 issue of the Lake Charles American Press featured an article by Corinne Peace on assistance given by 5 members of the Society to members of a 7th grade SPARK class at S. J. Welsh Middle School. This class of 15 gifted children taught by Mrs. Jean Johnson is involved in the study of genealogy and was on a field trip to do research at the Downtown Branch Calcasieu Library.

****

QUERIES

Any info on gr.-grandfather James A. WALLS, lived Sullivan, Ind. m. Nannie ? July 1862 joined Ind. Volunteers (CW).....Mrs. Helene Kiehl, 907 Audubon Dr., Lake Charles, La. 70605.

In 1850 Lafayette Parish, La. census - John L. CHAPMAN, b. Ky., wife-Helena WARNICK, b. Tenn. Children: Lauretta, Mary, Thomas, b. Ill. Would like to contact descendants....Mrs. Mary Miltner, 4012 Holly Hill Dr., Lake Charles, La. 70605.

Need Robert NORWOOD, birthdate/place? ca.1834, prob. Va. m. Eliza JOHNSTON, New Iberia, La. 5 Feb. 1863. date/place of death? ca 1900, prob. New Orleans; came to La. as Civil War soldier.....Miss Vida Norwood, 138 Louie, Lake Charles, La. 70601.

Any info.: Wm. SARVER b 1803 m Denise ROLLAND. Child.: Martin (1832) m. Altha Z. MORGAN; Mary (1834); Geo. (1836) m. (1) Ziliann HOFFPAUIR (2) Nancy PERRY; Wm. (1843); Levi (1844) d. 1902 m. Selena HOFFPAUIR; Emily (1845); Elizabeth (1848); James (1852); Joseph (1854); Henry (1855); Pierre (1859). Child. of Martin SARVER & Altha MORGAN: Wm. Hampton d. 1939 m. Azamie BOULET; Barlow Martin; Elizabeth; Matilda. Wm. Hapton SARVER m. Azamie BOULET. Their children: Ernest; Eva; Etta; Lester; Francis Manie; Thomas Roy (1899) m. Beatrice HAYES; Viola; Webster Davis (1904); Irene; Grace.....Douglas L. Stutes, 2120 Brooks Dr. #105, Suitland, Md. 20028.

****

MISC.

Judge J. Cleveland Fruge (one of our members) is now acting consultant to the Archives of the Baton Rouge Diocese and at his recommendation the Archives is in the process of recording baptisms, marriages and deaths of the colonial period 1730 - 1770, principally of Pointe Coupee and St. Gabriel including the Acadian records brought with them about 1760. Plans are for Vol. 2 to include the

A series of biographical sketches on early settlers of the Calcasieu area was submitted by Mr. Douglas Stutes. The following is from Vol. II, A HISTORY OF LOUISIANA by Henry E. Chambers and contains information which we hope will be of interest to our members:

DOSITE SAMUEL PERKINS, M. D. Dr. Perkins for a period of 35 years performed a varied service as a physician and surgeon in the community of Sulphur. He was born at Rose Bluff on the Calcasieu River, December 12, 1866. His father was Eli A. Perkins, who operated one of the first lumber mills in Southwest La. He was born and reared in the parish, established his early lumber business at Rose Bluff, conducting it under the name Perkins Brothers, acquired a large amount of land and was one of the leading stock raisers in the southern part of the state. In 1876 he established at Sulphur the first business house, giving the initiative to that town. After 1891 he retired, and died at the age of 84 in Feb. 1917. He served as a soldier in the Confederate Army, was a member of the Louisiana legislature, and belonged to the Primitive Baptist Church. Eli A. Perkins married Anna Broussard, who was born and reared in Calcasieu Parish and died in March 1918. Her father was Joseph A. Broussard, who was a factor in the early development of Southwestern Louisiana.

Dr. Dosie Samuel Parkins grew up on his father's plantation and country home at Sulphur, attended country schools, and continued his education in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, where he specialized in chemistry and physics. From there he entered the Medical Department at Tulane University, graduating in 1889. Later he studied pharmacy, passed the state board examination as a registered pharmacist, and was assistant to Dr. LaPlace at New Orleans, an eminent specialist in antiseptic surgery. In 1889 he returned to Sulphur as a physician and surgeon, and was also the owner of the leading drug store of the town, the Paragon Drug Store. Dr. Perkins was the first Mayor and was a member of the Sulphur City Council. He donated the sites for the Baptist and Catholic churches at Sulphur, and had a prominent part in the bringing about of the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was a member of the board.

Dr. Perkins married in 1893 Miss Septima E. Postell of Plaquemine, La., daughter of Dr. P. S. and Pauline D. Postell. Her father, a native of Charleston, S. C. was a Confederate soldier and in 1870 located at Plaquemine and carried on a successful practice in medicine for nearly a quarter of a century, until his death in 1900. Dr. and Mrs. Perkins had three children, the oldest Philip Samuel, also a doctor.

****

Next regular meeting of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society will be September 17th at 10 AM at the First Federal Savings and Loan Building on McNeese St.

****

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Ancestor Chart of Douglas L. Stutes will be found at the end of this article.)

****
****

KINFOLKS
Vol. 1 No. 3 November 1977

Calendar

Nov. 19 - Membership Meeting: Election of officers; Program: Mrs. Roger Funk - "LDS Research".
Dec. 3 - Workshop, 10 AM, Downtown Branch Library
Dec. 15 - Workshop, 10 AM, Downtown Branch Library
Jan. 7, 1978 - Workshop, 10 AM, Downtown Branch Library
Jan. 19 - Workshop, 10 AM, Downtown Branch Library
Jan. 21 - Membership Meeting

New Members: Mr. Jessie P. Arabie, Mrs. Robbie Baker Bayard, Miss Dorothy Ida Doxey, Mrs. Roger Funk, Mrs. Doris Hanks Hamilton, Mr. Floyd R. Holland, Mrs. Gwendolyn Wagnon Jackson, Mr. Steve Travis Lanier, Mrs. Carol Sanders, Mrs. Eugenia Brister Woods;

Officers of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society:

Mrs. J. G. Miltner, President
Mrs. Sidney Barras, Pres.-Elect
Mrs. George Breffeilh, Rec.-Sec.
Mrs. Edgar Rosteet, Corres.-Sec.
Mr. Glenn Bodman, Treasurer

****

KINFOLKS
Vol. 1 No. 2 July 1977

Miss Vida Norwood has been appointed genealogist for the Southwest La. Genealogical Society. Any member submitting their ancestor chart or inquiries should address them to 138 Louie St., Lake Charles, La. 70601. If you have any questions of genealogical interest, please send them in and we will try to include them in our Newsletter.

****

We have received ancestor charts from the following members: Miss Kathleen Stagg, Douglas L. Stutes, Glenn T. Bodman, Gwendolyn Driskill Barras (Mrs. S. J.), Mary Jacobsen Miltner (Mrs. J. G.), Miss Vida Norwood, Vera Norwood Long (Mrs. J. A.), Gerald S. McMahon, Eleanora Gorham Creveling (Mrs. D. M.).

****

Our Genealogy Workshops are continuing to be held the first Saturday and third Thursday of each month at 10 AM at the Downtown Branch Library. These workshops have been well attended and kits for beginner including a guide to research, 2 ancestor charts, and membership application have been placed in the library for those interested.

****

The Downtown Branch Library has just received on microfilm NEW ORLEANS PASSENGER LISTS, Jan. 1820 - June 1875. Also of interest: the Vidor Genealogical Library at Vidor, Texas has access to records of the Church of the Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City. The library is open from 10 AM to 9 PM on Tuesdays and Thursdays and 6 PM to 9 PM on Wednesdays. For information contact Mrs. Portie at Vidor. Sam Houston Regional Library at Liberty, Texas may also be of interest to members. It is the depository for Southeast Texas records.

****

DON'T FORGET OUR GARAGE SALE PLANNED FOR AUGUST 13 at 138 LOUIE ST. PLEASE LET US KNOW BY AUGUST 1 IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO CONTRIBUTE AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THESE ITEMS PICKED UP. Mary Miltner.

****

Mr. Douglas Stutes, 2120 Brooks Dr. #105, Suitland, Maryland 20023 whose ancestor chart we have included in this newsletter (and one of our new members) will search his master index containing many thousands of surnames. Mr. Stutes has indexed many publications of the South and emphasizes that he offers this service for a self-addressed, stamped envelope. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Ancestor Chart of Douglas L. Stutes will be found at the end of this article.)

****

QUERIES: Individuals with information about the HUTCHINS family (anytime, any place) are asked to send their data to: Jack R. Hutchins, 23 Orchard Way South, Rockville, Maryland 20854.

Information needed on Alex M. Prewitt, b. 1844, Calcasieu Parish, La., d. 1935 Jasper Co., Texas & his father Moses (Marriott) Prewitt, b. 1823, d. 1897 m. Jane E. Carruth. Who was Prewitt St. in Lake Charles named after? . . . . . Mrs. K. L. Primrose, P. O. Box 477, East Bernard, Texas 77435

****

MISC.: "The History of Montgomery County, Indiana" has been reprinted; for information write: Stephen J. Thompson, RR 4, Crawfordsville, Ind. 47933.

For a free copy of a comprehensive book list, sent 24¢ stamped return legal size envelope to: W. H. McINTOSH, P. O. Box 385, Georgetown, Mass 01830.

Mrs. Helen Kiehl. Books must be returned within 7 days, and Mrs. Kiehl must have books on Workshop days.

****

All members are asked to submit a five generation chart. In the future with application for membership, prospective member will submit surnames, state or county, etc. and years researching.

****

Our research on the Charles Sallier family continues. We wish to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. G. Barham and Mrs. Amy Boyd of the Imperial Calcasieu Museum for their assistance in this project.

****

This is our first attempt at a newsletter and if we find that we can continue with it on a regular basis, we will be looking for suggestions for a permanent title, and news and genealogical information of interest to others that we might use in future issues.

****

The following article was submitted by Mrs. Helen Bidwell Kiehl.

BIDWELL FAMILY UNITES: CITES REVOLUTIONARY HEIR by Chauncey Bailey

The Bidwells, whose family roots run 15 generations deep to a founder of Hartford, closed their two-day reunion at the First Congregational Church in Bloomfield.

Some 200 Bidwells from 27 states and Canada came to pay tribute to John Bidwell 1620-1687, a tanner and mill operator who lived on what is today sectors of Hartford's Bushnell Park and the State Capitol building.

"Our family doesn't have money but we believe in our roots," said Joan Bidwell of Tama, Iowa. "I've been researching now since 1968; it's a full time job," she added. "Right now we have 6,000 index cards on Bidwells living and dead and there's 12,200 families that we know of."

The tree stems from Richard Bidwell (1587-1647) of England, John's father. 25 Bidwells found in the Revolutionary War, it was reported by Atty. J. Truman Bidwell of Greenwich.

The Bidwells, according to association president, Dwight Bidwell, of Madison, Tenn. held reunions from 1899 to around 1940. "Things died down, we lost interest," said Virgil Bidwell of Tama, Iowa. But since 1972 the family's association has met yearly.

This year's audience ranged from 84-year old Ellis Bidwell of Farmington to Steven Roy, six months of Virginia Beach, VA.

On Monday the convention heard a sour note. An automobile last month had felled the $15,000 statue of Civil War Gen. Daniel D. Bidwell. The monument unveiled in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1952 was paid for by family members. "We hope to do something about it," Joan said, "but we will only have about $1500 in our treasury." Family dues are $5.

The family plans to publish a book on its roots and Joan says she'll continue to flush out the unfound family relatives. "We know that during the Civil War some of our kin moved South and changed their name to Bedwell," she said.

The family decided to hold the 1977 convention on the campus of Chico State College, Chico, Calif. The Bidwells will be staying in dormitories but the college has promised to be a good host, a family member said.

Another John Bidwell used to ranch on some 28,000 acres in N. Calif. His mansion is now part of the campus and is a local historic attraction. According to the Bidwells the town has a city park, 12 miles by 1 miles, named after Bidwell, who ran in 1892 for President on a prohibition ticket.

KINFOLKS

In 1973, twenty-five years ago, the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society was organized. In 1977 we produced our first newsletter, a two-page mimeographed paper mailed to our members. In 1978 there was not enough money in the treasury to pay for the publication and other projects, so the Society held a garage sale to raise money. In succeeding years money for *Kinfolks* was earned by raffles and private donations.

The Society became self-supporting, and when *Kinfolks* was ten years old, it had grown to twenty-eight pages. By the time it was twenty years old, it was forty-four pages long. Currently we are printing fifty-two pages of genealogical and historical information and are mailing copies of *Kinfolks* to 443 members and to over seventy-five other genealogical societies with whom we exchange publications.

Past editors of *Kinfolks* were VIDA NORWOOD and GWEN BARRAS, both of whom are deceased. BETTY TYLER ROSTEET is the current editor.

The first year's issues of *Kinfolks* have been reproduced as a souvenir of our twenty-fifth anniversary. We've truly come a long way and are still growing!

****

KINFOLKS
Vol. 1 No. 1 3-28-77

Our Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society was listed in the Genealogical Helper and we have received an inquiry from this ad:

"Grandfather b. 1870 Hammond, La., on farm owned by great grandparents, Henry and Mary Anderson. Need copy of deed or information about family cemetery there."
Mrs. Donna Anderson, Rt. 2 Box 337, Elburn, ILL. 60119

****

A very informative meeting was held April 16 of the SW LA. Genealogical Society with Mr. Glenn Conrad as speaker. Many of the names appearing in LA. records at the Dupre Library at USL, Lafayette, have been computerized which will be a great help to those doing research in that area.

The Southeast Texas Historical and Genealogical Society was represented at this meeting by their President, Mrs. Marjorie Schultz and Past-President, Mr. Bill Quick. After the meeting they gave us some valuable information for help with our Society. One of their suggestions was this paper; a starter kit for beginners in genealogy, night meetings, and more work shops for members.

****

Mrs. Mary (sic) Wise is writing a column in the Southwest Builder, Sulphur, La., and the Leesville Leader, Leesville, LA., entitled "The Challenge of Genealogy". She invites readers to submit questions to her column as well as information which might be of interest to others. She will review genealogical and historical books, articles, unpublished manuscripts, and other material useful in family research. Mrs. J. G. Miltner's article on her research of the Goos family appeared in this column. The Goos family located in Lake Charles about 1855.

****

We welcome 11 new members: Mrs. H. P. Doucet; Mrs. Mary Henry; Mr. J. H. Iglehart; Mrs. Thelma Lejeune; Mrs. Shirley Pulver; Mrs. Edna A. Gettler; Mrs. Mary Sue Lyon; Mrs. D. R. Spell; Mrs. J. D. Brack; Mrs. D. J. Guidry; and Miss Kathleen Stagg.

****

The Society has new books on hand: "Sources and Repositories" by Ronald A. Bremer and K. H. Williams; "Building an American Pedigree" by Norman E. Wright; Bayouland Library System. The latter was donated by Mrs. Edgar Rosteet and is a list of the extensive holdings of genealogical material by the Bayouland Library System (South La.). These books may be borrowed by contacting

25th ANNIVERSARY OF SWLGS

We are now celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society. In 1973 the Society was established as a non-profit, educational organization whose goals were to gather, process and preserve genealogical data, as well as to promote interest in genealogy.

Charter members of the SWLGS were:

ADAMS, L. HARVEY
ALLEN, Mrs. R. CARROLL
BAEDER, FALBA
BARHAM, Mrs. G. E.
BONO, Mrs. MITCHELL J.
BRYAN, ELSIE
CAGNON, Mrs. W. T.
COLE, Mrs. G. R.
COOPER, CLARENCE L.
DOUCET, H. P.
FELLENSTEIN, CORA M.
FORD, G. W.
FORD, Mrs. G. W.
FORD, Mrs. IDA LEE
GRAY, JOHN P.
GUIDROZ, Mrs. YVONNE
HANCHEY, Mrs. LOUISE E.
HOWARD, CHARLES B.
HUFFAKER, Mrs. PAT
JEFFRIES, DOUGLAS
JEFFRIES, Mrs. DOUGLAS
KHOURY, NANCY L.
KIEHL, HELEN
LAND, Mrs. RECTOR E.
McMAHON, GERALD S.
MILLER, EUNICE
MILTNER, J. G.
MILTNER, Mrs. J. G.
PEACE, CORRINE
PENDARVIS, DAVID R.
ROSTEET, Mrs. EDGAR
SABATIER, ADA M.
SARVAUNT, R. L.
SIMMONS, Mrs. W. C.
SLACK, REBECCA A.
STACEY, TRUMAN
TALBOTT, Mrs. A. J.
THOMAS, Mrs. F. J.
TRAHAN, Mrs. LOUIS
TUCKER, CHARLOTTE
TWACHTMAN, CAROL
WATKINS, Mrs. JAMES E.
WISE, Gen. ERBON
ZEIGLER, Mrs. Betty

TRUMAN STACEY was the Society's Temporary Chairman until Mrs. RECTOR E. (NETTIE) LAND was elected the first President. Past Presidents included Mrs. J. G. (MARY) MILTNER, Mrs. SIDNEY (GWEN) BARRAS, Miss KATHLEEN STAGG, J. H. IGLEHART and MIKE JONES. Our current President is Mrs. PAT HUFFAKER.

In May 1977 the SWLGS began publishing *Kinfolks*, a quarterly publication. Through the years *Kinfolks* has grown from a two-page mimeographed newsletter to a quarterly periodical of fifty-two pages.

The second and third issues of the first volume of *Kinfolks* each contained an ancestor chart of one of our members. From this beginning we have collected hundreds of ancestor charts, which have been filed with the SWLGS and at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library. Surnames on these charts have been indexed for the use of researchers, and can be found in the card file at the Library.

The SWLGS began exchanging periodicals with other genealogical societies in 1978 for the benefit of our members. Today we exchange publications with approximately seventy-five other genealogical societies from all over the nation.

We maintain a Society Library of 209 books, which local members are allowed to borrow. The SWLGS has also made donations of many books and microfilms to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library.

The SWLGS has presented several seminars with nationally known speakers for the education of those who are interested in genealogical research. Interesting and informative programs are presented at our five meetings. The Society has published *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish*, three *Surname Index* books, five volumes of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* and a *Subject Index to Kinfolks*.

Current membership in the SWLGS is 443. We continue to grow!

SOCIETY NEWS

The next meeting will be on **Saturday, November 21**, 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 "Questions and Answers". Participants will be SHIRLEY BURWELL (Library), JAN CRAVEN (Computers), GAYLE SALTER (Research), and MARGARET FINDLEY (Research and Hereditary Organizations). Members are asked to bring **brief** questions for this panel of knowledgeable members.

Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M.

Guests are welcome.

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

We will be celebrating our 25th Anniversary. There will be cake, cold drinks and coffee. We will have the scrapbooks for you to see what the Society has done over the years. Plan to join in this celebration and fellowship.

****

The first meeting of 1999 will be on **Saturday, January 19**, 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.

This is our "Show and Tell" Meeting. We would like to have 4 members show some of their World War II memorabilia, each member not to take more than 8-10 minutes. Please call Pat (477-3087) if you would like to be on this program.

****

NEW MEMBERS

1188. JEWELINE FLING, P. O. Box 67, Garwood, TX 77442-0067
1189. Sister EVA REGINA MARTIN, 2710 Gentilly, New Orleans, LA 70122
1190. LINDA BROWN JONES, 1560 Somerset Ln, Sevierville, TN 37862-6158
1191. PATRICK J. DURAND, 945C Palm Valley Rd., Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
1192. JEFF WALDROP, 1018 Bee Tree, Westlake, LA 70669-3102

Membership to Date - 443

****

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America, by CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON
Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records (1889-1891), Vol. 18

****

LOCAL COMPUTER SITES

<http://cust2.iamerica.net/mmoore/calpar.htm> Calcasieu Parish Genweb Site
<http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/la/lafiles.htm> US Gen Web Louisiana Archives
<http://grok.calcasieu.lib.la.us/genealogy.html> SW LA Genealogical & Historical Society
For checking on availability of microfilm at the SWLA Genealogy Library
And links to : GenWeb Calcasieu Parish, LA Root-L Surname Finder
CajunClickers Genealogy Sig