

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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

MEMBERSHIP per calendar year is: \$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EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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.

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SOCIETY NEWS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1999

Officers elected at the November meeting to serve in 1999 are:

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

JANUARY MEETING

The January meeting was held on Saturday, January 16, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium.
A thank you note was read from the Oak Park Pantry thanking SWLGS for their monetary contribution and canned goods for the Thanksgiving Baskets which served 176 families, and included 250 children.
"Memories of World War II" was presented by Mrs. MARY SAVAGE of Baton Rouge, La. She had many items on display.

MARCH MEETING

The next meeting will be on **Saturday, March 20**, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles, La.
The program will be "Writing your Personal History" presented by Mrs. JO FREELAND of Welsh, La.

NEW MEMBERS

1193. DORIS NELSON WOODS, P. O. Box 52, Rockport, TX 78381
1194. HERBERT K. DURAND, 633 FM 2821 West T75, Huntsville, TX 77340-3266
1195. JOHN PHILIP DURAND, 2516 K Street, Ord, NE 68852
1196. CHIP/LUCY DURAND, 1424 Coteau-Holmes Hwy, St. Martinville, LA 70582
1197. HELEN THIBODEAUX, 4451 Pete Rd., Jennings, LA 70546-8266
1198. DEBORAH HODGES WILLIAMSON, 1045 Walters #702G, Lake Charles, LA 70607
1199. MARGARET NEELY SCHMITT, 3548 W. Gauthier Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605-0162
1200. MARILYN CRABTREE SANDERLIN, 105 Martin Ln., Lake Charles, LA 70607-8634
1201/02. KENNETH/SUE TEER TYREE, 4808 Harvard Rd., College Park, MD 20740
1203. DONALD RAY LANDRY, 621 E. Brimstone St., Sulphur, LA 70663-1309
1204. SUE MATHERNE OLIN, 206 Country Estate Dr., Houma, LA 70364
1205. PAM BOREL MIRANDA, 2821 Plymouth Rock Rd., Columbia, SC 29209
1206. LOU DUPREAST MAYO, HC 76 Box 108, Alimwell, LA 71401
1207. VIRGINIA BERTRAND, 9211 Honeycomb Dr., Austin, TX 78737
1208. McNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY, Library-Serials Dept, P. O. Box 91445, Lake Charles, LA 70609-1445
1209/10. BEHREND/NADINE GRANGER DROST, 515 Sayles St., Sulphur, LA 70665-7913
1211. SUSAN BERTRAND SIMMONS, 3514 Hwy 171 N., Lake Charles, LA 70611-4337
1212/13. EDWIN/HELEN FAULK PITTMAN, 109 Greenway St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-6821

Membership to Date - 264

IT IS NOW TIME TO PAY YOUR 1999 DUES. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 20, 1999, AND YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SECOND ISSUE OF KINFOLKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN MAY.

1999 COMMITTEES AND THEIR MEMBERS

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

PUBLICATIONS/SALES TABLE - Maude Jobe and Ruth Rice.

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

SOCIETY LIBRARIAN - Yvonne Guidroz

SURNAME INDEX - Anna Hayes

CALCASIEU GENWEB MANAGER - Margaret Moore

<http://usersA.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/calpar.htm>

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

WELCOME - Harold Hayes

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, Vol.. 13 (1818-1819)

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIV (1900)

The Gentle Shepherd (A Memoir of Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard) by Mary Alice Fontenot and Kathleen Touns

Texas Masonic Deaths with Selected Biographical Sketches by Michael Kelsey, Nancy-Graff-Kelsey, and Ginny Guinn Parsons

Myhand Family - Roots and Branches by Estelle Alston Ricchiuto, assisted by Jocelyn Myhand Gauthreaux

Louisiana Homes - If Walls Could Talk! Vol. I and II, by Nola Mae Wittler Ross

FRANCO FETE & CONGRES MONDIAL ACADIAN

Three hundred years ago, on 2 March 1699, Pierre le MOYNE, Sieur D'IBERVILLE, camped along the Mississippi River and claimed the lands it drained for France. Franco Fete '99 is a celebration of that event...and the resulting French heritage, cuisine, traditions, architecture, music and language which it brought to Louisiana. Many special events are planned for the celebration.

These French influences were further enhanced and diversified when the Acadians were expelled from their homeland in Acadia. From 1755-1766 many of these French exiles made their way to Louisiana to establish new homes. To celebrate Acadian heritage, during the first two weeks in August, Louisiana will host the Congres Mondial Acadian, a gathering of Acadian descendants from many countries.

More than a million Louisiana residents claim Acadian heritage...making the state the "Cajun Capital of the World." For more information, visit the website at <www.louisianatravel.com>

In addition to the family reunions planned from July 31 to August 15, the following are scheduled:

Thursday, August 5 - Genealogy Symposium, Peltier Hall, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, La
Speakers: STEPHEN WHITE, University of Moncton, New Brunswick; CARL BRASSEAU, USL; and Father HEBERT, Rayne, La..

9 AM to 5 PM

No Charge

Monday, August 9 - "Genetics of the Acadian", Bulber Hall, McNeese State University, Lake Charles, La. 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. No Charge

Keynotes: Dr. CHARLES SCRIVER, McGill University; Dr. BRONYA KEATS, LSU Medical Center. For information and to make reservations, call symposium coordinator Judy LaBorde at (504) 568-6117.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

MARCH 6 - Saturday - Shreveport, LA - Friends of Genealogy Seminar & Book Fair
Speaker - MYRA VANDERPOOL GORMLEY, C.G., renowned journalist and author
Topics - Family Diseases; Finding and Identifying Immigration Ancestors; Getting Your Ox Out of the Ditch; and If It Please the Court
Where: Summer Grove United Methodist Church, 9119 Dean Rd., Shreveport, La.
Registration begins at 8:00 A.M., program 9:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Registration Fee is \$25.00 and includes a 'lite lunch' and materials. Register early-limited space
Make check payable to Friends of Genealogy, Inc. and mail to PO Box 17835, Shreveport, LA 71138-0835.

MARCH 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.
CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
PROGRAM & SPEAKER - "Writing Your Personal History", Mrs. JAN FREELAND, Welsh, La

March 27 - Saturday - Vernon Historical & Genealogical Society, Anacoco, La.
"Discovering Your Heritage" presented by Everton's Genealogical Helper
Research aids available are: Computerized Family File, Books for Research, Computerized "Roots" Cellar, Pedigree Library and Discounted supplies.
Pre-Registration Fee: \$30.00 (includes a free one year subscription to "Everton's Genealogical Helper" and lunch). Registration Fee (At the Door) \$35.00.
Send registration to: Vernon Historical Gen. Society, P. O. Box 159, Anococo, LA 71403-0159
Workshop Location: Leesville Country Club, Leesville, La.

April 17 - Saturday - La. Genealogical & Historical Symposium, Morgan City, La. (9:30AM-4:00 PM)
Speaker: WINSTON DeVILLE Panel: SALLY K. REEVES, CAROL MATHIAS, and Dr. BRUCE TURNER.
Where: Morgan City Holiday Inn, 520 Roderick St., Morgan City, La.
Admission is free and open to the public.
For information: Morgan City Archives, PO Box 430, Morgan City, LA 70381 (504/380-4621)

APRIL 24 - Louisiana Genealogical. & Historical Soc.'s Annual Meeting & Seminar, Baton Rouge, La.
Speakers: JACQUELINE OLIVIER VIDRINE (Wanted: Family Historians), ANNETTE CARPENTER WOMACK (Researching "In" and "On" North Louisiana), SAMUEL C. HYDE, Ph.D. (In Praise of the South Dispelling the Myth of Southern Backwardness), and CLAIRE MIRE BETTAG, CGRS (Research in France).
Where: Days Inn Conference Center, 10245 Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, La.
Registration begins at 8:00 A.M., program is from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Registration fee (includes coffee breaks, lunch and free parking) is \$27.50 until April 1st and \$32.50 after that date. Mail to: La. Gen. & Historical Soc., PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884
For special hotel rates, call Days Inn at 225/291-8152 before April 15, 1999. and specify La. Genealogical & Historical Society for rate of \$45.00 per night, up to 4 people per room.

APRIL 24 - Houston Genealogical Forum's Spring Seminar
Speakers: JAMES W. & PAULA STUART WARREN

JANUARY PROGRAM

Mrs. MARY SAVAGE of Baton Rouge presented the January program, "Memories of World War II." The January program is traditionally a "Show and Tell" program, and Mrs. SAVAGE displayed many personal items. She is the mother of JAN BATTE CRAVEN (Member #1018). After her speech, members of the audience who participated in sharing their WWII memories included WILFRED BOULLION, ADELAIDE COLE, JOHN McBURNEY, PEGGY MERCHANT, MARILYN SANDERLIN, BETTY ROSTEET, LEE GRANGER, MARGARET FINDLEY, and Gen. ERBON WISE. The following are excerpts from Mrs. SAVAGE's talk.

When I married LEVI PERKINS BATTE on August 2, 1941, I didn't know what was ahead. The draft was mandatory for every male 18 and over, but we were not at war. The war was in Europe! BATTE worked at Cities Service in Sulphur for \$90 a month. I could no longer teach because married women were not allowed to teach in Louisiana.

Then on December 7, 1941, the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor. BATTE applied for border patrol. Then in April his draft notice came to report in seven days. The next day he decided to join the Coast Guard. We thought the coast meant the "Gulf Coast." He reported to Port Arthur, signed papers and was told that he would be trained in New Orleans.

He was in Algiers (New Orleans) on April 22, 1942, for boot camp. After three weeks he was allowed a night pass. I met him on the ferry and didn't recognize him in his sailor suit and with his shaved head. During his fourth week in New Orleans he was notified to report for border patrol. Too late!

After boot camp, thirty men were sent to San Diego to go through the Marine boot camp combat training. After this they were put on a northbound train with an officer and secret orders. Ten men got off in San Francisco. The officer couldn't tell them where they were going, but he told BATTE that he was not going to Seattle (that group was slated to go overseas). BATTE and nine others got off in Portland. It was night and no one met them. The navy office was closed, so the men went to the most expensive hotel, ate a big meal and charged it to Uncle Sam. The next morning they were told they had to help build the Coast Guard Barracks and would stay on the top floor of the Hoyt Hotel in the meantime.

Because of maneuvers in Louisiana in the Fall of 1941, schools started in southwest Louisiana in November so there would be no danger to the children. I finished out the year by teaching in Sulphur. Cars were scarce and I sold our car for \$300 and took the train for the five-day trip to Portland. All trains had to side-track for troop trains. In my suitcase I took three thin dresses; it's hot here in July and I didn't think about how cold trains got at night. There were no sleeping cars, so I slept on the seat. I met a girl and two boys, and we played cards and I read my book. One of the boys loaned me his jacket. I bought sandwiches, fruit and candy from the boy who came through the train cars.

I arrived in Portland at night on July 31. I lived with BATTE on the top floor of the Hoyt Hotel. I discovered there were no screens on the hotel windows and diesel trucks kept going by. I got a job at an Eastman Kodak store.

When the barracks were completed, the boys moved in and their numbers were increased. My friend Mable and I rented an apartment and we toured Portland. Portland was growing. Kaiser Industries came to Portland to build ships and brought train loads of workers from the central U.S. Many were blacks, and the local people were scared of them. I started teaching. The trip to the school took an hour each way by bus.

That Spring a dead 54 foot whale washed up on the beach and BATTE chopped out three of its teeth. From one of them he carved this heart for me. When school was out, I joined BATTE on the Long Beach Peninsula. We dug razor clams with wooden-teeth rakes and got male crabs to eat. Two of the

crabs filled a quart jar with meat. The school at the north end of the Peninsula needed a teacher, so I moved so I could ride the high school bus to Oysterville. There I taught in a one-room school which had only ten pupils from five families...in the first, second and fourth grades. I had to build the fires and sweep the floors. Snow was so rare that I had to let the kids out to play the day it snowed.

The Coast Guard patrolled the beach twenty-four hours on horseback and in pairs. No civilians were allowed on the beach before 7:00 A.M., so when glass fishing floats washed up, the patrol picked them up. It takes three years for floats from Japan to get to that beach. After the war BATTE told me that they had seen Japs subs out in the ocean.

I was pregnant with JAN! In August the Coast Guard base closed and all of the men but BATTE were sent overseas. He was sent to a lifeboat station on the Oregon side of the Columbia River and only returned home every ninth day. He developed bleeding stomach ulcers and went into the Seattle hospital right after Christmas. In January, JAN was born...the first baby born in the big Navy hospital in Astoria. Our picture was on the front page of the paper. All the other patients were returning from war zones and many had not seen their own babies, so they came to see JAN. They kept me there for fourteen days and the total cost for the baby was \$10.50.

BATTE was sent to New Orleans for a medical discharge, so we started the trip home. We were five days on the train. His total service time was two years, eleven months, nine days. He was discharged on August 7, 1945. Both of my brothers were carrier Marines who came through the war O.K., but we lost two first cousin...one who was shot down over Germany and the other beheaded on the Bataan March. Many families were not as fortunate as we.

...AND WE THINK FLYING TOURIST CLASS IS TOUGH!

Contributed by HAROLD HAYES, Member #1019

In about 1885 all of the JOSEPH "BICO" PRIMEAUX family members and their belongings, including household furnishings, chickens, pigs, carts, plows, food, feed and seeds, were moved from La Petite Anse (the little cove), now called Avery Island in Iberia Parish, to the Hayes, Calcasieu Parish, area on a two masted schooner (a sail boat) via the Gulf of Mexico, up the Mermentau River, through Grand Lake and up Bayou Lacassine.

The voyage took fourteen days. On the seventh day out, three of the youngest children, one of them OPHELIA, became so ill with Scarlet Fever that the schooner was anchored in a calm inlet south of Grand Chenier for three days. Fresh water and food became scarce and the captain decided to move despite the illness. (All of the children survived and grew to maturity).

The boat docked and debarkation was accomplished at what was then known as Andrus Bluff. The PRIMEAUX ancestors were Canadians who migrated to "La Nouvelle Acadie" (the new Acadia) in the Louisiana Territory (now known as Acadiana) after or during the Acadian Exile from Nova Scotia (1755-1766).

Genealogy Notes: JOSEPH "BICO" PRIMEAUX (s/o EUCLIDE PRIMEAUX & REMISE VINCENT; b. 10 June 1852, Iberia Parish, La.; d. 24 Dec. 1896, Hayes, La.) m. 29 Jan. 1872, New Iberia Catholic Church to MARIE ALZIRE DEROUEN (d/o ELOI DEROUEN & CELESTE SARAH DOOLEY; b. 20 July 1856, Iberia Parish, La.; d. 17 March 1914, Hayes, La.)

SOURCE: Broussard. *Gone But Not Forgotten*, 3rd edition (1995)

IF YOU WANT TO LEAVE FOOTPRINTS IN THE SANDS OF TIME...WEAR WORKSHOES!

Imperial Calcasieu News, SW LA Historical Association

NOVEMBER PROGRAM

In November the SWLGS presented a "Question and Answer" program. On the panel were SHIRLEY BURWELL, MARGARET FINDLEY, GAYLE SALTER, and JAN CRAVEN, all of whom are members of the SWLGS.

SHIRLEY BURWELL represented the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library. She emphasized the growing number of resources which the library provides, such as books, vertical files, MAUDE REID scrapbooks, old newspapers, obituary files, ancestor charts of SWLGS members, microfilm, microfiche and various CD Roms. The library also provides computer services for genealogical patrons. They have the Family Search program, which contains records gathered by the Church of the Latter Day Saints (such as ancestral files, IGI records) and the Social Security Death Index. They can now provide Internet connection with genealogical sites. The library staff will provide assistance to genealogists unfamiliar with the new equipment.

MARGARET FINDLEY's field of expertise was Hereditary Organizations. Mrs. FINDLEY warned genealogists to always check family traditions, as they often are flawed. Even printed sources are sometimes in error, so a wise genealogist should always refer to the original documents. She gave an example of a family story that stated that General STARK of Revolutionary War fame was one of her family's antecedents; there was even a source printed in the 1800s that said so. But thorough checking provided that the old story was wrong. The general didn't belong to her family.

GAYLE SALTER answered questions on research and told of the ceremony to dispose of old American flags. When a U.S. flag becomes worn, the Federal Flag Code of 1942 prescribes that it "should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning." First, the field of stars representing each state must be cut from the flag; then each stripe representing the original thirteen colonies must be cut apart, taking particular care that no part of the flag should ever touch the ground. The pieces of the flag must then be burned. This is known as the "Ritual of the Worn Out Flag."

JAN CRAVEN answered questions on genealogical research using computers. Although there is much genealogical information on the Internet, be aware that this is a secondary source. Always consult original documents for proof. She said that the Social Security Death Index is now on computer, but it only covers deaths since about 1962 because Social Security records were not automated until the 1960s. Information available from the Death Index will include name, Social Security number, state where number was issued, date of birth and death, zip code of the last residence, and zip code of where the death benefit was sent. Once again, we warn you that although this information may be used to confirm, clarify or correct existing information, it should not be solely relied upon and primary sources should be checked. Use the Social Security information to give you new clues for gathering additional information. For example, the date of death will give you a specific time period to search newspapers for an obituary. Perhaps these records may give you an alternative spelling of the surname, or a middle or maiden name. They may give you a location from which to order a death certificate, which provides valuable information.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security was initiated as a social program as a part of ROOSEVELT's New Deal in 1935. Proof of age was required for drawing benefits, but proof was often difficult to find. Before the turn of the century, laws requiring registration of birth, marriage and death were few. It was decided that the 1880 census could be used as proof of age since persons born before 1870 were already 65 in 1935 and, therefore, were not eligible to sign up for Social Security.

Interestingly, the Soundex for the 1880 census was limited to families who had children of age 10 and under. Persons born after the 1870 census and before the 1880 census were allowed to use the 1880

census as proof of their age.

Applicants were required to provide the following information, which may be of great value to a genealogist: full name (including maiden name), date and place of birth, full name of father and mother (whether living or dead), sex, race, age at last birthday, name and address of current employer. In addition, the application was dated and signed.

Social Security applications may be considered primary sources, since the information was given by the person himself, but where do you find your ancestor's Social Security number to begin your research? Ask relatives. Check bank statements, tax records, pension records and other such family papers. Check the death certificate and the Social Security Death Index. Ask your ancestor's former employers for his past records, if they are still in business.

Although Social Security numbers are used today for identification in driver's licenses, bank accounts, checking procedures, etc., they were originally only used by the Social Security Administration. If you cannot find a Social Security number for your ancestor, it may indicate a variety of things. He may never have applied, or have been self-employed or retired by 1937, or he may have been omitted due to clerical error. Before World War II women, especially in the South, rarely were employed where Social Security numbers would be utilized. In such cases, check the Social Security records of a brother or sister. Records of these collateral relatives may provide information, such as a mother's maiden name.

Use the Social Security Death Index to verify the data in the Social Security applications. The Death Index will also tell when and where the person died and which relative received his death benefit. It can give you other clues to further research. Use the Social Security records as a valuable genealogical resource.

COMPUTER SITES

http://usersA.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm	SW La. Genealogical Society
http://usersA.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/calpar.htm	Calcasieu Parish GenWeb Site
http://www.rootsweb.com/usgenweb/la/lafiles.htm	US GenWeb Louisiana Archives
http://grok.calcasieu.lib.la.us/genealogy.html	SW LA Genealogical & Hist. Library
http://www.mcneese.edu/depts/library/	Frazar Library, McNeese State Univ.
http://www.lib.lsu.edu/ref/genealogy.html	Louisiana State University Web
http://home.gnfn.org/~nopl/guides/genguide/genguide.htm	New Orleans Public Library, La. Div.
http://www.rootsweb.com	Roots-L, States, Mail Lists
http://www.usgenweb.org/	US GenWeb
http://www.CyndisList.com	Cyndi's List
http://www.familytreemaker.com	Family Tree Maker
http://www.ancestry.com	Ancestry
http://www.hamrick.com/names/	US Surname Distribution
http://genealogy.tbox.com/	Helm's Genealogy Toolbox
http://www.ingeneas.com	Canadian
http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov	General Land Office
http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/online.html	Library of Congress Online Catalog
http://www.mapquest.com/	MapQuest
http://www.acadianmemorial.org	Acadian Memorial, St. Martinville
http://www.geocities.com/heartland/hills/3061/	Acadian-Cajun Genealogy & Hist.
http://www.intersurf.com/~cars/	Cajun Clickers Genealogy SIG

CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO

In regard to ANNA MARIE HAYES' talk on the Confederates in Mexico and Brazil, did you wonder why that, contrary to the Monroe Doctrine which opposed all foreign intervention in the Western Hemisphere, the French were in control of Mexico after the Civil War? Why did Mexico have a French emperor? The story is long and politically complicated, concerns money and power.

From about 1857 to 1860 Mexico was engrossed with her own civil war known as the War of the Reform, between two rival governments...the Constitutionals under BENITO JUAREZ and the Conservatives under President MIRAMON. The treasury was empty. Both sides had borrowed heavily from European sources to pay for their continued aggressions.

MIRAMON and his Conservatives incurred the wrath of the Europeans when they seized British property and money; they defaulted on their bonds and loans from European backers, especially to the French-backed Swiss banker JECKER.

JUAREZ gained European support by agreeing to honor the British loans in return for British recognition and to recognize as valid the French claims for money actually received from JECKER. However, in 1859 JUAREZ antagonized the Catholics and Rome by virtually eliminating the power of the Catholic church by suppressing all religious orders, nationalizing church property, establishing civil marriages and putting cemeteries under civil control.

Financial difficulties continued to be insurmountable, as Mexican debts to Europe exceeded \$82,000,000. plus the JECKER claims. In 1861 the Mexican Congress suspended two years of interest payments on the foreign national debt, and the British and French suspended dealings with the JUAREZ government.

By this time the American Civil War had begun, and neither side had forces to spare to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. Taking advantage of every opportunity to further their own interests, in October 1861 Spain, France and Great Britain signed an agreement for joint intervention in Mexico to collect their overdue debts. By December Spanish troops had occupied Vera Cruz. French ships, with orders to hold the Gulf ports until claims were satisfied, arrived soon after, followed by the British with 700 marines. Soon after they landed, a terrible epidemic decimated the European forces. Then disagreement broke out and it soon became apparent that France had colonial ambitions in Mexico. By 1862 Spain and England had withdrawn their forces, but France sent more and more troops to Mexico.

A Mexican provisional government adopted monarchy and offered the crown (at the French Emperor NAPOLEON III's insistence) to MAXIMILIAN of Austria, the brother of the powerful Austrian Hapsburg Emperor, FRANZ JOSEPH. The American government favored JUAREZ, actually giving him moral as well as material aid, and refused to recognize NAPOLEON III's puppet emperor. The U.S. constantly exerted pressure for the withdrawal of the French.

The end of MAXIMILIAN's unstable government, doomed from the start, was further hastened by the French and the U.S. In February 1866, with the Civil War over, U.S. Secretary of State SEWARD sent an ultimatum to NAPOLEON III to remove his troops from Mexico and sent 50,000 soldiers to the Mexican border. The French withdrew, because of the high cost of the Mexican venture, which had not proved commercially or politically successful, and because their troops were needed at home, since war was threatening France (Franco-Prussian War).

In 1867 the last French troops withdrew. MAXIMILIAN was captured and executed by the Juaristas in May 1867. His wife, CHARLOTTE of Belgium, who is also seen in history as Carlota or Carlotta, fled to France. She became insane and died in 1927. She was one of the last survivors of the French venture in Mexico.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION & MIGRATION

Genealogists often encounter three terms, "immigrate", "emigrate" and "migrate", which are similar and easily confused. They all come from the same Latin root word "migro", meaning "to move". The terms are defined thusly.

IMMIGRATE-to come to a country or region, especially from a native land, for the purpose of settlement.

EMIGRATE-to go from a country or section of a country to settle in another. Emigrant trails led from the East to the unsettled regions of the West.

MIGRATE-to change one's dwelling place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. It also applies to large communal groups who left one area to go to another, such as church groups who went en masse to found a new settlement.

"Emigrate" and "immigrate" carry the idea of permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctly of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed. A person emigrates from the land he leaves and immigrates to the land where he takes up his abode. For example, your ancestor emigrated from Europe and immigrated to the U.S.

The processes of emigration and immigration created records that are valuable to the genealogist. In general, the number of records and the information in them usually increases as the emigration/immigration period becomes more recent.

RAVENSTEIN'S "LAWS OF IMMIGRATION"

Between 1876 and 1889 ERNEST G. RAVENSTEIN, a native of Germany, formulated and published the following "laws" regarding immigration, although he referred to them as "migration". These theories still ring true and include many ideas to aid genealogists today. They were found in *The Illuminator*, Zion, IL Genealogical Society via *Bulletin*, Vol. 26 #5 (Jan. 1995), Prince George's Co. (MD) Genealogical Society.

1. The majority of migrants go only a short distance.
2. Migration proceeds step by step.
3. Each current migration produces a counter-current.
4. Females are more migratory within the country of their birth.
5. Most migrants are adults.
6. Migrants going long distances generally prefer large centers of commerce and industry.
7. People of towns are less migratory than of rural areas.
8. Migration increases as industries and commerce develop and transportation improves.
9. Large towns grow more by migration than by birth rate.
10. The major direction of migration is from agricultural to industrial or commercial centers.
11. The major cause of migration is economic.

With regard to Law #1, it is estimated that about half the immigrants to towns come from distances of ten miles or less; about a quarter of them come from between 10-30 miles away. Look on a map to locate small towns from which your ancestor may have come. Sometimes people return to their native locale to marry; find the home of the bride, and perhaps you may find the origin of your male ancestor. Law #4 states that women are more migratory than men. This is true because women often moved to towns to become domestic servants or married and moved away from home.

IMMIGRATION AND INDENTURE

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to be free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, the tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

The impact of migrations, immigrations and emigrations on the history of civilization cannot be underestimated. There was always a reason behind mass migrations of people; sometimes they were searching for new lands, other times they were fleeing from enemies or disasters. Each of these mass migrations changed history. The "Exodus" in the Bible is perhaps the most famous of all mass migrations. But each mass migration of mankind changed history. For example, about the first century B.C. about three quarters of a million Germanic tribes began migration to Spain. On their way they defeated crack Roman troops and threatened the security of mighty Rome. However, rather than pursuing their advantage, they changed course and marched through Frankish territory and on to Spain. These Germans intermarried with other tribes in the Frankish lands and in Spain, bringing new blood, new customs and new ideas with them. Other migrations, such as the Anglo-Saxon migration to Britain, also changed history.

For individuals, moving around, whether in search of food, a mate, work or better opportunities, is a story as old as the history of mankind. Advanced methods of travel and greater knowledge of the world increased the distances that people could travel.

The inscription on the Statue of Liberty tells the story of European migration. The travails of immigrants have continually appealed to the imagination and have been the subject of many novels, plays and movies. Many of their stories tell a sad tale of a home and loved ones left behind for the hope of new opportunities and a new way of life; others tell bitter tales of war and devastation, a lost inheritance or the thrill of adventure and lure of riches.

Most of the immigrants were poor; many of them were uneducated; some of them were unskilled. They left their homes for political, economic or religious reasons, braving the unknown, battling the hazards of an ocean voyage, and suffering the indignities of a dreary, work-filled life---all for the hope of personal freedom and an opportunity for a better life.

In earlier times one of the methods by which the poorer immigrants used to pay for their passage across the ocean was to indenture themselves. This was usually a contract made with a ship's captain or a consortium of financiers in which the immigrant contracted his labor for a set period (usually 7 years) in return for his passage. These contracts were usually sold to planters or businessmen upon the immigrant's arrival in America. Indentured servants often had to contend with long and heavy labor, poor and inadequate food, substandard living facilities and other difficulties.

Some did not voluntarily emigrate, but were forcibly deported from their native country for a variety of reasons...debt, vagrancy, non-conformity to religious or political principles of the time, theft, embezzlement, etc. The "undesirables" shipped to the colonies by the English Crown included destitute children, along with the felons and convicts. Many of these were put into bondage. It is estimated that approximately 45,000 English convicts were transported to the American colonies between 1620 and 1775. Great Britain literally cleared the undesirables from the country and sent them to make their way in the colonies. Georgia was most famous of all the colonies for her political or criminal emigrants who had been forcibly deported.

Documents regarding those who were deported forcibly survive in archival papers, such as records of criminal transportation, customs and treasury records, town and county records, estate records, apprenticeships, etc. Books to consult on these emigrants include *The Complete Book of Emigrants*

1607-1660 and *Emigrants in Chains*, both by Peter W. Coldham, and *Passenger and Immigration List Index* by William Filby. If you find a reference to your family in the *Passenger and Immigration List Index*, it is possible to obtain a copy of the original record by contacting The Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202. The source number must be cited! The charge is 20¢ per page for copying, plus \$2.00 postage.

For many, post-voyage mortality was often as high as ship-board mortality. No facilities were available to serve these poor immigrants who had arrived with no money, no relatives and no plans for food and shelter. Many lived in crowded makeshift shelters with little food. Weakened from the long voyages, they were prime targets for malnutrition and diseases. Few jobs were available for the unskilled and uneducated who did not even speak English. People naturally sought out their own kind...those from the same village or country, those who could speak the same language...and a sort of ghetto was often formed. Sometimes immigrants remained in the port city where they had landed; others went west or south to new frontiers, seeking farm lands and less crowded areas.

Sometimes people emigrated so rapidly from one section of the country to another that they did not leave an adequate "paper trail" of documents behind them, which makes it difficult for the researcher to follow their movements. This was especially true in the colonial days when the paper trail of a foreign immigrant family might be non-existent. However, if your immigrant ancestor owned land in his native land, there are clues in the "homeplace" that tell you approximately when he left. Look for land sales; a landowner rarely left without selling his property. Look for deeds before, as well as after, the date you surmise they may have left. Check delinquent tax lists for several years; non-payment of taxes may indicate that the family had left the area and had no plans to return. Maybe he couldn't find a buyer for his land and just let it go for taxes. Consult wills and successions or probates for parents and other relatives; these may often name the place to which the emigrant had moved.

Determine what group migrations were taking place, especially from the area in which your ancestor had been located. What new lands had been opened by the government for settlement? Where were settlers going in the time your ancestor emigrated? Check census records, which were sometimes enumerated by land records, for these areas.

Emigrant women are especially difficult to trace, for they may have changed their name by marriage or have been enumerated in the census with another family. Many women kept journals and diaries to record their lives and to keep them from being too lonely. Their diaries and letters tell of their experiences...their hopes and despairs, births and deaths, the threads of their lives. If there is such a letter or diary in your family, search it diligently for clues.

Emigrants during the mid-1800s, many of whom were illiterate and did not own land in their original "homeplace", left little to trace. Sometimes whole families were killed in Indian raids, in accidents along the trail or from epidemics. If they were newly immigrated to an area, perhaps no one knew their names or how to notify kinfolks. For these people the trail usually ends with a brick wall.

An informative booklet published the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services that may solve some problems is entitled *The Genealogical Correspondence Resource Guide* and can be ordered from the Immigration Forms Center, Williston, VT 05495. This booklet provides researchers with information on how to find records on such things as ship manifests, head-tax certificates and other valuable information.

Each year more and more records are being published, microfilmed and put on computer databases, so there are many areas for the researcher to try. With much persistence and a little luck, you will be able to find your emigrant ancestor.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS

There are several types of emigration/immigration records of which the genealogist should know. Some of these records may be found in the native country. For example, a letter of manumission might be found, freeing the person from the head of the household or the "master" for whom they worked or were bound. Property sales, permits to emigrate, indenture papers, passports, and ships' passenger lists are other types of records that might be found in the country of origin.

Sometimes there were signatures on these records. Diaries and journals were sometimes kept by the more educated immigrants; these might describe or name fellow passengers. These diaries and journals can be found in private collections or in libraries and archives. Immigrants often made a declaration of intention to file for citizenship, usually within three to ten years after arrival. Naturalization papers were usually found about two or three years after declaring their intention. In these naturalization proceedings, the alien renounced his allegiance to his native land, providing the point of origin for the family. Many of the early records have been published.

Many books and indexes of colonial immigrants have been published or microfilmed. These include *The Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations* (1650-1775), *Wuerttemberg Emigration Index* (Germans from Wuerttemberg, 1850-1872), *Pennsylvania German Pioneers* (arrivals from 1727-1808 who signed oaths of allegiance), *Dutch Immigrants in U. S. Passenger Manifests* (1820-1880), *The Famine Immigrants* (Irish, 1846-1851), *Germans to America* (1850-1872), *Italians to America* (1820-1899), *Index to Emigrants from Sweden to the Port of New York City* (1851-1869), etc. In addition, many indexes of ships' passenger lists and immigration records have been published by William Filby and Mary K. Meyer. There are many microfilmed lists in the National Archives, including lists of those who arrived at the ports of Galveston, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans and various other cities.

Use the indexes to find your ancestor; then locate him on the immigration records. When searching these records, be sure to consider variants in spelling, as well as translations or Anglicized versions of the surname.

SOURCE: Several sources, including Kathi Sittner, "Immigration Indexes", *Ancestry*, Vol. 13 #2, March/April 1995.

MAPPING EARLY MIGRATIONS

About 9000 years ago, soon after agriculture began in the Fertile Crescent, people poured out of the Middle East, migrating in all directions. Their movement through Europe skirted the mountainous Basque region of the Iberian peninsula, where an established people apparently resisted intermingling with the newcomers.

That migratory pattern is just one of the ancient narratives written in the genes of the modern European, says LUIGI LUC CAVALLI-SFORZA of Stanford University. Using genetic data collected from modern peoples, he is tracking past migrations and mapping his conclusions.

One genetic trait, Rh-negative, turns up in more than a quarter of the population of the Basque country...the highest ratio of Rh-negative in the world. The trait is found in ever decreasing frequency the closer populations are to the Fertile Crescent. Had those early travelers merged more successfully with forebears of the present-day Basques, Rh-negative would have been diluted among them as well. A separate migration may account for the low ratio of Rh-negative documented in far northern Europe.

Several scientific teams have used genes to trace the movement of people. In the *History &*

Geography of Human Genes, CAVALLI-SFORZA and his colleagues will present an atlas of 500 maps depicting worldwide migration.

SOURCE: *The Family Tree*, Vol. VI #3 (June/July 1996), Ellen Payne Odom Genealogical Library, Moultrie, GA.

THE OLD ROADS

As the country grew and people demanded more land, the need for good roads became important. The National Road, sometimes called the Cumberland Road or "Old Pike", became the first east-west highway in the young nation. Opened in 1818, it started in Cumberland, Maryland, and proceeded almost 500 miles through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and went into Illinois. It was "macadamized", built of small stones and rocks bound together by tar or asphalt.

The old roads and the taverns or inns along them are part of the heritage of our nation. Legends and tales abound about the dangers and adventures along the roads, of the tavern keepers, or the daring stage coach drivers, nervy Yankee drummers and famous travelers who used the roads.

Some of the stops were merely "wagon stands" where drivers could rest and feed their teams. Others, called stage-houses, taverns or inns, varied in accommodations and luxuries (or lack of them). Some merely provided meals for travelers and horses. Others provided overnight accommodations.

The old roads were used for many purposes: traveling from place to place, hauling freight and passengers, quicker access to military positions. They became roads of destiny when they were used by large groups of immigrants on their way to settle the frontier.

WHY DID THEY COME TO LOUISIANA?

French control over the lands of the Ohio was a threat to the British colonies, severing their lines of communication and western transportation. The main problems were Acadia, which could act as a base for guerrillas, pirates and other French forces harassing the New England colonies, and Fort Duquesne, which was too close to Philadelphia for comfort. Furthermore, the French had allied themselves with many Indian nations, and that always spelled trouble. Ironically, these troubles in the northeast resulted in new settlers for Louisiana.

The French and Indians constantly menaced the British colonies; they killed the British colonists; they interfered with the British profits from the wilderness...the farms and fur trade; and they prevented westward expansion. So a tremendous clash between the French and British was inevitable.

As part of the settlement of the Seven Years War the Acadians were expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755. Many of them made their way to Louisiana, which they thought was French territory. However, by the time they arrived Spain controlled the land. Although some of the Acadians stayed in New Orleans and along the Mississippi River, most of them moved to Bayou Lafourche and to the southwest Louisiana area of the Poste des Attakapas and the Poste des Opelousas.

Fort Duquesne was dangerously close to the British stronghold of Philadelphia, and was also the French command post for all of the Indian raids against the frontier settlements. Three miles from Fort Duquesne lived a hardy old pioneer soldier named MICHAEL CRESAP, Sr., who with his sons, MICHAEL, Jr., and DANIEL, operated a ferry across a tributary of Chesapeake Bay, landing one time in Maryland, the next time in Pennsylvania. When they landed on the Pennsylvania side, they took

time to scout the area around Fort Duquesne. MICHAEL knew that he was the best Indian fighter in that area, and he kept records to prove it. His records name the colonials who fought in the Seven Years War. It was also CRESAP who wrote letters to Gov. SHARPE of Maryland, which told of the activities and boldness of the Indians at Fort Duquesne. These letters were forwarded to Lord CABOT in London and sent on to the king.

In time the king sent a fleet of 15 ships carrying 8,000 soldiers and a large train of artillery to relieve the threat of Fort Duquesne to British interests. They arrived on the shore of Maryland and among the first to land were some 2,000 Scots and Scots-Irish, called Montgomery's Highlanders, who brought with them their bagpipes. When they were ready, the troops started on a quiet march down the road that led to Fort Duquesne. When they got within three miles of the fort, General JOHN FORBES signaled them to stop, and they knelt to pray for God's guidance in this strange adventure. They also prayed for General BRADDOCK, who with many British soldiers and American colonials, had been killed at this spot by the French and Indians three years earlier.

Then General FORBES ordered his Highlanders to play their bagpipes, and as they did so, Indian sentinels, which no one had seen or heard, dashed into the woods, frightened by the eerie rhythms. When the British forces entered the fort, they were met with a terrible sound of wailing and crying. Only women and children remained at the fort; the French men had fled with their Indian allies.

Some of the men stayed to repair and enlarge the captured fort. They changed its name to Fort Pitt. WASHINGTON congratulated the men on capturing the fort without firing a shot, and told them of the bounty offered the British, Scots, Irish and colonial leaders...640 acres of land in the Spanish territory near Opelousas.

With their families and their household goods these pioneers came south by the Wilderness Road, then traveled on the Mississippi Trace. Some floated down the Mississippi. As a courtesy to the Spanish who had granted them the land, the veterans stayed about a year at Natchez. Some of the skilled craftsmen helped to build the town.

After the Revolutionary War the veterans and their families got to the Chicot area of Louisiana. They drew lots for land. It was necessary to settle on a bayou or river for transportation and for raising cattle. HAY, McDANIEL and others received the Bayou Chicot land. Others went to Bayou Mallet, Bayou Placquermine Brulee, Que-de-Torture, Vermilion, Cocodrie and other bayous in the area. They applied for formal land grants, but most of these were not officially granted until 1811, by the United States. Bayou Chicot was on high ground, and during the yellow fever epidemics that plagued Opelousas and Washington, people sometimes fled there for refuge.

Progress created a demand for more slaves in Louisiana. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, the invention of a machine to spin cotton and the process of refining sugar invented by Etienne Bore brought a greater demand for Negro slaves. The invention of steamboats to transport sugar and cotton also increased the demand for the products. Both of these crops were labor-intensive, so many slaves were brought in to plant and harvest the crops.

A wave of Anglo-Saxon settlers from the southern states also made their way to southwest Louisiana just before the War Between the States. Land was scarce and expensive in the east. At that time southwest Louisiana was the western territorial border of the U.S. and land here was plentiful and cheap.

SOURCE: *Opelousas Daily World*, Anniversary Edition (June 1970)

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1999 DUES?

NEWTON, La. - AN OLD CALCASIEU COMMUNITY

Contributed by ANNA MARIE HAYES, Member #260

NEWTON. Located north of Lake Charles in Calcasieu Parish, in 1913 Newton was just a railroad stop along the Lake Charles and Northern Railroad (later the Southern Pacific Railroad) that ran from Lake Charles to DeRidder. Since there was no family by the name of Newton associated with the community, it might be assumed that either the railroad or the U.S. Postal Service chose the name for this small community.

The earliest name associated with the area that was later called Newton was that of JACOB E. SELF who resided in Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, in 1820. SELF received the land as an assignee of RESIN BOWIE, Sr. of St. Landry Parish. SELF received title to the land by private land claim from the U.S. government. His claim was for 593.68 acres, which ran south from Newton through Section 4 and into Ararat in Section 9.

ISSAC FOSTER also had a private land claim which ran from Section 4 south into Section 9 and included 568.66 acres. FOSTER was also a resident of Feliciana in 1820. The names of FOSTER and SELF appeared in Calcasieu Parish as early as 1832, but since residency was not required on a private land claim, it is not known whether either of these men actually lived on their claim; however a map dated 1832 shows drawings of cabins on these claims.

JAMES R. SALLINGS applied for homestead in Newton in 1886, as did JAMES M. DANIEL, who was a wheelwright in 1891. SALLINGS received his patent in 1892, but DANIEL died before his claim was finalized and his widow, MARGARET E. DANIEL, received his patent for 80.54 acres in 1900. ELIJAH MILLS, a Union veteran of the War Between the States and a native of Green County, Ohio, had formerly lived in Kansas, came to Calcasieu Parish in 1891 and applied for land in 1894. In 1897 he received patent for 80.52 acres. LEE KOONE received his land patent in 1913 for 40.27 acres and became one of the first store owners in the area. It is uncertain exactly where this store was located.

In 1889 MATHEW MORROW purchased 161.04 acres with scrip and applied for homestead in 1906, receiving a little more than 40 acres, to which he received patent in 1913. MORROW and his wife, SUSAN, had eleven children and have many descendants in the area today. At one time MORROW claimed land from present-day Highway 378 (where Sam Houston High School is located in Moss Bluff) north to Telephone Road.

In 1913 the Newton contract post office was established in a general store which was first owned by THOMAS F. BURKS, who became its first postmaster. The post office was discontinued in 1930.

THOMAS F. BURKS married CALDONIA WHITE. They became the parents of two daughters and several sons. Their daughter, MAY BURKS, married GILLESPE M. BEADLE. Another daughter, whose name is unknown, married J. L. MCCARTHY. BURKS came to Calcasieu Parish just after 1910, when he was about fifty-three years of age, having lived prior to that time in Assumption Parish, Louisiana. In 1914, just four years before his death, THOMAS F. BURKS sold his land and store in Newton to SAMUEL SMART.

SAMUEL SMART was a widower; his wife, AMELIA ISADORA VINCENT, died in 1892. SMART, the son of WILLIAM and LEVISA C. SMART, was a native of Calcasieu Parish. He owned and operated the store until about 1920 when he sold the home and store for \$1000 to LEROY SIMMONS and his second wife, JULIA HARVESON. The Simmons Store remained in operation for many years.

Known residents of Newton included JAMES RUSSELL SALLINGS of Kentucky or Missouri and his wife, MARY MCMULLEN; LEE KOONE and his wife, ANGIE A. WELSH; MATHEW MORROW and his wife, SUSAN BELL; JAMES M. DANIEL and his wife, MARGARET; and ELIJAH MILLS and

wife, FANNIE.

Newton has grown, but it is no longer recognized. It has ceased to exist except on early maps of Calcasieu Parish. Newton has been absorbed into the growing community of Moss Bluff.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS & GRASSROOTS OF AMERICA

Most genealogists have heard of the *American State Papers* and *Grassroots of America*, and of their undoubted value to genealogists. But what are they?

The *American State Papers* were created by Congress to preserve important government documents. Gales & Seaton, a commercial printing firm, was authorized to publish the documents, which became 38 volumes known as the *American State Papers*. The documents were divided by topic into 10 "classes", then were divided chronologically. Each of the 38 volumes has a table of contents listing titles of the reports therein and a non-comprehensive index. The volumes were divided as shown below.

- CLASS 1. Foreign Relations, 6 Vols., 500 reports, 1789-1828.
- CLASS 2. Indian Affairs, 2 Vols., 253 reports, 1789-1827.
- CLASS 3. Finance, 5 Vols., 924 reports, 1789-1828.
- CLASS 4. Commerce & Navigation, 2 Vols., 266 reports, 1780-1823.
- CLASS 5. Military Affairs, 7 Vols., 794 reports, 1789-1838.
- CLASS 6. Naval Affairs, 4 Vols., 644 reports, 1794-1836.
- CLASS 7. Post Office Dept., 1 Vol., 127 reports, 1790-1833.
- CLASS 8. Public Lands, 8 Vols., 1595 reports, 1789-1837.
- CLASS 9. Claims, 1 Vol., 626 reports, 1790-1823.
- CLASS 10. Miscellaneous, 2 Vols., 543 reports, 1789-1823.

The most valuable of these to genealogists are Classes 8 and 9, Public Lands and Claims.

Grassroots of America: A Computerized Index to the American State Papers, Land Grants and Claims, 1789-1837 is a full-name index to the volumes in Classes 8 and 9. Much information must be known by the researcher in order to use *Grassroots*. To use *Grassroots* effectively he must know where his ancestors lived, the names of other family members, the surnames of the neighbors, and all the places where the family lived, as well as the time period of residence in each place. Much of the required information can be gathered from census records and family records.

BAGPIPES

Although today we associate Scotsmen with bagpipes, the instrument is of ancient origin and can be traced to ancient Persia. A bagpipe-like instrument was also known to the ancient Egyptians and Greeks. The bagpipe was introduced to England by the Romans, and from there it spread to Scotland and Ireland. It was used as a military instrument by the Celts. By the 13th century bagpipes were used as court instruments by minnesingers and troubadours.

Near Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania, in 1758, Major JAMES GRANT of the 77th Scots Highland Regiment, who was under the command of Gen. JOHN FORBES, ordered that bagpipes be played in order to regroup his troops. This was the first time the pipes were heard in the Ohio River Valley. The haunting sound of the bagpipe has led many of our Scottish and Irish ancestors to war, has played over many a grave and has brightened dances and festivities.

Today bagpipes are being adapted into new styles of music and are popular once more.

NATALI MEMOIRS

Contributed by DOROTHY BELLE NATALI, Member #837

It all started with five people...the three NATALI brothers, PIETRO, MARTINO and GUISEPPE, and their wives, MARIA and ADELE, who were sisters.

The NATALI brothers were the sons of FERDINANDO NATALI and DiLETTA DANESI of Marliano, Italy. PIETRO was born January 23, 1870; MARTINO was born May 15, 1874; and GUISEPPE was born March 29, 1877. Their wives were the daughters of CHARLEY ICAMOLLI and ELIZABETH VIRGOLONI of Casore de Monte, Italy. MARIA was born March 29, 1876, and ADELE was born May 15, 1881.

PIETRO NATALI and MARIA ICAMOLLI were married in Italy. They had heard of the gold rush in Western Australia in 1892 and 1893, and in 1896 they decided to go there in search of gold. After reaching Australia, they learned that no claims could be made, as the government held all the mineral rights. They stayed in Australia and worked in the gold and copper mines.

On March 28, 1897, PIETRO and MARIA NATALI had a son, JOSEPH, born in Cue, Australia. While the men worked, MARIA stayed at home with her newborn son. She became frightened as the Australian natives (Aborigines) often wandered about their crudely constructed home. One of the NATALI brothers often stayed home from work to let the natives know there was a man around. Once a native begged to hold the baby and wanted to walk out of the house with him. This frightened them all, for they had heard that there were still cannibals in Australia.

Feeling that their lives were at risk, they set sail and soon returned to Monte Catini, Italy, but work was not plentiful, and these men still had adventure in their blood. European countries had established trading stations on the African coast, because of a demand for raw materials and markets from Western Europe. By 1884, a scramble for African territory had begun. The NATALI brothers and MARIA headed for Africa, leaving the baby JOSEPH (married ESTELLE MILLER) with her mother. By the time they returned to Italy, JOSEPH was seven years old.

The African adventure did not last long, as Africa was plagued with a jungle fever that took the lives of two friends who had gone to Africa with them. The mosquitoes were bad, the weather was very hot, and the Africans were not at all friendly, so they picked up their stakes again.

Their next dream was to get to Alaska. They sailed to Seattle, Washington, where they heard of the big gold rush in Alaska. Gold was discovered, but the NATALI brothers could not make a claim since they had never applied for U.S. citizenship. They quickly sent GUISEPPE back to Seattle to apply for citizenship, but before he could return, the Alaskan government seized their claim.

Soon winter set in and all mining had to stop. Few stopped to think that this vast land, peopled by a few Indians, Eskimos and a handful of miners, was a wilderness of jagged peaks, tangled forests and almost impassable rivers. They were unaware of the fact that no amount of gold could buy food in a land that had so few supplies and a temperature that often dropped to 60 degrees below zero. They did not know that it never rose above zero for months at a time and that not even a gun could get food for them in a land where there were so few animals to hunt.

Gold? The gold that was there was held by the frozen northland under the ice and snow, ringed in by a wall of mountains, guarded by the killing winds that swept down over thousands of icy miles straight from the North Pole. When winter came, all mining shut down. Many died of pneumonia and frostbite. Two friends of the NATALI brothers died from the cold.

Alaska was building its first railroad and the NATALI brothers worked on it through the winter and the following summer. With enough money to pay their fare back to Seattle, the group moved on again.

While in Seattle, MARIA gave birth to her second son, ALEXANDRO (married MARY PALERMO), on April 29, 1902.

MARTINO NATALI sent to Italy for ADELE ICAMOLLI, MARIA's younger sister, who became his bride. ADELE traveled by train from Monte Catini to Rome, where she boarded a ship for New York City, a trip that took fifteen days. There she boarded a train for Seattle. She could speak no English. MARTINO and ADELE were married in Seattle by a Justice of the Peace on January 3, 1903.

In 1903 the group moved from Seattle to Webster, Pennsylvania, to work in the coal mines. In Webster, ADELE's first child, EVELENA (married JOE DOLFI), was born on January 26, 1904. Eighteen months later CHARLEY (married JOSEPHINE BELEMO) was born on August 28, 1905. ELIZABETH (married DOMINIQUE MENCE), the third child of PIETRO and MARIA, was born in Webster on June 26, 1904.

While the NATALIs were living in Webster, three of MARIA's and ADELE's sisters moved from Italy to Webster. They were THERESA BENEDICTI, SETTIMA BENEDICTI and EUGENIA LORENZI. Two other sisters were OCTAVIA, who moved from Monte Catini, Italy, to St. Pons, France, where she resided until her death in November 1975, and ASSUNTO, who never left Italy. Both of their brothers visited them in the U.S., RAFFAELE visiting in Pennsylvania and RUGGERO in Louisiana. Two of other NATALI brothers, LUIGI (LOUIS) and EVANGELISTO also moved from Italy to Webster.

A nephew, ARI TOMMASI, came when he was fifteen years old and lived on the farm with MARTINO and ADELE. He remained here until his death in January of 1976. He was married to ROSA ABATE and had two sons.

A few years after MARIA and ADELE's sister, EUGENIA LORENZI, was married, a terrible tragedy struck her family. With two small children and a baby in arms, she watched her husband as he crossed the Monongahela River in a small boat on his way to work in the coal mines. The boat capsized and he drowned. EUGENIA never remarried, but managed a boarding house for miners in New Eagle, Pennsylvania. Living to be the oldest member of her family she died at the age of 93. Her children were IRMA, DELLA and LAWRENCE LORENZI.

In 1907 PIETRO and MARIA, MARTINO and ADELE moved to Bingham Canyon, Utah, to work in a newly opened copper mine, which became the world's largest copper mine. In Utah on November 27, 1907, a daughter, ANNIE (married HARVEY HAY), was born to MARTINO and ADELE. In Utah MARIA and PIETRO had a baby girl, NELLIE (married ANGELO PALERMO), born January 26, 1907, and on June 26, 1910, became the parents of a son, EUGENE (married NADA GRIFFIN).

After working in the copper mines for two years, MARTINO became ill and returned to Italy for a short while. Returning to the mines and feeling no better, he decided to move to a warmer climate. In the spring of 1910 MARTINO and PIETRO took a trip to southwest Louisiana, and in Lake Charles they met several Italian families with whom they became good friends. They also met a Mr. CAPPO, who owned and operated a stable and hardware business on Broad Street.

Mr. CAPPO told MARTINO and PIETRO about two sites for sale...one on the corner of Broad Street and Highway 171 (later known as the Green Frog corner) and the other a 240 acre tract of land near Iowa, now known as the NATALI farm. Since the two families had grown to five adults and eight children, they decided the farm would be their best buy.

MARTINO and PIETRO went back to Utah to tell their families about their purchase. PIETRO and MARIA stayed in Utah to operate the boarding house until it could be sold while MARTINO, ADELE, their children and ALLIE, the son of PIETRO and MARIA, boarded a train to Lake Charles. The 240-acre farm was bought for \$1,600 in 1910 from the North American Land and Timber Co., Ltd. of

London, whose secretary was JOSEPH WILLIAM CHALKLEY.

On the land was a three room house, built shotgun style, each room attached in a row. With only one family occupying the house it wasn't too small. A few months later when the second family arrived, they built a five room house for sleeping quarters and used the old house as a kitchen and dining hall.

GUISEPPE, the bachelor, moved to Lake Charles where he owned and operated a grocery store for many years.

PIETRO and MARTINO became farmers, planting acres of fruit trees...peaches, pears, plums and figs...as well as grapes and vegetables. The fruit trees did not do too well, so they turned to crops like cotton, corn, potatoes and rice. They loaded their crops in a wagon and peddled them on their way to Lake Charles. With the money they made, they were able to buy other staple goods and necessities.

In Louisiana on October 27, 1910, ADELE gave birth to a son, GEORGE (married ESTELLE MARSH), who was followed by MARY (married MARTIN DELANEY) on July 5, 1913, and on November 11, 1920, by FRANK (married DOROTHY BELLE EDMONDS) and a stillborn twin brother. Separate houses were built on the farm for PIETRO, MARIA and their five children and MARTINO, ADELE and their six children.

PIETRO became ill in 1924 and returned to Monte Catini, Italy, for his health. He stayed several months, dying in his native land on March 27, 1925. He was buried in Casore de Monte over his mother's grave.

GUISEPPE, the bachelor, sold his business in Lake Charles and purchased land in Holmwood, now known as the Holmwood Grocery. On January 6, 1932, he married the widowed MARIA. Two of her children NELLIE and GENE, worked at the store. On February 19, 1946, GUISEPPE, better known as "Uncle Joe", died.

MARTINO died in September 1936 of "black lung disease," probably the illness that killed PIETRO. On November 6, 1953, MARIA died and on December 25, 1953, ADELE died. Five generations after the NATALI brothers immigrated to southwest Louisiana, there are a total of one hundred thirty descendants.

SWLGS MEMBERS. If you would like to have your E-mail address published in the next issue of *Kinfolks*, please send the information as soon as possible to President Pat Huffaker. phuffaker@usunwired.net Be sure to notify us of any changes in your E-mail address.

THE PROVERBIAL "BRICK WALL". Most genealogists will run into the proverbial "brick wall" somewhere in their research. It usually seems insurmountable; sometimes it actually is. However, don't give up too soon.

Re-read and check all known information. Write down what you know and what you need to know. Make a list of sources that can be used; check off those which you have used.

If you have letters, books, identified pictures, documents and the like, study them again for any clue which you have previously not noticed.

HOW TRUE! "Could you please supply a birth certificate for my great-grandfather whose last name was Jones? I don't know his Christian name, but he had red hair and a very good singing voice."

The Family Tree, Odom Library

FROM OUR READERS

Our thanks to THELMA RICHARD of Crowley who sends the following information in regard to the GASPARD-PICARD article (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 22 #3, P. 124) to show that this family name was originally MICHEL.

JOHAN GASPARD MICHEL came to Louisiana's German Coast from Bamberg, Germany. He was the son of HENRY MICHEL and ELIZABETH ZEE of Germany. He was married to ANNE TERRIAC, who died at New Orleans before 5 November 1743. On that date JOHAN GASPARD MICHEL married ANNE MARIE STRIMPHEL at St. Charles Borromeus Catholic Church, Destrahan, Louisiana (*Sacramental Records of Archdiocese of New Orleans*, Vol. 1, 1718-1750).

Their son, SIMON GASPARD MICHEL, was born on 8 March 1746 and baptized at St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans.

On 23 September 1747, shortly after the birth of his son, JOHAN GASPARD MICHEL was buried at St. Charles Borromeus Catholic Church at Destrahan. SIMON GASPARD MICHEL was reared by his mother, ANNE MARIE STRIMPHEL, and his step-father, SIMON PICARD.

The MICHEL name was dropped and "dit PICARD" was added. SIMON GASPARD MICHEL dit PICARD married MARIE JEANNE LUQUET. They came to the Attakapas area and their children carried the GASPARD surname.

SACRAMENTAL RECORDS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS VOLUME 1, 1718-1750

Reverend Monsignor Earl C. Woods,
Chancellor of the Archdiocese and Editor

Dr. Charles E. Nolan,
Associate Archdiocesan Archivist and Associate Editor

MICHEL

Johan [Jean] Gaspard (Henry and Elisabeth ZEE?), native of Bamberg, resident of New Orleans, widower of Anne TERR[*], dec. at New Orleans, m. Anne Marie STRIMPHLEL, Nov. 5, 1743, w. Catherine KLEIN, the bride's mother, Charles Friderich DARENSBOURG, captain commandant of this post, Christiane WINGERT, the bride's beau-pere, Jean Friderich TOUPS, the bride's beau-frere, Christiane GREBER, Nicolas WICHENER, DUBUISSON, HEIDEL (SCB, B1, 24)

Simon (Jean Gaspar, gardener, and Anne Marie STEMBLERINE), b. March 8, 1746, s. Simon BERHINKER, tailor, and Marie Joseph TARARE (SLC, B2, 63)

Gaspard, i. Sept. 23, 1747 (SCB, B1, 46)

STRIMPHEL

Anne Marie (dec. Andre and Catherine KLEIN), native of this parish, m. Johan [Jean] Gaspard MICHEL, Nov. 5, 1743 (SCB, B1, 24)

LIVESTOCK BRANDS AS A GENEALOGICAL RESOURCE

Throughout the centuries it was important to be able to identify one's livestock. Therefore, branding was invented. This was a process in which each farmer or rancher had his own unique identifying marks, which were branded into his livestock, usually on an ear or flank.

Cattle were not native to America but were brought to Santo Domingo in Columbus' second voyage to the New World, in 1493. From there they were taken to the mainland, and herds grew and spread. Ranchers had some domesticated cattle, but wild cattle from the prairies were also valuable for their hides.

By 1765, when the exiled Acadians began to arrive in southwest Louisiana, many cattle brands had already been registered in the Opelousas and Attakapas Districts. The Acadians established "vacheries" or cattle ranches on the prairies, but had no fences to define their pastures from those of their neighbors. The need to identify the herds of cattle which roamed the prairies soon developed, and even after the lands were fenced, brands played a vital role in establishing ownership of cattle.

Many ranchers had huge herds, but cattle rustlers presented a problem. Some cattlemen organized vigilance committees to attempt to catch the rustlers and to establish some sort of law in the frontier area of southwest Louisiana. One of the most effective methods of handling the rustlers was to exile them to Texas or "No Man's Land", the lawless area of southwest Louisiana that bordered the Sabine River. During the Civil War rustlers took many cattle, but after the war rustling was not so profitable.

Meat, hides and tallow were valuable, but prices were better in New Orleans, although the journey along the Opelousas trail was long and sometimes dangerous. The cattle industry of southwest Louisiana was almost destroyed by rustlers, disease and the Civil War. In the late 1800s, by the time railroads were built that linked southwest Louisiana with the ports of Houston and New Orleans, the area had largely changed from cattle-producing to rice-producing.

For many years cattle diseases and parasites wreaked havoc on the cattle industry and prevented extensive development in southwest Louisiana. With the advent of better veterinary medicine and transportation and a growing demand for beef, the cattle industry has returned to southwest Louisiana.

Cattle brands were registered with the parish/county and/or state. In Louisiana, brands were registered by the parish clerk who determined that no one else had recorded an identical brand. Records of old brands exist in parish or state archives; some have been published. Brands give you the name of the cattle owner and his location. If your ancestor owned even a few cattle, it is likely that he had a registered brand.

EARLY SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA CATTLE BRANDS

The prairies of southwest Louisiana were ideal for cattle grazing and herds were started early in the area. The grass was abundant, reached great heights on the prairies, and was rarely destroyed from frost or drought. The necessity for branding livestock had long been realized and by the time the Louisiana Territory became a Spanish possession in 1769, many cattle brands were already registered. Under the Spanish Governor O'REILLY regulations were enacted regarding the branding and fencing of cattle, the liability of stock owners for damages done by their cattle and the handling of unbranded cattle and livestock on the open range.

Special land grants were given to applicants who owned at least 100 cattle, along with other livestock including horses and sheep, and at least 2 slaves. These stock owners were granted a parcel of land

measuring 42 arpents wide by 42 arpents long. This policy, of course, encouraged the raising of horses and cattle.

Before livestock could be sold they had to be rounded up and branded. In the early days cattle roamed the open range, but by 1771 laws pertaining to unbranded cattle encouraged cattlemen to brand their cattle for identification.

New Orleans, the largest and fastest growing city in the Gulf South, required large supplies of horses and cattle. Horses were a necessity of life in early Louisiana and branding of them was also important. In 1774 horses were so badly needed in the colony that Captain GREVENBERG of the Attakapas District took a party to San Antonio to buy mules and horses, traveling through dangerous Indian territory on their journey. The fording places along the Sabine River of southwest Louisiana were of utmost importance to ventures like these.

Supplying the city of New Orleans with beef, produced great competition among cattlemen, who would often accuse a rival of selling unhealthy cattle. Smuggling cattle from Mexico was common, and a great profit could be made. In 1797 cattle sold for about \$4 a head in Mexico, but in New Orleans sold for about \$14 a head, and by 1814 brought \$15 to \$20 a head.

Cattle drives from southwest Louisiana were made overland to Opelousas, where they were then taken to New Orleans for sale. Cattle drives were fraught with problems. Sometimes the cattle were wild and dangerous; some were hard to control and tried to escape at every river and thicket. The trails went through swamps, beautiful with moss-draped trees, but perilous with wild animals, alligators, deadly snakes and pesky mosquitoes. Swarms of mosquitoes made the cows crazy; if too many mosquitoes got into a cow's nostrils, it would smother. Roads were sometimes flooded; sometimes they were knee-deep in dust.

Crossing the many bayous and rivers of Louisiana with a herd of cattle presented its own set of problems. Most of the times the herd swam the river; once in a while, the cattleman paid for their passage over a ferry. And for their trouble the cowhands were paid about a dollar a day, plus food, which was crude at best.

"Vacherie" is the French term for a place where cattle are raised, or a ranch. Many Louisiana farmers raised cotton or sugar cane, and also had their own herds of cattle and horses.

As the population of the country swelled and the land became less isolated, it became necessary to fence areas to keep cattle, horses, pigs and sheep in, and to also keep them out of other areas. Pieux fences were commonly used in southwest Louisiana, mainly by the Acadians. Pieux fences were a unique type of split-rail fence, made of rails with pointed ends which were placed in holes in vertical posts. During the War Between the States, when women were alone and could not chop the wood they needed, they often burned these wooden fences for fuel.

Many farmers planted Cherokee rose bushes on the prairie to delineate their property. These thorny bushes grew and spread, and acted as a fence and a windbreak. After 1890 barbed wire fences became a cheap and effective method of fencing the livestock.

In the marshland of Cameron Parish many cattle were raised. Large cattle drives were common, and the cattlemen used various routes, depending on the weather and the conditions of the marshes. One of the early routes went from Cameron to Belile Isle near St. Martinville, a two week trip over the oak-dotted cheniers and across the swamps, bayous, bogs, gullies and rivers. Pioneers of this route were ARMELAN RICHARD, P. B. BOUDIN, and URSIN BOUDIN of Creole.

Later the route were shortened and ended at Chenier au Tigre, east of Abbeville. There was an inland route and a coastal route to Chenier au Tigre. The beach route was no longer used after a tidal wave

inundated a cattle drive. Fortunately, the young calves were already inland and little damage was done.

Once the roads and bridges were built in the area, cattle were driven along them. Cattle that were brought to Lake Charles went down Prien Lake Road and Lake Street as recently as 1931.

SOURCE: *Opelousas Daily World*, Anniversary Edition (June 1970)

PARTIAL LIST OF BRANDS USED IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA, 1840-1888

The following is a partial list of cattle brands, their registration numbers, and the names of the people of southwest Louisiana who used them. The list begins in 1840, the year Imperial Calcasieu became a parish. Our appreciation to SHIRLEY BURWELL for abstracting this information from a microfilm, "The Brand Book For Opelousas and Attakapas Districts, 1760-1888", Reel #L147.

57	SOPHIA RAYON July 18, 1840 3560 n. 220	U	ARCENE LEBLEU, FILS DE CATHERINE Jun. 17, 1841 3803 p. 225	VCH	GODFROY HOLLTER Mar. 4, 1842 3985 p. 229
57C	ZELIA RAYON July 18, 1840 3561 n. 220	A	LEOI JOSETTE LEBLEU Jun. 17, 1841 3801 p. 224	E	LAURA J. GREEN Mar. 14, 1842 3994 n. 229
57	STEPHEN RAYON July 18, 1840 3562 p. 220	7P	LOUISE RION Jun. 17, 1841 3802 n. 225	SZ	DAVID LABAUME Mar. 29, 1842 4001 p. 229 21 Oct. 1854 Trans. to Emelia J. J. Venable
9S	ASAPH HUTCHINS Trans. to Columbus Stellv 3563 19 Jul. 1853 July 18, 1840 n. 220	AF	OZITE SAILLIERS Jun. 18, 1841 3804 p. 225	J	JAMES W. ARMSTRONG Apr. 11, 1842 4004 p. 229
7	VALSIN HERBERT Oct. 31, 1840 3693 p. 222	F	JOSEPH BILRO Jul. 23, 1841 3854 p. 226	K	ASPASIE GUIDRY Oct. 27, 1842 5030 n. 232
5G	PAUL JONES Nov. 27, 1840 3702 p. 222	7P	JOSEPH RION Jul. 23, 1841 3854 n. 226	OLt	ADELAIDE GUIDRY Oct. 27, 1842 5031 p. 232
2G	FREDERICK C. SMITH Nov. 27, 1841 3703 n. 222	V	PAUL AUGUSTIN FILS Jul. 23, 1841 3856 p. 226	A	MARY JANE CHARGOIS Oct. 27, 1842 5032 p. 232 Trans. to Philline Mouton
K	VALENTINE SIMMONS Apr. 11, 1841 3745 n. 223	R	CHRISTOPHER REEVES Aug. 1, 1841 3872 n. 226	DS	J. D. SMITH Nov. 23, 1842 5043 p. 232
J3	JACKSON BLACK Apr. 29, 1841 3753 n. 223	J	WILLIAM DYSON Trans. 7667 Jan. 4, 1842 3957 n. 228	O4	ADALINE McDONALD Nov. 23, 1842 5044 p. 232
Y3	WILLIAM A. LYONS, JR. May 4, 1841 3755 p. 223	h	JOSETTE LFV. LEBLEU Trans. Jan. 4, 1842 3974 n. 228	J2	JAMES DYSON Feb. 20, 1843 5066 n. 232
A	LOUIS REON, FILS DE LITFY REON Jun. 17, 1841 3799 n. 224	J	FELONISE LEBLEU Jan. 4, 1842 3975 n. 228	A2	CATHERINE FRUGE Feb. 20, 1843 5067 n. 232
Y	IRMA REON Jun. 17, 1841 3800 p. 224	XM	JOHN BAPT. ORGET Mar. 4, 1842 3984 n. 228	te	SIMON B. ARGENEAUX Feb. 20, 1843 5068 n. 232

W	FRANCOIS A. MATHIAS Aug. 1, 1843 5171 p. 235	h9	MOISE LEBLEU FILS May 16, 1844 6096 p. 238	P3	WILLIAM PERKINS Jun. 9, 1845 7245 p. 243
H	ALEXANDRE RENE BROUSSARD Oct. 22, 1843 6014 p. 236	e	W. W. SMITH Aug. 31, 1844 7111 p. 240	E	ELLEN MOSS Jun. 9, 1845 7246 p. 243
SY	ISAAC REEVES Oct. 24, 1843 6019 n. 236	73	MARTHA HAML Oct. 19, 1844 7144 p. 241	70	DESIRE FILS DE JEAN DUCAT Aug. 9, 1845 7363 p. 245
v	ROSALIE LITANY Nov. 13, 1843 6023 n. 236	9L	COLUMBUS GILLET Nov. 15, 1844 7168 p. 241	63	PETER STEWARD Sep. 20, 1845 7376 n. 246 Trans. to No. 7731
SS	SALLY SAMPSON Apr. 27, 1844 6072 p. 237	5	LAURA E. HILBO Nov. 15, 1844 7169 n. 241	JE	WILLIAM WILLIAMSON Sep. 20, 1845 7377 n. 246
M	JOHNSON MOSS Apr. 27, 1844 6073 p. 237	4	CELESTINE HERBERT Feb. 8, 1845 7183 p. 242	5	GEORGE WILLIAMSON Sep. 20, 1845 7378 p. 246
De	MANI JOSETTE BENOIT May 13, 1844 6087 n. 238	GYK	GEORGE YOUNG KELSO Feb. 14, 1845 7134 p. 243	Æ	ELIZABETH RIGMAIDEN Oct. 1, 1845 7381 p. 246
LS	FRANCOIS LEGER May 13, 1844 6088 p. 238	AGP	ALBERT GALLATIN PHELPS Feb. 14, 1845 7185 p. 243	R	MARY ANN RIGMAIDEN Oct. 1, 1845 7382 n. 246
T	ALADIN GRANGER May 13, 1844 6089 p. 238	te	FRANCOIS HEBERT Feb. 24, 1845 7187 n. 243	8	DANIEL F. MILLER Oct. 1, 1845 7383 n. 246
7	MOISE LEBLEU May 13, 1844 6090 p. 238	E	ERASTUS MOSS Jun. 9, 1845 7261 n. 243	5	PARON HAYES Oct. 1, 1845 7400 n. 246
To	PARISH OF CAL. - May 14, May 13, 1844 6091 n. 238	E	EZRA MOSS Jun. 9, 1845 7262 n. 243	5	DAVID HAYES Oct. 11, 1845 6 854 p. 246 Trans. to Marta Hayes
A	FRAZY FONTENOT May 16, 1844 6096 n. 238	O	OLIVER R. MOSS Jun. 9, 1845 7263 n. 243	7	SUCETTE HAYES Oct. 13, 1845 7403 n. 247
E	JAMES ANDRUS Nov. 1845 7----- p. 247	5H	EMRY HUTCHINS May 13, 1846 7683 p. 248 Trans. to G. W. Wakefield	71	ANTOINE DRONET Jan. 15, 1846 7444 n. 247
4	DAVID D. ANDRUS Nov. 24, 1845 7424 p. 247	5	ARCHIBALD SMITH May 29, 1846 7492 n. 248	8	VALSIN CHARLES HEBERT Jan. 29, 1846 7445 p. 247 Trans. to Augustin
4	EMILE ANDRUS Nov. 24, 1845 7425 p. 247	8	WESTERN DOETERN Jun. 2, 1846 7493 p. 248	7S	JOSEPH RYON Feb. 9, 1846 7447 n. 247
53	ELISE ANDRUS Nov. 24, 1845 7426 p. 247	R	ELINA BROUSSARD Jul. 30, 1846 7540 n. 249	72	DANIEL SIMMONS Feb. 11, 1846 7748 p. 247
67	TABITHY ANDRUS Nov. 24, 1845 7427 p. 247	R	EMELIA BROUSSARD Jul. 30, 1846 7541 n. 250	FD	JAMES SIMMONS Feb. 11, 1846 7749 p. 248
H	STEPHEN F. YOUNG Jan. 12, 1846 7442 p. 247	R	EUGENE BROUSSARD Jul. 30, 1846 7542 p. 250	KS	SEVERIN VINCENT Aug. 3, 1846 7545 n. 250

ET	MELISSA ELENDER Nov. 4, 1846 7643 p. 254	OFS	JOSEPH AUGÉ, FILS Dec. 19, 1846 7676 n. 254	H	ASA RYAN Sep. 28, 1847 7850 p. 258
Jlh	JOSEPHINE ELENDER Nov. 4, 1846 7644 p. 254	I	JOHN HEBERT Dec. 19, 1846 7677 p. 254	Θ	JACOB WILLIAMS Sep. 28, 1847 7851 n. 258
5C	PASCALLY GRUMMERE Nov. 4, 1846 7645 p. 254	S4	SARAH ANN MCWILLIAMS Feb. 15, 1847 7686 p. 255	DH	ORRELIA DUGAT Oct. 15, 1847 7869 p. 259 from No. 1038
IK	FELICITE GRUMMERE Nov. 4, 1846 7646 p. 254	K	HENRY GRIFFITH May 4, 1847 7702 p. 255	X	JOSEPH AUZIMIE DUGAT Oct. 15, 1847 7869 p. 259 from #1694
fr	NATHANIEL VINCENT Nov. 4, 1846 7647 p. 254	Jc	DAVID ADAM FILS DE MORGAN Jun. 23, 1847 7727 p. 256	Λ	EDMOND DARCISSÉ DUGAT Oct. 15, 1847 7871 p. 259 from #441
Sc	HENRIETTA VINCENT Nov. 4, 1846 7648 n. 254	H	WILLIAM ADAMS Jun. 23, 1847 7728 p. 256	///	ALBERT SMITH Oct. 26, 1847 7875 n. 259 11 Mar. 1850 Trans. to M.E. A. Read
55	BENNET H. VINCENT Nov. 4, 1846 7649 p. 254	Y	JACOB M. COLE Jul. 14, 1847 n. 256	✱	WILLIAM LEONARD LAMBERT Nov. 2, 1847 7885 p. 259
76	CESAIRE HEBERT Nov. 7, 1846 7656 p. 254	+	JACOB M. COLE Sep. 15, 1847 7841 n. 258	✱	DAVID B. LAMBERT Nov. 2, 1847 7886 p. 259
F	BELESIAIRE HEBERT Nov. 7, 1846 7657 Oct. 22, 1879 Trans. to Armelary Dartopel	Z	JULIAN BELLARD Sep. 20, 1847 7842 n. 258	Trans. to	THOMAS CARR Nov. 18, 1847 7891 n. 259 fm No. 3476
1Z	EMILE LABAUVE Nov. 21, 1846 7664 p. 254	J	CALVIT BONDS Sep. 21, 1846 7863 n. 258	52	EMILE BROUSSARD Nov. 18, 1847 7892 p. 259
Fz	BELESIAIRE LABAUVE Nov. 21, 1846 7665 p. 254	I	MILTON COLE Sep. 22, 1847 7844 n. 258	人	MICHEL AUCOIN Nov. 29, 1847 7897 p. 259
IF	DESIRE LABAUVE Nov. 21, 1846 7666 n. 254	er	ISAAC RYAN Sep. 28, 1847 7849 n. 258	↑	SUSAN CHARLOTTE LYONS p. 74 Dec. 4, 1847 7899 n. 259
5h	WILLIAM VINCENT Dec. 7, 1847 7900 p. 259	ic	BENJAMIN LYON Apr. 17, 1848 p. 86 7950 p. 262	+	JAMES DARWIN Oct. 16, 1846 7629 n. 253
5P	DOSITE VINCENT Dec. 7, 1847 7901 p. 259	Fi	ALEXANDRE SALLIERS Jul. 26, 1848 8030 p. 262	20	VILNERVE MARCANTEL Oct. 31, 1846 7641 p. 254
+	ALEXANDRE HEBERT Jan. 4, 1848 7908 p. 259	E	VICTORIA SALLIERS Jul. 26, 1848 8031 n. 262	✱	JACOB ELENDER Nov. 4, 1846 7642 n. 254
J	MARIE CAMILLA BROUSSARD Jan. 13, 1848 7911 p. 260	4x	ADENTS LERLANC Nov. 23, 1848 8117 p. 264 5 Jun. 1860 Trans. to Greenberg Guidry	fi	AZELILE DUHON Oct. 4, 1850 n. 275 23 Jul. 18 trans. to Jos. Villeor Duhon
VR	VALERIEN P. RICHARD Feb. 18, 1848 7920 p. 260	4I	SIMON LERLANC see Eliz LeBlanc Nov. 23, 1848 Apr. 17, 18-- 8118 n. 264	LI	HERIMA HEBERT Nov. 13, 1850 8643 n. 276

(Continued next issue)

CATHOLIC CEMETERY LAKE CHARLES, LA

Location: Common & Iris Streets

Compiled -- 1971

SULLIVAN, Daniel, b. 22 July 1837, d. 8 Feb. 1884
 McGAURGHEY, Margaret, 6 Feb. 1893 (Age: 56 yrs.), Ireland, w/o Daniel SULLIVAN
 GONZALES, Joseph, b. 9 July 1900, d. 25 Oct. 1904, s/o Y. & E. B. GONZALES
 HAYMARK, Sarah Ann, b. 21 Dec. 1888, d. 3 Mar. 1889, infant daughter of Jacob HAYMARK & Louisa KOUCH
 GOODMAN, Catherine HUBBARD, d. 26 Jan. 1908 (Age: 76 yrs.)
 SAGGO, Teresa, b. 6 Jan. 1905, d. 3 June 1905, d/o Tony SAGGO & Josephine MANICOHIO
 DiCARLO, Castremze, b. 18 Sept. 1818 (Italy), d. 17 Feb. 1901
 PECORINO, John, b. 25 Nov. 1892, d. 6 May 1910
 PATELLA, John, b. 12 June 1835, d. 21 July 1895
 CURE, Numa, (No Dates) La. Landry's Co. Arty., CSA
 BRUNO, Pietro, b. 23 Jan. 1904, d. 12 Apr. 1913, s/o Mr. & Mrs. Dominick BRUNO
 FRUGE, Dame Silessie, b. 17 Oct. 1817, d. 4 Mar. 1889, w/o Joseph SALLIER
 ROSTEET, Arthur Joseph Adam, b. 22 July 1889, d. 12 Aug. 1890
 ROSTEET, Albert Van Dorn, b. 17 Aug. 1888, d. 25 Oct. 1888
 ROSTEET, Arthur, b. 31 Mar. 1888, d. 25 Feb. 1889
 SMART, Amelia Isadore, b. 30 Nov. 1871, d. ? 1892, w/o Sam SMART, d/o Aladin & Azema VINCENT
 CARBELLO, J. A., b. 27 June 1876, d. 7 Aug. 1894, d/o J. D. & C. D. CARBELLO
 MILLER, Emanuel, b. 2 Mar. 1884, d. 4 Sept. 1904
 MANGRUSO, Charley, b. 10 Apr. 1894, d. 29 June 1896
 HELPIN, Joseph, 1878 - 1900
 ROSTEET, James Albert, b. 23 Sept. 1865, d. 20 Sept. 1886
 DUCHANE, Eugene D., b. 7 Apr. 1866 (St. Martinville, La.), d. 1 Dec. 1894
 ROACHE, Fred R., d. 25 July 1897 (Age: 4 yrs), s/o H. M. & M. C. ROACHE
 LIPARI, Paul, b. 25 Dec. 1846, d. 4 May 1913
 REID, Frederick J., b. 12 Feb. 1891, d. 1 Dec. 1892, s/o Alfred J. & Mary E. REID
 HYNES, Rosa PARE, b. 18 Dec. 1878, d. 13 Aug. 1896, w/o Joseph HYNES
 LANGLEY, Desire, (Only Date) 6 Mar. 1905 (Age: 28 yrs.)
 MARSHALL, Amanda H., b. 27 Feb. 1834, d. 21 May 1885
 KELLY, Marcella, b. 27 July 1873, d. 7 Aug. 1898, d/o P. W. & M. L. KELLY
 TIERNEY, Margurite (Only Date) 1 Jan. 1880 (Age: 5 yrs.)
 HAYES, Mary E. DEROUEN, b. 16 Jan. 1834, d. 5 Nov. 1907, w/o David HAYES
 REID, Eugene, b. 1892, d. ??, s/o Albert J. & Mary E. REID
 PECORINO, 'Nee', b. ? 1860, d. 1 Aug. 1902
 BLANCAR, Eliza Ann PHILIPS, b. 28 Jan. 1884, d. 16 June 1904 (Age: 60 yrs., 4 Mo., 18) w/o Joseph BLANCAR
 ROY, Joseph V., b. -- 1861, d. ???, La. 2nd Cav.
 SPENCE, Sarah G., b. 3 Jan. 1872, d. 26 Mar. 1877
 SPENCE, John A., b. 17 Jan. 1836, d. 11 Sept. 1875
 LEFRANC, John, b. ?? Oct. 1851, d. 17 Oct. 1870
 GOODMAN, Joseph H., (Only Date) 31 Mar. 1911 (Age: 85 yrs., 1 mo., 16 days)
 MARINO, Vito, d. 17 Mar. 1911 (Age: 19 yrs.), s/o Tony & Rosalia MARINO
 GUINDON, Charles Eli, b. 22 Mar. 1911, d. 17 Apr. 1911
 HUTCHINS, Eugenie REID, b. 11 Aug. 1846, d. 11 Mar. 1881, w/o W. L. HUTCHINS
 CLARK, Arthur L., 22 Mar. 1894 (Age: 8 mos., 20 days), s/o Joseph & Maggie CLARK
 HUTCHINS, William, d. -- 1865 (Age: 44 yrs.)
 HUTCHINS, Margurete Eulalie DAUTREUIL, d. 16 Sept. 1890 (Age: 75 yrs.) w/o William HUTCHINS

RYAN, Margaruite D. , b. 25 Dec. 1913, d. 19 Feb. 1914
 LEVEQUE, Louie, (No Dates), Home Guard U.C.V.
 LEVEQUE, J. D., 1881 - 1865 ??, Co. Orleans Guard Bat.
 RYAN, Lilly May, b. 13 Dec. 1875, d. 1 Jan. 1879, d/o G. W. & M. E. RYAN
 RUNTE, John Jacob, b. 9 Jan. 1892, d. 10 Jan. 1892, s/o Louie & Emma RUNTE
 RYAN, Jacob G., b. 1 July 1875, d. 10 Aug. 1875, s/o Ges & M. F. RYAN
 RYAN, Louise G., b. 19 Dec. 1889, d. 29 Apr. 1890, d/o George & M. E. RYAN
 RUNTE, Louie Ryan, b. 6 Mar. 1895, d. 17 July 1895, Infant s/o Louie & Emma RUNTE
 AUTHEMENT, Voorlies, Jr., d. ?? (Age: 3 yrs. 3 mo.), s/o Mr. & Mrs. AUTHEMENT
 BANK, Lambert, 1830 - 1904
 MILES, Dr. Charles, b. 1 May 1842, d. 22 Apr. 1896
 GENTIL, Alice, (No Dates), w/o Oscar GENTIL
 BRODERICK, Michael, d. Aug. 9, 1882 (Age: 47 yrs.)
 BOURG, Mary Ellen BRODERICK, d. 6 Apr. 1892 (Age: 28 yrs.), w/o P. A. BOURG
 TIERNEY, Margret HAYS, b. 16 Dec. 1831, d. 27 Mar. 1901, w/o W. M. TIERNEY
 FILIZOLA, Jennie FILIP, d. 1 Oct. 1901 (Age: 19 yrs., 5 mo., 28 days), w/o Frank A. FILIZOLA
 FILPI, Mary CASA, b. ?? 1847, d. 21 June 1904, w/o Gracchins FILPI
 GODARD, Gale Henry, Infant s/o A. J. & Zeline GODARD
 ZABOLIO, Morillia E., b. 13 Jan. 1913, d. 16 Jan. 1913
 O'BRIEN, Jeremiah, b. 15 Aug. 1837, d. 8 Mar. 1899
 HAWKINS, Semeon C., b. 3 Sept. 1862, d. 13 Mar. 1887
 O'BRIEN, Mary J., b. 16 July 1880, d. 2 June 1881
 CUTRUIA, Sam and wife, 2 Nov. 1916 (Only Date)
 McGANN, James, d. 7 Apr. 1913 (Age: 21 yrs., 1 mo., 7 days), WOW Camp #534 - Lake Charles
 McGANN, Michael, d. 16 Mar. 1913 (Age: 26 yrs., 2 mo., 19 days), WOW Camp #1 - Lake Charles
 ASSUNTO, Katie VENEZIA, b. 25 Nov. 1888, d. 18 Sept. 1911, w/o Frank ASSUNTO
 VENEZIA, Lean, d. 1 Feb. 1911 (Age: 43 yrs.), w/o J. VENEZIA
 LeBLEU, Rosalie R., d. 12 May 1903 (Age: 31 yrs., 19 days), w/o M. D. LeBLEU
 LeBLEU, Rosa Blanch, b. 20 Oct. 1889, d. 1 Aug. 1899, d/o Mr. & Mrs. M. O. LeBLEU
 ODEL, Willie, b. 10 Mar. 1892, d. 3 Apr. 1901
 BLANCHE, Rosalie, b. 1 Dec. 1901, d. 21 June 1902
 BLANCHE, Iva Anna, b. 15 June 1900, 15 Sept. 1900
 GUILLORY, Nellie Dora, b. 2 June 1898, d. 5 June 1898, Infant d/o John & Ophelia GUILLORY
 WOOD, Michael, d. -- 1901
 WOOD, Ellen, d. -- 1879
 WOOD, John, d. -- 1873
 WOOD, David, d. -- 1882
 WOOD, Michael A., d. -- 1883
 WOOD, Ellen, d. -- 1895, Infant d/o D. J. & Angelina WOOD
 WOOD, James, d. -- 1901, Infant s/o D. J. & Angelina WOOD
 HUTCHINS, "Sister" Aspasia M. RICHARD, (No Dates), w/o W. M. HUTCHINS
 RICHARD, Aledia M. CARRIERE, b. 17 Sept. 1851, d. 13 Dec. 1884, w/o T. S. RICHARD
 LeBLANC, Hosian BORDREAUX, d. 24 July 1906 (Age: 38 yrs.), w/o Cyprien LeBLANC
 SULLIVAN, Elenor, b. 17 Sept. 1871, d. 8 Aug. 1875
 CLOONEY, Sarah Ann, b. 2 Sept. 1875, d. 19 Dec. 1875, d/o John & Mary CLOONEY
 CLOONEY, Mary, b. 7 Sept. 1876, d. 9 Sept. 1876, d/o John & Mary CLOONEY
 CLOONEY, Ann Louisa, b. 19 July 1882, d. 26 Feb. 1888, d/o John & Mary CLOONEY
 SCHWING, Donika A., d. 27 Sept. 1891 (Age: 4 yrs., 5 mo., 18 days), s/o W. F. & A. C. SCHWING
 SCHWING, Alma C. KNIGHT, b. 5 Oct. 1855, d. 9 Feb. 1889, w/o Wm. F. SCHWING
 NORTON, James, b. 13 Mar. 1838 (Cleveland, Ohio), d. 12 Jan. 1886
 LANDRY, J. E., b. 29 Jan. 1872 (W. Baton Rouge, La.), d. 30 Jan. 1913 (Echo, Tx.)
 GARDINER, Gertrude LANDRY, (No Dates)
 LANDRY, Marie, b. 20 Feb. 1889, d. 10 Mar. 1909
 LEVEOQUE, Samuel J., d. 31 Mar. 1909 (Age: 68 yrs.)

LEVEOQUE, Zoe MARSON, d. 3 July 1907 (Age: 67 yrs.), w/o Samuel LEVEOQUE
 CORBELLO, James, b. 24 Aug. 1872, d. 18 Apr. 1889
 CORBELLO, Mary, b. -- 1869 (Only Date)
 CORBELLO, Anne McQUIN, b. 15 May 1851, d. 10 Nov. 1909
 ROSTEET, Mary Teresa McCORMICK, b. 29 Nov. 1839, d. 25 May 1902, w/o M. J. ROSTEET
 ROSTEET, Miquel J., b. 15 Sept. 1836, d. 23 Apr. 1906
 ROSTEET, William Seymour, b. 24 Jan. 1868, d. 27 June 1882
 FOURNET, Lt. Col. Gabriel Antonine, 1840 - 1911, 10th La. Inf. Yellow Jacket Bat., UCV
 FOURNET, Marie Philomene Blanche GARY, 1844 - 1898, w/o G. A. FOURNET
 AMY, Marie Valerie FOURNET, b. 24 Sept. 1841, d. 16 Nov. 1896, w/o Tranouillin AMY
 LEVEQUE, Mrs. J. A., b. 19 June 1821, d. 25 Mar. 1902
 LANDRY, Marie Elizabeth, d. 3 June 1899 (Age: 65 yrs., 7 days)
 GALLAUGHER, F. A., d. 21 May 1886 (Age: 10 mos., 10 days), s/o F. V. GALLAUGHER & Euphie ALEAIN
 LANDRY, Robert, b. 13 Dec. 1855, d. 14 Dec. 1883
 GUILLORY, Emile B., d. 30 Jan. 1883 (Age: 54 yrs., 1 mo., 26 days)
 McCORMICK, Margaret Emily, b. 16 Mar. 1830, d. 4 Dec. 1881
 ROSTEET, Maggie Virginia, b. 29 Nov. 1877 (Only Date)
 BEDRINANA, Margaritte V. HERNANDEZ, d. 24 June 1876 (Age: 76 yrs.)
 ROSTEET, Mary Jane CHURCH, b. 11 Apr. 1842, d. 11 Aug. 1872
 BIRD, Marie Mabel, (No Date - Age: 1 yr. 2 mos., 20 days), Infant d/o Mr. & Mrs. Fred BIRD
 LANDRY, Marie Eugena, d. 17 Sept. 1900 (Age: 62 yrs.)
 LEVEQUE, Dr. J. A., d. 11 Dec. 1893 (Age: 62 yrs.)
 LANDRY, Joseph Alfred, b. 1 June 1905, d. 10 Mar., 1912, s/o Mr. & Mrs. D. J. LANDRY
 LANDRY, Marie Ruth, (Only Date - 5 Nov. ??), d/o Mr. & Mrs. D. J. LANDRY
 LANDRY, Marie Stella, b. 14 July 1893, d. 16 Dec. 1894, d/o Mr. & Mrs. D. J. LANDRY
 BIRD, Marie Lillian, b. 28 Mar. 1892, d. 13 July 1894, d/o T. & R. BIRD
 BIRD, Julien, b. 9 Dec. 1878, d. 1 Oct. 1884, s/o T. & R. BIRD
 LANDRY, Marie Aloysia LEVEQUE, d. 3 May 1902 (Age: 66 yrs.), w/o Dr. Joe LANDRY
 ROSTEET, Bertha Cora RICHARD, b. 28 Sept. 1878, d. 7 May 1900, w/o John ROSTEET
 ROSTEET, John Burton, b. 28 Dec. 1899, d. 22 July 1900
 PUJO, Eloise Minnerva LeBLEU, b. 22 Jan. 1835, d. 9 June 1890
 PUJO, Paul, b. 15 Mar. 1817, d. 3 June 1884, (near Farbes, France ??)
 HORTIG, Eliza P. PUJO, b. 26 Nov. 1856, d. 30 Mar. 1884, w/o F. J. HORTIG
 PUJO, Pascal A., b. 12 Sept. 1854, d. 5 Aug. 1877
 LAMBERT, Valgour, d. 25 May 1905
 HILALGO, Sou Francis Anthony, b. 12 Sept. 1872, d. 28 Feb. 1912
 MOULY, Del, (No Dates)
 CORINNE, Etie, (No Dates)
 DAVIS, Lorain V. C., b. -- Sept. 1904, d. 1 Nov. 1911, d/o D. C. DAVIS
 GOODMAN, Edward Philip, d. 7 July 1911
 MURPHY, John, b. -- 1857 (Only Date)
 FALGOUT, Mrs. Azeama, d. 12 Nov. 1912 (Age: 73 yrs.)
 GOODMAN, Lou HOLLIER, d. 26 Mar. 1910 (Age: 52 yrs., 6 mos.), w/o Julius GOODMAN
 BARBE, Lionel A., b. 23 Nov. 1899, d. 23 May 1900, Infant s/o Lionel & Henrietta GOUDEAU
 BARBE
 RHODRIGUEZ, John Ogden, b. 25 Nov. 1888, d. 11 July 1904, s/o Mr. & Mrs. L. RHODRIGUEZ
 CREIGHTON, Octavia, b. 1 July 1865, d. 4 Aug. 1892, w/o A. T. CREIGHTON
 FINN, Thomas, d. 29 July 1894 (Age: 61 yrs.)
 HARRISON, Francis, d. 21 Sept. 1899, s/o Mr. & Mrs. J. F. & A. M. HARRISON
 LeBLEU, Major J. C., b. 8 Apr. 1841, d. 6 Nov. 1914
 LeBLEAU, Fride, b. 5 Mar. 1886, d. 9 Mar. 1902
 RHODRIGUEZ, Asa E., b. 20 May 1885, d. 20 Aug. 1912, Camp 53 41 - Lake Charles, La.
 SUPHIE, 'Cousins' Marie, (No Dates)

LANGLEY, Zepherine, b. 23 Sept. 1837, d. 15 June 1900
 O'BRIEN, Clara Harriet, (No Dates), w/o Jeremiah O'BRIEN
 ELENDER, W. E., d. 9 Apr. 1899 (Age: 20 yrs., 8 mos., 7 days)
 ELENDER, Mary Louisa LANDRY, 1854 - 1896, w/o W. E. ELENDER
 LYONS, J. Jefferson, b. 4 Nov. 1841, d. 24 Apr. 1906
 MURRAY, Cecil Earnest, d. 19 Jan. 1903
 FILIZOLA, Agnes, b. and d. 23 Dec. 1903, Infant d/o Mr. & Mrs. FILIZOLA
 O'BRYAN, Robert Perry, b. 20 Apr. 1844, d. 30 July 1899
 SCARBOROUGH, Elizabeth Ann, b. 5 Mar. 1822, d. 28 June 1903
 GOODMAN, Frances, d. 5 July 1893
 LIVINGSTON, Eliska M. CIRE, b. 4 Feb. 1867, d. 22 Aug. 1894, w/o R. M. LIVINGSTON
 KELLY, Marcella, b. 27 July 1878 (Kentucky), d. 7 Aug. 1898 (Houston, Tx.),
 d/o P. W. & M. L. KELLY
 REID, Letitia M., b. 23 Jan. 1890, d. 21 Jan. 1893, d/o Alfred J. & Mary E. REID
 REID, Henry A., Jr., b. 30 July 1900, d. 15 Mar. 1906, s/o Henry & Alice REID
 TOUCHY, Ozeite GUILLORY, b. 30 Dec. 1820, d. 3 Sept. 1875, w/o Victor TOUCHY
 HOBER, Hugh B., b. 23 Dec. 1900, d. 15 July 1901, Infant s/o S. W. & V. B. R. HOBER
 MATHIEU, Louise, (No Dates), d/o J. & L. MATHIEU
 TOGE, F. A. & B., b. 20 July 1900, d. 12 May 1901
 GAMBS, Nicholas, d. 28 Oct. 1889
 ROARK, E. F., b. 8 June 1857, d. 22 Sept. 1884
 LeBLANC, Lillie & Oride, b. 25 Sept. 1896, d. 14 Mar. 1899, Infants of Mr. & Mrs. O. L. LeBLANC
 MITCHELL, Joseph Lee, b. 8 Jan. 1900, d. 31 Oct. 1901, s/o Joseph & Dora MITCHELL
 LANDRY, Marie C., b. 18 Jan. 1870, d. 16 Nov. 1889
 SCALISI, Giovanni, b. 8 June ???, d. 22 July 1909, s/o Vinceizo SCALISI
 RYAN, Joseph Laurence, b. 24 Dec. 1842 (Only Date)
 GOLOGERO, Millozo, b. ??? 1846 (Ingilbelina, Italy), d. 1 Oct. 1906 (Age: 55 yrs. ??)
 TURNEY, Charley A., b. 19 June 1865 (Tenn.), d. 5 Feb. 1897
 LYONS, Joseph A., b. 21 Sept. 1892, d. 24 Sept. 1892, s/o Mr. & Mrs. J. A. & Emma LYONS
 MATERNE, Augustus, b. 22 Dec. 1834, d. 9 Mar. 1907
 HARRISON, Nellie, d. 1 May 1893 (Age: 9 mos., 6 days), d/o R. & Nellie HARRISON
 GAETANAGA, Nata in Villa, Franco Sicula 12, Febrais Lanna, 1848 - 1900

NOTE: Unmarked Graves - 84 Adults, 5 Children, 11 Infants

(This concludes Catholic Cemetery)

AUSTIN YOUNG, OLD SETTLER OF CALCASIEU, DEAD

Lake Charles Weekly American Press, Feb. 2, 1923

Contributed by MARGARET RENTROP MOORE, Member #1066

AUSTIN YOUNG, one of the oldest settlers of Calcasieu Parish, died Wednesday at the home of his son, GAIL, near Sugartown. Mr. YOUNG was born in St. Landry Parish in June 1844, and moved to Calcasieu at an early date. He married Miss NANCY THOMPSON in 1865. Mr. YOUNG was a Confederate veteran and a member of the Baptist church for the past 23 years. The deceased is survived by four daughters, Mrs. ODELIA RICHEY of Lake Charles, Mrs. AMELIA FRUSHA, Mrs. CLARA BAGGETT, Mrs. LUE LASHA, and eight sons, GAIL of Sugartown, JEFF, TOM, AUSTIN, WESLEY, LONNIE, OTIS and GILBERT. Burial was at Palestine Cemetery, near Sugartown, Thursday.

WORD OF WARNING! The law of privacy protects the right of living persons who are not public figures to have nothing published in book or electronic form about their private lives without their express permission. It is always best to get the consent in writing.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIES

Contributed by ELIZABETH BEALL FETNER, Member #875

MARY ESTHER (FERGUSON) SULSER was my mother's youngest sister. Her husband, JAMES D. SUSLER, was a B-17 bomber navigator in World War II. After each crew member finished his training-pilot, bombardier, gunner, mechanic, etc. - he was sent to an air base where the crew was put together and trained as a unit.

The crew of my uncle's bomber was sent to England sometime in April 1944. There the crew was split up and each man flew on actual bombing missions with his experienced counterpart for several weeks. Then the crew joined their original bomber.

It was during that training period, in May 1944, that JAMES D. "JIM" SULSER's plane was shot down over Germany. Sometime after he became a prisoner, a newly-captured American told him that his original B-17 bomber and crew had been shot down and most of them died in the crash.

After JIM was shipped overseas, MARY ESTHER moved home with her parents in Mississippi. I was spending the summer with them. To me, D-Day (June 6, 1944) doesn't mean the day the Allies landed in France, although the whole family had been staying close to the radio all morning to hear anything that was being reported about the landing. D-Day always brings back the memory of the telegram arriving at our front door. It said that JIM's plane had been shot down and the crew was missing. We spent a terrible month of anxiety until MARY ESTHER received official word that JIM was a prisoner of the Germans. I cannot remember the exact number of JIM's POW camp, but do know that it was Stalag Luft ----. Stalag camps were prisons for Army personnel. Stalag Luft camps were for Army Airforce personnel.

I don't remember how often a letter could be sent to the POWs - one a month? one a week? - but MARY ESTHER was allowed to write him on an official sheet of paper (lined) about 4" x 11". You folded it in a certain way, addressed the back of the fold and did not put a stamp on it. I think that once a month she was allowed to send him a package of a certain small size. Great thought and care was put into packing the boxes. This brings to mind something I have not heard commented on when remembering those years - V-Mail. It was what you wrote on to overseas military members. Its size was 5" x 10" (if I remember right), on "onion skin" paper and envelope. V-Mail was used to reduce the weight of overseas mail, so that more could be flown.

MARY ESTHER came from Mississippi to live with us in DeQuincy during the time that her husband was a POW in Germany (May 1944 - April 1945). She received the American Red Cross *Prisoners of War Bulletin*, which were sent each month to the next-of-kin.

We learned after JIM arrived home in May 1945 that he had never received a single letter or package. When his camp was freed, they raided a warehouse where there was a little of their mail. He found a few of MARY ESTHER's letters - one told him that the baby they had been expecting when he went overseas was born dead. Reading the Red Cross *Bulletin* you understand why there was no mail reaching the prisoners. The bombers and guns had pretty well destroyed most rail yards, ports and cities in Germany.

Even though Germany surrendered in April 1945, we did not know anything about JIM's release until sometime in May, when he landed in New York. It was another terrible time of anxiety, because we did not know whether or not he was all right. All those awful pictures of released prisoners were appearing in the papers and we knew that some of them had died after being freed.

However, even though he was thin, JIM was a beautiful sight to see when he finally arrived home. As a Mississippi boy, raised on a cotton farm, he had survived the ordeal in pretty good shape.

I even remember seeing several truckloads of German prisoners who were kept somewhere in the area of Laurel, Mississippi, passing by my grandparents' house each evening about sundown. I don't know what kind of work they were put to, but they passed on a regular basis. I was old enough to admire how handsome most of them were - and at the same time wonder who among them had committed the terrible deeds being written about.

PRISONER OF WAR BULLETIN

Vol. 3 #3 (March 1945)

Published by the American National Red Cross for the Relatives of American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.

A list of articles included in this bulletin and a synopsis of them follows. For additional information, contact Mrs. ELIZABETH FETNER.

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS IN GERMANY. At the end of February 1945 the American Red Cross had \$40,000,000 in supplies in Switzerland and in various European ports, but the transportation was a major problem. The problem was so critical that German railroads had evacuated German women and children from towns in the east in open coal cars during subzero weather. In addition to moving goods on railroad cars, the American Red Cross and other Allied Red Cross societies are placing a number of trucks at the disposal of the International Red Cross for use in Germany.

REPORTS FROM GERMAN CAMPS.

Stalag II B. Report sent from BEN MORASCO, an American POW through Geneva on sports at this camp somewhere in Germany stated that softball was the favorite pastime and named the following players: FRANK LAVASCIO, ALLEN DERNBAC and GEORGE COTTONE from New York; ROY FAGAN and WALLACE GRAVES of Texas; W. R. PLOUF of Washington; "POP" DRAKE from Oklahoma; BILL ORLASKI from Michigan; GEORGE YORK from Boston; MAHLON BLACK from Pennsylvania; and RUBEN CAMACHO from California. The American volleyball team defeated the French and Belgians with ease. It consisted of the following players: STEVE SCHWEITZ, ROY FAGAN, WALLY GRAVES, ALLEN DERNBAC, RUBEN CAMACHO and JETT BLACK.

Stalag Luft III contained 10,091 Allied airmen, including 6,654 Americans composed of 6,127 officers and 516 noncoms, plus doctors and chaplains. American clothing, blankets and books had been distributed. Anti-typhoid inoculations were being given regularly. There had been "a general loss of weight since [Red Cross] package distribution had been reduced to half, but health still good" and morale was excellent.

Stalag IV D, located at Torgau in Saxony, reported that the camp then contained 320 Americans out of a total strength of nearly 50,000 POWs. Sgt. DEN J. VAN DUSSEN was the American spokesman.

Stalag IV G, located at Oschatz about 75 miles south of Berlin in the Province of Saxony, reported on work camps which employed POWs in factory or outdoor work, such as repairing railroads. Men worked ten hours a day, having every other Sunday free, in most cases. In October 1944, the camp held 1,200 POWs, of whom 50 were Americans.

Stalag VI G, at Bergisch-Neustadt east of Cologne, was used as a transit camp for wounded POWs captured on the western front. Men were transferred to other camps as soon as their condition permitted. On 30 November 1944 the camp contained 1,500 Americans.

Dulag Luft, located at Wetzlar, Klosterwald, was a transit camp for all captured Allied airmen of the United Kingdom and Italian theaters of operation. Senior Allied officer was Col. CHARLES W. STARK, USAAF.

Stalag IV B, located at Muhlberg near Dresden, was used during the second half of 1944 as a transit camp for Americans. On 23 November 1944, 11,532 POWs were held there, including 414 Americans, of whom 240 were noncoms. The camp's clothing reserve was under severe strain

because of the "numerous prisoners in transit from the western front who are lacking everything." Food and other Red Cross supplies were also inadequate to meet the sudden and heavy demands that had been made on them.

Stalag VII B held 11,570 POWs, including 925 Americans on 12 December 1944. The official rations were reported to be inadequate, but were supplemented by home-grown vegetables. Reserves were low "because the storage depot had recently been destroyed by bombardment."

REPATRIATES FROM GERMANY. Fifteen seriously wounded American POWs were flown from Marseille to the U.S. in the latter part of January 1945. After the January prisoner exchange, 463 seriously ill or wounded repatriated POWs reached New York on 21 February on the *M.S. Gripsholm*.

LATEST INFORMATION ON CAMP MOVEMENTS. Approximately 53% of all American prisoners of war in Germany, late in February, were moving westward---mainly on foot. The total number of American, Belgian, British, French, Norwegian, Polish and Yugoslav prisoners evacuated from eastern Germany and Poland exceeded 300,000.

RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES. The American forces in the Philippines freed 513 American POWs at Cabanatuan on 30 January. On 3 February 3,677 civilian internees were liberated from Military Internment Camp No. 1 at Santo Tomas, and, on the following day, 800 military prisoners and 500 civilian internees from the Bilibid prison at Manila were freed. A hundred more Americans were liberated when the Philippine General Hospital was captured on 18 February, and 1,589 Americans were among the 2,116 civilian internees liberated when 1,200 paratroopers and 200 guerillas raided the civilian internment camp at Los Banos on 23 February. As far as is known, all camps in the Philippines holding POWs and civilian internees have now been liberated.

FAR EASTERN MAP. Included in this issue was a map showing the known locations of POW and civilian internee camps where American nationals were held in Japan.

ALLIED AGREEMENT ON FREED PRISONERS. Text of the agreement concerning Allied prisoners liberated by the Allied forces invading Germany.

LOSS OF PHILIPPINE PRISONERS. Announcement made in February 1945 that a Japanese ship evacuating 1,800 POWs, nearly all of them Americans, from the Philippines was torpedoed on 24 October 1944 about 250 miles off the China coast, with only five known survivors. A few days later a second announcement stated that another Japanese ship carrying 1,600 American POWs was sunk on 15 December with a loss of 800 men. [Unless POWs were transported on enemy hospital ships or ships announced by the enemy as being used exclusively for POW transport, Allied ships had no way of knowing American POWs were aboard.]

THE SAGA OF JOHN KRIEGY of Stalag III A (OFLAG 64), located at Luckenwaide, about 30 miles south of Berlin is a statistical report, telling of life in the camp, naming the following men who were prisoners there:

Cols. PAUL G. GOODE-Senior American Officer, GEORGE MILLET-Ex. Officer,

Lt. Cols. MAX GOOLER-Ass't. Ex Officer, F. W. DRURY-Inspector General, JAMES ALGER, JOHN WATERS, LOUIS GERSHENOW, WILLIAM MARTZ, Maj. KERMIT HANSEN,

Cpts. FLOYD BURGESSON-Medical Officer, ROBERT BLATHERWICK-Assistant, CHARLES GLENNON-Chaplain, TONY LUMPKIN, GEORGE LUCEY, ALLEN WHITE, JOE EMERSON, PAUL MILLER, MAYNARD FILES, JAMES DICKS, EBEN BERGMAN, JOHN THORNQUIST-Dental Officer, WARREN WALTERS, DALTON MEDLEN, MARION PARROT, HUBERT ELDRIDGE, CHARLES WILKINSON,

Lts. ROBERT ASCHIM, LEO FARBER, FAY STRAIGHT, CURTIS JONES, ROBERT WICK, VIC LAUGHLIN, GABRIEL GEVER, ROYAL LEE, NELSON TACY, HARRY SCHULTZ, LeROY IHRIE, FRANCIS NOONAN, MILTON JELLISON, AMON C. CARTER, TOM MORSE, HARRY

ABRAHAMS, JAMES GODFREY, VERRIS HUBBELL, DONALD ROCKWELL, DELBERT DORMAN, SELWYN GOODMAN, ORMAND ROBERTS, ART BRYANT, HENRY DESMOND, DONALD LUSSENDEN, HARRY HAUSCHILD, WILLIAM HANSON, VERNON PAULSON, FRANK DIGGS, SEYMOUR BOLTEN, KEN GODDARD, DAVID ENGLANDER, TOM MAGEE, CHARLES POSZ, MARTIN SMITH, CARL HANSEN, ED SPICHER, LARRY PHELAN, FRANK HANCOCK, HOWARD HOLDER, TEDDY ROGGEN, ROBERT CHEATHAM, JAMES BICKERS, ALEXANDER ROSS,

1st/Sgt. BUTLER,
T/5 ALVARADO,
Sgts. D. C. OLSON, M. D. MASSEY, V. H. BYRD,
Pfc. J. PATTON, V. LONG, SERDA,
Pvts. L. A. ANNUNZIATA, J. CEDILLO, M. GREENFIELD, J. B. BROWNING, W. E. ELKINS, D. KAKAC, D. McCONNAUGHTY, L. GALLIS,
W/O AUSTIN KNAPP, ROGER CANNON
War Correspondent. WRIGHT BRYAN

PARTICIPANTS IN MINSTREL SHOW AT OFLAG 64 included RUSS FORD, HOWARD HOLDER, SYD THAL, BILL FABIAN, DON WAFUL, JACK COOK, KERMIT HANSEN, KEITH WILLES, WILBUR SHARPE and LEO FARBER.

INNOCULATIONS AGAINST TYPHUS planned for every American POW in Germany.

PICTURE of American POWs at Zentsuji, May 1943 shows Lt. TOM F. GRIFFIN, Lt. R. W. WELLS, Capt. LEE C. BROOKS, Lt. ROBERT P. POWELL, Lt. W. P. CULP and Lt. G. H. ARMSTRONG.

NEWS FROM STALAG LUFT III mentions Col. GOODRICH, ED CARMICHAEL, HERMAN LINDSEY, B. W. CARUSO, C. W. COOK. Picture includes Capt. ATKINSON, Lt. WILLIAM C. JACKSON, Lt. SCHRUPP and Lt. KATZENBACK.

For information regarding Red Cross *Bulletins*, write the American Red Cross, Att: Public Inquiry Office, 6th Floor, 8111 Gatehouse Rd., Falls Church, VA 22042.

WWII Honor List of Dead and Missing Army & Air Force Personnel, 1946.

NAIL: NARA Archival Information Locator <http://www.nara.gov/nara/searchnail.html>

WWII WAR DEAD RETURNED

The remains of 11 area servicemen are among the Americans being returned to the U.S. aboard the U.S. Army Transport *Sgt. Jack L. Pendleton*. The bodies have been interred in temporary military cemeteries in New Guinea and the Philippines Islands. The rank, name, branch of service and name and address of the next of kin are as follows:

Pfc. JOHN S. BACCIGALOPPE, Army; CLOPHA BACCIGALOPPE, Creole.

Pfc. JASPER BROUSSARD, Army; DAVE BROUSSARD, Welsh.

Pfc. COLUMBUS CANTER, Army; ROSA CANTER, Oakdale.

Pfc. LEROY C. CONNER, MARK CONNER, Creole

Cpl. HENRY S. JACKSON, Marines; Mrs. LORANA M. JACKSON, Lake Charles.

Pvt. DANIEL L. JEANISE, JOHN JEANISE, Jennings.

Sgt. WILLIAM K. KARAM, Marines; MOSEY E. KARAM, Oakdale.

Pvt. ORIS LEGRONE, Army; Mrs. JULIA BURGE, DeRidder.
S/1c SOLOMON LARRY, Navy; ELMORE LARRY, Oakdale.
Pvt. ELMOS LeBLUE, Marines; POSCAL LeBLUE, Lake Charles.
Pvt. HARVEY J. MEDICIS, Marines; JOHN MEDICIS, Lake Charles.
S/Sgt. EARL J. MILLER, Army; ELIZABETH GORMLY, Lake Charles.
Pft. ARTHUR W. MOSS, Marines; GEORGE W. MOSS, Vinton.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* 1/14/1949 (reprinted 1/14/1999); 1/20/1949 (reprinted 1/20/1999)

GERMAN PRISONER CAMPS OF WWII

During World War II Louisiana had several Prisoner of War Camps for German prisoners. The POW camps were part of a program administered by the War Manpower Commission in accordance with the Articles of the Geneva Convention of 1929 which established rules under which prisoners of war could work in an enemy country.

One of these was located in Lake Charles on Sallier Street, about a block west of Lake Street, at the intersection of Bay Street, south of the railroad tracks. The camp was fenced with barbed wire. The prisoners lived in tents and were heavily guarded. Capt. W. B. NASH and Lt. L. W. COLTER were the camp commanders for the Lake Charles facility. The Germans were allowed to cook their own food and were provided with time for exercise, recreation and religious services.

The Germans were veterans of ERWIN ROMMEL's Afrika Korps which had fought in Libya and Algeria and who were captured in North Africa. They were said to have been docile prisoners and willing workers, not hard-core Nazis. There were no reports of attempted escapes, although military guards were armed and had orders to forcibly quell any escape attempt. Of the approximately 213 POWs housed in Lake Charles, the highest ranking non-commissioned German prisoner was KARL-HEINZ HEINEMANN.

Other POW camps in the area were at Welsh, Iowa, Bell City, Edgerly, Sulphur and Jennings. POWs were housed in the vocational-agriculture department of Sulphur High School. Prison Camp #29 was located at Edgerly on land owned by the STINE and KINNEY families and housed between 300 and 350 prisoners. Like most of the other POW camps, little remains of the Edgerly camp.

The manpower shortage due to the war presented farmers with problems, so the POWs were sent to area rice and sugar cane farms to work and harvest the crop. They came under a purely voluntary basis, as outlined in the terms of the Geneva convention. A 1945 report on "Calcasieu Parish Resources and Facilities" stated: "It has been necessary to get prisoner of war labor for the past two years in order to harvest the crops of this parish." The POWs were also used as gardeners at McNeese Junior College. Farmers needed the manpower, but families with sons fighting the Germans disliked the fact that the POWs were safe, well fed and housed, and were even paid for their labor. This policy was also resented by Americans who were fighting for their lives when the "enemy" was so well treated at home.

Many of the POWs were said to like America so well that they did not want to return home. Most reports stated that the Germans were cheerful, willing workers, but a Roanoke rice farmer reported (LCAP 12/30/1943) that his allotted group of 15 German POWs "turned in less work in a day than any other inexperienced help he had ever employed." He stated that they seemed willing to work as long as they were under his personal supervision, but "he had to lope his horse from one group of five prisoners to another all day long to keep them at work." Whether the workers were too much interested in socializing and talking among themselves or whether they were deliberately delaying the

rice harvest, the farmer did not know. A snake they found on the ground was an object of intense curiosity and interest.

It was regular Sunday after-church entertainment for many Lake Charles residents to drive by the POW camp to see the Nazis about whom we heard such horror stories. Much to our dismay, they were fine looking young men, who looked completely normal. Most of them were smiling and friendly. They did not have horns and forked tails!

All that remains of the Lake Charles POW camp are a few memories and two rows of concrete slabs where the prisoners, and later American soldiers on maneuvers about 1955, lived in tents. The woods have grown back on the land and have covered the old site of German habitation in Lake Charles.

A hand-written comment by MAUDE REID concerning the German POWs, which was found in one of her scrapbooks, states:

"These men were placed in camp on the Recreation grounds used by the military on Sallier Street under Capt. W. B. NASH.

"I first saw truck loads going out and coming back from the rice fields---bold, impudent fellows most of them---apparently quite happy to be here.

"Some men were placed in the rice mill but objected to the dust from the milling process so they were placed in the open fields where they preferred to work.

"Two local ministers of German descent offered to go out to camp and preach to them in their native language---one a Catholic priest, the other pastor, THEODORE WEGENER of the Lutheran Church. But the prisoners stated they would rather spend their Sunday drinking beer than listening to sermons. Hitler was their god and National Socialism their religion.

"Most of the fellows were from ROMMEL's Afrika Korps and had taken part in the rape and looting of Poland Czechoslovakia. (signed) M.R."

German POW camps are a part of the history and heritage of southwest Louisiana.

SOURCE: Personal memories, Maude Reid Scrapbooks and *Lake Charles American Press*, 10/15/1943, 12/30/1943, 8/31/1944, 12/1/1998; *Today's World* 4/1/1986

PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS. Information on Prisoners of War for any war, including the Civil War, can be obtained. For further information, write the Andersonville National Historic Site, Route #1, Box 85, Andersonville, GA 31711. Include information necessary to identify the soldier, such as birth information, and the war in which he served. Signatures of Confederate prisoners at Pea Patch Island, Delaware, can sometimes be found on the walls of the cells that they occupied. Their names can be found on the obelisk which commemorates those who died there.

WWII MEMORIES. WWII will remain forever in the memories of those who lived through it, but future generations will not remember or understand unless we preserve this knowledge for them. As the ranks of those who took part in WWII on the fighting front or on the home front are thinned out, it becomes increasingly important for us to write down our experiences, our thoughts, fears and ideas for our descendants. It is a time which molded us, for better or for worse, and helped to shape our lives. None of us can ever forget Pearl Harbor, D-Day, V.E. Day, and V.J. Day, but these are merely words to someone who has not lived through the times. What were you doing on those historical days and the critical times in between? Someday, someone might want to know.

THE GULF COAST AND THE U-BOAT MENACE

During World War II America's coastal waters were targets for trouble. At the beginning of the war, and well into 1942, few, if any, precautions were taken to guard the Gulf Coast. Navigational lights were undimmed and cities along the coast were well illuminated, providing a background for all ships which were traveling near the coast. Galveston and other Gulf Coast cities were meccas of recreation for servicemen. Business was booming; a feeling of excitement prevailed. Americans refused to believe that their Gulf Coast could be threatened by the enemy. Yet danger loomed on the horizon.

Americans had not realized the presence of submarines in the Caribbean or in the Gulf of Mexico. They had not thought that their homes might be threatened; after all the war was in Europe and Asia. But America was poorly armed, had no reserve armaments, ammunition or oil supplies. There were too few ships, too few airplanes and too few trained military personnel. There was immediate danger right here at home!

After the Germans had sunk many ships on the east Coast, their U-boats invaded the Gulf of Mexico. The first U-boat in the Gulf was thought to be one off Port Aransas, Texas, on 28 January 1942. All towns along the south Texas coast were required to turn off all their lights that night; this was the first blackout in U.S. history. However, this submarine sighting turned out to be only rumor, and the first U-boat did not enter the Gulf until April of 1942. It was the U-507, commanded by HARRO SCHACHT. His submarine sank eight ships. The second submarine in the Gulf was U-506, commanded by ERICH WURDEMANN.

German submarines roamed the Gulf Coast and the mouth of the Mississippi, sinking ships and it was thought, landing saboteurs and spies on the beaches. Between 1942 and 1943 twenty-four German submarines entered the Gulf of Mexico, attacking American and other Allied shipping. They sank a total of fifty-six merchant ships and damaged fourteen more. In May 1942 the German U-boats had their greatest victories to date in the war, in the blitz of the "Gulf Sea Frontier." Oil and gas from Louisiana and Texas were critical to the war effort, and tankers presented prime targets for the U-boats. There were too few ships to make up a convoy, and the U.S. Navy had neither the ships, planes or manpower to escort merchant ships and tankers, which were potentially "sitting ducks" for the submarines. The resulting shortage of oil and gas, on the military front and on the home front, caused stringent gas rationing. To alleviate the shortage of oil on the East Coast, a cross-country pipeline named the "Big Inch" was built. It linked Longview, Texas, with Linden, New York.

The "Gulf Sea Frontier" felt the first attacks from the U-boats when three ships were sunk off of Cape Canaveral. In the Caribbean, as well as off the Florida coast, U-boats continued to sink ships. Soon U-boats were destroying ships faster than factories could produce them.

Gulf Coast cities soon realized their danger. They were vulnerable to attack by sea and air. Some feared actual invasion. They began fortifying the towns, creating safety committees and training air raid wardens and other non-military personnel. Blackout and dim-out procedures were enforced. Windows had to be heavily draped at night to prevent light from showing; bonfires, stadium lights, advertising signs and all exterior lights were prohibited. Automobiles were required to have the top halves of their lights painted black to diminish the glare which might be seen by U-boats lurking off the coast. Air raid procedures were taught in schools and to civic groups. Shipyards and defense factories worked twenty-four hour shifts to make arms and ammunition for the war front. Slogans such as "Loose lips sink ships" were admonitions to Americans not to discuss military or defense matters.

Patriotic citizens launched scrapdrives, and everything made of metal was collected...aluminum wrappers on sticks of gum, old pots and pans, lawnmowers, car parts and old machinery. Grease and cooking fat were collected to help make ammunition. Women knitted sweaters, socks and sea-caps for the soldiers and sailors; even young girls knitted squares to make afghans for the wounded. War

bonds and savings stamps were sold at post offices, banks, movie theaters and schools. In 1942 the U.S. Navy asked citizens for donations of certain types of binoculars which the sailors needed at sea; although there was no guarantee that they would be returned, people offered them freely. Meat, sugar and canned food were rationed, as were shoes and gasoline. Americans were doing their part for the war effort on the home front.

Stories of spies, Fifth Columnists and saboteurs made daily headlines. Spies were a real threat. In Galveston a German brewmaster was caught sending radio messages to submarines. His antenna was telescoped down by day and raised at night. "Axis aliens" were taken from coastal cities and towns along the Mexican border and were relocated further inland, sometimes in prison camps. Many people with German surnames Anglicized their names in an effort to become patriotic or to avert suspicion. In an effort to prevent submarines from entering the Gulf, mines were placed at strategic points by the U.S., especially off the Florida Straits. Unfortunately, they destroyed several American ships, but no enemy subs. German U-boats also laid mines in the Gulf, but there were no reports of damage from them.

On the Gulf Coast a system of guarding and patrolling the beaches was soon instituted. The War Department, recognizing the vulnerability of the Texas and Louisiana coasts, organized the U.S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol Unit. Men, most of whom were either too old or too young to fight, patrolled the beaches of Texas and Louisiana on horseback, in pirogues or in marsh buggies. It was feared that the hunting cabins which dotted the coast and swamps might be ideal hiding places for enemy saboteurs and spies.

In Louisiana these men were called the "Cajun Coast Guard." It was thought that the hardy and experienced Cajuns were ideal to patrol the swamps, marshes and beaches. A group of 100 men, who ranged in age from 18 to 65, were organized under 'WIN' HAWKINS, a duck-hunting guide. Headquartered at HAWKINS' hunting camp, these men patrolled the beaches and swamps, inspected shrimp boats and other small craft to make sure they were not carrying supplies, fuel or information to the U-boats.

In Cameron Parish they were called "Swamp Angels" and earned their name for rescuing men from the Gulf. In December 1942 while on target practice, a B-26 bomber from Lake Charles had crashed 150 yards from the shore. Two men drowned, but the other men in the crew swam to shore and made it to the marshes. The mosquitoes were so bad that they had to go underwater for protection, with only their noses and mouths above water in order to breathe. They were found by the "Swamp Angels" and taken to safety. This rescue was one of the thirty five the "Swamp Angels" performed over two years. [EDITOR'S NOTE: If you have the names of any of these "Swamp Angels" of Cameron Parish or know more on this subject, please write us and share this area link to WWII.]

Men on foot and on horseback also patrolled the Texas beaches. Although Galveston had few horses, there were plenty on the Bolivar Peninsula. The Coast Guard set up headquarters at High Island, with a stable of horses. The LYNNs and the WHITEs donated their beach houses and Mr. BROUSSARD leased a beer joint to them. Later in 1942 "Dogs for Defense" - 1,800 canines were trained for the beach patrols.

There are many stories about the U-boat menace in the Gulf. Shrimpers reported seeing the submarines at night when the Germans were recharging their batteries. Since the shrimp boats had no radios to report the subs or guns to threaten the subs, they were generally allowed to go unharmed. It was also suspected that some of the submarines were supplied with food and fuel by shrimp boats, so Coast Guard officials checked the amount of fuel and food on board the shrimp boats. In fact, it was said that American food packaging, such as bread wrappers, were found floating in the Gulf or washed up along the beaches. It was also thought that the U-boats had secret refueling bases, some of which might be along the Gulf Coast.

The development and improvement of radar and the installation of coastal defense guns helped to alleviate the menace of the U-boats. Better defenses, escort vessels for convoys, increased Coast Guard patrols and reconnaissance by airplanes and blimps made the Gulf shipping lanes safer. Locating the submarines by breaking the German code dramatically cut Allied shipping losses.

Almost from the start of the war the Germans were able to decipher American radio messages and determine the location of ships. However, the Americans and British were not able to break the Germans' code until the British, unknown to the German, got a German Enigma cipher machine on 1 February 1942. Although the information was given to the U.S. Navy, officials chose to disregard it. Later in February the Germans changed the code; it took ten months to break this new code. Then the Allies picked up messages from the submarines and began to destroy German shipping and U-boats.

Convoys of ships came into general use in the Gulf as the number of ships being built increased. The first convoy line was between Galveston and the Mississippi Passes, through the shallow waters along Louisiana's coastline. Escorted by destroyers, blimps and airplanes equipped with radar, by late 1943 ships that sailed the Gulf were no longer "sitting ducks."

The German submarine offensive in the Gulf of Mexico was at an end, and the Gulf was virtually free from the threat of U-boats and invasion. The "wolf pact" left the Gulf but continued to prowl and create havoc in the Caribbean and the Atlantic. At least one submarine actually went a good distance up the Mississippi River, but this did not become general knowledge until after the war.

A map of the submarine sinkings in the Gulf and the name and registry of the vessels sunk can be found in *Torpedoes in the Gulf: Galveston and the U-Boats, 1942-1943*. It also contains detailed accounts of submarine warfare in the Gulf. This book can be found in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, or it can be borrowed through inter-library loan.

SOURCES: Various newspaper articles and *Torpedoes in the Gulf: Galveston and the U-Boats, 1942-1943* by Melanie Wiggins (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1995)

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Each year more people begin doing family research and are sometimes unaware of the "unwritten rules" in the genealogical game. The following "Do's and Don'ts" were extracted from *The Herald*, Vol. 18 #3 & 4 (1995), Montgomery Co. (Conroe, Tx.) Genealogical and Historical Society.

DO enclose a SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope) with your letter when asking for help.

DO share information whenever you can.

DO always acknowledge and thank everyone for replying to your request.

DO be patient. You are asking for their time and assistance; they are under no obligation to help you.

DO expect to find some embarrassing ancestors.

DON'T worry about them. We're not responsible for their actions, but we are responsible for recording the truth accurately.

DON'T expect every genealogical correspondent to be a "pen pal." Stick to the genealogical data and facts. Save your chatty letters for friends and close relatives.

DON'T demand others share their research! Most are generous; remember it represents years of their hard work.

DON'T write "Send me everything you have (or can find) on the family."

DON'T believe everything found in print. All try to be accurate, but errors or omissions abound. The only requirement for a typeset, cloth-bound, archival-quality book, is that it be paid for!

DO enjoy your search, and the wonderful people it leads you to!

The following letter on letterhead stationery from the Haskell House was contributed by KATHLEEN STAGG, Member #84. who found it in some old family papers.

HASKELL HOUSE

JOHN S. HAWKINS

Proprietor

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La.,

Sept 1st, 1884

Mr. RICHARD WINFIELD (sic)
Washington, La.

Kind Friend,

How did you get ov(e)r you(r) Belle (?)ney trip. I am doing swell. I am working for the North American Land & Timber Company & getting Thirty Dollars per month + board. Lee & Ned is well & Daisy well. Ned is keeping a fruit, candy & tobacco store. I arrive(ed) in Lake Charles Wednesday afre the Monday I left you at PETER MARTIN. Rich L. wrote to Tom that you would pay him five Dollars for me & gave him a duplicate order for it and also told him to wait on you until you got ready to pay it. When you pay it get a receipt. Write to tell me the new(s) and how is all the girls and what (?) you all are having (.) let me know how the cotton is opening. Be sure & write for I want to hear from you.

With my best wishes,
I Remain a true Friend as ever,
/s/ R. G. HAWKINS

HASKELL HOUSE AND THE STAGE COACH

One of the first hotels in Lake Charles was the Haskell House. It was owned and operated by Capt. WILLIAM H. HASKELL, who came from Massachusetts and started it as a tavern after the Civil War. The stage coach from New Iberia stopped at Haskell House every third day. The price of a ticket on the stage from New Iberia to Lake Charles was \$25.

On 7 February 1889 the *Lake Charles Echo* reported the following:

STAGE THROWN OFF BRIDGE

The eastern mail stage, last Monday night, on its way to Lake Charles, was thrown off the bridge over the East Lacassine Bayou, this side of HENRY WELSH's. A passenger named BLACK, his valise and the mail bags were precipitated into the bayou. The valise was lost, but Mr. BLACK and the mail bags were recovered from a very cold bath. The night was frosty, and Mr. BLACK suffered intensely from the cold before he reached Lake Charles.

Every person who has staged it night and day over the one hundred and twenty-five miles of stage road between Lake Charles and New Iberia, with no stoppage except to change horses, find something refreshing in the thought that after a few weeks more he can travel across these prairies in a few hours, and in a comfortable railroad car.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press*, 4/23/1967

Did You Notice That *Kinfolks* Is Now 56 Pages?

NEWS ITEMS FROM *THE AMERICAN*, JUNE 17, 1896

D. C. GRANT shot an alligator near Bagdad. It measured 11 feet 11 inches long. A horse owned by Mrs. THOMAS LYONS was killed by a Southern Pacific train.

The Police Jury met at the courthouse. The Hon. ADOLPH MEYER was elected president, Mr. GUS LYONS of Sugartown was secretary, and Mr. J. W. ROSTEET was appointed parish treasurer.

At Calcasieu Hall the Lake Charles Musical Society gave another of their brilliant entertainments. Pianists were Miss KNAPP, Mrs. RYAN, Miss LeBLANC and Miss FOURNET.

Marriage licenses were issued for the week ending June 16, 1896, for:

June 9 - WM. F. DENNISON and FLORENCE MAY BARR

June 10 - EDWARD T. HUBALL and LYDIA A. HAMAND

June 11 - BELAZINE DUGAS and SUSAN ANDRUS

June 15 - LEVI A. MILLER and M. HARROD

June 16 - ALBERT S. HAWKINS and MYRA L. JOHNSON

Constable's Sale, Third Justice Court: E. J. HART & Co. vs. W. B. NORRIS; STAAFFER ESHLEMAN vs. W. B. NORRIS. Four acres.

The Calcasieu-Cameron Sunday School Association met at Jennings with over 100 delegates present. A. M. MAYO, past president; JOHN LIGHTNER of Iowa, president. Other officers: G. H. POOR, C. M. FIELD, Ms. M. E. KINGSBURY, G. G. PILLEY, Mrs. R. M. DAVIS, HAWKINS CARROLL, Miss HULDAH MILLER, J. P. FOSTER, C. F. TAYLOR.

From the *Jennings Times*: Owners of the Pelican Rice Mill in Jennings were listed as JEAN CASTEX, Dr. E. M. BURKE and J. H. HOFMAN. R. H. LYONS, who had leased the Hotel Arthur at Lake Arthur for a term of years, returned from Kansas City with thousands of dollars of furniture and "other effects". The hotel will be renovated and equipped in the latest style, with an especial view to making it a desirable resort, summer and winter. A large bath house will be erected with 24 stalls...12 for ladies, 12 for gents. The Jennings papers also reported the death of five-year-old WILLIAM JOHNSON, the son of E. J. JOHNSON of Iowa station, who died from a farming accident.

Letters advertised by J. P. GEARY, Postmaster, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1896, included:

LADIES' LIST: SARAH ANNERSON, Miss AZANA BONIT, Miss NELLEY BURNET, Miss ANNIE CARRIER (2), Miss ELLEN CONLY, ELIZABETH DUHON, Mrs. C. J. FOSTER, Mrs. JULIA GRAVIER, Miss T. HARVY, NELLIE IRVINGTON, Miss SELENER LOUIE, Mrs. WM. R. LLOYD, Mrs. CATHERINE McCOY, Mrs. LUCY MERRY, Mrs. JOCIE NICHOLS, MARY RICHARD, Miss MANTLE SMITH, Mrs. JAMES WILKER, Miss LIZZIE WILLIS, Mrs. AMMANDA WRIGHT.

GENTLEMEN's LIST: ELI ADAMS, THOMAS ANDERSON, J. H. BELL, FRANK BREEDE, JOE CLARK, W. T. HAMMOND, T. HEBERT, SCOTT HUNT, O. W. JOHNSON, D. B. McLAUGHLIN, ARTIE MASON, WILLIAM MASON, FRANK MEYER, W. MIXIT, I. P. MOOR, MORRIS ROSENTAN, J. E. SPENCER, ANSON STOKES, C. WALKER, F. WIESSE, ABE WILLIAMS.

Business was brisk in the area hotels. Businessmen from places as far away as St. Louis, Mobile, New York, San Antonio, Atlanta and New Orleans stayed mostly at the Hotel Howard, while area residents stayed at the Walker House. For the sake of brevity we have included only area registrants in the list of people registering at Lake Charles hotels for the week ending June 16, 1896:

HOTEL HOWARD. G. W. LAW, Lockport; W. E. RAMSEY, W. W. DAY, PHILLIP BREAUX,

LIONEL A. GOUDEAU, F. C. SKEEN, Dr. A. J. PERKINS and wife, Lake Charles; J. J. SOLINSKY, A. B. DOUCETTE, LEON LEVY, Beaumont; R. FRANCRY, A. BROUSSARD, Carencro; W. LAURENT, Cameron; WEDLAND FURRATI, New Iberia; CHARLES SCOTT, Edgewood; E. J. CLEMENTS, Oberlin; A. B. SPENCER, Longleaf; F. F. ROGERS, Forest Hill; E. M. STEBBINS, Abbeville.

WALKER HOUSE. JOHN PERKINS, J. A. PERKINS. H. E. HALL, Edgewood; S. R. KINGERY, M. FARQUE, JAMES WHITE, J. DaGOEDA, Bayou Chein; A. BELMONT, Glenmora; W. A. JOHNSON, D. I. LILES, J. J. LILES, JNO. CHAMONT, S. L. CARY, EUGENE HEWITT, Oberlin; JAS. M. TILLOTSON, P. E. MOORE, JOE CHENIER, Kinder; J. W. WILLIAMS, Lake Arthur; BEN CHADWELL, J. A. WAKEFIELD, E. W. DONAHOE, G. HOOPER, Cameron; P. M. WHITE, Pollack; N. J. WEST, Calcasieu; W. J. WEST, Davis Wells, La.; THOS. L. MacVEY, H. A. KEYS, T. L. SISSA, JAS. PITRE, China; W. A. OBORN, Iowa; Dr. GUS LYONS, Westlake; KING RICHARDSON, Oakdale; O. FULTON, Mr. HAUGHTELIN, L. E. ROBINSON, A. L. RINGRIET, Welsh; T. N. MILLER, Fenton; JOE LeBLEU, Cayous Coulee; A. W. BAKER, A. RIGMAIDEN, G. W. RIGHT, Lake Charles; ALADIN VINCENT, J. W. O'NEIL, Vinton; D. P. LYLES, Barnes Creek; J. J. WILLIAMS, Clear Creek; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. TRAMMEL, Miss TRAMMEL, JOHN ABNER, JAMES THOMPSON, Bundix Creek; R. E. SIGLER, GEO. E. SIGLER, Sugartown; W. J. PRATER, Crown Point; W. A. VINCENT, Vincent; C. L. SHAW, M. GAUTHIER, Jennings; W. M. GUNSTREAM, Orange, Texas.

FOURTH WARD SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION IN SULPHUR CITY. President, G. G.

PILLEY; JAMES TROUSDALE, temporary secretary.

Committee on organizations: Mr. PARSONS and Mrs. HENNING of Sulphur City, Miss R. MATTHEWS of Westlake.

Committee on nominations: Mr. WALTON, Myrtle Springs; Mrs. KINGERY, Bagdad; Miss M. PARSON, Sulphur.

Committee on Resolutions: A. M. MAYO, Lake Charles; Miss L. NELSON, Westlake; Miss A. LEMEUR, Bagdad.

FENTON. M. VINCENT was building bridges. Visitors to Lake Charles were; Miss HATTIE FENTON, Mrs. S. J. FENTON and her brother, D. C. KIMBALL, DICK SINGLETON, THOMAS McVEAGH of China and JOSEPH JORDAN. HARRISON SUTHERLAND of Lake Charles has been visiting friends in and near Fenton. Mrs. J. A. ANDERSON visited Ms. N. J. MILLS. ED. SPENCER is also visiting.

CHINA. Gratitude for the heavy rain, which was needed badly. Roadwork on the China-Raymond road, where it crosses the Grand Marias at the HULBERT place. Decision to celebrate 4th of July at Henderson Grove, with R. E. POWELL elected president of the day, T. J. KELLOGG, WILL BOLLES and CHAS. BARKER, marshals. Mrs. J. C. BUCKLIN of Jennings was a visitor. HENRY JUSTMAN just returned from medical treatment in New Orleans. A. E. MINOR has a bad bruise on his foot.

GRAND LAKE. Grateful for the rain. Sweet potato planting nearly done. Considerable cotton being raised here this year, looking well. School has 45 students with MARTIN HEBERT as teacher. He is also conducting a night school attended by the married men, who showed an eagerness to learn the "three R's." Miss NETTIE KINGSBURY finished her school at Johnson Bayou and returned to her home last week. Mr. and Mrs. ERASTE HEBERT from the Bottoms are visiting. Mrs. ALADAN HEBERT of Hackbury is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. DEROUEN. J. W. McKEAN came from Cameron Saturday on the steamer *Alamo*, to spend the Sabbath with his family.

PRIEN LAKE. FRANK LeBLEU was hauling lumber for Black Bayou last week. Miss ANNA BURLESON has returned from several months visit abroad. Saturday night a disastrous fire destroyed the Burleson & Duhon sawmill, as well as thousands of feet of lumber.

CALCASIEU PARISH "FIRSTS"

The first Police Jury meeting was held in 1840 at the home of ARSENE LeBLEU, near present-day Chloe. It passed the first ordinances for governing Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. The town of Marion, now called Old Town, was established as the parish seat, and the first court house and jail of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish were built on the Calcasieu River there.

The first school in Lake Charles was opened in the mid-1840s by SAMUEL KIRBY, a native of Vermont. The school was a one-room log cabin with dirt floors which became so dusty in the course of a day that students had to sprinkle them with water.

The first known grave in the Sallier Cemetery is that of SAMUEL ADAMS KIRBY, a child who was born in 1843 and died 20 Nov. 1846.

About 1840 the first doctor came to southwest Louisiana. He was Dr. J. B. SAUNDERS. He built his home near the present site of Ged. Before that, sick people depended upon home remedies and the skill of their families to nurse them back to health. About 1827 JEAN BAPTISTE GRANGER, who lived near Vinton, was called "the fire doctor." On horseback he rode the countryside, treating fever, snakebites and various other complaints with herbs.

The first church in Calcasieu Parish was located on the Calcasieu River at Big Woods and was named the Antioch Baptist Church.

The first Protestant Church in Lake Charles was the First Methodist-Episcopal Church South, which was built in 1870 on the corner of Broad and Bilbo Streets. Previous to this, the church appeared in the Louisiana conference of 1847 as the "Calcasieu Circuit", with ROBERT GILL named as pastor.

The first Baptist Church in Lake Charles was organized in Jan. 1880, the congregation of which consisted of six men and eleven women. The Rev. SCOFIELD was a missionary to Lake Charles at this time.

The Presbyterian Church at Lake Charles was established in 1888 with 16 charter members, and in 1890 a church building was built on the corner of Hodges and Mill Streets. Rev. C. W. LYMAN was its first preacher.

The first public transportation in the town was organized in 1891 when J. A. BEL received a charter from the city to provide a streetcar powered by animals (hoses or mules). Streetcars were an important part of Lake Charles life until they were replaced by private automobiles, and by 1927 were no longer in use.

The first oil well in the area was drilled at the Hoo Hoo Recreation Park near what is now the corner of Hwy. 14 and Broad Streets. JABEZ BUNTING WATKINS and a group of men consisting of H. J. GEARY, FRANK MACE, WILLIAM MURRAY, PAUL A. SOMPAYRAC, S. C. TEVIS and C. H. WINTERHALER, were involved in the venture.

In 1903 the Louisiana Baptist Orphanage was established on what is now called Seventh Street, on the site of present-day St. Louis High School.

The first automobile in Lake Charles was owned by Dr. T. H. WATKINS. It was a black "Carved Dash Oldsmobile", which, in 1901, cost \$650.

The first Boy Scout Troop was formed in 1911, with SEAMAN A. MAYO as its first scout master.

SOURCES: Maude Reid's Scrapbooks; LCAP 7/15/1965; LCAP 7/20/1986

HOW TO WRITE A BETTER QUERY

Queries can be placed in newspaper columns, genealogical quarterlies and on the Internet, but sometimes they go unanswered. If you have not received an answer to your queries there may be several reasons. First, your query may be vague and unclear; it may be too general. It may be uninteresting if there are no details or intimidating if it is too lengthy.

Give full name of persons. Don't give initials if a name is known. Give any variation of spelling that might be used in your family. [EXAMPLE: Need parents of Carl Schmidt, b. Atlanta, Ga., ca 1830. In 1850 census he was seen as Carroll Smith.]

Give a place and date. A query that is too general will rarely be answered. You must place the person about whom you are inquiring in a location and time. If the exact location is unknown, give a state or area, such as New England. If you do not know exact dates, give an approximate time period. Estimate dates by referring to census records or other available information. There is a great deal of difference in the information concerning a Marshall Smith who lived in Connecticut in the 1700s and a Marshall Smith who lived in Atlanta during the mid-1800s. [EXAMPLE: Looking for siblings of Marshall Smith (b. ca 1850, Atlanta, Ga.; m. ca 1870, Elizabeth Mitchell)].

Be clear. Clarity is the first rule for queries. State **exactly** what you know and **exactly** what you wish to know. [EXAMPLE: Need parents of Marshall Smith, b. ca 1850, Atlanta, Ga.]

Beware of pronouns. It is sometimes a problem to know to whom a "his" or "hers" refers. People will not take time to "puzzle out" your inquiries. [EXAMPLE: Need parents of Marshall Smith. His father and his wife lived in Atlanta, Ga. His father and his children went to New Orleans, where he fought in the Civil War. (Whose wife, Marshall Smith's or his father's? To whose children does this refer? Who fought in the war?)]

Ask for one item of information at a time. No one will answer a query that asks for "everything on the Smith family". [EXAMPLE: Need the marriage date for Marshall Smith (b. Atlanta, Ga., ca 1850) and Elizabeth Mitchell (b. ca 1850, New Orleans, La.)]

Be concise. Don't rattle on. Give only enough information to make your query clear. Hundreds of people will see your query, but they won't take the time to read a whole paragraph of details. Put your questions clearly and concisely so that others will want to help you. Make it easy to read.

Genealogists are generous people. They are usually willing to share their research, but don't expect others to do the work for you. If you should receive an answer to your query (even if you know it is not correct), thank the person who took the time and trouble to answer you and offer to repay costs of copying and postage. Remember that most genealogists are amateurs and have limited time and access to resources. Use the answers as guideposts to further research, and do not forget to check these answers against the original sources.

If you do not receive an answer to a query, rethink your problem. Perhaps you should research a little more to find additional information (places, dates, etc.); perhaps you should reword your query. Persistence pays, so try your query again!

LOUISIANA ROOTS is a **free** bi-monthly newspaper for genealogy and history lovers with ties to Louisiana. If you would like to receive this **free** newspaper, send your name and address to Louisiana Roots Subscription Department, P. O. Box 383, Marksville, LA 71351

Go into politics and your opponents will look up your family tree for you.

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 Puyo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

LEON VITERBO, who was born in Constantinople, Turkey, in 1861, was a prominent rice farmer and businessman in Lake Charles and Beaumont. His story and obituary is given.

Yellowed Pages, Vol. XXVIII #2 (Summer 1998), SE Texas Genealogical Society, Beaumont, TX

"DRESSING THE PART OF AN ACADIAN" breaks the myth that all Acadians dressed like peasants and there were no social and economic classes among Acadians. In fact, there was a class structure and those with influence enjoyed the fineries of the day. Finery among the higher social classes included silk bonnets, beaver hats, clothing made of fine linens and silk, and fancy capes. Contrary to the teachings, told as late as the early 1900s, that the Acadians did not use buttons but tied their clothing, buttons of silk and metal were found on Acadian clothing. Of course, there were homespun shirts and dresses, straw hats, sabots (wooden shoes) and the other traditional Acadian attire worn by the farmers, who used earth tones in dyeing materials. The colors of the finer clothing were much brighter. The Acadians dressed in layers; the colder it was, the more clothing they wore.

Acadian Genealogy Exchange, Vol. XXVII #2 & #3 (April/July 1998), Covington, KY

WELSH WEDDINGS. In the last century before chapels were licensed to hold wedding ceremonies, weddings took place in the parish church. There were two kinds of weddings..."horse weddings" (priodas geffyl) and "foot weddings" (priodas droed). "Horse weddings", in which the couple were carried on horseback to the church, were equivalent to a fancy wedding today. The horse represented high status. Most people, however, went to their wedding on foot. In some cases, the bride might be ritually "stolen" by the bridegroom's friends, and the groom and friends of the bride had to search for the "lost" bride. This search might take hours, delaying the ceremony, but adding to the fun of the occasion.

The Family Tree, Vol. VIII #3 (June/July 1998), Ellen Payne Odom Library, Moultrie, GA

WOODHENGE. In Wales, near Cardiff, at the Museum of Welsh Life is a reconstructed "Woodhenge". The old site dates back to 2000 B.C., and is thought to have been the prototype for Stonehenge in England.

CONFEDERATE SHIP LELA. The wreck of the Confederate 250 foot-long paddle steamer *Lela* has been found off the coast of Wales. When she was launched in Liverpool, the *Lela* was known as *Ship 290*, an anonymous number used as a disguise and protection from Union spies. She carried a cargo of coal. The lives of eighteen crew members, including the captain were lost; twenty-two crew members were saved, but seven members of a lifeboat crew attempting to rescue the *Lela's* Confederate sailors were lost.

The Family Tree, Vol. VIII #4 (Aug./Sept. 1998), Moultrie, GA

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU FRANCE tells of the French Archival System and gives descriptions of the various types of archives in France, as well as defining some of the French archival terms. One of the unique sources was the "Statements of Pregnancy", which was enacted in 1556 by edict of Henri II, against the concealment of pregnancies and deliveries. It was ordered that any unmarried girl and any widow who was awaiting birth must report their pregnancies under penalty of death. Outside of Paris, this admission had to be accomplished at the registry or before a judge, and it had to be received without any charge. Officials could not force the woman to name the father, but it was required that they do so in order that they could appear before the court. After February 1668 it was no longer mandatory for midwives to report any women they assisted, this being a means of averting the women from delivering themselves.

American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 24 #2 (1998), American-Canadian Genealogy Society.

"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.

REYNOLDS, FORT

Wish parents and any forebears, with dates, for LEAH REYNOLDS (b. 1808, Va.), who m. 1831, BARTHOLEMEW FORT.

GENE & DOLORES WEED, 1100 Penn Ctr. Blvd., Apt. 611, Pittsburg, PA 15235-5343

THOMPSON, CHELATRE, PHILLIPS

Need dates and places of b. and m. for JOSEPH THOMPSON and MARIE JOSETTE CHELATRE. They were parents of SUZETTE THOMPSON, who m. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, 1844, Natchitoches, La. BOBBIE GRAY, 513 John Stine Rd., Westlake, LA 70669-2819

DANIELS, DEVER, EVANS

Seeking any information regarding PINCKENY/PINKNEY M. DANIELS (b. July 1878), who m. 9 Jan. 1904, Lake Charles, MARY OCTAVIA RICHARD DEVER. DANIELS's mother was HARRIET EVANS (b. 1842, Miss.; d/o JAMES A. EVANS of Miss.).

W. ALLEN SINGLETON, 500 Winding Oak Drive, Leander, TX 78641-1649

HONEYCUTT

Desire any information on CHARLES HONEYCUTT, owner of Honeycutt Furniture Co. in Lake Charles. He was an uncle, according to family lore.

JULIAN BERNARD HONEYCUTT, Jr., 1756 Madras Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70815-4830

VINCENT, LANDRY, GALMOND, MIRE, ROBICHEAUX, BOUDREAUX, BOURG, MARTIN

Need date and place of death for:

JOSEPH VINCENT (s/o PIERRE VINCENT & CATHERINE GALMOND; b. 10 April 1790, St. Martinville, La.; m. 29 Nov. 1814, St. Martinville, ELIZABETH LOUISE LANDRY, d/o BAZILLE LANDRY & MARIANNE MIRE).

CHARLES ROBICHEAUX (s/o ETIENNE ROBICHEAUX & FRANCOISE BOUDREAUX; b. 1667, Port Royal, Acadia) and wife, MARIE BOURG (d/o JEAN BOURG & MARGUERITE MARTIN).

ZILDA M. HEBERT, P. O. Box 5175, Gun Barrel City, TX 75147-5004

LAUGHLIN, FOREMAN, TARVER, BASS, TAYLOR

Seeking any information on JOHN LAUGHLIN (b. ca 1800) and wife SALLY FOREMAN (b. ca 1805). Also on JOHN R. TARVER (b. ca 1847) and second wife, ANNIE BASS aka ANNIE TAYLOR, who was said to have been a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian.

CYNTHIA L. SCHEXNAYDRE, P. O. Box 2262, Gonzales, LA 70707-2262

WILLIS, FORD

My 4th great-grandfather, Rev. JOSEPH WILLIS, Sr. (c1758-1854), pioneer minister of many of Louisiana's first churches, including Antioch Primitive, Occupy I and Bayou Chicot Churches, kept a diary. It is known that in 1841 "W. P. FORD" helped Rev. WILLIS organize the notes from his diary. Can anyone identify W. P. FORD?

SANDRA MCKINNON LORIDANS, Apdo Postal 844, 45900 Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico
or E-mail: SoTouch@Laguna.com.mx

ROSE BLUFF

In 1880 Calcasieu Parish had a post office at Rose Bluff. Does anyone know the location of this community?

MEARL/JUAN O'QUINN, Jr., 2604 Martin St., Pasadena, TX 77502-5723

HOLLOWAY, BALTHASAR, GREER, BYLER

Looking for information on VALENTIN HOLLOWAY & AMANDA BALTHASAR. In 5 years she went from BALTHASAR to HOLLOWAY to GREER and BYLER. Does anyone know whom she married besides JEAN BYLER? Where did he go? AMANDA died in Abbeville, La.

EUGENIE BOURQUE MELANCON, 1002 Carver St., Rayne, LA 70578-7306

RINGUET, ROMERO, LOPEZ

Trying to find information and birthdates on my grandparents: LOUIS THEPHILE RINGUET & MARIE ZULMEE ROMERO (d/o JEAN BAPTISTE ROMERO & CELESTINE LOPEZ; b. ca 1849). They m. 9 Sept. 1863.

ARTHUR D. RINGUET, 3120 Keeter Circle, Tuckerman, AR 72473-9224

LAFLEUR, TATE

Need information on AMBROSE LAFLEUR m. MARIE LOUISE TATE in Eunice or Ville Platte, La. LAURETTA SAVOIE FLUITT, 374 Grape St., DeQuincy, LA 70633-3919

BELAIRE, COMEAUX, DUBOIS, LeMAIRE, BROUSSARD, FLYNN

Interested in family history and living descendants of FELIX BELAIRE (1854-1930) and ODILIA EUGENIE COMEAUX (1857-1932). They had 7 children: OLIVIA m. LOUIS DUBOIS; EDOLIE m. ALPHONSE JOHN LeMAIRE; ALCEE (A. B.); RENE m. EDVENA BROUSSARD; VENEDA m. J. G. FLYNN; THELESMA m. RITA ____; JACOB m. OLLIE _____. RENE, THELESMA and JACOB BELAIRE lived in Lake Charles by mid 1920s.

MARY E. LeMAIRE, 518 Harrison St., Corpus Christi, TX 78404

CHRISTOPHER, DENNIS, MASON

Need information, especially on burials, for JAMES T. CHRISTOPHER (b. 1900, Lake Charles; s/o FRANK CHRISTOPHER & CLARA MASON; m. 1932, CLEMMIE DENNIS of Beaumont, Tex.) Children were SEBASTIAN CHRISTOPHER & EUPHEMIA (Memmi), who was 7 when they moved to Texas.

GLORIA M. GREEN, 2080 Greentown Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634

SINGLETON, CLARK

Need information on children of ELDRIDGE MADISON SINGLETON (d. ca 1895) and 3rd wife, SINA CLARK (d. after 1895, Starks, La.).

DAVID BRYAN SINGLETON, 12018 Briar Forest, Houston, TX 77077-3028

CROPPER, HAYES, RENTROP, DEVEREAUX, MASSEY

Wish to make connections with anyone in the above named families in southwest Louisiana.

LOIS HAYES CULVER, 840 Mesman Drive, Grants Pass, OR 97527-6018

PANNELL

Would like information on THOMAS PANNELL, who lived in Feliciana Parish in 1820 and East Feliciana Parish in the 1830s.

DEBORAH HODGES WILLIAMSON, 1045 Walters #702G, Lake Charles, LA 70607-4692

DAVID, DESTROISMAISON, MAYNARD/MENARD, MONCEAUX/MANSEAUX

Researching the above names and would appreciate any information.

ROBIN E. CARVALLO, 2012 DuFour St., Unit B, Redondo Beach, CA 90278

or e-mail: RCarvallo@aol.com

HARRINGTON, FRENCH

Looking for parents, birth date and place of birth for JOHN HARRINGTON and LYDIA/LIDE FRENCH, whose 8 children were born 1799-1821, apparently in Lafayette and Opelousas areas. JEANETTE C. SINGLETON, 3074 Potomac Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808

GORDON, BUSHNELL

Looking for information on THOMAS JEFFERSON GORDON, who lived in Calcasieu Parish late 1800s, m. LUCRETTIA BUSHNELL, probably born in Alabama. Lived around Hecker, La. Need dates of death and place of burial of both. Any information appreciated. ETHEL FONTENOT SACKER, P. O.Box 169, Kinder, LA 70648-0179

MONK, CARROL, GUILCRISE

Need information on the following families that resided in Oakdale, La., pre 1900: MONK, CARROL, GUILCRISE.

DONALD H. PISERCHIO, 10405 Becker Dr. SW, Lakewood, WA 98499-4717

LOVETT, COLE

Seeking parents of MARTHA "PATSY" COLE (b. ca 1843, La.) m. THOMAS LOVETT (b. ca 1825, Georgia). MARTHA COLE is probably related to the COLEs of Calcasieu Parish. Does anyone know how?

FELTON BRUCE MORGAN, 125 Sea Pines, Youngsville, LA 70592

GULLORY, MOREAU

Any help appreciated in finding ancestors of EMILE BENJAMIN GULLORY (b. 22 Jan. 1829; d. 3 Jan. 1883) and OMERINE MOREAU (b. 16 Jan. 1840; d. 6 Dec. 1917). They married 15 Nov. 1855, St. Landry Parish, La.

REBECCA J. PACEY, P. O. Box 369, Eagar, AZ 85925-0369 or e-mail: bekki@cybertrails.com

HAGGART, HURSH

Searching for information on DANIEL HAGGART (b. ca 1793, Scotland; d. 20 July 1880, Oswegatchie, NY). Also searching for EDWARD M. HURSH and wife, EMMA B. Where are they buried? They had a plot at Pine Hill Cemetery in Jeff Davis Parish, but are not buried there. Could they be buried in Michigan?

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

BOOK REVIEWS

The following books are complimentary copies from the publisher or author.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LIV. 1900. Quarterly journal published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. 1998 fasc. reprint. Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 695 pp., 3 original indices (subject, person, place). Soft cover. Item #NR54. \$46.50, plus \$4.00 s/h.

Genealogies: TRASKE, USHER, ALDEN, NORTON, DUNTON, LOWELL, SKINNER, NASH, PARKER. Memoirs: LYMAN DRAPER, CHARLES C. JONES, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, FRANCIS BALCH, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THAYER, JOHN FORBES, JOHN C. ROPES. Biographical Sketches: SAMUAL JOHNSON, GEORGE ROGERS HOWELL, WILLIAM MARTIN, RICHARD BLINMAN, WEETAMOE, HABIJAH WELD. Family records: HASTINGS, STRENGTHFIELD, BENTON, HOAR, HUNNEWELL. Other records: library records; burial grounds of Long Island; gleanings from English archives; records of the church in Bolton, Conn.; and more.

BOOK REVIEWS

Louisiana Homes: If Walls Could Talk! by Nola Mae Ross. These books are available at local bookstores or from Nola Mae Ross, 2499 E. Gauthier Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70607.

Vol. I. 1997. 101 pp., surname index, glossary. Hardcover. \$44.95 plus \$3.00 s/h and La. tax when applicable. (Contact the author for additional information.)

This lovely coffee-table type book gives the history of 93 old area homes and their owners, as well as two churches and two hotels of early Southwest Louisiana. Included are homes in Lake Charles, Cameron, DeQuincy, DeRidder, Hackberry, Hayes, Iowa, Jennings, Kinder, Lake Arthur, Lowry, Merryville, Sulphur, Vinton and Welsh, replete with photographs, many of which are in color by Harold Mangrum. Also included are the old Majestic and Howard Hotels in Lake Charles, St. John Lutheran Church (Grace Rescue Mission) in Lake Charles and All Saints Episcopal Church in DeQuincy.

Vol. II. 1998. 95 pp., photographs. No index. Hardcover. \$39.95 plus \$3.00 s/h and La. tax when applicable. (Contact the author for additional information.)

Another coffee-table type book with historic photographs and color photos by Harold Mangrum which contains vignettes about original builders and owners. Among the 66 homes showcased in this volume the following are included: the Krause-Shaddock House, Mathilda Gray Home, Hart-Biagras House, Reid-Toerner-Shearman House, King-Kushner House, Mayo Community House and Henning-Richard House. Gazebos and architectural features are also shown for some of the homes.

Texas Masonic Deaths with Selected Biographical Sketches by Michael Kelsey, Nancy Graff-Kelsey and Ginny Guinn Parsons. Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. 1998. 203 pp., surname index, glossary. Softcover. Item #K153. \$21.50 plus \$4.00 s/h.

There have been many Texans, from all walks of life, affiliated with the Masons. Information from Grand Lodge annual reports published for the years 1858 through 1882 is the basis for this book. The book is organized in three parts. Part I, Deaths Reported in Lodge Records, lists lodge member deaths year by year. Listings include the name, number and location of the lodge, the county where meetings were held, and the names of lodge members who died during the year prior to submission of the report to the Grand Lodge. Part II, Biographical Sketches, covers many of the Masons mentioned in the first part of the book. The biographical sketches were created using information from lodge records, newspaper obituaries and tombstone inscriptions. Part III: Additional Information, presents the articles "Petitions for First Lodge in Texas" and "Masonry as Explained in 1853", how to contact the Masonic Grand Lodge and a glossary of Masonic terms.

The Gentle Shepherd: A Memoir of Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard by Mary Alice Fontenot and Kathleen Touns. 1998. Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578. 317 pp., 168 photos. Detailed name and topical index. Cloth cover, 6x9, \$30.00 plus \$3.00 s/h.

Bishop Jules B. Jeanmard (1879-1957) was the first bishop of the Lafayette diocese. This memoir tells of a young bishop who suddenly finds himself head of a diocese rather distant from the former See in New Orleans, and the challenges of ministering to the new diocese with a clergy made up of priests mostly from Europe and Canada. This book illustrates that Bishop Jeanmard was a strong voice when that voice and leadership were so needed. Msgr. Irving DeBlanc called him "a miracle of God's grace."

MEMBER No. 431

Name of Compiler BESS O'NEALE

Address 4917 Patricia Dr.

City, State Eureka, CA 95503-6426

Date Updated 1/1999

Ancestor Chart

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

Chart No. _____

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

4 GEAREN, Joseph Newton
(Father of No. 2)
b. 22 Feb. 1848
p.b. Homer, La.
m.
d. 14 May 1916
p.d. Homestead, La.

2 GEAREN, Pearl (Sug)
(Father of No. 1)
b. 3 Mar. 1894
p.b. DeQuincy, La.
m. 2 May 1923
d. 2 Nov. 1981
p.d. DeQuincy, La.

5 FAIRCHILD, Annie Elizabeth
(Mother of No. 2)
b. -- 1854 (?)
p.b. Texas (?)
d. 12 Nov. 1900
p.d. Homestead, La.

1 GEAREN, Bessie Lee
b. 26 Oct. 1926
p.b. DeQuincy, La.
m.
d.
p.d.

6 PERKINS, James C.
(Father of No. 3)
b. 30 Mar. 1868
p.b. Big Woods, La.
m. 5 Sept. 1891
d. 13 June 1950
p.d. DeQuincy, La.

3 PERKINS, Hattie Alvenia
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 21 May 1908
p.b. Big Woods; La.
d.
p.d.

7 COLE, Emma Viola
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 17 Sep. 1875
p.b. Chopique, La.
d. 9 Jan. 1946
p.d. DeQuincy, La.

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

8 GEAREN, John Sr.
(Father of No. 4)
b. 1785-1790 (?)
p.b. Knox Co., Tn.
m.
d. 6 July 1851
p.d. Homer, La.

9 BRAZEAL, Mary Elizabeth
(Mother of No. 4)
b. -- 1822
p.b. Alabama
d.
p.d. Minden, La.

10 FAIRCHILD, William Lee
(Father of No. 5)
b. 16 Nov. 1826
p.b. Texas (?)
m.
d. 24 Feb. 1907
p.d. Vinton, La.

11 ??, Octavia
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 17 Dec. 1845
p.b. Mississippi
d. 9 Sep. 1907
p.d. Big Woods, La.

12 PERKINS, Beese
(Father of No. 6)
b. 12 Jan. 1838
p.b. Ballias Ferry, La.
m.
d. 15 May 1915
p.d. Big Woods, La.

13 BERRY, Harriet
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 27 Oct. 1840
p.b. Calcasieu Par., La.
d. 19 Sep. 1907
p.d. Big Woods, La.

14 COLE, Steve
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m. 23 Dec. 1869
d. 18 Sep. 1883
p.d. Chopique, La.

15 CLIFTON, Alvenia
(Mother of No. 7)
b. 15 May 1851
p.b. Hickory Flat, La.
d. 30 Mar. 1914
p.d. Elizabeth, La.
p. buried: Neblitts Bluff, La.

16 GEAREN, Hiram
b. -- 1758 (Father of No. 8,
m. NC Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 ALLRED, Susannah
(Mother of No. 8,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. -- 1805 TN

18 FAIRCHILD, S. A.
(Father of No. 9,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

19 HUMBLE, Lousia
(Mother of No. 9,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

20 FAIRCHILD, S. A.
(Father of No. 10,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 12 Nov. (??)
d. 15 Jan. 1891

21 PERKINS, James
(Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

22 HENDERSON, Catherine
(Mother of No. 11,
b. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

23 BERRY, George Washington
(Father of No. 12,
b. 11 June 1801 Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 23 Feb. 1826
d. 13 Dec. 1867

24 MOORE, Caroline
(Mother of No. 12,
b. 21 July 1806 MS Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 7 Nov. 1835

25 CLIFTON, Austin
(Father of No. 13,
b. -- 1812 Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 1 Jan. 1838
d. 13 Aug. 1887 LA

26 VINCENT, Mercelite
(Mother of No. 13,
b. -- 1822 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 20 July 1890

27 CLIFTON, Austin
(Father of No. 14,
b. -- 1821 Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d. 23 May 1868

28 VINCENT, Mercelite
(Mother of No. 14,
b. 11 Apr. 1829 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 23 May 1868

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MEMBER No. 677
 Name of Compiler WEEKS, Emma Mae
 Address 733 Royal St.
 City, State Lake Charles, La. 70607
 Date February 1997

Ancestor Chart

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

4 TEER, John William

(Father of No. 2)

b. ca 1872
 p.b. Fouke, Ar.
 m. 21 Sep. 1906-Fouke, Ar.
 d. 4 June 1958
 p.d. Shreveport, La.
 buried: Vivian, La.

2 TEER, Benjamin Arthur

(Father of No. 1)

b. 9 Apr. 1908
 p.b. Fouke, Ar.
 m. 15 Jan. 1927
 d. 15 Oct. 1975
 p.d. Sulphur, La.
 bur. Mimosa Pines Cem., Sulphur

5 JONES, Rosa Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 21 Jan. 1880
 p.b. Arkansas
 d. 12 Mar. 1960
 p.d. Vivian, La.

1 TEER, Emma Mae

b. 19 Nov. 1937
 p.b. Rodessa, La.
 m. 4 June 1960-Maplewood, La.
 d.
 p.d.

8 ERWIN, Alonzo James

(Father of No. 3)

b. 17 Jan. 1884
 p.b. Monroe, La.
 m. 18 July 1907-Walnut Hills
 d. 21 Aug. 1982
 p.d. Ferriday, La.
 buried: Rodessa, La.

3 ERWIN, Minnie Mae

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 31 Aug. 1910
 p.b. Fouke, La. (Ft. Lynn)
 d.
 p.d.

7 FITZGERALD, Louada Elvira

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 27 June 1889
 p.b. Lewisville, Ar.
 d. 14 Feb. 1919
 p.d. Shreveport, La.
 bur. Mira/Rodessa, La.

WEEKS, J. R.

(spouse of No. 1)

b. 14 Nov. 1934 d.
 p.b. Flatwoods, La. p.d.

8 TEER, John Jefferson "Jeff"

(Father of No. 4)

b. 12 June 1846
 p.b. Alabama
 m. 31 Dec. 1868-Lafayette
 d. 19 Jan. 1901 Ar.
 p.d. Fouke, Ar.

9 RAMSEY, Susan

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 20 Dec. 1849
 p.b. Louisiana
 d. 26 Sep. 1928
 p.d. bur. Fouke, Ar.

10 JONES, James Porter

(Father of No. 5)

b. -- Aug. 1852
 p.b. Mississippi
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 CORNELIOUS, Evelyn

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 d. ca 1880/82
 p.d.

12 ERWIN, James Leondus

(Father of No. 6)

b. ca 1858
 p.b. Natchez, Ms.
 m.
 d. ca 1888
 p.d. Louisiana

13 CHISHOLM, Susan

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 15 Feb. 1859
 p.b. Haynesville, La.
 d. 24 Feb. 1940
 p.d. Rodessa, La.

14 FITZGERALD, Henry Harrison

(Father of No. 7)

b. 25 June 1846
 p.b. Indianapolis, In.
 m.
 d. 20 Feb. 1918
 p.d. Arkansas
 buried: Fouke, Ar.

15 DICKSON, Laura Ellen

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 13 Nov. 1863
 p.b. Lone Oak, Tn.
 d. 17 July 1918
 p.d. bur. Fouke, Ar.

16 TEER, John

b. 31 Aug. 1816 - GA,AL,MS
 m. 3 Jan. 1840 Ms.
 d. 12 Nov. 1876 La. ?

17 McGEE, Mary (Anna Irene

Marydrine)

b. 28 July 1820 Al.
 d. 18 Feb. 1901 La.

18 RAMSEY, William

b. 28 May 1823 Ga.
 m. 4 Jan. 1849 Ms.
 d. 20 Jan. 1886

19 MITCHELL, Susan Avery

b. 6 Jan. 1832
 d. 12 Feb. 1898

20 JONES, James "Jim"

b. Ms.
 m.
 d.

21 COBB, Elizabeth

b.
 d. Ms.

22 CORNELIOUS, Aaron

b.
 m.
 d. -----, Rosie

23 -----, Erwin

b.
 m.
 d.

24 -----, Erwin

b.
 m.
 d.

25 -----, Erwin

b.
 d.

26 CHISHOLM, Roderick C.

b. -- 1812 NC
 m. 29 Sep. 1850 Al.

27 TAYLOR, Martha

b. 15 Feb. 1825 Ga.
 d. 17 Dec. 1899 La.

28 FITZGERALD, Robert Samuel

b.
 m.
 d.

29 FUROUGH, Elvira

b.
 d.

30 DICKSON, Andrew

b.
 m.
 d.

31 GREEN, Lou

b.
 d.

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1999

WRITING YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY: Themes and Subjects to Guide You
Presented by JAN FREELAND March 20, 1999

Writing your personal history can be somewhat overwhelming, especially if you write it and arrange it chronologically. You do not necessarily need to write or tape-record your personal history beginning with your birth and continuing to the present - though this is one way to do it. There are many ways to record your life history: photographs, scrapbooks, journals and diaries, chronologies, letters, essays, tape recordings and a continuous story form. It isn't important **how** you record your history, as long as you record the major events of your life and your feelings about the events, as well as how these events affected you.

The following list of topics will provide you with themes and subjects and will act as a guide to help you in recording your life history. You can start writing or recording anywhere on the list you choose. A good idea is to start with the topic you've been wanting most to record.

You will see that these topics relate to different time periods of your life. A method I have found to work well is to divide your life history into categories and label them as Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood. As you write a topic, then place your writing into the section it best fits.

1. What is your earliest recollection of life? Who do you recall being a part of your life at this time? What part did these people have in your life?
2. Who were your earliest friends? What activities did you do with your friends? Any favorite hideouts and hangouts?
3. Describe your favorite toy(s) as a child. When did you get it? For what reason? What happened to it?
4. What family activities do you recall? Special vacations?
5. Who had the most impact on your life? Why?
6. Describe yourself as a child, an adolescent, an adult. How have you changed? What are/were your personality traits? Describe your physical traits
7. Write about any spiritual and religious activities, conversions, etc. When did these occur? How was your life changed?
8. What were/are your fears, fantasies, and aspirations?
9. Write about our education. Describe your elementary, high school, college, etc. experiences.
10. Describe your most embarrassing moment(s).
11. Did you have any pets? Which ones stand out the most in your memory? What did you name your pets and why?
12. What is the meaning of your family name? Write about your name-how do you feel about it, what it conveys to others, what family history it might contain, and any other thoughts it brings to mind.
13. Who were your heroes? What characteristics and traits did your heroes possess?
14. What was the world like when you were a child? How has it changed over your lifetime?
15. Write about some of your personal problems. How did you overcome them?
16. Who was your first love? Describe that person.
17. Write about any dangerous experiences you may have encountered.
18. Have you ever been in the armed forces? If so, write about your experience. If not, write about someone in the family who may have gone to war and how that affected you.
19. Describe the houses you have lived in over your life. (If there are numerous ones, you may want to select those that stand out most in your memory or those which were your favorite. You may also divide them into categories: childhood, adolescent years, adulthood.)
20. Describe the personalities of your parents, grandparents, and other family members you choose.
21. Write about some of your family traditions. (Childhood and adulthood)
22. Which holiday is your favorite? Why?
23. Write about your most memorable holiday. What made it so special?
24. Describe your first job. Where was it? How long did it last? What were you paid? Why did you

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Volume 23 No. 2

1999

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC. organized in 1973 to gather, process and preserve genealogical material, is a non-profit, educational organization. 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; Subject Index II which indexes Vol. 19 (1995) through Vol. 22 (1998) \$5.00 ppd; SWLGS Tote Bags, \$10.00 plus \$1.44 p/h. Order from SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.*

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SOCIETY NEWS

MAY MEETING

The next meeting will be on **Saturday, May 15**, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd. (corner of Prien Lake Rd. and Kirkman St.), Lake Charles, La.

The program will be "Ensemble Encore" presented by Ms. JOLENE ADAM, Curator/Director of The Acadian Memorial, St. Martinville, La.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. has donated books, exchange quarterlies and CD's to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library of the Calcasieu Parish Public Library System. During 1998 the SWLGS donated 42 books valued at \$1,123.00; 75 exchange quarterlies, valued at \$1,163.50; 1 CD valued at \$17.06; and \$100.00 toward the purchase of PERSI CD---for a total of \$2,403.56.

Kinfolks editor BETTY ROSTEET has completed *Subject Index, Vol. II* of *Kinfolks*, which indexes Volume 19 (1995) through Volume 22 (1998). Cost is \$5.00 (postage included).

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

June 19	Introduction to Genealogy
July 17	Organization of Charts & Workbook
August 21	Computer Genealogy - Choosing a Program

NEW MEMBERS

- 1214. CHANDELL LeBLANC STRALEY, HQ USAREUR, CMR 420 Box 2103, APO AE 09063
- 1215. DEBRA HIDALGO, 6015 Archwood, San Antonio, TX 78239-1504
- 1216. SHIRLEY E. PULVER, 2990 Flora Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70607-9117
- 1217. JUDITH WOOD HENDERSON, 915 Furman Ave., Corpus Christi, TX 78404
- 1218. BRYAN L. QUICK, 30620 Blueberry Ridge, Bulverde, TX 78163
- 1219. SHIRLEY GAINES OUCHLEY, 3114 Renee Dr., Chandler, TX 75758
- 1220. MARIE CORREZE RAY FORD, 1005 Baker Rd., Westlake, LA 70669
- 1221. JIMMIE BEESON DOWNS, 930 Alamo St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1222/23. DR. PAUL/PAIGE RICHARD LeBEAU, 814 St. Anthony, Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1224. CHARLES G. ALCOCK, 1816 Southridge Dr., Denton, TX 76205-7814
- 1225. BEVERLY DORMAN, 130 Lakeside Cir., Williamsburg, VA 23185-3164

Membership to Date - 405

IN MEMORIAM

EFFIE PARKER COLE
1905 - 1999

J. A. "PAT" HANCHEY
1912 - 1999

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GENEALOGY INTERNET SITES

Acadian-Cajun Genealogy	http://www.acadian-cajun-com/
Hebert Publishing Co., Rayne, LA	http://www.acadian-cajuncom/hebpubl.htm
Landry Family Association	http://www.landryfamily.com/
La. Ancestors Archives	http://www.nolalive.com/ancestors/
Louisiana Links to Louisiana Information	http://www.rootsweb.com/~lasthele/infolink.htm
Canadian Archives	http://www.archives.ca
Canadian Passenger & Immigration Records, 1748-1906	http://www.ingeneas.com
French-Canadian Ancestry	http://www.quintinpublications.com
LDS	http://www.familysearch.comlt
National Archives	http://www.nara.gov/
Nation Wide Vital Records	http://vialrec.com/
	http://www.genealogy.com

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

MAY 15 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
PROGRAM & SPEAKER - "Ensemble Encore", Ms. Jolene Adam, The Acadian Memorial

August 5 - Thursday - "Genealogy of the Acadian People" - A Free Symposium, Peltier Hall,
Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, La. 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Speakers: STEPHEN WHITE, University of Moncton, New Brunswick; CARL BRASSEAU,
USL; and Father HEBERT, Rayne, La.,

August 9 - Monday - "Genetics of the Acadian People", Bulber Hall, McNeese State University,
Lake Charles, LA. 9:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. No charge.
Speakers: Dr. CHARLES SCRIVER, McGill University; Dr. BRONYA KEATS, LSU Medical
Center. For information and to make reservations, call syposium coodinator JUDY LABORDE
at (504) 568-6117.

August 11-14 - "Meet Me in St. Louis (The People of America)" sponsored by the Federation of
Genealogical Societies and St. Louis Genealogical Society.
Registration information: FGS/StLGS Conference, P. O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720

August 15 - Congres Mondial Acadien - Louisiane 1999 will hold its Closing Ceremony at 7:00
P.M. at the Cajundome in Lafayette. "Cri du Bayou" is the theme of the closing concert.
During the closing ceremony, which will be in French, a number of musicians will
celebrate the Cajun culture. The show will feature Louisiana's most celebrated Cajun and
Zydeco performers, as well as Canadian groups.

SEPTEMBER 18 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
PROGRAM & SPEAKER - To Be Announced.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684 - Penn's Colony, Vol. 1 by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.
The Germans in Colonial Times by Lucy F. Bittinger
Printed Sources - A Guide to Published Genealogical Records, edited by Kory L. Meyerink
Patronymica Brittanica: A Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom; endeavoured by
Mark Antony Lower, M.A., F.S.A.
The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volumes LVI (1902) and LVII (1903)
Rains County [Texas] Leader 1912, compiled by Elaine Nall Bay

Once again we ask that each and every one of you contribute something to *Kinfolks*. Old Bible records, letters, information gleaned from land abstracts, subjects researched through the MAUDE REID scrapbooks, old school records, pension records, military records, old newspaper articles and telephone pole notices are only a few of the possible subjects for articles. *Kinfolks* has increased in size again this year. We now have 56 pages to fill with genealogical information. Please help us make *Kinfolks* more interesting! It's your quarterly!

WRITING YOUR PERSONAL HISTORY: Themes and Subjects to Guide You
Presented by JAN FREELAND March 20, 1999

Writing your personal history can be somewhat overwhelming, especially if you write it and arrange it chronologically. You do not necessarily need to write or tape-record your personal history beginning with your birth and continuing to the present - though this is one way to do it. There are many ways to record your life history: photographs, scrapbooks, journals and diaries, chronologies, letters, essays, tape recordings and a continuous story form. It isn't important **how** you record your history, as long as you record the major events of your life and your feelings about the events, as well as how these events affected you.

The following list of topics will provide you with themes and subjects and will act as a guide to help you in recording your life history. You can start writing or recording anywhere on the list you choose. A good idea is to start with the topic you've been wanting most to record.

You will see that these topics relate to different time periods of your life. A method I have found to work well is to divide your life history into categories and label them as Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood. As you write a topic, then place your writing into the section it best fits.

1. What is your earliest recollection of life? Who do you recall being a part of your life at this time? What part did these people have in your life?
2. Who were your earliest friends? What activities did you do with your friends? Any favorite hideouts and hangouts?
3. Describe your favorite toy(s) as a child. When did you get it? For what reason? What happened to it?
4. What family activities do you recall? Special vacations?
5. Who had the most impact on your life? Why?
6. Describe yourself as a child, an adolescent, an adult. How have you changed? What are/were your personality traits? Describe your physical traits
7. Write about any spiritual and religious activities, conversions, etc. When did these occur? How was your life changed?
8. What were/are your fears, fantasies, and aspirations?
9. Write about our education. Describe your elementary, high school, college, etc. experiences.
10. Describe your most embarrassing moment(s).
11. Did you have any pets? Which ones stand out the most in your memory? What did you name your pets and why?
12. What is the meaning of your family name? Write about your name-how do you feel about it, what it conveys to others, what family history it might contain, and any other thoughts it brings to mind.
13. Who were your heroes? What characteristics and traits did your heroes possess?
14. What was the world like when you were a child? How has it changed over your lifetime?
15. Write about some of your personal problems. How did you overcome them?
16. Who was your first love? Describe that person.
17. Write about any dangerous experiences you may have encountered.
18. Have you ever been in the armed forces? If so, write about your experience. If not, write about someone in the family who may have gone to war and how that affected you.
19. Describe the houses you have lived in over your life. (If there are numerous ones, you may want to select those that stand out most in your memory or those which were your favorite. You may also divide them into categories: childhood, adolescent years, adulthood.)
20. Describe the personalities of your parents, grandparents, and other family members you choose.
21. Write about some of your family traditions. (Childhood and adulthood)
22. Which holiday is your favorite? Why?
23. Write about your most memorable holiday. What made it so special?
24. Describe your first job. Where was it? How long did it last? What were you paid? Why did you

- take that job?
25. Write about your talents.
 26. Who is/was your favorite entertainer? Write about past and present ones.
 27. What was a typical day like for you as a child? What is a typical day like for you now?
 28. Write about sibling rivalries, if any. If none, write about your brothers and sisters. If you are an only child, write about whether you wanted a brother or sister and why? If you were glad to be an only child, explain why.
 29. What were your favorite hobbies as a child and teenager? What are your hobbies now?
 30. Describe a family heirloom. What makes it so special? How did it originate in your family?
 31. Write about your memories of visiting your grandparents.
 32. Write about memorable purchases made by your family: cars, TV, radio, homes, other vehicles, etc.
 33. Write about affiliations with service clubs, political parties, and other organizations and activities.
 34. Write about family rules and expectations?
 35. What were your chores as a child? Did you find them to be a drudgery? What happened if you didn't complete your chores? What positive rewards were given when you did them?
 36. Describe your spouse. How did this person come into your life? What attracted you to him/her? Write about your engagement. How long have you been together?
 37. Describe your wedding day. Where did you go on your honeymoon?
 38. Write about the birth of your children. (Each child can be a separate entry.)
 39. Write about your vocational choice(s).
 40. Describe the fashions during your childhood, teen years, and adulthood. How have they changed? What were some of the fashion fads you have seen?
 41. What major world events have occurred during your lifetime?
 42. Becoming an adult brings about many responsibilities, privileges, freedoms and adjustments. Write about some of these that occurred in your life.
 43. What was your health like as a child?
 44. Write about your eating habits as a child, teenager, and adult.
 45. Describe your first date. What made it memorable?
 46. Describe any accidents or injuries you have experienced during your life? Were any life threatening? How did they occur? How did you overcome them?
 47. Write about any epidemics that may have occurred in your community during your lifetime.
 48. Describe your attitude toward growing older.
 49. Did you have any nicknames as a child? As an adult? How did they come about and who gave them to you?
 50. Who were your closest friends during your childhood? Who are they at this time? Where do they live? What makes them special to you? How did you meet?
 51. Write about any special characteristics of your community as a child, a teen, and an adult.
 52. What awards have you received during your lifetime?
 53. With what church are you affiliated? Do you hold any church callings or positions? If so, write about.
 54. Describe your favorite teacher. What set that teacher apart from others?
 55. Write about any heartbreaks you may have encountered during your lifetime.
 56. Write about your in-laws. What is your relationship like with them?
 57. Write about your favorite and least favorite subjects in school.
 58. Were you involved in extracurricular activities? Write about them.
 59. How have you handled living with a person who may be hard to get along with or difficult? This can be from childhood, teen years, and on into present time.
 60. Write about any co-workers you have known during your career.
 61. If you have retired, write about it. If you haven't retired as yet, write about your plans for your retirement and how you think it will affect your life.
 62. Write about any future travel plans you may have.
 63. Write about your favorite season of the year. What memories do you recall from that season.
 64. If you could be someone else, who would you have wanted to be? Why?

65. Describe the happiest day of your life.
66. Write a thank you note to someone you never had a chance to thank.
67. Relate the events of the saddest day of your life. Share why these events affected you so much.
68. Relate an incident for which you were punished.
69. Name the period, place, and circumstance you would choose to be in if you had an opportunity to change places.
70. Write about other close relatives (not parents, grandparents, or siblings) who may have had an impact on your life.
71. Write about your first trip to the doctor, dentist, to get immunizations, etc.
72. What song transports you/ renews you/ moves you deeply? Why?
73. Describe a time in your life which was very stressful.
74. Describe an activity that gave you a sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.
75. If you could speak with the President and members of Congress, what would you like to tell them.
76. What person (living or deceased) would you like to meet? What would you like that person to share with you? What would you share with that person?
77. Describe your favorite book as a child. What did you like best about it?
78. What error did your parents make in rearing you? What suggestions would you have given them in regards to rearing you differently?
79. What were your parents' philosophies and practices of discipline? Did you practice some of these yourself as a parent?
80. What advice would you give to teenagers today about their problems in coping with drugs, premarital sex, alcohol, and lawlessness?
81. Describe a special occasion in your life - prom, cotillions, wedding anniversaries, birthdays, etc.
82. How has mass communications changed during your lifetime?
83. Write about a special vacation you have taken.
84. How has the attitude toward America changed during your life? What does it mean to you to be an American?
85. What are your favorite foods? Why? Share the recipe for your favorite dish.
86. What is the bravest thing you have ever done? Write freely about it.
87. Carl Sandburg once said: "Nearly all the best things that came to me in life have been unexpected, unplanned by me." If this statement is true in your life, write about how it is true. If you disagree with Sandburg, write why.
88. What birthday present throughout your life have you enjoyed or appreciated the most? Explain your answer.
89. What did you do during the summers as a child? During the winters?
90. Mark Twain wrote: "Keep away from people who try to belittle your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great." Explain about a time when someone made you feel you could be great or when you made someone else feel that way.
91. Write about any phobias you may have. How have you overcome them?
92. Write about a time when you took a stand on an issue. What was the issue? How did you speak out? What were the effects of your stand?
93. Write a list of at least fifty things that make you feel good.
94. Finish the thought, "If I could change one thing about myself, I would..."
95. Tell about what triggers anger in you. If you have a bad temper, how have you learned to control it?
96. Write about your favorite time of the day. What makes it your favorite?
97. Write about overcoming temptations that have cropped up throughout your life.
98. Write about coping with finances during your life.
99. You are to write a bit of counsel to your posterity. Include some advice on the following: rearing children, dating and courtship, marriage relationships, work, church activity, harmony in the home, getting along with others, controlling appetites and desires, money management, obeying the law, political principles, making major decisions, business dealings, loving others, education, and giving and taking advice. You can write about each of these separately.

**WORLD WAR II CASUALTIES FROM SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA
ALLEN, BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU, CAMERON & JEFF DAVIS PARISHES**

December 7, 1941---A day that will live in infamy! A surprise attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese killed 2,400 Americans, sank 8 American battleships, wrecked 6 air fields and destroyed almost all of the airplanes in the islands. World War II had begun!

On that fateful day there were about 36 men and women from southwest Louisiana in the Hawaiian Islands. Some were victims of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor; others who were there survived to fight on. Among the casualties at Pearl Harbor were several southwest Louisiana men: ESTON ARLEDGE, CLAUDE ARNOLD and WILLIAM E. STODDARD, who went down with their ship the U.S.S. *Arizona*; JOSEPH E. CONNER, who went down with the U.S.S. *Utah*; and WILLIAM MARVIN MAYO, who was lost with the cruiser U.S.S. *Helena*.

Men and women from southwest Louisiana served their country in every theater of World War II. Places of which Americans had never heard soon became familiar names---Bataan, Corregidor, Midway, Tulagi, Tobruk, El Alamein, Remagen Bridge. Countless other places where Americans fought and gave their lives became more than just a dot on a map.

In 1940 the state of Louisiana contained 1.76% of the population of the U.S. and its possessions (excluding the Philippine Islands) and contributed 1.70% of the total number who entered the Army. Of these Louisiana men and women who went to war in the Army, 2.36% failed to return. This figure represents 1.30% of the Army's dead and missing.

As time passes it takes the inevitable toll on the veterans of World War II, and their ranks are becoming thinner with each passing year. Let us respect their services and honor their memories, passing down to future generations the lessons we learned from those who risked life and limb for our Liberty "once upon a war".

The following lists identify men from southwest Louisiana who were killed in World War II while on active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces from the beginning of the war on 7 December 1941 to the end of the war on 15 August 1945, and to the cut-off date of 31 January 1946. They do not include deaths which resulted from disease, homicide or suicide. The lists do not include any civilians...Red Cross workers, Merchant Marine nor any other civilians serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces.

Information on these lists was compiled from material on the military card files maintained by the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, various newspaper articles and from the Website of the National Archives. <<http://monitor.nara.gov/cgi-bin/starfinder/15557/standard.txt>>

The list may not be complete or entirely correct. Sometimes the information was sparse...only a name from the parish; in other cases, the cause of death varied according to the sources used. If more information is known about World War II casualties, please send us the pertinent data so that we may upgrade our files.

The following abbreviations have been used:

A---U.S. Army or Army Air Force

AR---Army Reserve

AF---U.S. Army Air Force (if specified)

CG---U.S. Coast Guard

CG---Coast Guard Reserve

DOW---those who were wounded and later died.

DOI---those who suffered fatal battle injuries (as opposed to wounds) and died in a line-of-duty status.

DNB---died of non-battle wounds, such as plane crashes and car wrecks. A local man picked up an enemy grenade which exploded and killed him.

FOD---finding of death under Public Law #490, which provides that either conclusive proof of

death must be made or at least a year had passed from his time of disappearance and the person must be presumed dead. This status affected pay, allowance to dependents, insurance payments and probate of wills and estates. A small percentage of these cases may have been deliberate desertions.

M---Missing person

MC---U.S. Marine Corps

N---U.S. Navy

R---Reserve

MCR---U.S. Marine Corps Reserve

NR---U.S. Naval Reserve

NAME	RESIDENCE	RANK/SERVICE BRANCH	DEATH
ALLEN PARISH			
ARDOIN, DOMINIC	Oberlin	Pvt. /A	KIA
ASHMORE, WILBURN JAMES	Elizabeth	Seaman 2c/n	
BASS, SIDNEY J.		Pvt./A	KIA
BISHOP, HENRY M.	Oakdale	2nd Lt./A	DNB
BUXTON, J. B.		Pvt./A	KIA
CANTER, COLUMBUS	Oakdale	S/Sgt./A	DNB
CARROLL, MALCOLM DILLARD		Machinist's Mate/N	
COHEN, EDWARD	Elizabeth	Seaman 2c/NR	
COKER, BRYANT	Oakdale	Pvt./A	KIA
COKER, IRA WAYNE	Oakdale	Cpl.	KIA
COLESON, WILLIAM FRANCIS	Oberlin		KIA
DOUGET, GILBERT P.	Oakdale	Pvt.	KIA
DOWIES, KIRBY		Pfc./A	KIA
DURAND, ARCHIE W.		Cpl./A	DOW
ETHERIDGE, EARL W.	Oakdale		KIA
GARCILLE, FREDDIE		Pvt./A	DNB
HARGROVE, ELVIN	Glenmora	Pvt./A	KIA
HUDSON, OTIS W., Jr.		S/Sgt./A	DNB
JOHNSON, ELWOOD E.	Oakdale	Pvt./A	KIA
JOHNSON, LEROY		Sgt./A	KIA
KARAM, WILLIAM K.	Oakdale	Sgt./MC	
LANGLEY, ORA		Pfc./A	KIA
LAWSON, JOHN P.	Oakdale	Pvt./A	KIA
LARRY, SOLOMON	Oakdale	Seaman 1c/NR	
LEJEUNE, BAUFORD J.	Oberlin	/N	KIA
MORENO, CHARLES LEO	Oakdale	Pfc.	KIA
NEVILS, ALVIN L.	Kinder	Pfc./A	KIA
ODEN, RICHARD EUGENE	Kinder	Machinist's Mate 3c/N	
PERKINS, JOHN W.	Oakdale	Pfc./A	DOW
POTTS, CHARLES E., Jr.	Oakdale	Pfc./A	KIA
QUINN, DURAN F., Jr.	Elizabeth	2ndLt./A	DNB
REED, JOHN GRIFFORD	Oberlin	2nd Lt./A	FOD
REEVES, LEROY M.		Pvt./A	KIA
RILEY, LLOYD M.	Kinder	Pfc. MCR	
SANDEFER, J. Y.		Pvt./A	KIA
SINGLETON, JOSEPH O.		Pvt./A	DNB
SIMMONS, JAMES D.	Oakdale	S/Sgt.	DNB
SMITH, JOHNNIE E.		Pfc./A	FOD
SONNIER, LEONCE	Kinder	Pfc./A	KIA
STROTHER, WILLIE A.	Oberlin	2nd Lt./A	KIA
TAYLOR, JOSEPH D.		Pfc./A	KIA
TOWNLEY, M. L.	Oakdale	Pfc.	
TRAMEL, CECIL B.		Pvt./A	KIA
TUBRE, HENRY ORAN	Oakdale	Seaman 1c/N	

WEST, WILLIE	Oakdale	Pfc./A	DNB
WILLIAMS, LEONARD SHELBY	Oakdale	Sgt.	KIA
WINDHAM, WAVERLY V., Jr.		Sgt./A	KIA
WOODS, WAYMOND		Pvt./A	DNB
YOUNG, GEORGE A., Jr.	Elizabeth	Radarman 3c/NR	
YOUNG, JULIAN B.	Kinder	Pvt.	KIA

BEAUREGARD PARISH

ALFORD, MAJOR FITZHUGH, Jr.	DeRidder	1st Lt./MC	
BAILEY, CLARENCE ALLEN			
BENNETT, NORRIS		S/Sgt./A	KIA
BRATTON, CHARLES RAY	DeRidder	Seaman 2c/NR	
BUCHANAN, HULLEN D.	DeRidder	Pfc/MCR	KIA
BURGE, WINFRED E./B.	DeRidder	Pfc./A	
BUTLER, LELAND CHARLES	DeRidder	Gunner's Mate/N	KIA
BUTTS, EARL			
CAMERON, JAMES H.		Capt./A	KIA
CARAWAY, WILLIAM MARVIN		Pvt./A	DNB
CHELETTE, CHARLES CHESTER			KIA
COLE, SAM	Sugartown	Sgt. 1c	KIA
COLEMAN, BILL			
COOLEY, TOBIE			
DAVIS, ROBERT C.		Pvt./A	DOI
DEASON, ALVIN CARL	DeRidder	Sgt./A	KIA
DEWEY, ROBERT HENRY			
DOYLE, ARLEY A.		Pfc./A	DNB
EDWARDS, HENRY O.	DeRidder	Pfc./MC	
EDWARDS, JOHN B.	Longville	Pfc.	KIA
FRANKS, LETHAM	Merryville	Pvt./A	KIA
GLASS, JOHN OHMA	Woodlawn	Pfc./A	DNB
GRAVES, ARCHIE D.	DeRidder	Pvt.	KIA
HARDIN, JOHN S.		1st Lt./A	M
JEANS, ALVIE RAY		T/Sgt./A	DNB
KINE, CHARLES B.			
LEGRONE, OTIS	DeRidder	Pvt./A	
LILES, CLYDE		2nd Lt./A	KIA
McPHERSON, LOICE J.	Merryville	Pfc./A	KIA
McPHERSON, WILLIAM HOLLIS		Sgt./A	KIA
MARZE, JOHNNY L., Jr.	Merryville		KIA
MOCK, PAUL O.			
MOORE, BENJAMIN H.	DeRidder	Pfc./A	KIA
MORRIS, GLENN E.		Flight Officer/A	FOD
NAYLOR, J. D.	DeRidder	Signalman 2c/N	
NELSON, VIDRIE		Pvt./A	DNB
PHILLIPS, CURTIS		Pvt./A	DNB
PRUITT, EDGAR J.		S/Sgt./A	KIA
RICHEY, DANIEL W.		1st Lt./A	FOD
RIDEOUT, ANSON F., Jr.	DeRidder	2nd Lt./A	KIA
SCHIAPPA, CAMILLO R.	DeRidder	Cpl.	
STARK/STACK, MANCE DeCALVO		Aviation Cadet/AF	DNB
STEWART, ELTON ROE	DeRidder	/A	KIA
VOS, EUGENE L.		Sgt./A	KIA
WALKNER, ROSS D.			
WEST, LUTHER	DeRidder	S/Sgt.	KIA

WEST, W. D., Jr.		S/Sgt./A	KIA
WHIDON, WILLIAM EVERETT		1st Lt./A	KIA
WILLIAMS, MACK			
WILLIS, ARTHUR M.	DeRidder	Pfc.	KIA
WILLIS, FRANKLIN A.		Pfc./A	KIA
YOUNG, JAKE	DeRidder	S/Sgt./A	KIA
ZIMMERMAN, DONALD V.	Rosepine	Pfc./MCR	DOW

(To be continued)

FROM OUR MEMBERS

LEE GRANGER, member #31, gives us an unusual story concerning a boat which was used in World War II and was built from a cypress "sinker".

During the mid-1800s until about 1915 the lumber industry thrived in southwest Louisiana. During the lumbering operations, many logs fell into the river and sank. There was such an abundance of trees that often no one bothered to retrieve the logs, which eventually became waterlogged and sunk. When the great forests were depleted, depression hit southwest Louisiana. Enterprising men found the sunken logs, which they called "sinkers" or "dead men", to be a good source of income. However, recovering the old, waterlogged trees was a difficult task.

GRAVES CASTLE, whose father owned a sawmill at Castle's Landing near Moss Bluff, was one of those who pulled the "sinkers" from the Calcasieu River. He took a huge old cypress "sinker" to HUGO SEE, a boat builder on the river north of Lake Charles. SEE built an entire boat from the "sinker". Named the *Sea Castle*, the boat was used by the U.S. Navy in World War II. Later Mrs. GRANGER's family bought the *Sea Castle*. [NOLA MAE ROSS wrote an article on "Sinkers" which can be found in the *Lake Charles American Press* for 9/7/1986.]

HENRY DOIRON, member #733, tells us that the old Ball Chapel at Topsy is still in existence. It was bought by the Nazarene Church and was moved to Moss Bluff. The Liles and Creel Cemeteries are in the Topsy area.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SUBMARINE SINKINGS & SWAMP ANGELS

In reference to "The Gulf Coast & the U-Boat Menace" (*Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 No. 1, 1999) several men from southwest Louisiana were known to have been lost when their ships were sunk by submarines in the Gulf of Mexico.

GEORGE SOMMERS of Lake Charles lost his life in May 1942 when the tanker *Cudahy* was sunk by a German U-Boat in the Gulf. On 22 June 1942 the *Rawleigh Warner*, an oil tanker, was sunk with 33 lives lost. Among the victims were 11 men from Port Arthur; several from Orange, Beaumont, Houston and other parts of Texas; JOSEPH N. CHALINE, WALTON K. DAY, CHAMP MEDUS, Chief Engineer WILLIAM D. NELSON, all of Lake Charles; PRENTICE PICKETT of Erath and EDWARD STANLEY of Eunice.

SWAMP ANGELS were men on horseback that patrolled the beaches of southwest Louisiana, looking for submarines and enemy agents, and who rescued several downed American pilots. Among those who did this wartime duty in Grand Chenier were MURRY BOUDOIN, DEWEY BOUDREAUX, ALBERT BROUSSARD, HARRY BROUSSARD, THOMAS BROUSSARD, ALBERT DYSON, ISSAC DYSON, DAVID DOLAND, "PEEWEE" GAUTHIER, HORACE MIRE, WILSON MIRE, KENNETH NUNEZ, LYNEX RICHARD, RAY THERIOT and MILLER WATKINS. [Source: Nola Mae Ross. *Southwest Louisiana Veterans Remember*, Vol. I]

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CONNECTION

In 1999 Louisiana will celebrate FrancoFete to mark the Tricentennial of French influence. In honor of FrancoFete the state will host many activities dedicated to French heritage, including the Congress Acadien Louisiane, which features a series of reunions for families with Acadian ancestry.

Many Americans are descendants of French ancestors. There were many diverse groups of French emigrants: the early explorers and settlers of Louisiana, Illinois and other French territories; the Canadian French who traveled down the Mississippi; royalist exiles fleeing from the French Revolution; Bonapartist exiles escaping from the re-established Bourbon regime; exiled Acadians; refugees, both black and white, from revolutions in Santo Domingo and the French West Indies; and Huguenots seeking religious freedom. If you know when your French ancestor arrived, you may be able to determine the reason for emigration. A study of history will help you understand your ancestor's lifestyle and some of the challenges he/she faced.

The French had an early claim on the North American continent. By 1504 fishermen from Normandy sailed twice a year to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland where there were great schools of fish. Along with their catches they brought back tales of Indians, deep forests and great streams, which might be the water route to the Orient. In 1534 JACQUES CARTIER gave France its claim to North America when he sailed up the St. Lawrence River to present-day Montreal. He took home a load of sumptuous furs. Fish, which were a dietary staple, and furs, which were in great demand in Europe, promised great riches for France and profits for businessmen.

Soon fur traders were going regularly to the new land. Furs were lighter and more profitable than fish; furs did not spoil as did fish, and there was little work involved. All you had to do was to barter some beads or mirrors to the Indians in return for a fortune in furs.

Adventurers and businessmen, who wanted a part of the glory and riches to be found in the new land, soon established a fur trading post at Port Royal, Acadia. By 1630 several other fur trading posts were established. In 1632 a few colonists came to Port Royal and by 1636 the "first families" of Acadia arrived on the ship *Saint Jehan*. The "first families" had the surnames of BABIN, BELLIVEAU, BOURG, BREAUULT/BREAUX, BRUN/LeBRUN, DUGAS, DUPUIS, GAUDET, GIROIR, LANDRY, LeBLANC, MORIN, POIRIER, RAUMBAUT, SAVOY and THIBODEAU. More and more colonists arrived and new settlements grew and prospered. Authorities state that about three-quarters of all Acadian descendants living today have ancestors who were enumerated in the census of 1671.

The French explored the rivers and streams long the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN founded Quebec. The settlement continued to grow, with the fur trade at the heart of its development. It is estimated that 65% of the original French emigrants to Canada were from northern France, particularly the Province of Normandy.

In the mid-1660s three Frenchmen explored the Mississippi and gave France a claim to the territory along the river. In 1673 Father JAMES MARQUETTE, who hoped to take Christianity to the Indians, was joined by a young merchant from Quebec, LOUIS JOLIET. ROBERT, Chevallier de LaSALLE hoped to find a route to the Orient. Instead, he found the Gulf of Mexico at the Mississippi delta. To defend French claims from the infringing Spanish to the south and west and the English to the east, LaSALLE planned to build a series of forts from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi. It was LaSALLE who claimed the vast territory which he named Louisiana for the French king.

LaSALLE's plan was not forgotten when he died. Other Frenchmen began settlements. Kaskaskia in the Illinois Country was the site of a Jesuit mission originally called Notre Dame de Cascasquias. It was established in 1684 and became the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi Valley. Other settlements, such as Cahokia and Vincennes, soon followed.

After 1721 the French brought slaves to work the lead mines in the Illinois Country. Twenty years later French colonists bought their own slaves to help clear the forests and farm the land. The Illinois Country was a region known for bears and there was a large trade in bear hides and bear grease. In fact, the area was named "L'Anse de la Graisse" or "land of Grease". Demands for fur in Europe and the thriving American cities kept the fur trade active and made fortunes for many.

In 1722 the post of Vincennes, Illinois, was established and in 1740 New Madrid, Missouri, was founded. Up and down the Mississippi was a network of trading posts and small villages populated by French soldiers, settlers, slaves and Indians. Old Indian trails and tributaries of the river connected Kaskaskia with Canada and new French posts such as Detroit, Vincennes and Cahokia. Chicago, St. Louis and several other American cities were first established as French trading posts. Trappers, traders and prospective settlers went up and down the Mississippi to New Orleans regularly.

Early French land companies enticed emigrants with promises of cheap, abundant land, no taxes or compulsory military service and plentiful fish and game. These land companies offered land mainly in Canada, northern New York and the Ohio River area. At the beginning of the French Revolution, the Scioto Land Co. sold land along the Ohio for 5 shillings an acre.

Those who settled along the Ohio were told, in addition to other promises, that there were no bears, tigers or wolves...in a land where trade on bear hides and grease was primary. And there was no mention of Indians! Most of the settlers were craftsmen, unsuited for clearing a primeval forest or for farming. Furthermore, they found they had no title to the land they had bought. After suffering terrible hardships and Indian raids, many of the settlers went to Kaskaskia, Detroit or other French settlements. Later, in 1795 the U.S. Congress granted them land along the Little Sandy River, which became known as the French Grant. It was worth about \$1.14 an acre.

Although most of the old French settlements in the Illinois Country have rotted or been claimed by the rivers, many of their documents and records are intact. Most of these old French censuses and documents have been published in books such as *Kaskaskia in the French Regime* by Natalie Belding.

In the South JEAN BAPTISTE LeMOYNE, Sieur De BIENVILLE and his brother PIERRE LeMOYNE, Sieur De IBERVILLE, had arrived on the Gulf Coast. In 1697 the Treaty of Ryswick had ended hostilities between the French and English, but the Spanish were still a threat. To protect French interests, in 1699 IBERVILLE established Biloxi and in 1702 established Fort Conde de la Mobile, which became present-day Mobile, Alabama. In 1704, to stabilize the colony and increase its population, 23 young women were sent to become wives of the colonists. *Love's Legacy* by Jacqueline Vidrine gives the early marriage records of Mobile from 1724-1786 in French, along with their English translations. A list of these first French settlers of the Mobile area has been preserved in the French Archives and has been reprinted in several sources.

ANTOINE de la MOTHE CADILLAC sent 100 people to settle Detroit in 1701. He wrote, "This whole continent is not worth having." Later he became governor of Louisiana and promoted trade with the Indians, the Spanish in Mexico and the Floridas, as well as with the English colonists. In 1714 he sent LOUIS JUCHEREAU de ST. DENIS to establish a trading post on the Red River (which would later become Natchitoches, Louisiana). He also established posts at Fort Toulouse and Fort Tombecbe in Alabama to keep English settlers from encroaching on French territory and to protect the French settlements against the ever-hostile Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

In 1717 BIENVILLE began a trading post and settlement on the banks of Lake Pontchartrain. It was badly damaged by severe hurricanes in 1719, 1721, and 1722, but each time it was rebuilt better than ever. It became the city of New Orleans and in 1721 was designated the colonial capital of the Louisiana Territory, having a population of about 680. It continued to grow as immigrants arrived from France, Canada and some of the older communities. A few years later a settlement at present-day Baton Rouge was established.

Emigration from France virtually ceased in 1720 when financial panic followed the collapse of JOHN LAW's colonization policies. In 1722, in response to IBERVILLE's pleas for women of good character to be sent to the Louisiana colony as wives for the settlers, the first group of "filles a la cassette" came to New Orleans. These so-called "casket girls" were of good background and were under the care and supervision of the Ursuline nuns in New Orleans until they found husbands. Some of the foremost families in Louisiana proudly claim "casket girls" as ancestors. Lists of "casket girls" can be found in the Louisiana State Archives, but have also been published. Early colonization of New Orleans continued to be slow but constant, and by 1728 there was a population of 1,000.

In 1723 a French trading and military post, Poste du Rapides, was established near present-day Alexandria, Louisiana. Other settlements were founded along the banks of the lower Mississippi and along Bayou Lafourche.

War with the Natchez Indians in 1729 devastated the French at Fort Rosalie, present-day Natchez, Mississippi. Urged on by the English and irritated at French policies and attitudes towards them, the Natchez rose up against their oppressors. They slaughtered the garrison at Fort Rosalie and massacred about 300 French settlers in the area. The French retaliated and virtually wiped out the Natchez tribe, killing most and selling others into slavery. Some Natchez survivors joined the Choctaws. From 1733 until 1740 attacks by the Choctaws and Alabamas continued to plague the French colonists in lower Louisiana. In 1740 peace was restored and colonization in the French settlements regained its impetus.

By 1753 the French had built forts all along the Mississippi, including several not far from present-day Pittsburgh. From the point of view of the American colonists who were expanding ever westward, the French were coming too close for comfort! To check the westward expansion of the Americans, the French and their Indian allies began a series of depredations and massacres on the frontier settlements, and the English and Americans retaliated. The result was the French and Indian War, which began in the wilds of western Pennsylvania and ended on the Plains of Abraham outside the city of Quebec in 1759.

Another group affected by war were the Acadians. Although they had been under English control since 1713, they had never forgotten their French heritage, language and customs. Between 1713 and 1755, when the Acadians were forcibly expelled, thousands of them had moved to the French-held territory of New Brunswick. During Queen Anne's War the situation became even more strained when the Acadians refused to give an oath of allegiance to the British. In 1753 Governor CHARLES LAWRENCE began plans to expel the Acadians. He feared to send them to Canada, where their numbers would re-enforce the French. Therefore, he confiscated their cattle and crops, burned their homes and sent them into exile in 1755. Many of these exiles came directly to Louisiana, thinking it was still a French colony with French laws, customs and language. Others were banished to American colonies, England, France or other places, and gradually made their way to Louisiana, some arriving as late as 1785. Their stories are well known and often told, full of sorrow and distress, but their exile brought many new settlers to the English colonies and to Louisiana. With them they brought their culture, their language, their cuisine...things that make the southern parishes of Louisiana unique even today.

French possession in North America was terminated by the Treaty of Paris of 1763. All of the territory east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, and all Canada north of the Great Lakes was ceded to England. Spain held New Orleans and all the lands west of the Mississippi southward through Mexico. LaSALLE's plan had failed and a French exodus began. Frenchmen, who did not wish to live in English territory under English rule, immigrated to the west and to "French" Louisiana, unaware that it had changed hands and was now Spanish. Most of the men who garrisoned the French forts and many French civilians also made their way to Louisiana. Although the Louisiana colony was officially Spanish it retained its French language and customs. Spain needed colonists and welcomed the French and the exiled Acadians. Some of the French, but only a few Acadians, intermarried with the Spanish.

By 1764 it was said that only 10 French families remained in Mobile.

The French settlers were also affected by the Ordinance of 1787 which opened the Northwest Territory and led to a great American migration to the lands west of the Alleghenies. After the Revolutionary War some veterans were given land grants in the west. Others went west seeking new land and new freedom, away from taxes and restrictions. Some of these pioneers settled next to the French settlers and sometimes intermarried with them. These new settlers integrated their language, customs and laws with those of the French settlers. Yet place names and surnames found in the area attest to the early French settlement.

France supported the American cause in the Revolutionary War with money, volunteers and encouragement. The Marquis de LAFAYETTE is one of the well known Frenchmen who came to fight for freedom. Another Frenchman who fought in the war was Capt. L'ENFANT, the architect who laid out the new nation's capital city of Washington, D.C. They took tales of the rich forests and fertile lands back to France, encouraging new settlers to come to America.

Revolutions and slave revolts in Santo Domingo, Jamaica and other places in the French West Indies in the 1700s brought refugees and their slaves to the U.S., especially to the New Orleans and Philadelphia areas. News of the French Revolution reached French colonies in the West Indies about 1791 and slaves rose up against their masters, causing many to flee for their lives. In 1793 and again in 1798 French refugees from Santo Domingo arrived in Philadelphia just in time for a severe outbreak of yellow fever. Many French who were fleeing from black insurgents went to Santiago de Cuba. In 1809 they were expelled from that Spanish colony and made their way to Louisiana, where they arrived in such numbers that they doubled the population of New Orleans in just three months.

The French Revolution, which began in 1789, brought French refugees of the nobility and gentry to the U.S. During the Reign of Terror many had previously fled to England, without money or possessions, before they could be sent to the guillotine for their "political offenses". Some of them subsequently immigrated to the U.S., mainly to New Orleans. When the Bourbon monarchy was restored many of the wealthy noblemen returned to France to reclaim their property.

In 1800 NAPOLEON forced Spain to return Louisiana Territory to France, planning to establish a new empire in North America. However, by 1803 the heavy national debt, the expensive wars in Europe and the unproductive financial returns from the colony persuaded him to offer to sell the vast lands to the U.S. THOMAS JEFFERSON agreed to pay \$15 million for the Louisiana Territory, thus doubling the size of the country, using money borrowed from English and Dutch bankers.

When the Bourbon regime was restored in 1815 hundreds of Bonapartist sympathizers, many of whom were officers or veterans of NAPOLEON's Grand Army, emigrated to the U.S., particularly to Philadelphia and New Orleans. Among those who went to Philadelphia was JOSEPH BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON's brother who had been King of Naples, and around whom many schemes were concocted. Followers of NAPOLEON who went to New Orleans were continually making plans for his escape from Elba and the restoration of the Bonapartist regime.

Some of the former officers of NAPOLEON's army acquired land for a French settlement in Alabama on which they planned to grow grapes and olives. In 1817 about 400 of NAPOLEON's former officers and soldiers and their families received a land grant on the Tombigbee River at Demopolis, Alabama. They were joined in 1820 by refugees from Santo Domingo. By 1827 there were 327 colonists, 81 of whom were planters. Climate and soil proved unsuitable for the olive and vine venture, and the colony failed. Surnames of the residents of the vine and olive colony included CLAUSEL, COMBES, DOURACHE, LALLEMAND, DESNOUETTES, GALABERT, JORDAN, REAL, RIGNAUD and others. Some of the colonists went to Mobile or Louisiana; others returned to Europe.

About the same time that Demopolis was being established, other veterans of the Napoleonic Wars, especially the Old Guard, planned another French colony along the banks of the Trinity River in Texas. Part of this plan was to establish a refuge in America for NAPOLEON; another was reputed to be a plot to wrest Texas from Mexican control and to establish JOSEPH BONAPARTE as emperor. The prospective colonists landed at Galveston in 1818 and were said to have been welcomed by JEAN LAFITTE, who was known to have been a Bonapartist supporter. A fort and blockhouses were built at the French settlement, but were destroyed by a storm. LAFITTE is said to have rescued the colonists after the storm, but the colony failed, as did the plan for a Bonapartist kingdom in Texas.

From 1820 to 1840 thousands of peasants and artisans fled France. The country had been ravaged by war; drastic political changes contributed to unstable social and economic conditions; and famines and epidemics spread throughout the land. Hundreds of people, especially in rural areas, died during the famine in 1816-1817. Then France suffered a major economic depression in 1825 and again in 1830. A major cholera epidemic occurred in 1832 and claimed many lives. These problems were compounded by unemployment, poor harvests and spiraling food prices. The monarchy was blamed for all the problems and became more and more unpopular. Revolts and emigrations resulted.

From 1820-1839 about 57,132 French emigrated, entering the ports of Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia. Most, of course, landed at New York and many sailed on to Louisiana. Other French immigrants came to New Orleans via Cuba and Mexico. The immigrants who arrived at New Orleans directly from France were mainly family groups; those who came from Cuba and Mexico were mostly single men usually in their 20s or 30s and were usually merchants.

In 1848 there was a revolution in Paris and the Second Republic was established with LOUIS NAPOLEON, nephew of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, as president. Bonapartists were once again in control and many of those who were politically opposed to the regime fled for their lives. The Bourbon prince and heir apparent to the French throne, LOUIS PHILLIPE and his two younger brothers, the Ducs de MONTPENSIER and BEAUJOLAIS, went to Philadelphia.

A unique group of French emigrants were the Huguenots, French Protestants who were persecuted because of their religion as early as the 1400s. The terrors and horrors of their persecutions have been well documented. They established a Protestant stronghold at LaRochele, France, a port from which many Huguenots debarked for America. In 1685 after the revocation of the Treaty of Nantes that had guaranteed religious freedom, many Huguenots were slain and over 600,000 others were exiled from their stronghold at LaRochele. They fled to Holland, Ireland and England; some of these families later immigrated to South Africa, Canada or the American colonies where their main settlements were in South Carolina. Some came directly from France. Many of these immigrants were well educated and prosperous. The Huguenots and their descendants have contributed greatly to America. Notable Huguenot descendants include PAUL REVERE and FRANCIS MARION of Revolutionary War fame.

Many books about the Huguenots have been published. Some of them are *Huguenot Pedigrees* by Charles E. Lart; *The Huguenots in France and America* by Hanna Lee; and *Family Names of the Huguenot Refugees to America* by Mrs. James Lawton. There are several Huguenot Societies that may help you in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, S. Carolina, London and other locales. The Huguenot Society of America is located at 122 E. 58th St., NY, NY 10022.

Many important contributions have been made by Frenchmen. ETIENNE deBORE, a Frenchman, revolutionized the process by which sugar was refined and changed the economy of Louisiana. Sugar cane could be successfully grown in Louisiana, but the refining process was undependable. BORE's new process brought a greater demand for refined sugar. Therefore, more land was put into sugar cane cultivation and more slaves were required to work the land. Fortunes were made by large sugar cane planters, who built large plantations and bought more slaves.

Genealogists who are researching Franco-American ancestors sometimes have better resources than

other American ethnic groups. Vital statistics, land records, deed, civil records, church records, cemetery records, census enumerations, military and pension records, immigration records, etc. are the usual genealogical resources, but most French emigrants were of the Catholic religion and the Catholic Church kept good records. In the 1600s France enacted laws to require the Catholic Church to keep registers of baptism, marriage and death. The records were recorded in duplicate registers, one of which was kept in the church archives and the other kept by the government. If one set of records was lost or burned, another would be available. This custom was brought to the French colonies, including Canada, Acadia and Louisiana. Many of the old Catholic records are still in existence.

Census records began in Canada in 1666 and in Acadia in 1671. Most of them have been microfilmed or published in books. Information on some of the early census records is sparse, and in some cases, only the head-of-household was listed. However, other census records give great detail about a family, listing all members by name, their ages, the acreage of their holding and their livestock. Still others give the country of birth and the number of years the person had been living in a certain place. Civil records of births, marriages and deaths began in Canada in the mid-1800s, about the time the process was starting in some parts of the U.S.

Many Canadians and Acadians immigrated or were transported to New England. The Acadians were forcibly deported from their homeland in 1755 and many of them were sent to the American colonies. Textile mills and other industries of New England attracted immigrants. Be sure to check the New England records for Acadians or Canadians. For example, the Barbour Collection of Connecticut contains records for that state before 1850. The collection is housed in the Connecticut State Library at Hartford, but the information has been microfilmed. Check state archives, as well as local town and city halls, the Bureau of Vital Statistics for that state for later data. Also check city directories for those who may have been employed in industrial towns. Remember that, when the French moved to the American colonies or to Louisiana, their names were often Anglicized by census takers and other record keepers. Consider a variety of spellings, as well as a translation of the name when researching your French ancestor in the U.S.

Customs and laws in France and its colonial possessions differed from those of England and its American colonies. It was the custom in France, Canada and Louisiana, as well as many other European countries, for a civil application to be required before the performance of a marriage. This was a formal contract, drawn up by a notary and witnessed. Some of these contracts defined the exact amount of goods each party brought to the marriage. In cases where minors were involved, parental permission had to be given. Notaries also wrote other contracts, filed land deeds and wills.

After the civil obligations were completed, the marriage was blessed by the Catholic Church in its ceremonies. Ecclesiastic records of marriage are separate from the civil records. If you find a civil record of a marriage, but no following church record, it could mean that the marriage was not recognized or blessed by the church, or that the couple changed their minds and did not go through with the church ceremony. In checking marriage records it is important to note if there is impediment to marriage listed or if there were any dispensations granted. Some of these dispensations relate to degrees of consanguinity and can give clues as to kinship.

Naturalization papers provide the researcher with much valuable material. Sometimes even a personal description of the person was included. Always consider changes in spelling and translations of surnames into another language. Some surname changes appear below:

Original surname
BOUCQUET
De SAUSSIER
FORTINEAUX
JACQUES
LE BEAUS
PEROTS

Changed surname
BUCKLEY, BUCKET
SAUSSER
FORTNY
JACOBS
LEBOS
BERROT

Also consider the possibility of "dit" names or soubriquets, which were usually nicknames or places of origin tacked on after their surname, with the word "dit" connecting the two. In many cases, different branches of the same family used different "dit" names for identification. Sometimes a particular branch eliminated their original surname and adopted the "dit" name as its surname. Family surnames and "dit" names are listed in *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Acadiens* by Cyprien Tanguay. If you have difficulty tracing an early French ancestor, consider that he may have used a "dit" name.

Genealogists researching Acadian records should know that the Centre D'Etudes Acadiennes (Center for Acadian Studies), 202 Champlain, New Brunswick, Moncton, New Brunswick E1A-3E9 is a repository for all Acadian matters and contains both primary and secondary sources on the history and genealogy. Many books have been published on Acadian life and records. Some of the most well known are *Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens* by Bona Arsenault, *Acadian Descendants* by Janet Jehn, and *Acadian Church Records* by Milton and Norma Reider.

Remember that old records from Quebec Province and Acadia will probably be written in French. Requests for baptisms, marriage and burials from Catholic Church registers should be sent to the church parish. If the church parish is unknown, send your request to the National Archives. Addresses of archival locations are:

Archives Nationales du Quebec	or	Archives Nationales
C.P. 10450		100 est, Notre-Dame
Ste.-Foy, P.Q. GIV-4NI		Montreal, P.Q. H2Y-1C1

Bridging the Atlantic to France presents additional problems. Departmental Archives for each department (state) contain civil records, but a place of an ancestor's origin must be known in order to use these records. Old notarial records may be filed in the National Archives in Paris, but are often difficult to locate. Many of the French records have been microfilmed by the Church of the Latter Day Saints and can be viewed at their Family History Centers. For additional information and helpful addresses in France, consult books such as *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy* by Boudreau and *In Search of Your European Roots* by Baxter.

Civil records may be obtained from courthouses in the Civil Archives Bureau/Palais de Justice. Addresses of the judicial districts can be found in Rev. Boudreau's *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy*, which is housed in the collection of the SWLGS library. The Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa is the central archival repository of all Canadian records, including military and immigration records, deeds, land patents, census records, voter lists, microfilm collections and various other kinds of records.

Acadian records may be found at any of the archival collections of the old Acadian provinces. The following addresses may be helpful:

Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia	Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
6016 University Ave.	P. O. Box 6000
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H-1W4	Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B-5H1
Provincial Archives of Prince Edward Island	
P. O. Box 7000	
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A-7M4	

Some important addresses to use when researching French families:

Archives Nationales de Quebec	National Huguenot Society
1945, Rue Mullins	Washington Cathedral Close
Montreal, PQ H3K-IN9	Woodley & Wisconsin Aves
	Washington, DC 20016

When trying to interpret French records or books such as Bona Arsenault's *Histoire et Genealogie des Acadiens* and Cyprien Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes* familiarize yourself with basic French terms and phrases such as the following:

Death-S

Godfather-parrain

Godmother-marrain

Majeur-major; of age (21 or 26 years)

Mineur-minor; underage

Southern Louisiana, and many other regions and towns in the U.S. have retained much of their French aura. The "French connection" in southern Louisiana can be heard in the voices of many of the people, can be tasted in the French and Creole cuisine, can be seen in the faces of the people. French surnames and place names remind us of our history. Even today Louisiana retains its Napoleonic Code of Laws.

Those of French heritage may be descended from Acadians, French-Canadians or ancestors who came directly from France---or a combination of these. Each of these ethnic groups possesses a rich heritage, but each has a different background and culture.

Find out when your ancestor immigrated. By studying history you will learn the historical facts that led to his emigration from France, Canada or Acadia. You will learn what makes your family unique.

REFERENCES:

Bona Arsenault. *The History of the Acadians*

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau. *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy*

Carl Brasseaux. *The Foreign French*

Thomas Costain. *The White and the Gold*

J. G. Rosengarten. *French Colonists & Exiles in the U.S.*

Truman Stacey. *Louisiana's French Heritage*

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

If you are researching French ancestry the French Republican Calendar, which existed only from 1793 to 1805, may affect the dates in your genealogy. During the French Revolution this calendar was substituted for the Georgian calendar to strike a blow at the clergy and to divorce all calculations in time from the Christian associations which prevailed in the old calendar.

The new calendar of 365 days was divided into 12 months of 30 days each, every month being divided into three periods of ten days each (a decade), with the tenth or last day designated as a day of rest. Five days were left over, and it was decided to set those aside for national festivals and holidays (Sans-culottides). These days were at the end of the year, between September 17 and 21 inclusive. The extra day which occurred every four years was to fall in the year III (1795) and not the Leap Year of 1796 as on the Gregorian calendar. It was to be used for the Festival of the Revolution. Each period of four years was to be called a "Franciade".

The months were renamed: Septembre (September) became Vendemiaire (the month of vintage); Octobre (October) was called Brumaire (the month of fog); Nobembre (November) was changed to Frimaire (the month of frosts); Decembre (December) became Nivose (the snowy month); Janvier (January) was called Pluviose (the rainy month); Fevrier (February) was changed to Ventose (the windy month); Mars (March) became Germinal (the month of buds); Avril (April) was Floreal (the month of Flowers); Mai (May) was changed to Prairial (the month of meadows); Juin (June) was renamed Messidor (the month of reaping); Juillet (July) became Thermidor (the month of heat); and Aout (August) was changed to Fructidor (the month of fruit).

French dates during this period were seen "10 Thermidor An II" (28 July 1794 by the Georgian calendar) and 18 Brumaire An VIII (9 November 1799). The French Republican Calendar was used not only in France, but in all of the French colonies at that time. In 1805 it was decided to restore the Gregorian calendar, and the French Republican Calendar was officially discarded on 1 January 1896.

SOURCES: *The Family Tree* and *Encyclopedia Britannica*

"DIT" NAMES

The French seem to love nicknames. When I began doing genealogy, I did not know one word of French and asked my mother-in-law for the names of her sisters and brothers, her parents and grandparents. Each seemed to have a nickname (which I could neither pronounce or spell) and usually she couldn't even recall their "real" names. A sister was "Madame" (supposedly she had been "prissy"); a brother was "Vieux" (meaning old, as he was said to have acted like an old man all of his life); an uncle had a name that sounded like "Goose-Stand" (I found out his name was Augustin); her grandmother's name was "Maranth", which turned out to be Emerenthe. And so it went!

As my search for my husband's French ancestors continued, I discovered "dit" names, which are sobriquets or second names used mainly for identification. These "dit" names simply mean "also known as", but, in contrast to the English "alias", reflect no negative meaning. They were usually indicative of a physical trait, a description of character, an occupation, a place of origin, a maternal identification and the like. That wasn't so bad!.

Then I found that some branches of the family actually dropped their "real" surnames and, in time those families became known solely by their "dit" names. A case in point is that of NICHOLAS CHAUVIN de la FRENIERE, whose family surname became simply de la FRENIERE, and to further complicate matters, his brothers took different "dit" names.

Sometimes the original surname and the "dit" name became interchanged. A man might be baptized with the family surname, found in the census with the surname plus his "dit" name and married or buried merely with his "dit" name. His children often assumed only his "dit" name, and different branches of the family "lost" their original surname.

I hunted for years for my husband's "MILLAM" ancestors, only to discover the surname was actually "MILHOMME" from the Fort Duquesne/Detroit area. Search as I might in the records for the old Detroit region, I could not find a MILHOMME family. In sheer desperation, I went through each and every page of Jette's *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec* until I found a ROBERT PETIT dit MILHOMME. Who would have ever dreamed the MILHOMMES were actually PETITS? Then at the back of the book, I found that there was a listing of "dit" names. (Another example of how checking out the format of the book will save you time in the long run.)

In researching French names, be sure to record all surnames, nicknames and "dit" names, regardless of order or spelling. When you have difficulty in tracing the surname from one generation to another, check the "dit" names and you may find your ancestor.

AGE OF MAJORITY

Did you know that at various times, and in various cultures, the age of majority is not always 21. In France the age of majority was not reached until a person was 25. This custom was brought from France to Canada, where it was followed until the end of the 18th century. In 1782 the British

Parliament established the age of 21 as the age of majority. It became effective on 1 Jan. 1783 in Canada, as well as in Britain. In France on 20 September 1791, the age of majority was also established as 21 years.

In old records, a researcher may find notations about minority and majority (mineure and majeure, in French).

SOURCES: Roger W. Lawrence, "The Age of Majority", *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 20 #3, Summer 1994, American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Manchester, NH

FRENCH EMIGRANTS. Over 7,000 emigrants left the port of Le Havre, France, from 1780 to 1875. These emigrants have been indexed by the Normandy Heraldry and Genealogical Society, c/o Monsieur Soret, 13 Rue Berthe, 76600 Le Havre, France. Other records of emigrants leaving Le Havre between 1817 and 1866 may be found at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH & CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY

Gov. FOSTER of Louisiana has proclaimed April as Confederate History Month. Louisiana has designated June 3 as Confederate Memorial Day in honor of the birthday of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the only President of the Confederacy. Other states celebrate the holiday in April or May.

Over 60,000 Louisianians served in the armed forces of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Of these, approximately 12,000 died and thousands of others were wounded and maimed. More Louisianians died in the War Between the States than in any other war. Over 400 Confederate veterans are known to be buried in Calcasieu Parish.

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day, which is Sunday, May 30, and will be observed on Monday, May 31, was once known as Decoration Day. It was the day on which family members congregated at the cemetery to weed the family plot and to clean and decorate the graves. It was a day of family fellowship...sometimes the only time in the year when family members saw each other.

On this Memorial Day take a trip to a cemetery where your ancestors were buried. Do a bit of genealogical research. Copy the information on old tombstones. Photograph the old graves and write down their locations for the younger generations...your gift for the future.

WE THANK the many members who have so generously contributed articles and research to *Kinfolks*. However, we are volunteers and amateurs, with limited time and resources. Therefore, the staff cannot vouch for the reliability of family stories that are published or the accuracy of the dates given. As always, you should consult primary sources. If you think erroneous material has been published, please send documentation, and we will make any necessary corrections.

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

EARLY LOUISIANA LIFE

Life in early Louisiana was anything but glamorous. Starvation was always lurking just around the corner; the hot, humid climate with its myriad mosquitoes and other stinging insects created an ideal situation for yellow fever, malaria, ague and of other diseases; poisonous snakes and wild animals were a constant threat; and floods and hurricanes did their share to discourage settlers. However, the rich, alluvial soil, water resources, virgin forests and temperate climate of Louisiana brought even more immigrants into the area.

Early Louisianians could find few luxuries at any price. After the first years of intensive labor in the whole colony, merchants and bankers soon turned New Orleans into a city of luxury, culture and commerce, where virtually anything could be bought. New Orleans, with its location near the mouth of the Mississippi, served as a main waterway-thoroughfare for produce and other goods moving up and down the river. The commercial aspects of the city gave it connections with the world, as well as a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Its population, composed of many national and ethnic groups, was the largest in the South in the ante-bellum period.

Like New Orleans, most of the towns in the state were located on rivers or bayous which afforded easy access by boat. In 1860 the major towns were New Orleans (with its suburbs of Algiers, Lafayette, Jefferson and Carrollton), Baton Rouge and Shreveport. Towns with less than 2000 population included Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, Alexandria, Thibodaux and Minden. All other towns numbered less than 1000 inhabitants. Most of the people lived in rural areas and made their livings as planters, hunters, trappers, fishermen or lumbermen. Before 1830 most of the population was located in southern Louisiana, but after that time more people moved into the northern and southwestern areas of the state.

Agriculture in the state produced varied economic levels. Land values differed greatly within the state. During the early 1850s land in the hilly sections near Natchitoches could be bought for as little as \$2 an acre to \$6 an acre for a more desirable parcel. Cotton land or sugarcane land along the Red River was priced between \$15 and \$35 an acre, and along the lower Mississippi, Bayou Teche and Bayou Lafourche land, was even more expensive.

Early settlers and poorer farmers lived in one-room log houses with dirt floors with only a few acres of cleared land devoted to farming. The pioneers who were of American or British descent and mainly lived in the northern or northwestern part of the state built cabins of rough-hewn logs or lumber parallel to the ground.

In contrast, the Acadian farmhouses, which were typical of southwest Louisiana, were built with boards placed vertically. They had sleeping quarters in the attic with a chimney and staircase on the outside. The homes were usually built of cypress logs or boards, their cracks filled in with bousillage (a mixture made of Spanish moss and clay) to keep out the rain and cold. Houses were roofed with cypress shingles. They were not painted.

The main possessions of Louisiana's early settlers were a gun, a plow, a few pots and pans, sometimes a cow, and a mule or horse. The land had to be cleared and swamps had to be drained, but their work was often rewarded with bountiful harvests. Nails were scarce and expensive, so many of the homes were held together by wooden pegs. They were built on stilts or pillars to escape rising waters, as well as for coolness. Bricks, if used, were usually made on the homeplace and were usually about 12-24 inches thick to provide strength and insulation against the heat and cold. Outbuildings consisted of a kitchen, smoke house, barns, and in some cases, slave quarters.

Most people in Louisiana lived in wooden houses, as luxurious as they could afford. Many of the farmers who began life in this primitive way developed their land and became rich planters. The homes of most Louisiana planters were smaller and less gracious than the showplaces of the wealthy.

Until the financial panic of 1837 cotton prices were high; after a five-year depression, prices were good once more and cotton producing expanded. Wealth from cotton and rice allowed planters to build lovely columned mansions during ante-bellum times. Most of the large plantations were located along the Mississippi and the bayous of southeastern Louisiana and were given fanciful names, such as Greenwood and Afton Villa. Many of the old plantations, such as Nottaway near White Castle and Rosedown near St. Francisville, are still standing and bring memories of moonlight and magnolias...a time of long ago. Other so-called plantations were merely large working farms growing cotton, sugar or indigo, or were cattle ranches ("vacheries" in French).

The 1860 agricultural census for Louisiana shows that 2/3 of the farms were small, less than 100 acres and that 71% of the planters did not own slaves. The typical Acadian farmer of the 1850s era farmed about 50 acres at subsistence level and, for cash, would hire himself out. Each family had its own fruit orchard, farm animals, poultry and vegetable patch. "Money crops" were cotton and/or tobacco. By 1860 Louisiana had become one of the most important agricultural states in the South.

Every household wove its own cotton. It was necessary to cord the cotton, remove the seeds, spin it into thread and then weave the thread into cloth. It took about two days to weave enough cloth for a dress. Textile crafts were passed from one generation to another. Brown cotton was used almost exclusively by the Acadians.

Soap was a luxury item, which only the rich could afford to buy. It was, therefore, necessary for each household to make its own soap, a hot, tedious and laborious process. Several times a year lard and collected fat, cut into small chunks, were melted over a large cast-iron black pot and then boiled over a hot fire. This boiling process separated the fat, which was filtered. Lye made from wood ashes and water was then added to the fat, and the smelly mixture was again boiled and stirred slowly and constantly in one direction with a wooden wash-paddle. Salt was later added to help harden the soap. The pot was then taken from the stove, and the stirring continued until the soap cooled and "set". The result was a yellow soap with the consistency of dough. The soap was cut into blocks or cubes, then stored in metal boxes to prevent damage by rodents. This soap was all-purpose and was used to wash hair, hands, bodies and laundry. Wash-day was another burdensome, onerous task.

Pioneer life took all of a settler's time and energy. Social diversions were combined with useful work in activities such as quilting bees, house-raising and butcherings, where difficult tasks were turned into recreation. Other social activities, especially among the French, included fais-do-dos (all-night dances where whole families came to celebrate). Church meetings or revivals, weddings and funerals offered rare opportunities for social experiences.

Hunting was a necessity for the pioneers, but the forests of Louisiana were filled with plentiful supplies of bear, turkeys, deer, rabbits and squirrels. The many streams and waterways of the state provided abundant fish and seafood. Most farmers raised pigs, and pork was a major item on the menu. This diet was supplemented by crops the farmer raised, such as greens, sweet potatoes, squash and beans. A few Acadian families had small patches of rice, but they only raised enough for their own use.

Streams also provided the primary means of transportation. Each planter desired water frontage along the river or bayou, and built his house facing the streams. Rafts and boats of all kinds and sizes were used for transportation. The *New Orleans*, the first steamboat on the Mississippi River, appeared in 1812, coming from Pittsburg, and created much excitement up and down the river. Its career was short lived, however, for after about a year of service the steamboat hit a snag and sank. But the steamboat had changed river transportation forever. Boat-building was increased; navigable bayous and smaller streams were cleared of snags and other debris; and canals were dug connecting rivers in steamboats. By 1860 steamboat lines had regular schedules for all the rivers of the state; these were maintained except in periods of extreme drought. River steamers became famous for their glamour and the elaborate service given to passengers. They were called "floating palaces".

In those days travel was not only exhausting, difficult and uncomfortable, but was also very dangerous. However, people moved back and forth, traveling on foot, on horseback, in wagons, on rafts and boats of every kind and description. There were few roads, just trails and rutted lanes, which often followed old Indian paths through the underbrush and trees, across the swamps and rivers. Rain, of which Louisiana had an abundance, made the trails and crude roads hazardous and often impassable. Deep mud sucked at the horses' feet and slowed them down to a snail's pace. In dry weather dust from the trails was both a hindrance and a hazard.

Because of the nature of the soil and the many streams and bodies of water in the state, roads were expensive and difficult to build. Lumber was plentiful and plank roads were built in many places, but bridges were almost non-existent. Streams had to be forded at the shallowest and least dangerous places; herds of animals were swum across the stream to the other side. Later most of the rivers had ferry crossings that would not impede boat traffic, operated by a ferryman who would take passengers, wagons and animals to the other side for a fee. When the larger rivers and streams were at flood stage, the land around them would be flooded for miles and most travel ceased.

Wild animals (such as bears, coyotes and wolves) and an abundance of poisonous snakes presented real dangers to travelers. Stinging and biting insects were annoying and often prevented sleep to both man and animals. Not only were they maddening, but they carried diseases. So prevalent were the coyote and wolves that rewards were paid for their heads.

Letters and newspapers were a special treat, but mail delivery was slow and unreliable. Mail was carried by riders, by stage coaches and later by steamboats. Early mail routes passed through Indian Territory, and were always subject to disruption. After the Creek War in 1816 a military road was established from Florence, Alabama, to Madisonville, Louisiana. The mail was taken from Madisonville across Lake Pontchartrain up Bayou St. John to New Orleans. Then the New Orleans and Nashville Trace became the principal overland route between Louisiana and the North and East. Until 1847, when the envelope came into use, letters were merely folded and sealed with wax. After 1852 stamped envelopes became common and by 1855 it was possible to have letters registered for delivery.

A few railroads, with New Orleans as their hub, were built in the state in the 1830s. The Pontchartrain Railroad was the first in the state, and was followed by the Mexican-Gulf Railroad which connected New Orleans with Lake Borgne. Many of the railroads which were planned were thrown into liquidation by the Panic of 1837. Progress continued with better roads, more bridges and more railroads for freight and passengers.

Education was generally poor in the rural areas of Louisiana, many of which were virtually on the water. Instead of a school bus, school boats often delivered the children to school. As roads and bridges were built the school boats became a thing of the past. A few one-room school houses, heated by wood-stoves, existed until after WWII. Rosteet School in Lake Charles was one of them. It was later enlarged and improved, but is no longer used as a school building.

Just as the day of the steamboat has passed, our way of life is quickly passing. The world today is drastically different from that of our parents and grandparents. It has changed rapidly in our lifetimes. Many of our generation are the last to experience the way of life our ancestors knew...a time before electricity, telephones, automobiles, television and other such "necessities" of modern-day life. We should cherish our memories and write down our knowledge of past times for those who follow us.

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HISTORIC EVENTS AFFECTING WESTWARD MIGRATION

1620-1660 Settlement along Atlantic Seaboard.

1660-1763 This period was a time when the British practiced a policy of "salutary neglect" or indifference to the American colonies. This attitude changed in 1763 when, by the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Seven Years War (called the French and Indian War on the American continent), Great Britain acquired new lands. France ceded all lands east of the Mississippi except the Orleans Territory (Louisiana), which she ceded to Spain. Most of India and all of Canada came under British dominion. In return for Cuba, Spain ceded East and West Florida to Britain. Along with its new possessions, Great Britain gained a new set of problems from its American colonies.

Unlike previous wars with France which had all started in Europe and then had spread to America, the French and Indian War had begun in America and spread to Europe. The war was caused by a dispute over the ownership of the Allegheny country and the Ohio River valley. British national debt had been doubled due to the costly war, and the British felt that the colonies should assume some of the tax burden since the war had been fought for their protection. British manufacturing and industry was rapidly developing; surely the colonies should provide a market for the goods. The answer to the problems was to affix restrictive trade regulations and levy additional taxes on the American colonies.

Conversely, since the French and Indian menace was no longer a constant threat, American colonists felt less dependent on the British for protection. Discontented with heavy commercial restrictions and even heavier taxation, colonial political leaders raised the cry "No taxation without representation". It was the first time Anglo-American relations became strained.

1763 The Proclamation of 1763 had set aside all land west of the Alleghenies, from Canada to Florida, as an Indian reservation, but the demand for fur to make fashionable beaver hats caused fur traders to ignore this provision. The demand for beaver actually opened the frontier, and once the fur traders were in, settlers also poured across the mountain. In addition, most of the land along the Atlantic seaboard was already owned or the soil was worn out, and opportunities were limited in the settled areas. Large numbers of European immigrants had swelled the populations of the urban areas, and each was anxious to have a share of land. A new feeling of personal independence and freedom was sweeping the colonies. In 1763 an Indian uprising known as "Pontiac's Conspiracy" was quelled and with this Indian menace gone, the frontier began to move over the mountains. Major migration came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina. At this time, too, pioneers from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut began to move into the Green Mountain area of Vermont.

1766-1770 A time of heavy migration into western Pennsylvania. Permanent settlements made on the Upper Ohio, among them Wheeling and Pittsburgh. Watauga River settlements of present-day Tennessee made by pioneers from southwest Virginia and North Carolina.

1770-1775 Lord Dunsmore's War fought (1774) when Shawnee Indians and other tribes of the area attacked northwestern Virginia. Result was Shawnees surrendered claims to land south and east of the Ohio River and lands in Kentucky now could be settled.

1775 Trails across the Allegheny and Appalachian Mountains were widened, and several new roads were built, including the famous Wilderness Road which was built in 1775. This road through the Cumberland Gap opened Kentucky to settlement.

1776-1781 Revolutionary War fought. Bounty lands granted to veterans or their descendants.

1781-1802 Great westward migration caused by bounty land grants, new roads, overcrowded cities, cheap and fertile lands. Former colonies ceded lands to U.S., which gained official possession of

lands between the Appalachians and the Mississippi, especially Kentucky and Tennessee. Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 with provisions for opening new lands in the west. Westward expansion renewed Indian troubles; Wayne's Treaty of Greenville (1795) relieved the Indian menace in the Ohio country. Ohio and Indiana Territories were established. The Ohio Company built the town of Marietta. Many settlers came to Northwest Territory from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Also major migration into western New York.

1803 Louisiana Purchase. Doubled national domain and gave access to vast new lands which were formerly held by the French.

1804-1810 Lewis and Clark expedition explored lands from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and strengthened U.S. claims to the Oregon country.

1811 Battle of Tippecanoe subdued Indians in Northwest Territory, but set stage for another war with England. On the Ohio, steamboats came into use.

1812-1820 War with England. National Turnpike completed to the Ohio. Establishment of U.S. Bank encouraged land speculation. War with Seminoles resulted in Spain ceding East Florida to U.S. and recognizing U.S. rights to West Florida. Major immigration into Indian lands of Alabama and Georgia and western Tennessee. Immigrants, many of whom were 1812 War veterans, from western Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee settled southern Illinois and Indiana. Congress authorized movement of any eastern tribes to lands west of the Mississippi.

1820-1830 Land Law of 1820 was liberal, providing that the minimum acreage which could be bought was 80 acres, at minimum price of \$1.25. Industrial revolution required more cotton, so planters needed new land. Erie Canal completed (1825). Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began (1828).

1830-1840 New Indian lands opened. Sauk and Fox of Illinois and Wisconsin defeated in the "Black Hawk War" (1832). Cherokees removed from Alabama and Georgia resulted in the so-called "Trail of Tears". Seminole War (1835-1842) resulted in removal of Seminoles from Florida. Texas independence recognized by U.S. Financial panic of 1837 created debt and delinquent taxes. Many went west; southerners to Arkansas; Missourians and Tennesseans to Texas and Oregon. Missionary movement to Oregon. Migration to California began. Pre-emption bills allowed squatters living on public domain lands the first right to purchase them. Steamboats plied the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

1840-1845 Railroads across New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia spurred westward migration. Annexation of Texas (1844).

1845-1850 War with Mexico (1845) results in acquisition of New Mexico and California. U.S. gets Oregon Territory (1846). Mormons arrive in Utah (1849). Gold rush to California (1849/50).

1850-1860 Many Kentuckians migrated to Kansas, intending to make Kansas a slave state under the Kansas-Nebraska Act. As a result of the differences between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions, many settlers left "Bloody Kansas" and went farther west. Many Kentucky families went to Colorado, as seen in the 1860 census for Colorado which is with the Kansas census. Panic of 1857 created hard times, especially in the North.

1861-1865 Civil War created destruction and destitution in the South and led to some westward immigration. Carpetbaggers come South. Freed slaves, foreign immigrants and whites displaced by the war competed for jobs, wherever they could find them. After the war, migration was generally towards the West, mainly to California.

If you know when your ancestors migrated, you can look at the timeline and determine why they left their homes and moved onward.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL

Have you ever wondered how your ancestors traveled? What routes did they take? What towns, rivers and mountains did they pass? Did they stop along the way to bury their dead or to buy land? Did they fight Indians or fall victim to wild animals?

Rivers, roads and rails have all played a part in the settlement and development of our country. First, of course, were the rivers, along which most of the early towns were located so the populace could use water transportation to get from one place to another. It was easier to go by boat than to traverse the unfriendly countryside, which was menaced by hostile Indians and wild animals, and was largely unchartered. As the population of the old colonies and lands increased, the demand for land necessitated the building of new roads. The first roads, narrow and winding, followed the animal and Indian trails. They went around holes, rocks, tree stumps and other impediments to travel, and led to the places where it was easiest to ford the river or stream. Poor as they were, they greatly aided the travelers. At best, early roads were narrow, rutted, dusty paths; in inclement weather deep mud and heavy snow made travel, trade and communication virtually impossible.

In Louisiana one of the most important roads led from Madisonville, opposite New Orleans on Lake Pontchartrain, to Natchez, where it connected with the Natchez Trace, one of the most important roads in the South. Two roads led to Texas. The Texas Road went west from Vidalia through Alexandria and Natchitoches. The Nolan Road led westward from Alexandria. The Old Spanish Trail, which began in Florida, went westward through Louisiana and on to the Spanish settlements of the West.

The numerous waterways in Louisiana afforded the easiest means of transportation. A variety of watercraft from pirogues to keelboats and flatboats plied the rivers and streams. The Mississippi was the great waterway of interstate commerce and goods came to the large port of New Orleans from Louisiana and other states for reshipment. With the advent of steamboats to carry passengers and freight came the romantic era of the great "floating palaces" on the Mississippi. The first steamboat to reach New Orleans was the *New Orleans* which had come from Pittsburgh down the river. A boiler explosion caused the boat to sink. By 1830 there were numerous steamboats on the river, and the number of keelboats and flatboats began to decline.

Even in the early 1800s the sparsely settled villages of southwest Louisiana were virtually isolated from the rest of the world. It was necessary to travel to Opelousas to buy land, make major purchases, to trade, to go to court, to marry and to have children baptized. However, many waited on an itinerant priest, whose rounds were sparse and irregular, for the church's blessings on marriage and the baptism of children. Travel to Opelousas was a major undertaking. An overland journey on horseback could take up to ten days, depending on the weather and whether the streams were flooded. In 1810 Opelousas was little more than a collection of about 50 crude houses and three stores, but it was an important center for trading of hides, cattle, rice and cotton. Land was sold there every first Monday in September.

In 1811 the State Legislature granted funds for some road construction. One thousand dollars was allocated for the road from Opelousas to Baton Rouge, which opened up contact with the rest of the state. In 1826 the Opelousas Steamboat Co. was authorized to operate a steamboat and a ferry, and transportation became easier. The cry "Steamboat a'comin' " was heard up and down the rivers and bayous. With the advent of steamboats, the town of Washington, near Opelousas, became a thriving town and the shipping center for southwest Louisiana. Le Iglesi Paroquial de Immaculada Conception del Puesto de Opelousas, the first church in the area, was established at Church Landing, now the town of Washington. In 1796 it was moved to Opelousas.

The steamboat era created faster transportation for freight and passengers. It is estimated that at the peak of the steamboat era, in the mid-1800s, as many as 11,000 steamboats plied the rivers, carrying tons of commerce and thousands of passengers.

Steamboats became elaborate, luxurious floating hotels, catering to the adventurous and wealthy. Cuisine on the boats was superb; food was served on delicate china and eaten with elegant silverware.

But the new method of travel was still fraught with dangers. Steamers could be sunk by hidden snags; they were sometimes grounded by shifting river currents and were endangered by flood waters or water that was too low; they were subject to fires, collisions and tragic explosions. Harrowing tales of riverboat disasters abound in old newspaper articles, diaries and even historical novels. "The Explosion of the Princess", gives an account of the explosion of a river steamer on the Mississippi in 1859, as well as a list of its passengers, their homes and their fates. (*le Baton Rouge*, Vol. XVII #2)

MISSISSIPPI STEAM PALACES IN 1843

From *Sketches in Prose and Verse*, by Mrs. ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS (privately printed at the Publication Rooms, No. 258 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., 1849). Mrs. CHEVIS is the ancestor of BEVERLY CHEVIS PERKINS (Member #835) and SHELLEY PERKINS BELLON (Member #842).

In the winter of 1843 the *Alexander Scott*, then commanded by the gallant Capt. SWAN, was one of the swiftest and finest packets on the Mississippi River. To one but little accustomed to traveling on those palace-like boats, it was enchanting to be suddenly ushered into her gorgeously adorned saloons. A superb floating hotel, wherein was served up with exquisite taste every delicacy imaginable. Here, in the gentlemen's apartment, or more properly speaking the dining saloon, are grouped the animated crowd of businessmen, relieved by the indolent,---the fashionable. Opening into this apartment are the beautifully gilded doors of a vast number of state rooms. Comfort, elegance and ease are studied in the arrangement of these delightful sleeping rooms. Through immense folding doors of varied and splendid workmanship you enter the ladies private apartment and enjoy the delicious notes of harmonious sound, now breathing from yonder superb and finished instrument. Sit down on the elastic sofa, or seek the dreamy indulgence of inviting chairs; whose easy motion accords well with the soft effeminacy of pleasure-loving **Creoles**. Few meet in this proud and richly decked apartment but the high, the gay and the fashionable. Scarcely ever will the fastidious eye be offended by the meanly dressed, the awkward passenger; yet the rooms are filled. Those who rush eagerly into that **vortex** of gaiety, of dissipation, are here. Ah! how many millions, in the Crescent city are yearly lavished! The restless speculator, the sensual man of fashion and the quiet business man; all resort with earnest expectation to that vast emporium of the South. This is one of the favored packets between St. Louis and New Orleans, whose speed is unrivaled and whose success is equally undoubted, **patronized** as she is by the **moneyed aristocracy**. In the Western world they own no other supremacy but that of wealth, and how can it be otherwise in the infancy of the Republic, where literary tastes and the fine arts are overwhelmed in the tumultuous rush of the giant crowd. Onward, still onward rolls the restless wave, till the Western Ocean's shores, shall be crowned with loftier, prouder edifices than the fading East.

But whither are we wandering from these banks, whose productions are as luxuriant as profitable. When first beheld, how novel, how interesting the scenery on the beautiful but extreme plains of the Lower Mississippi? But they are too uniform to awaken ought but the calmest emotions. Nothing sublime, delightful, or grand in a region bounded by irreclaimable swamps, where men brave every form of evil in fond adoration of the golden calf. These alluvial southern lands may be styled our Indies, so alluring, yet so fatal are they to those reared in a colder, purer atmosphere.

Swift as a winged messenger, our noble boat flies through the whirling, turbid wave; and here we are breathing a few moments under the lofty crumbling hills of mould, whereon stands Natchez, an old Spanish town. Ah! it could tell of the renowned, who left the **ancient world** and sought in the **new** to perpetuate her worn-out, debased theories. Nothing like a city appears to one waiting beneath those

overhanging natural ballements; we see only wretched establishments, temporarily constructed, as the river, during high water, makes great and terrible molestations here. But why such a murmur of expectation from the waiting and anxious crowd, who rush eagerly to the docks. HENRY CLAY! the captivating man, the eloquent statesman, has just arrived in that splendid boat from the Crescent City; and all would see **him**, whom many delight to honor. "Look, he comes! It is he! It is Henry of the West!" but pale and worn, as if overtaken with perpetual flattering attentions. One glimpse of that noble, yet sarcastic face and adenuated form, and we are off again, between clouds of smoke and foaming water. And "who were those that came on at Natchez?" was now enquiringly whispered around; the handsome lady and remarkable looking old gentleman. All judged them an agreeable addition to our party, considering them fashionable and distinguished; yet none seemed to know but the pale and thoughtful looking Virginian, who recollected the dark-eyed Mrs. P. and the Governor, formerly one of the most acute and powerful names of the day.

But see the folding doors are thrown back and in moves the slightly formed figure of the commander. With smiling face and graceful bows he announces the morning repast. And here tastefully equipped in easy morning dresses are the graceful maidens and their languid swarthy mothers, awinging the arm of lover or husband. Moving with difficulty through the standing crowd, came the **remarkable man**, though decrepid from repeated accidents; still vigor and resolution mark his angular features and striking form. In silence he offers his arm to the beautiful and blooming wife and we are soon seated around the amply spread board.

Observe that quiet faithful looking servant, who now takes his accustomed place behind the Governor's chair! See with what old fashioned Virginia ease he performs his services, more from the habit of obedience than compulsion. Governor P. is exceeding abstemious and seems regardless of the pleasures of the table, nevertheless Sam presents every variety that could tempt the most fastidious epicure. Mrs. P.'s conversational powers far surpassed the grave and often abstract manners of her husband, who seemed at times lost to the present, musing o'er the varied events of the past, or perhaps busy with the future. True whenever his slumbering interest could be awakened by aught of the trifling occurrences around, his keen set eyes would flash forth their lightning glances, as men in days of yore. He seemed refreshed and charmed by the unvarying agreeability of his most fascinating wife. Among the strangers on board, to whom we were now introduced was a Mr. R., of Virginia but lately from that youthful State whose emblem is the **lone star**. Ah! it may be one of the recently blown bubbles, whose vaunted wealth and salubrious clime entice the restless, the inexperienced from the older settlements. Hear how flatteringly he spreads the flowery prairies before our delighted eyes, forgetful of the stunted woodland and lurking Indian. Too easily are we beguiled as a people, yet obscured by the mists of selfish ignorance; we are lovers of the marvelous; far better to inculcate on the rising generation ever to cherish with affectionate interest their infantile homes, and earnestly seek to arouse the dormant qualities of their patrimonial inheritance. Those who are liberally gifted and are designed by nature to lead the way for others, should not consider education as completed, until like the ancients of revered memory they travel into those far-famed Eldorados, and thus see for themselves "how distance lends enchantment to the view." But a truce to philanthropic disquisitions for we are now in the midst of the fertile vales of the South; the rich parishes of Louisiana where tastefully adorned villas seem the abode of petty princes.

The lords of these domains hold undisputed sway over their affectionate yet humble slaves. In numerous instances the sable African is far happier in his contented disposition than the restless skeptical master. His trust in Providence amounts to implicit faith; these unsophisticated beings are a cheerful, quiet race, joyfully receiving the unbought gifts of nature, when uncorrupted by the follies of the ignorant, or broken in spirit by him "who fears neither God or man." But few brave public opinion by acts of unkindness to this people. Southern feelings would rise indignantly if any should be brought to endure half the **privations** that daily fall to the lot of the oppressed peasantry of Europe. We know them to be grateful and kind hearted; yet a race uncultivated since time began his march. A **dark**, yet useful **link** in being's chain. A remarkable union of the higher with the lower orders of creation.

In the fertile parish of Iberville (sic), where the powerful currents of the Mississippi break in, connecting the waters with those of the Achafalia (sic) by the short and crooked bayou, are to be seen an irregular cluster of various buildings, bearing the French name Plaquemine. By this little village and bearing the same name, abruptly turning its winding channel, passes the strong outlet of the irresistible waters. Up this natural canal pass the packets for the fruitful regions of St. Martinsville and Oppelousass (sic); but when the river is low this pass is perfectly dry; the boats then resume the other route passing down the Red River into the interior. Most of the bayou boats are small and inconvenient, being conducted very differently from the elegant packets of the proud father of waters.

The *Alexander Scott*, with its precious freight of immortal beings, were to gain their destined port in a few hours. But how dark and impenetrable the night! Yet see there are a few lights gleaming in the distance. It is the lantern of that hideous establishment of the Plaquemine Hotel, and here the noble boat paused a few moments in order to land the lady and her children, accompanied by their servants.

The family consisting of the mother and four small children, were directed to land here and await the St. Landry boat, in order to go to their destined home far into the interior of Western Louisiana, a land intersected with immense swamps and wide spread savannahs, whose myriads of sparkling tiny lakes, so beautiful amidst the verdant landscape, are fatal during summer; for then exhales their poisonous miasma. This unfortunate little band of adventurers landed from the cheerful and gaily lighted boat, blooming with health and beauty and full of joyful expectation of the untried and romantic future. Ah! fancy had lent her aid and represented the western districts as perfect from the mighty power of her natural endowments.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and never was any reception more gloomy than met this doomed family, within the huge piratical establishment or in other words the hotel of the parish, whose wealth and power were maintained by the ignorance and helplessness of adventurers.

Of the overwhelming misfortunes encountered by these emigrants while sojourning in this land of death, amidst a heterogeneous medley of French, Spanish and American adventurers, will hereafter be accurately and faithfully detailed by a surviving member. Ah! "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction."

And here began the daily woes,
That often frontier scenes disclose,
While thousand snares beguile
The venturous souls that wandered far;
For lo! the savage phalanx there,
Shall peaceful joys assail.

Alas! then every form of woe,
Seemed o'er bewildering path below,
To shoot malignant ray;
Evenomed serpents glide around,
While growling bears and panthers bound,
Upon their helpless prey.

See! the storms descend in angry floods
While waters deep o'erflow the woods,
Where hideous reptiles roar!
And pestilential steams arise,
Yet, dense o'erspread the smiling skies
And darken all the storm.

CRUISING DOWN THE RIVER ON THE *BOREALIS REX*

One of the most pleasant and popular entertainments of the residents of Lake Charles in the late 1890s and early 1900s was cruising down the river. It was a time when steamboats plied the Calcasieu River, and the most popular of them all was the *Borealis Rex*.

The *Rex*, as it was called, was built in Stillwater, Minnesota, in 1888 by the River Transportation Co. and was originally used as a light packet steamer to run from Lasalle to Peoria, Illinois. Later, it was brought south by new owners, the Natchez Cotton Seed Oil Co. and operated as a towboat on the Red and Black Rivers out of Natchez.

Shortly after the turn of the century, about 1905, the *Rex* was brought to Lake Charles by Captain A. B. McCAIN from Morgan City, Louisiana, where it had been repaired. The *Rex* became a U.S. mail carrier, replacing the *Romeo*. It was also the scene of excursions, parties, dances and other festivities. Many courtships took place on the *Rex*.

On 6 August 1918 a hurricane blew into Cameron just as the *Rex* left for Lake Charles. Fighting winds and waves all the way, the boat was driven ashore in Prien Lake by the storm. The passengers left the boat with most of their baggage and went to the summer home of the GEORGE KING family, where they waited until the storm subsided. When the eye of the storm passed, the wind reversed its direction and blew the *Rex* about a mile downstream, where eight to ten foot waves sank it. Both Cameron and Lake Charles were badly damaged by the storm.

After the storm, a diver from Galveston, Texas, was hired to survey the damage on the *Rex*. After learning that the hull, boiler and other machinery were not damaged, the owners decided to refloat her. The ship was then towed to the CLOONEY shipyards where the hull was repaired, and then brought to the foot of Pujo Street where the boat was rebuilt.

Larger and more handsome than ever, the *Rex* resumed service between Cameron and Lake Charles on 29 April 1919. It also provided excursions to Big Lake and Lake Arthur. Passengers could ride to the Gulf, dance to a jazz band and purchase gourmet meals for 50 cents. Captain of the new *Rex* was TOM McCAIN.

After WWII a road was opened to Hackberry and Cameron, and the *Rex* was no longer vital to the economics of the area. The boat was docked at the foot of Pujo Street, where it slowly rotted. When the lake front was cleared for the Civic Center, the boat was razed. Its bell was given by the McCAIN family to PETE HENRY, Jr. of Cameron. Mr. HENRY then gave it to his cousin, FRANKIE HENRY, who loaned it to the Methodist Church in Cameron at the request of his father-in-law, J. A. DAVIS. It was installed on top of the church by EDWARD SWINDELL, Sr. and some workers from the Menhaden plant.

The bell will be preserved. It is all that is left of the old *Rex*, which played such a large part in southwest Louisiana history.

SOURCE: Geneva Griffith. "Ship's Bell Recalls Romantic Era of Steamboating", *Lake Charles American Press* (3/30/1998)

TRAVEL TO LAKE CHARLES, 1877

If you think changing planes is difficult, think of the complexities that faced our forefathers. It's a wonder anyone ever went anywhere, yet they were avid travelers!

In 1877 W. E. THOMAS, a resident of Illinois, visited Lake Charles. He had no trouble getting to New Orleans via steamboat on the Mississippi River, but getting from New Orleans to Lake Charles was another matter. After he got here, THOMAS wrote a letter to the *Lake Charles Echo* advising other travelers of the three ways to get from the Crescent City to Lake Charles. He stated:

"To reach this place [Lake Charles] one has to come by rail to Morgan City, and thence up the Teche by steamboat to New Iberia, 72 miles, and thence by mail stage, 135 miles, through a sparsely settled prairie country, almost level, but of sufficient elevation for successful drainage into lakes and rivers, which are sufficiently numerous for all practical purposes---a country peculiarly adapted to stock raising.

"Another way to reach here is by steamers from Morgan City to Galveston, and thence by the numerous sloops and schooners that run in the lumber trade to and from Lake Charles.

"Or by steamboat to Houston, and then by rail to the terminus of the H. & O. [Houston & Orange] Railroad, 100 miles, and thence by a skiff 18 miles up the Sabine River to Niblett's Bluff, on the Louisiana side, and thence by a hack, 45 miles to Bagdad [now Westlake], at the entrance of the Calcasieu River into Lake Charles, and thence by a little steam tug to this place."

SOURCE: *Imperial Calcasieu Notes*, Vol. 3 #1 (Jan. 1999) SW La. Historical Asso.

McRILL CEMETERY

Over a century ago, in 1895, MILTON B. McRILL began a small cemetery in Kinder, Louisiana. In January 1899 W. O. REYNOLDS became the first person to be buried there. The First Congregational Church of Kinder bought two acres in the cemetery in 1905 for \$1, and the cemetery continued to grow throughout the years. The McRill Cemetery is the final resting place for over 1,000 people...farmers, ranchers, forestry workers, veterans, southerners and northerners.

There are three Civil War veterans interred in the old cemetery, one who fought for the Confederacy and two "Yankees". Two soldiers who fought in the Spanish-American War are also buried there. It is the final resting place of about a hundred World War II veterans, including two sailors who were lost at sea and one German POW who died during his internment in Louisiana. There is also a veteran from the Vietnam War, First Lt. DOUGLAS B. FOURNET, who received the Medal of Honor after falling on a grenade.

Those interred in the McRill Cemetery have been listed in *La Voix des Prairies* Vol. 3 No. 8, Jan. 1982, the genealogical quarterly of Evangeline Genealogical & Historical Society of Ville Platte, La.

For more information on the McRill Cemetery at Kinder, write the Kinder Cemetery Association, P. O. Box 955, Kinder, LA 70648, or contact DON LADNER at <don.ladner@centuryinter.net>

OLD BOOKS AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS. Most libraries and schools periodically weed out old books. They don't have room to keep everything, and they think certain material is outdated. True, the old books do not contain space-age technology, but they do contain a wealth of historic information that has not changed, as well as many biographical entries which the newer books do not have. Old historical novels, which have been researched properly, tell of the times in which your ancestors lived. Books on social history often give viewpoints, telling of customs that are no longer "politically correct" but were a part of your ancestors' life.

Search garage and estate sales and used book stores for these valuable old books. Local libraries often have used book sales, in which they discard books which have not circulated according to their criteria or which they consider outdated. These old books, which some consider trash, may become a goldmine to genealogists.

OLD LOGGING GHOST TOWNS OF IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH

by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

There are many ghost towns of Imperial Calcasieu Parish (such as Carson, Newlin, Juanita, Bon Ami), where once the big bandsaws reduced the pine logs to lumber, slabs, sawdust, and shavings. Less well-known were a few logging towns there, where lumberjacks fell the virgin forest monarchs with crosscut saws and loaded them onto tram cars.

One such town was Walla, the log town of the King-Ryder Lumber Company of Bon Ami, now a part of DeRidder. The duties of the Walla loggers were to furnish 400,000 feet of logs daily to the Bon Ami sawmill, whenever the latter was operating both day and night shifts, or 200,000 feet, if that sawmill operated only a single day shift.

Walla, located roughly between Newlin and Carson on Cowpen Creek, was connected to Bon Ami by 12 miles of standard gauge rails, and it flourished between 1905 and 1920. Long-Bell Lumber Company, of which King-Ryder was a subsidiary, also operated at that point one of its largest turpentine distilleries, known as the Louisiana and Texas Naval Stores Company. Because of King-Ryder's huge pine timber reserve nearby, Walla quickly grew into a semi-permanent location.

Walla had a variety of employee housing, varying from 4-room pyramidal houses, to shotgun houses and house cars on wheels, most of which were painted white. The house cars were simply two box-like rooms, bolted together on a flat car. In 1908, there were 300 men working there as loggers and "turpentiners", and their residences were segregated into black and white quarters.

Of the many permanent buildings at Walla, there was a company office, a commissary, an ice house, a dispensary, a powerhouse with two boilers and one steam engine, a roundhouse for the locomotives, and a combination blacksmith and machine shop. The fifty permanent houses and the many movable house cars received water through 6-inch mains from a well, 220 feet deep. A 28,000-gallon cypress overhead water tank and its standpipe were elevated 52 feet.

Logging equipment at Walla included 60 horses and mules in the corral, twelve 8-wheel log wagons, one 4-line Ledgerwood skidder-loader and one 2-line skidder-loader. Rolling stock there included one 45-ton Baldwin mainliner, on which ROBERT CREASEY was engineer; 4 Shay locomotives used on the spurs; 83 log cars, 3 cabooses, 1 passenger car, 5 water cars, 2 feed cars, and 2 livestock cars.

The principal personnel at Walla included C. E. RYDER, superintendent; L. L. RYDER, assistant superintendent; JOHN CONN, #1 skidder foreman; M. COVEY, #2 skidder foreman; C. P. GALLOWAY, saw boss; SHAD YOUNG, filer; TOM BURKE, track foreman; JACK FARRELL, section foreman; LOUIS CALLOWAY, blacksmith; W. H. CALLOWAY, corral foreman; ED DIES, JOHN McKISSICK, locomotive engineers; WILL HESTER, track engineer; C. McKINNEY, commissary manager; W. A. HILL, carpenter foreman; and Mrs. McCLENDON, boarding house operator.

By 1920, most of the timber around Walla had already been sawed into logs. Walla quickly became a ghost town, and most of its housing and buildings were moved away.

By 1902, Sabine Tram Company owned a 150,000-foot daily-cut sawmill at Deweyville, and a 65,000-foot sawmill at Juanita, 4 miles south of Singer. The tram company also owned 107,000 acres of pine timberlands, of which 60,000 acres were located between Juanita and the Sabine River. That company also built two log towns, named Smith and Blewitt, located between Bancroft and Bearhead Creek. The log town of Smith probably took its name from W. A. SMITH, the firm's woods foreman.

A news article of 1904 noted that: "...The town of Smith is situated on the mainline of the Sabine

Tram Company, six miles west of Smyth's Junction, located on the Kansas City Southern Railroad. From Smyth's Junction to Deweyville is 34 miles...From the main line of the tram near Smith, a spur has been built to Juanita, where the (Sabine) tram has another big mill in operation..."

"...All the people who work on the trams and in the woods contiguous to the town live at Smith, (La.), which has grown into a pretentious village of 1,200 inhabitants, with splendid church and school facilities..."

By Oct., 1908, the Sabine Tram Company's logging activities had been largely removed to Blewitt, as the following account reveals:

"...Blewitt, La.--This logging camp of Sabine Tram Co., situated 6 miles west of Juanita, is keeping up its pristine record of supplying the Juanita and Deweyville sawmills. Day after day, the log trains deliver logs with a regularity that never varied... Woods foreman W. E. MAZILLY lays out the plans for spurs, the location of skidder-loaders, and places the loggers (where needed). Already he has 5 miles of tram line between Smyth's Junction and Blewitt..."

"...About 350 men, four engineers, a large number of log cars, skidders and loaders...are necessary to furnish the complement of logs...165,000 feet of logs are shipped daily - 24 cars, each carrying 4,000 feet of logs, are sent daily to Juanita and Deweyville..."

"...Woods personnel: RAMSEY SMITH, team boss; WALTER BEAN, saw boss; W. F. DOYLE, scaler; D. H. WOMACK, skidder foreman; ISRAEL COLE, loader foreman; BRUCE SMITH, JIM BARNES, J. V. WRIGHT, locomotive engineers; JOHNSON LEWIS, commissary manager and bookkeeper; ROBERT CAMPBELL, B. LEWIS, clerks; and Dr. H. A. RICHARDSON, tram physician."

For many years the log town of Blewitt remained a prosperous village of 700 persons and 100 houses. In 1919 the Sabine Tram Co. sold out to the Anderson Jasper Peavey syndicate of Shreveport for \$4,000,000, and until its timber was depleted, Blewitt remained the principal logging center.

Louisiana's largest logging operation, Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company, owned 260,000 acres of timberlands in Calcasieu and Beauregard parishes; 60,000 acres of cypress lands in St. James Parish, and 160,000 acres of East Texas pine lands. That firm began logging in Southwest Louisiana in 1884 to supply its two Orange sawmills. In 1888, the company was using three locomotives, 175 loggers, and 80 tram cars to haul 800 logs daily to its river skidway at Niblett's Bluff.

Beginning in 1894, Lutchter and Moore contracted out its log operation to J. E. CRADDOCK and J. C. ARBOGAST, and the logging headquarters were located variously at Fields and Starks, La. By 1905, the contractor for all of the Louisiana logging operations was the Sanders-Trotti Tram Company.

In that year, Lutchter and Moore's Gulf, Sabine, and Red River Railroad owned 100 miles of standard gauge, mainline rails, plus many miles more of spur trackage. Sanders and Trotti used ten locomotives, 161 tram cars, 15 teams of mules, 80 oxen and 25 8-wheel log wagons to supply their skidder-loaders. At its peak of operation, the Lutchter-Moore contractor employed 500 men.

Both Fields and Starks became major log towns, each with company houses, a large commissary, dispensary, boarding house, a roundhouse, and blacksmith and machine shops. The tram personnel in 1905, included W. T. SANDERS, tram manager; E. G. HART, secretary and bookkeeper; Dr. J. H. THOMPSON, tram physician; W. C. SMITH, commissary manager; W. J. BILBE, woods foreman; ARTHUR McMAHON, team foreman; SAM ISBELL, saw foreman; ADAM MITCHELL, V. CARTER, MARION ASHWORTH, CHARLIE MOLANDER, locomotive engineers; W. T. HANTZ, chief machinist; and C. T. HEREFORD, chief blacksmith. The blacksmith-machine shops there were so superbly equipped that they built their own tram cars and could almost build a locomotive.

By 1925, the Lutchter and Moore timberlands in Louisiana were very nearly depleted, because on a single work day, it required 40 acres of standing timber to supply the needs of its two sawmills. Sabine River log rafting ended in 1930 when Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company closed down both of its big sawmills at Orange, and its remaining timber was sold to sawmills at Singer and DeQuincy. By 1930, the logging and big sawmilling era of Southwest Louisiana had virtually ended, and only the memories and the ghost towns remained to remind us of an age when sawdust and shavings reigned supreme throughout Imperial Calcasieu Parish.

MELUNGEON/ROANOKE CONNECTION

Lending some credence to the Melungeon claim of descent from the colonists of Roanoke Island is a new archaeological find on Hatteras Island that seems to indicate a connection between Sir WALTER RALEIGH's lost colony and the Croatan Indian tribe. A 16th century gold signet ring recently unearthed is a new clue in the 400-year-old mystery of Roanoke Island. The ring, bearing a depiction of a lion, was recently sifted from sand taken four feet from the surface of an archaeological excavation pit on Hatteras Island. The ring was the kind normally used by dignitaries to sign and seal documents and may have belonged to an official of the lost colony. RALEIGH's settlements of 1585 and 1587 were located about 45 miles north on Roanoke Island.

Settlers under the leadership of JOHN WHITE mysteriously disappeared after he left for England to get more supplies. On his return in 1591, he found no trace of the settlers...only the word "Croatan" carved on a tree. Many thought the settlers had joined the Croatan Indians; others thought they had been killed by Indians or disease.

In May 1585 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE had liberated a large group of galley slaves of various nationalities from Spanish bondage in Santo Domingo and Cartagena. Dr. BRENT KENNEDY wrote that "DRAKE planned to enforce the Roanoke Colony with his newly freed passengers. Governor RALPH B. LANE, whom RALEIGH had placed in charge, expressed no confidence in the future of the colony and requested that DRAKE take them aboard as well. The colonists prevailed upon DRAKE to take them back to England. It is assumed that some of the 500 nonpaying passengers were dropped off at the Roanoke colony to make room for the LANE party aboard DRAKE's ships. They, too, must have become dissatisfied with Roanoke and moved inland."

Melungeon researchers will be watching to see if additional discoveries at Hatteras Island will help unravel the mystery of the Melungeons. If you wish to learn more about the Melungeons, write the Gowen Research Foundation, 5708 Gary Ave., Lubbock, TX 79413. Also see various articles in *Kinfolks*.

SOURCE: *The Family Tree*, Vol. IX #1 (Jan./Feb. 1999), Moultrie, GA

ACADIAN FAMILY REUNIONS. In August many people will be attending reunions of Acadian descendants which will be held in Louisiana in conjunction with Congres Mondial Acadien-Louisiane 1999. If any of you attend an Acadian reunion, won't you write a few paragraphs for *Kinfolks* telling about it? Other family descendants would like to know.

"THE ORIGINS OF THE ACADIAN MICHEL FOREST" and the history of the DEFOREST family is given. According to this paper, MICHEL FOREST is **not** the descendant of the WALLOON family who previously lived in the Netherlands.

Acadian Genealogy Exchange, Vol. XVII #4 (Oct. 1998), Covington, KY

PARTIAL LIST OF BRANDS USED IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA, 1840-1888

Continued from Vol. 23 No. 1

HA	JOSEPH PAUL VINCENT Dec. 16, 1848 8123 p. 264	JK	Trans. to Melissa A. ZELLIEN HAYES Jun. 19, 1849 8201 p. 266	HF	DH BERTRAND Jul. 3, 1849 8237 p. 267
AI	PAUL AUGUSTIN Jan. 6, 1849 8125 p. 264 fm No. 1815	TI	TOLEVIR HAYES Jun. 19, 1849 8202 p. 266	DI	JOSEPH JEAN FIRMIN DUHON Jul. 24, 1849 9254 p. 267
4	ANTOINE FELLIX Jan. 6, 1849 8126 p. 264	ZE	JACOB ELENDER Jun. 27, 1849 8221 p. 266	LV	MARIE CARMELITE RICHARD Jul. 30, 1849 8259 p. 267
4	OCTAVIN FELLIX Jan. 6, 1849 8127 p. 264	SE	SARANA ELENDER Jun. 27, 1849 8222 p. 266	IV	MARIE ORDALIE BLANCHARD Jul. 30, 1849 8260 n. 267
R	MARIE CARMELITE MILLER Jan. 7, 1849 8130 n. 264	LE	HUVIAL ELENDER Jun. 27, 1849 8223 p. 266	+V	LAUER BLANCHARD (#22763) Jul. 30, 1849 8261 p. 267
2B	PIERRE BRASHIER Jan. 29, 1849 8136 n. 264 No. 612	JK	MARY ANN ELENDER Jun. 27, 1849 8224 p. 266	9T	RODOL LEBLEU fr. No. 232 Aug. 10, 1849trans. to 8273 p. 268 Beloni Lebleu 8 Sep. 1856
K	LOUIS LEBOEUF Mar. 18, 1849 8153 p. 265	E2	EMILY ELENDER Jul. 2, 1849 8230 n. 266	2J	OUTAVE CORMIER Aug. 17, 1849 8282 p. 268
J	BELONI LEROUET Mar. 18, 1849 8154 p. 265	24	MELISE ELENDER Jul. 2, 1849 8231 p. 266	2	TOLAVIR HAYES Oct. 25, 1849 8353 n. 269
TP	HIPOLIN BLANCHARD Mar. 18, 1849 8155 p. 265	22	C ELENDER Jul. 2, 1849 8232 p. 267	F	FLORENTINE MOSS Oct. 25, 1849 8354 p. 269
KE	DESIRE JOICIN HEBERT May 5, 1849 8167 n. 265	2	CHURCHEVEL ALSTON Jul. 2, 1849 8233 p. 267	Et	MARIE OPHELIA CORVELO Nov. 21, 1849 8371 n. 270 5 Oct. 1857 trans. to Dorothinas Corvelon
to	B. ANDRUS May 17, 1849 Trans. to 8179 p. 265 Jas. McFarlain Jul. 27, 1854	f	JEAN BTE. BERTRAND Jul. 2, 1849 8235 p. 267	4	JOHN B. PELOQUIN Nov. 21, 1849 8372 p. 270
5C	PAPON HAYES Jun. 10, 1849 9200 p. 266	1J	FLORENCE BERTRAND Jul. 3, 1849 8236 n. 267	F8	HENRY FORSE Nov. 21, 1849 8373 n. 270
D	MRS. L. T. GREEN Jun. 1, 1850 8476 p. 270	1J	CHARLES TRAHAN Jun. 1, 1852 8972 n. 281	F	SAMUEL COLE Oct. 2, 1851 8894 p. 280
Y	FPASTE HEBERT Jul. 1, 1850 8502 p. 272	h	ALEXANDRE FAUSTIN FONTENOT Jun. 25, 1852 9010 n. 282	HL	ERNESTINE LYONS Oct. 25, 1851 8903 p. 280
5L	DANIEL HUKINS Jul. 16, 1850 8532 p. 273	JE	STEPHEN PERKINS Jul. 5, 1852 9029 n. 283	CP	MARIANNE FORMAN No. 1517 Nov. 4, 1851 8907 p. 280
2X	ADOLPH DERASSIEO Aug. 29, 1850 8572 p. 274	T9	MELINA HEBERT No. 1291 Jul. 8, 1852 trans. to 9066 n. 283 Laura Guidry 12 Feb. 1871	JFe	JOSEPH FORET Nov. 12, 1851 8908 p. 280

YH	NORBERT BLANCHARD No. 744 Aug. 12, 1852 10006 p. 284	JF	JAMES HOLLAND No. 349 Dec. 9, 1852 10095 p. 286	hI	EUGENIE HERBERT Mar. 30, 1854 10472 p. 294
22	ELIZABETH BOND No. 5194 Aug. 20, 1852 10011 p. 284	3	JOHN J. HAYES Dec. 9, 1852 10096 p. 286	JG	GEORGE JONES Mar. 30, 1854 10473 p. 294
25	JOHN BAPTISTE GRANGER FILS 10025 p. 285 Aug. 25, 1852	4P	MAURICE HERBERT Feb. 3, 1853 10106 p. 286	LF	LOOHI LEBLANC Mar. 30, 1854 10474 p. 294
5C	ORELIA VINCENT Sep. 14, 1852 10037 p. 285	L7	LOUIS REYON Feb. 14, 1853 10110 p. 286	Xi	JEAN O'BLANC Jun. 1, 1854 10548 p. 296
7	AIRIA BROUSSARD Sen. 14, 1852 10034 p. 285	3E	ELENOR REYON Feb. 14, 1853 10111 p. 287	DA	JAMES MANUEL Jun. 12, 1854 10559 p. 296
YI	ALVINA BONDREAUX Sep. 14, 1852 10039 p. 285 7 Aug. 1860 trans. to Urris A. Rontte	FE	OCILIAIS GUIDRY Feb. 14, 1853 10112 p. 287	ti	LOUISA JONES Jun. 12, 1854 10560 p. 296
CU	CYPRIEN VERDIN Oct. 3, 1852 10056 p. 285	E2	ZEMON MARCANTELLE FILS Feb. 28, 1853 10122 p. 287	EP	ELI PERKINS Jun. 28, 1854 10588 p. 297
6	MICHEL COURTE Nov. 14, 1852 10084 p. 286	CK	CYPRIEN BELAIRE Mar. 19, 1853 10166 p. 287	Y	JAMES PERKINS Jun. 28, 1854 10589 p. 297
oh	DRAUSIN PELLEOUTH Nov. 18, 1852 10085 p. 286	Pr	PIERRE LASTAPLAT to Ellen Trahan Apr. 12, 1853 10168 p. 288 29 May 1866 trans.	PX	REES PERKINS Jun. 28, 1854 10590 p. 297
Pr	JOSEPH OZIME DUCAT Nov. 27, 1852 10087 p. 286	F.B.	FRANCISOIN BEDIANANA Apr. 12, 1853 10169 p. 288	CA	ANTONIO SAINCIS Jun. 28, 1854 10591 p. 297
5	MARTHA HAYES No. 7401 Dec. 6, 1852 10089 p. 286	Q	FRANCOIS NEVIEL GRANGE Apr. 27, 1853 10178 p. 288	5m	JOHN WING Jun. 28, 1854 10592 p. 297
5	MELISSA A. HAYES No. 8201 Dec. 6, 1852 10090 p. 286	JE	JOHN NEWMAN May 16, 1853 10190 p. 288	5m	MARCELLIN WING Jun. 28, 1854 10593 p. 297
9	JULES RENE BROUSSARD Jul. 22, 1854 10643 p. 298	2E	SIMION VINCENT Aug. 26, 1854 10701 p. 300	AZ	EMERANTE LABAUVE Oct. 21, 1854 10763 p. 301
9	ROBERT RENE BROUSSARD Jul. 22, 1854 10644 p. 298	TE	PIERRE V. RICHARD Aug. 26, 1854 10702 p. 300	JA	DAVID LABAUVE trans. to Oct. 21, 1854 Charley Hutt 10764 p. 301 22 Feb. 1866
FS	JOHN PIERRE FRUGE FILS Jul. 26, 1854 10648 p. 298	22	JULES DEROUEN Sen. 2, 1854 10710 p. 300	a2	EUCLIDE VINCENT Nov. 21, 1854 10787 p. 301
5K	APMOGENE VINCENT No. 8770 Jul. 27, 1854 10641 p. 298	3B	HENRY RIGMAIDEN Jun. 22, 1853 10244 p. 289	SB	MARIE AZELIE VINCENT Nov. 21, 1854 10788 p. 301
K2	UPSIN MACE No. 8770 Aug. 17, 1854 10680 p. 299	Ph	ULINARD LABAUVE Sen. 2, 1854 10711 p. 300	a.	VALENTINE VINCENT Nov. 21, 1854 10789 p. 301
A3	JULIEN RENOIT FILS DE MICH Aug. 17, 1854 10681 p. 299	3	DON LOUIS CORNIER Dec. 12, 1854 10805 p. 302	H	JEAN BAPTISTE HERBERT FILS Dec. 2, 1854 10795 p. 302

R ^o	OLIVA PRIMFAUX Aug. 17, 1849 8283 p. 268	VK	MARY ANN KOYAUGH Aug. 1, 1851 8759 p. 278	H ₄	OSCAR LYON Sep. 23, 1851 8878 p. 279
E	ELLOUISA HERBERT Jul. 1, 1850 8503 p. 272	K	JOSEPH KOYOUGH Aug. 1, 1851 8780 p. 278	E4	EMILY LYON Sep. 23, 1851 8879 p. 279
G ₄	ALADIN TRAHAN Feb. 14, 1851 8663 p. 276	H	MICHELL BENOIT FILS Aug. 7, 1851 8768 p. 278	E2	ERASTUS LYONS Sep. 23, 1851 8880 p. 279
AX	ELMIRA LOUISA KELLY Feb. 14, 1851 8669 p. 276	Sh	JEAN BAPTISTE BENOIT, FILS DE MICHEL Aug. 7, 1851 8768 p. 278	J1	JOHN LYONS Sep. 23, 1851 8881 p. 279
H	HENRY GRIFFITH FILS May 1, 1851 8693 p. 277	K2	JULIEN BENOIT trans. to Aug. 7, 1851 Ursin Mace 8770 p. 278 7 Aug. 1854	A4	IMBROSE LYONS Sep. 23, 1851 8882 p. 279
E	ELIZABETH GRIFFITH May 1, 1851 8694 p. 277	K	SUZETT M. ALINDER Aug. 7, 1851 8771 p. 278	φ	WILLIAM V. SMITH Sep. 26, 1851 8884 p. 279
J	WILLIAM GRIFFITH May 1, 1851 8995 p. 277	φ	ADRIEN MICHEL Aug. 16, 1851 8779 p. 278	φ	CLER MINTIN SMITH Sep. 26, 1851 8885 p. 279
Pd	THEOGENE LABAUVE Jun. 14, 1851 8718 p. 277	φ	VALFRIEN MICHEL Aug. 16, 1851 8780 p. 278	φ	GEORGE SMITH Sep. 26, 1851 8886 p. 279
se	SUSAN ELENDR Aug. 1, 1851 8755 p. 278	φ	JOSEPH ESTIENVIL DUPUIS Aug. 23, 1851 8794 p. 279	φ	EMILY SMITH Sep. 26, 1851 8887 p. 279
we	REBECCA WING Aug. 1, 1851 8756 p. 278	K	LEONORE RICHARD Sep. 6, 1851 8794 p. 279	φ	ANDRE PAUL Sep. 26, 1851 8888 p. 279
EK	ELIZABETH KOYOUGH Aug. 1, 1851 8757 p. 278	φ	AULEVA RICHARD trans. to Sep. 6, 1851 Aristide 8812 p. 279 Leblanc 21 Sep. 18	E4	ZEPHERIN HERBERT Sep. 26, 1851 8889 p. 279
e	ELVINA KOYOUGH Aug. 1, 1851 8758 p. 278	F ₄	ANATA RICHARD Sep. 6, 1851 8813 p. 279	(F)	PHILIPPE ALSTON Oct. 2, 1851 8893 p. 280
f _o	VICTORIE FEVIS OLIVIER Jun. 1, 1853 10222 p. 289	PL	FRANCOIS LEDEAU Jul. 23, 1853 10290 p. 290	A _t	HERMOGENE BERTRAND No. 23 Jul. 9, 1853 10262 p. 290
fo	JOSEPH FEVIS OLIVIER Jun. 1, 1853 10223 p. 289	Y	NARCISSE HOGUER No. 3366 Jul. 23, 1853 10292 p. 290	3E	JOSEPHINE LEDOUX 10283 p. 290 Jul. 21, 1853
zh	ZEPHERIN HERBERT Jun. 2, 1853 10226 p. 289	J	JOSEPH HOGUER Jul. 23, 1853 10293 p. 290	E3	ALBERT NEALAN Jul. 21, 1853 10284 p. 290
YH	JAMES RICHARDEN Jun. 22, 1853 10243 p. 289	rk	VILLEOR DUHON Jul. 23, 1853 10294 p. 290	AV	JOHN A. VINCENT Jul. 23, 1853 10288 p. 290
æ	ALLEN CLIFTON Jun. 22, 1853 10245 p. 289	Ba	JOSEPH WILLIAM & HENRY THOMAS SHILLINGS Nov. 28, 1853 10490 p. 293	Av	DAVID VINCENT Jul. 23, 1853 10289 p. 290

d4	MARIE LOUISE FALK Dec. 4, 1854 10800 p. 302	W	WILLIAM SIMMON, JR. Aug. 9, 1855 11043 p. 309	97	ISERE ALADIN BROUSSARD Dec. 18, 1854 10808 p. 302
PR	JOSEPH V. GRANGE Apr. 21, 1855 10884 p. 304	72	EMELIEN MARCANTILLE Aug. 16 1855 11056 p. 309	7L	PAULINE DECUIRE Dec. 22, 1854 10809 p. 302 5 Mar. 1 trans. to Maria Pauline Dero
8	THOMAS SLOTON Apr. 21, 1855 10886 p. 304	73	JOSEPH Z. MARCANTILLE Aug. 16, 1855 11057 p. 309	71	EMELIE DECUIRE Dec. 22, 1854 10810 p. 302
5	CARRIE OLIBE Apr. 21, 1855 10890 p. 304	7F	(p. 307 - 308 missing) MARIA HQDGE Sep. 17, 1855 11093 p. 310	41	BENSON H. LYONS Dec. 23, 1854 10811 p. 302
4	LOUISIANA OLIBE Apr. 31, 1855 10890 n. 304	Hh	ERASTE HEBERT Sep. 29, 1855 11096 p. 310	85	MARGARET VINCENT No. 5778 Jan. 27, 1855 10825 p. 302
FE	SARAH E. HASKELL Apr. 26, 1855 10892 p. 304	hh	ALCIDE HEBERT Sep. 29, 1855 11097 p. 310	82	ELIZABETH VINCENT p. 146 Jan. 27, 1855 10826 p. 302
55	DAVID HOLLARD Apr. 2, 1855 10899 p. 304	7F	PENFLON BROUSSARD Sep. 29, 1855 11098 n. 310	PH	trans. to Philomene PHILOCIE VINCENT Landry Jan. 27, 1855 26 Apr. 1 10927 p. 302
37	EMMA LYONS May 18, 1855 10911 p. 304	7L	ALADIN BROUSSARD Sep. 29, 1855 11099 n. 310	Wc	ESO VINCENT Jan. 27, 1855 10828 p. 302
Rt	ROSA HEBERT May 21, 1855 10914 p. 304	3L	MARIE AGLACE BAUDOIN Oct. 25, 1855 11109 p. 311	7J	BELZINE GRANGE Apr. 21, 1855 10920 p. 303
8	Trans. to Jean Hamile SIMON V. RICHARD Richard Jun. 13, 1855 20 Aug., 1869 10934 n. 305	7	EUGENT ROUCUET Nov. 17, 1855 11121 n. 311	7P	OLIVA GRANGE Apr. 21, 1854 10881 n. 303
7	BILL YEWIN Jun. 13, 1855 10935 p. 305	7	HPPMOGENE CORNFR Nov. 17, 1855 11122 p. 311	25	CYPRIEN GRANGE Apr. 21, 1855 10882 p. 303
55	POMELIA ANDRUS Aug. 9, 1855 11035 p. 309	7L	JOHN MARTIN Nov. 23, 1855 11128 p. 311	34	VALENTINE GRANGE Apr. 21, 1855 10883 p. 304
h5	ADVESIA HEBERT Dec. 2, 1854 10797 p. 302	7J	MARIE LFA FALK Dec. 4, 1854 10798 p. 302	d3	trans. to "four" AMADE FALK Puiol 24 Jul. 1 Dec. 4, 1854 10799 p. 302
7R	PIERRE RICHARD Feb. 18, 1848 7921 n. 260	7D	LANGE AUGUSTIN Jan. 16, 1851 8661 n. 276	72	HELAIRE HEBERT Nov. 13, 1850 8644 n. 276
7R	LIZE RICHARD Feb. 18, 1848 7922 n. 260	7E	THEODOLE TRAHAN #98 Jan. 16, 1851 8662 p. 276	54	RUFIN CHRETIE Nov. 13, 1850 8645 n. 276
9	NAPOLSON ALSTON Aug. 29, 1850 8573 p. 274	7	GEDEON CONSTANT n. 49 Aug. 12, 1852 10903 n. 284	50	LEVISA LEDOUX Nov. 24, 1851 8910 p. 280
7	MICHEL BELLARD FILS # 7842 Sep. 25, 1850 8605 p. 275	7	XAVIER LAGRANGE Dec. 7, 1853 10408 p. 293	53	CLERVILLE LEDOUX Nov. 24, 1851 8911 n. 280

WS	WILLIAM SMITH Jun. 22, 1853 10246 p. 289	h	DON LUIS CORMIER Null Nov. 30, 1853 10401 p. 293	rk	VICTOR KIAM Jan. 4, 1854 10421 p. 293
S3	ELIZABETH BERTRAND Jul. 9, 1853 10261 p. 290	h	AMELIA CORMIER Nov. 30, 1853 10402 p. 293	7	EUPHEMIE PAVIE Dec. 4, 1853 10405 p. 293 11 Jul. : Trans. to Valentin Allaway
2	EMERANTE BENOIT No. 3342 Jan. 4, 1854 10422 p. 293	ck	LUCY MARIA KELLT Jan. 4, 1854 10420 p. 293	0	JUNIUS G. HERRITAGE Jan. 6, 1852 8913 p. 280
2	AUSTIN YOUNG Jan. 13, 1846 7443 p. 247	75	ARMOGENE VINCENT Aug. 3, 1846 7544 p. 250	3	JACOB FOR'AN Oct. 1846 7628 p. 253
rk	JOHN KELLY Aug. 26, 1854 10720 p. 300	7	JOSEPH RENELON BROUSSARD Dec. 18, 1854 10807 p. 302	h	MARIE HERBERT Dec. 2, 1854 10796 p. 302

(This concludes the Cattle Brands)

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S PRAYER. I asked for strength that I might achieve... I was made weak that I might learn humbly to obey... I asked for help that I might do greater things... I was given infirmity that I might do better things... I asked for riches that I might be happy... I was given poverty that I might be wise... I asked for power that I might have the praise of men... I was given weakness that I might feel the need of God... I asked for all things that I might enjoy life... I was given life that I might enjoy all things... I got nothing that I asked for...but everything I had hoped for. Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were answered. I am, among all men, most richly blessed! [The above was found in a Confederate Soldier's pocket at Gettysburg and was printed in the *St. Louis Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XXXXI #4 (Winter 1998)]

CIVILIANS AT U.S. ARMY POSTS. From 1884 through 1912 the births, marriages and deaths of civilians at U.S. Army Posts were recorded. These records were sent to the Adjutant General's Office and are in Record Group 94 in the National Archives. The information was put on cards. Each event was filed separately and was arranged alphabetically by surname. Each birth card shows the name, sex, date and place of birth for the baby; the name, rank, serial number and military organization of the father; the maiden name of the mother; and the number of children from the marriage. The marriage card shows the name, rank and occupation of the husband; name, age and place of birth of the wife; and date and place of marriage. Each death card shows the name, sex, age, place and cause of death of the civilian who died; and the name and (where appropriate) rank of the husband or nearest relative. If your ancestor was a civilian on duty at a military establishment from 1894-1912, perhaps this information may be of help. *The Family Tree*, Vol. 5 #8, Moultrie, GA

THE MESQUITE TREE, which became one of the blessings to Texas settlers, was the inadvertent gift of the Spaniards who brought the beans to feed their horses. When the trees sprang up, settlers found that mesquite wood did not rot easily, and so they used it for fence posts. Burning the wood gave a good flavor to barbecued and smoked meats. Wine and jelly were made from the pods, which contain protein and are 40% sugar. In addition, livestock eat the leaves and birds eat the pods. *The Family Tree*, Vol. 5 #8 (Oct./Nov. 1998), Moultrie, GA

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY begins on January 1, 2000. The **SECOND MILLENIUM** begins on January 1, 2001.

**BURLESON CEMETERY
LAKE CHARLES, LA**

Location: Country Club Road, Lake Charles, La.

Compiled -- 1971

DUHON, Clarence Robert, b. 10 Nov. 1950, d. 27 Dec. 1954, s/o Delos & Olive DUHON
DUHON, Delos Henry, Jr., b. 12 Oct. 1947, d. 23 Sept. 1961, s/o Delos & Olive DUHON
DUHON, Mary Yolen, b. 22 May 1887, d. 10 June 1967
DUHON, Mitchell Gideon, b. 27 May 1885, d. 18 Aug. 1925
DUHON, Frances G., b. 9 Sept. 1909, d. 28 Dec. 1921
DUHON, Ophelia, b. 3 July 1906, d. 26 Dec. 1915
DUHON, Almon Claude, b. 21 Dec. 1921, d. 22 Oct. 1943, La. SGT 708 Bomb Sq. A.C.
GARY, Neil LeBoeuf, b. 21 Apr. 1916, d. 16 June 1958
LeBOEUF, Grazemon, b. 24 Mar. 1882, d. 22 Oct. 1930, h/o Adeline OGEA
LeBOEUF, Adeline OGEA, b. 20 Sept. 1875, d. 28 Feb. 1960
DUHON, Theos, b. 5 Dec. 1911, d. 22 June 1965
SLOCUM, Olivia S., b. 7 Aug. 1898, d. 8 Sept. 1961
SLOCUM, William E., b. 12 Dec. 1892, d. 10 Oct. 1942, La. SGT 14 Mil. Pol. - WWI
NORTEN, Michael Gerardom, b. 14 Dec. 1957, d. 15 Dec. 1957, infant s/o Charles & Linda
NORTEN
BURLESON, George Lewis, b. 22 Aug. 1882, d. 9 Feb. 1964
BROSSAR, Aurelia, b. 7 Sept. 1932 (Age: 94 yrs.)
BURLESON, Oglia DUHON, b. 9 Nov. 1882, d. 7 Aug. 1956
BURLESON, M. B., 1853 - 1886
BURST, Joe, (No Dates)
AGUILLARD, Marie LEDOUX, b. 15 Dec. 1882, d. 9 Sept. 1969
AGUILLARD, Homer, b. 22 Dec. 1880, d. 23 Feb. 1935
AGUILLARD, Amelia, b. 12 Oct. 1903, d. 17 Feb. 1932
NELSON, Carl, b. 21 Sept. 1909, d. 30 Apr. 1967, La. S/SGT 348 Hareft. Co. --, T. C. - WWII
NELSON, Andrew L., b. 19 June 1917, d. 25 Feb. 1965, La. SGT US Army - WWII BSN
NELSON, Clifford, b. 9 Oct. 1919, d. 19 July 1943, La. PVT 169 Inf. - WWII
FRUGE, Revy, Jr., b. 25 July 1880, d. 14 Dec. 1941
MYERS, Hubert, b. 3 Jan. 1874, d. 1 July 1943
MYERS, Amanda (nee BREAU), b. 20 Sept. 1878, d. 3 Feb. 1957
DOMINQUE, Dorles Ann, b. 9 Mar. 1944, d. 29 June 1959
BENOIT, Irene Marie, b. 19 Feb. 1910, d. 21 Oct. 1950
BENOIT, Alca, b. 7 Jan. 1865, d. 16 May 1938
BENOIT, Adaline (nee REON), b. 8 Jan. 1867, d. 16 May 1946
BENOIT, Semuon, b. 7 May 1899, d. 7 May 1956
BENOIT, Alce Jim, b. 27 Mar. 1888, d. 15 Apr. 1929, La. PVT 43 Inf. 15 Div.
BROUSSARD, Eliza, b. 19 Sept. 1882, d. 28 Apr. 1966, w/o Gustave DUHON
DUHON, Gustave, b. 7 Mar. 1881, d. 26 May 1925
DUHON, C. V., b. 2 Jan. 1912, d. 30 Jan. 1913
DUHON, Laurence E., b. 27 Mar. 1904, d. 10 Feb. 1960
BABINO, Marselle, (No Dates)
BABINO, Virginia, (No Dates)
DUHON, Minnie, b. 3 Oct. 1878, d. 22 May 1948
ZIMMERLE, George, b. 19 Aug. 1883, d. 13 July 1950
ZIMMERMAN, Mary Bertha, b. 4 Nov. 1869, d. 13 Sept. 1955
WANSON, August S., (No Dates)
OLMSTED, Mrs. Annie, (No Dates)
FARQUE, Alcide, b. 19 Sept. 1923, d. 9 Nov. 1943
FARQUE, Raphael, b. 9 Feb. 1881, d. 11 Sept. 1955
BABINO, John, (No Dates)

DUHON, Joseph V., b. 24 May 1901, d. 19 Feb. 1961, La. S/1 US Navy - WWI
 DUHON, Hilmand L., b. 27 Mar. 1903, d. 28 Jan. 1971
 DUHON, Clara, b. 2 May 1895, d. 30 May 1929
 DUHON, Noah, b. 13 Sept. 1883, d. 3 Feb. 1954
 DUHON, Marcisse Alvin, b. 2 Sept. 1911, d. 17 Oct. 1921
 BABINO, Duffy, (No Dates)
 BABINO, Eva, (No Dates)
 BABINO, Marcell, 1912 - 1951
 BABINEAUX, Albert, b. 21 Feb. 1916, d. 10 June 1964, La. SGT US Army - WWII
 BURLESON, "Baby", 18 Dec. 1914 (Only Date), infant of C. L. BURLESON
 DUHON, J. V., (No Dates)
 DUHON, Mrs. E., b. 26 Mar. 1811, d. 9 Aug. 1914, w/o J. V. DUHON
 DUHON, Sadie, b. 11 July 1876, d. 11 Mar. 1928
 BOBING, John, (No Dates)
 LYONS, Delanie, b. 20 Oct. ????, d. 21 Dec. 1923
 ????, Rachel, b. 26 Jan. 1861, d. 22 Oct. 1926 (Age: 66 yrs.)
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. Rapheal, b. 8 July 1883, d. 2 Dec. 1933
 BROUSSARD, May, b. 19 Mar. 1891, d. 14 Feb. 1970
 FRUGE, Roy, b. 25 Sept. 1905, d. 23 Sept. 1969
 BENOIT, Willie Ray, b. 14 Dec. 1906, d. 21 July 1966
 ORTEGO, Mary BENOIT, b. 10 Dec. 1883, d. 5 Jan. 1951
 BENOIT, Emelie, b. ??? 1862, d. 2 Dec. 1916
 BENOIT, Dupre, b. 1 Oct. 1859, d. 18 Jan. 1940
 BENOIT, Armojin, b. 12 Feb. 1880, d. 16 Aug. 1956
 BENOIT, Aveline, b. 12 Apr. 1885, d. 2 Sept. 1967
 BENOIT, Nolan Wade, Sr., b. 8 Oct. 1908, d. 19 Dec. 1955
 BENOIT, Dave, b. 15 July 1914, d. 26 June 1966, La. PVT Co. 57 Med. Tng. Bn. - WWII
 PIBOIN, Bertha JENSEN, b. 5 June 1897, d. 26 Feb. 1966
 PIBOIN, Mrs. Louis, 8 Sept. 1916 (Only Date) (Age: 18 yrs.)
 CYR, Leonide A., b. 29 Dec. 1919, d. 23 Sept. 1969, Maine SP/5 185 Eng. Co. - WWII
 KING, Frances M., (No Dates)
 BAKER, Jessie TILLOTSON, 1873 - 1954
 TILLOTSON, James M., 1843 - 1926
 HARRIS, Elmer West Lake, b. 19 Jan. 1875, d. 5 Nov. 1930
 HARRIS, Louis LeRoy, b. 2 Mar. 1878, d. 5 Nov. 1930
 HARRIS, Mrs. L., (No Dates)

NOTE: Unmarked Graves - 12 Adults, 4 Children, 13 Infants

(This concludes Burleson Cemetery)

WILSON'S DISEASE. A rare disease caused by recessive genes that blocks the body's ability to rid itself of copper, Wilson's Disease leads to failure of the liver, mental incapacitation or even madness, followed by death. It is easily misdiagnosed and can be controlled by medicine. If you know of anyone who now has or has died from this disease, please contact CRAIG WOODY, PO Box 35, East Lyme, CT 06333.

REMEMBER THE "GOOD OLD DAYS?" In 1900, automobiles were not in use, only eight percent of American homes had a telephone, most towns had an ice plant, factory employees worked 60 hour weeks and 21,000 were killed each year in accidents. There were no antibiotics, and tuberculosis was a major cause of death. Morphine and heroin were sold over the counter. And the average life-span was 47 years. *The Family Tree*, Vol. VIII #6 (1999), Ellen Payne Odom Library, Moultrie, GA

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN

June 24, 1896

Mr. G. H. WATSON, freight conductor on the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railroad, brought "splendid muskmelons" to the newspaper office. Figs were selling for 35-40¢ per ten quart bucket. Prof. M. E. SHADDOCK seemed the first in line with ripe figs.

Marriage licenses issued for the week ending 23 June 1896 included the following:

June 17---ALEXANDER HYMES and LENA MERTINS.

June 18---THOMAS G. ALFRED and GUSSIE B. GILL.

June 19---JESSE OZANN and ELIZABETH POOL.

June 23---MONROE J. PERKINS and JOHLAE MARTIN.

GUSSIE GILL, the daughter of District Attorney H. C. GILL, and Rev. T. G. ALFRED, were married in the Baptist Church and left for a honeymoon to Mexico City.

THOMAS BAKER of Eight Mile Ranch was reported sick. The home of W. B. SLAWSON of Big Lake was struck by lightning. Mr. SLAWSON and his son received a slight shock.

J. A. KINDER, Jr. and EDMUND CHAVANNE were home from the State University for summer vacation. R. H. NASON returned from the St. Louis convention. Hon. A. R. MITCHELL spent Sunday in Lake Charles, resting from his arduous duties as legislator. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. WHITE returned from Chicago, Iowa City and St. Louis. Returning from Big Lake on their "wheels", OLLIE HETRICK and EVERETT MOORE covered the distance of 18 miles in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

The firm of CLINE & CLINE, attorneys at law, went to Old Town Bay on a fishing excursion. A party of 22 young people went to the Gulf for a week's outing. They were on the *Xantho* sloop, towed by the mail boat. Others went down the river to the Gulf of Mexico on the steamer *Hazel*. The paper stated, "Excursions to the gulf were all the go these days. At Calcasieu Pass there are to be found fine fishing, splendid bathing and a fine beach for promenading."

J. B. MARSHALL, Jr. and O. H. MILLS spent the weekend near Moss Bluff. Mrs. R. M. DUNLAP and her sister, Miss DAISY BARTEAU, left for Galveston. JOHN MARRIOTT received a telegram announcing the death of his daughter at her home in Neodesha, Kansas.

J. G. POWELL "added a story and some handsome galleries, together with new paint" to his house. G. M. GOSSETT's new residence on South Hodges Street was about completed.

Mrs. H. J. JESSEN moved into her new store building on Kirkman Street, near the car barn. Mr. C. FAROUX took charge of the old Lawrence House on Lawrence St. and is prepared to welcome guests in "an agreeable style." One of his drawing cards is a high-grade French cook.

W. G. McDONALD, who had been born in this parish and was the former law partner of Mr. OVERTON, died at Coopers Wells, Mississippi. Mrs. McDONALD, her children, Mr. OVERTON and Miss BELLE KEARNEY left for Minden, Louisiana, where the remains were sent for interment.

Constable Sale, Third Justice Court, Parish of Calcasieu. E. J. HART & Co. vs. W. B. NORRIS, No., 183. STAAFFER ESHLEMAN vs. W. B. NORRIS, No. 182. Public auction on Saturday, July 11, 1896.

Hotel arrivals included many persons from all over the country. No local people were listed at the Hotel Howard. Area people who registered at the Walker House included: Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. TILLOTSON, Kinder; Mr. LYONS and JOHN TURNEY, Lake Charles; F. L. YOUNG and J. YOUNG, Oaklin Springs; R. H. SMITH, Mrs. Dr. SMITH, J. L. STINE, Oberlin; GEORGE COCHRAN,

Sugartown; H. H. WALT, WILLIAM BURNETT, A. F. JOHNSON, A. T. MURCANTIL, C. C. SCOTT, Iowa; J. M. DELARME, Hopeville; J. H. PRUTEY, SAM GUIRIN, Edgewood; N. L. KELLY, Hawkeye Ranch; J. H. BROWN, Crowley.

Advertisements were interesting. ADOLPH MEYER advertised his drug store and soda fountain. G. A. CRAMER advertised a supply of school books. A Louisiana product, Ware's Black Powder, claimed to be "the only thing on earth that will cure dysentery, either acute or chronic, in 24 hours at \$1.00 a bottle" and "every case of catarrh of the stomach and bowels in two days." Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder claimed to be a pure grape cream of tartar powder which had earned the "World's Highest Award, Medal and Diploma." One advertisement stated: "Splendid single driving horse with buggy and harness could be purchased very cheaply if taken immediately. Horse is good traveler, very gentle, not afraid of train dummy street car. etc."

A main cause of death in the 1890s was tuberculosis, which claimed the lives of about 150,000 people in the U.S. every year. Shaker Digestive Cordial, made from "herbs, barks and juices of fruit by the well-known Shakers at Mt. Lebanon" sold for 10¢ a bottle and claimed to possess "great tonic and digestive powers, even cured many supposed consumptives who were really dyspeptics."

One story told about a "Justifiable Shooting" in Lake Charles. HERMAN ROCK, who occupied a room in the HORRIDGE mansion while the HORRIDGE family were in the North, was awakened by a noise. "He got hold of his pistol, a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson and opened his door into the hall. Here he discovered a short, thick-set man in the semi-darkness." The burglar ran and jumped to the ground from the upper gallery, then ran around the corner of the house, with Mr. ROCK firing two shots at him. After a police search the burglar was found dead with a bullet hole in his neck, in a vacant lot opposite the residence of A. M. MAYO. He was identified as GEORGE NEIRO, who came here last Christmas upon completing a two-years' sentence in the penitentiary for breaking into the house of J. G. POWELL.

Advertised letters were somewhat like present-day general delivery, and usually signified that the person was a visitor or new resident of the area or did not have a permanent address. Letters advertised by Postmaster J. P. GEARY for the week ending Saturday, 20 June 1896, were:

LADIES' LIST

BIGGS, MARY K.
DANIEL, Mrs. MARY P.
GAST, Miss CORA
GREEN, Miss MARCIER
HAWKINS, AMY
HINSOM, Miss CORA
JOHNSON, Miss MARY
JONES, Mrs. CELESTINE
MATHEWS, Mrs. CLARA

MILLER, Mrs. JANE
MILLER, Miss MATHILDA
NICHOLS, Mrs. S.
RICHARD, Miss MARY
SMITH, Miss MARENTIE
SMITH, Miss MINNIE
SMITH, Mrs. MINNIE LEE
THOMAS, Miss SELDRA
WEST, Miss VERDA

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BASILYE, JOE
BATES, Rev. G. W.
BATES, MORE
BURNS, RICHARD
CARLOS, ALFRED
COBB, C. F.
CUI, BEN
DAVAL, P. M.
DUNN, H. L.
DYKES, H. C.
FELL, PAT
GRAY, WALTER

GRINE, A.
GYLE, Capt. THOMAS
HOFFMAN, J. P.
HORSTAN, CHAS.
HUTCHSON, SAM
JASSON, ERNEST
LEE, GEO. B.
LEORY, DICK
LEWIS, ALFRED
LONG, JOE
LONS, ORTHEMES
MARSHALL, Dr. J.

MILLER, S. A.
MULFIELD, JOHN
PERKINS, J. R.
PHILLIPS, ELIAS
POUCH, M. H.
SANDELS, JOHN T.
SMITH, CAS. BORD
SPIKES, H. B.
STACKS, G. M.
STEIN, JASPER

THOMPSON, CHESTER
VILTS, JOE
WANDELL, H. H.
WASE, ALBERT
WHARTON, JACK
WILLIAMS, CLEMONT
WILTON, JOHN
WOLF, CHARLES
YOUNG, OGESTAN

NEWS FROM "ALL OVER THE PARISH", *THE AMERICAN*, JUNE 24, 1896

RAYMOND

There was plenty of rain for the last three weeks. PHILLIP CLOVERDALE said he had two miles of levees to build, but the ground was too wet to work. The Glen Roy school began with Miss LULU HOAG as teacher. The Fairview school will begin with RALPH E. BROWN as teacher. W. E. GILLETT and J. M. BOOZE of Roanoke were visitors. C. F. TAYLOR visited at C. H. McKEAGUE's.

Births: Mr. and Mrs. LOW, June 15th, an eleven pound boy. Mr. and Mrs. DIETZ, June 17, a daughter.

JOHN FRAZIER had a run away while driving an unbroken colt. The line broke and the team ran into a board fence, throwing him head first over the dash board behind the team. Fortunately he escaped with a few bruises and a cut on the chin. (Signed) UNO.

PRIEN LAKE

Several showers visited here last week. Rice, corn and potatoes look well. Watermelons are ripe, though not as plentiful as they should be.

Mr. ED BURLESON has been very sick. Mr. BURLESON & DUHON, both being kind and generous businessmen, the employees have each volunteered to give a month's services to see the mill running again. This speaks well for the men in our neighborhood. (Signed) AGRICOLA.

OBERLIN

The long drought was broken by a shower. Garden and corn crops are so badly injured that there will not be a half crop made. Without abundant rains soon all crops except cotton will fall very far below average.

J. W. WOOD sold his entire stock of general merchandise to F. M. BUHLER & Co. This change also closed the Drummers Home Hotel.

Petitions to the general assembly for the formation of the new parish of Lee were circulating. Some opposition was "cropping out in the low places." The local deputy sheriff, Mr. HEWITT, made his first arrest. It was "in the person of a certain Mr. YOUNG, who had been wanted for some time in Calcasieu Parish for a minor offense against the peace and dignity of the state." (Signed) XIOUS.

FENTON

Mr. L. O. HILL and Dr. SINGLETON of Welsh were visitors. Mrs. KENNEDY and children of Lake Charles visited Mrs. S. J. FENTON. Mrs. CHARLES CAN of Kinder spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. AL. MILLS. LUTHER TURNIPSEED was in Welsh on legal business. AL. MILLS went to Kinder.

ANDRUS FAMILY NOTES

(**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Among the old papers, undated and unsigned, which I was given some years ago is a letter concerning the ANDRUS family which is printed below. It is believed that this letter was a part of the collection of MAUDE REID, the unofficial town historian, and it is hoped that the information will be of interest and benefit to ANDRUS descendants.)

From *Genealogy and History of the Baker, Andrus, Clark and Adams Families* by ALBERT CLARK BAKER (Library of Congress 2-12-22, Published Decorah, Iowa, 1920).

THE ANDRUS RECORD, page 75

"The ANDRUS record I have made little research on, as time would not permit at my age. They were Scotch people, very bright, which gave this branch of the family their size and longevity and strength.

"Of my father's mother's people I have no record extending back further than my grandfather ELDAD ANDRUS. The first I learn of them, they lived in Watertown, Connecticut, where my grandmother was born. I think her mother's maiden name was SOPHIA BENEDICT. Whether ELDAD ANDRUS was born in this country I do not know. He was fullblood Scotch, which my grandmother showed plainly. She was rather a spare woman, a little below the average size, but the family generally was of immense stature. Two brothers were of the largest men in Vermont and it is from the ANDRUS that the size of the BAKER family was inherited. At the time of MARCIA ANDRUS' marriage to my grandfather, they lived in Cornwall, Vermont. Here ELDAD ANDRUS was a prosperous farmer. His sons were farmers in Cornwall and in 1870 his grandson SAM ANDRUS was a successful blooded-sheep raiser there, but on my last visit there I could find no living representative of the family.

"My grandmother passed a very hard and sad life. At the death of my grandfather, she was left with a family of five children, though some were away from home, continued to operate the hotel at Charlotte (Vt.) keeping her two younger children with her. She afterward married a farmer by the name of RAXFORD, a very fine man, it is said. He only lived two years, dying of consumption.

"She was again married to SILAS TAPPEN of Panton, Vt. I well remember the homely old face, kind in the extreme; he was everything that a husband could be to her. Her extreme exertion had so shattered her nerves that at about the age of eighty her mind became somewhat clouded, and was quite a care until her death.

"The old farm on which they lived, two miles south of Panton, Vt., I visited a year ago; there was little to identify it from. She (MARCIA) is buried beside her last husband SILAS TAPPEN at Adams Ferry about two miles from the farm. A good monument marks the spot.

"Below I give such record as I have of the ANDRUS family:

ELDAD ANDRUS died in Cornwall, Vt., Nov. 15, 1827, age 80 years.

His widow SOPHIA died in Cornwall, Vt., May 29, 1843, aged 94 years.

MARCIA ANDRUS BAKER was born at Watertown, Connecticut, Oct. 1, 1781. Married to WILLIAM BAKER in Cornwall, Vt., Nov. 17, 1801. Died at Panton, Vt., May 30, 1866, aged 88 years.

My grandmother's sister POLLY RUGG died at Sangersfield, N. Y., in Feb. 1847, aged 69 years.

Her brother RANSON ANDRUS died at Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 22, 1848, aged 64 years. This family, though possessing great longevity, seems to have entirely disappeared, at least so far as the research of the writer could trace."

EVERYTHING YOU DO IN LIFE IS IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE, BECAUSE, WE, TODAY, ARE TOMORROW'S PAST.
(Unknown, *Natchez Trace*, Vol. 19 #4 Nov. 1998)

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.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION recalls the desparately hard times of the pre-WWII U.S.
The Journal, Vol. X #2 (1998), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA

DRAFT REGISTRATION, WWI could give valuable information.
ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAWS (and getting around them) are explained.
Bulletin, Vol. 47 #4 (Summer (1998), Seattle Genealogical Society, WA

"A SKETCH OF DAVID BURTON COULTER'S LIFE" written by him in 1914 tells of the events that made up the fabric of his life, which were part of the history of our country. Born in 1841 in Arkansas, he told of his youth...a time when wolves and deer came to the school house, when shoes were hard to get and were made by a local shoemaker; a time when supplies and groceries were shipped only once a year from New Orleans by steamboat, a trip which took about two weeks.

COULTER told of his wartime experiences. In 1861 at the age of 19, he joined the Confederate Army and fought at Port Hudson, Louisiana. After the surrender of Port Hudson, COULTER and about 200 other POWs were sent to the Old Custom House in New Orleans. They were sent on to Johnson Island, Ohio, where they suffered greatly in the winter of 1863, "the coldest winter that had been known in several years." COULTER and others escaped and were recaptured by militia. In 1864 with about 500 others, COULTER was taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, to be exchanged. COULTER and others who had not been exchanged were then sent on a steamer to Fort Delaware, where they faced cruelty, starvation and smallpox. Next the Yankees took about 600 POWs to Charleston by ship. They were sent to Morris Island, South Carolina, where they were guarded by Negroes and treated with great cruelty. With about 300 others, COULTER was transferred to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, an old fort in the Savannah River, where they were fed on pickles and meal; the result was a kind of scurvy. They supplemented their diets by eating cats, but many still died of starvation.

COULTER and other POWs were taken back to Fort Delaware on the *Illinois*, an immigrant ship which was old and filled with vermin of all kinds. There they stayed until the war was over. Then they were taken to Philadelphia, where they were given transportation by boat or rail to the point nearest their homes. COULTER received transportation to Little Rock, walked to Nashville, Arkansas, where he got a horse from his aunt, and then proceeded to Texas where his father had refueged with his family. His clothing in rags, without a hat or shoes, COULTER joined his family. They returned to Arkansas, but found their fences and all their cotton gone and the local labor demoralized. COULTER and his family had "great trouble with the Federal Bureau, the Carpetbaggers and the Yankees generally."

La. Genealogical Register, Vol. XLV #2 (June 1998), La. Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, La.

LOUISIANA'S ACADIAN GENERALS. During the War Between the States, Louisiana had two Confederate Generals with Acadian ancestry. They were LOUIS HEBERT (1820-1901) and PAUL OCTAVE HEBERT (1818-1880). Another famous General from Louisiana was P.G.T. BEAUREGARD. Confederate Generals and CSS ships are listed in *The Genealogical Record*, Vol. XL #4 (Dec. 1998), Houston Genealogical Forum, Houston, Tx.

DID YOU KNOW? Genealogy begins as an interest. Becomes a hobby; continues as an avocation. Takes over as an obsession and in its last stage is - AN INCURABLE DISEASE! BEWARE!

"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.

DUGAS, BOURGEOIS, HEBERT, SAVOIE, RICHARD

Need date and place of death for:

MADELEINE MARIE DUGAS (d/o CLAUDE DUGAS & MARIE FRANCOISE BOURGEOIS) b. ca 1699, Port Royal, Acadia; m. 25 Jan. 1704, Port Royal, JEAN BAPTISTE dit EMMANUEL HEBERT.

ANNE "JEANNE" SAVOIE (d/o FRANCOIS XAVIER SAVOIE & MARIE JOSEPHE RICHARD)

b. 29 Sep. 1816 at Beaubassin, Acadia. Also need date and place of death for her parents.

ZILDA M. HEBERT, P. O. Box 5175, Gun Barrel City, TX 75147-5004

WILLIS, MADDOX, MANCILL

Desire any information on ISSAC WILLIS and wife LOUISA MADDOX WILLIS; also for CHARLES WILLIS and wife BARBARA MANCILL WILLIS. All are from Louisiana.

LEROY WILLIS, 875 Elkins Lake, Huntsville, TX 77340-7323

HOLLOWAY, BALTHASAR, GREEN, BYLER

Looking for information on VALENTIN HOLLOWAY & AMANDA BALTHASAR. In 5 years AMANDA's name changed from BALTHASAR to GREEN and BYLER. Who was GREEN? Who did AMANDA marry besides JEAN BYLER? Where did he go? AMANDA died in Abbeville, La.

EUGENIE BOURQUE MELANCON, 1002 Carver St., Rayne, LA 70578

SMITH, CROWE

Need parents of FLETCHER SMITH (b. 1831) & wife SARAH JANE CROWE (b. 1835), who were born either in N. or S. Carolina and moved to Rapides Parish, La. before 1880.

DORIS HAGAR PEREGO, 335 Hagar Cemetery Rd., Ragley, LA 70657-4243

CONLEY

Seeking information on JOHN PINKNEY CONLEY and on his many brothers who are buried at the Magnolia Cemetery. CONLEY was a member of the Magnolia Masonic Oder at Edgerly,

DONNA ELAINE ARABIE, 1605 Plateau Ridge, Cedar Park, TX 78613-5243

BOOK REVIEWS

The following books were presented to the SWLGS for review by Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716.

RAINS COUNTY [TEXAS] LEADER, 1912. Elaine Nall Bay. Heritage Books, Inc. (1998), 236 pp., full name index. Soft cover. Item #B091, \$22.50 plus \$5.00 S/H

Sometimes the facts and events reported in a newspaper add substance to genealogical research and provide a window into the past which depicts the lifestyle, social habits and political activity of the people. The genealogical gleanings in this volume from the 1912 Texas newspaper present a picture of life in Texas and the U.S. at the end of the Progressive Era. The decade of 1910-1920 was one of change, major issues were women's suffrage, progressive education, prohibition and labor conditions. Everything from births, deaths and marriages, to murders appears. The compiler has abstracted names, locations and relationships to aid the researcher in this area.

THE GERMANS IN COLONIAL TIMES. Lucy Forney Bittinger. Heritage Books, Inc. (1998, reprinted from 1900) 314 pp., map, original name and subject index. Soft cover. Item #B300, \$25.00 plus \$5.00 S/H.

Before the American Revolution 150,000 people had emigrated from Germany. This book gives the history of Germans in America down through the Revolution and includes the following chapters: Conditions in Germany Which Led to Emigration; Germantown; The Labadists in Maryland; The Women in the Wilderness; German Valley, New Jersey; Kocherthal's Colony; The Great Exodus of the Palantines; Pequae and the Mennonites; The Dunkers and Ephrata; The Schwenkfelder and Christopher Dock; The Progress of Settlement; The Germans in S. Carolina; German Colonization in New England; The Salzburger in Georgia and the Pennsylvania Germans in N. Carolina; The German Press; The Moravians; The Redemptioners; The Germans as Pioneers; The Germans in the Revolution; The Rear-Guard of the Revolution, and more.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. Quarterly journal published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society is commonly called *The Register*. It is the oldest and best genealogical periodical published in the U.S. and is a necessary research tool for anyone doing research on New England families.

VOL. LVI, 1902. Heritage Books, Inc. (1998 facsimile, reprint), 418 pp., illustrations, 3 original indices (subject, person, place). Soft cover. Item #NR 56, \$35.50 plus \$5.00 S/H.

Genealogies: ALLEN, BACON, BLAKESLEY, FITCH, FYFE, GRAVE(S), HARLAKENDEN, ROBINSON, STEPHENS, TRASKE. Biographical sketches: DOROTHY STANTON, JOHN WALLACE. Family records: BALLORD-BALLARD, BANCROFT, BARTLETT, BENNETT, BRECK, CARVER, CASS, CUMMINGS, DECKER, DENISON, DUDLEY, EDWARDS, FARRAH, GORHAM, HATHORNE-WHISTLER, JACKSON, JENNINGS, JOHNSON, KELLOGG, KILHAM, LIVERMORE, MACK, PATCH, PAYNE, PEABODY, PRATT, ROBINSON, SANFORD, WALKER, WILLIAMS, WOOD, WOODCOCK. Memoirs: EDWARD AMASA PARKS, WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, HENRY BARNARD, JOHN WARD DEAN, EDWARD INGERSOLL BROWN. Other records: Roll of Ipswich Minute Men, 1775; Diary of JOHN PRESTON of Danvers, 1744-1760; English Parent Towns; Births Recorded by Rev. JONATHAN TOWNSEND, Minister of First Church of Needham, 1749-1762; Church Records of Stoneham; Notes from Warren, RI Probate Records; Worcester Co. Vital Records: Marriages from the Almanac Diary, 1761-1764, of Rev. SAMUEL CHANDLER of Gloucester, Mass.; Records of the First Church of Rockingham, Vermont; Records from the Church in Bolton, Conn.; and more.

VOL. LVII, 1903. Heritage Books, Inc. (1998 facsimile, reprint), 424 pp., illustrations, 3 original indices (subject, person, place). Soft cover. Item #NR57, \$35.00 plus \$5.00 S/H.

Genealogies: JOHN PECKHAM, JOHN PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, ELTWEED POMEROY, RICHARD WARREN, RICHARD & HENRY BRISTOW (BRISTOL), JOHN MOORE, SAMUEL WALKER, WILLIAM TRASKE, THOMAS BURGIS. Family records: WHITON, TURNER, HOBART, JACOB, BRADLEY, HILL, GREEN, GORHAM, CROWN, SAWYER, THAYER, HAYDEN, DAVIS, BROUGHTON, GREELY, NOYES, PETERS. Memoirs: GEORGE R. W. SCOTT, RUSSELL SMITH TAFT, JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MOSES KIMBALL. Other records: Baptisms Recorded by the First Church in Needham; Cemetery Inscriptions, Shirley Centre, Mass., 1774-1850; Records of the First Church of Scituate; Some Early Emigrants from Herts, England; Gravestone Inscriptions at the Isle of Shoals; Genealogical Gleanings from English Archives; New Hampshire Notes, 1735; Baptismal Records of the Congregational Church of Hinsdale, Mass.; correspondence; and more.

PASSENGERS AND SHIPS PRIOR TO 1684 OF PENN'S COLONY: GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIALS RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. 1. Edited by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr. Heritage Books, Inc. (1985, reprinted from 1970), 245 pp., maps, appendices, indexes, soft cover. Item #S316, \$24.00 plus \$5.00 S/H.

Contrary to popular belief, few ship passenger lists of the 17th century have survived for the Middle Atlantic States. This book is a definitive work on early passenger lists to the Delaware River and contains reprints (with corrections and additions) and original articles pertaining to shipping and passengers arriving during the first years of the founding of Pennsylvania. Most of the book is devoted to immigrants arriving at the western Pennsylvania shore, but several articles deal with immigrants to the eastern New Jersey shore. Hundreds of immigrants are listed, along with their belongings and goods; the professions and English home towns are given for some of the immigrants. Listed are names, home towns and professions of the original purchasers of Penn's Lands (1681) and the amount of acreage they bought.

PATRONYMICA BRITANNICA: A DICTIONARY OF THE FAMILY NAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Mark Antony Lower. Heritage Books, Inc. (1996, reprinted from 1860) 443 pp. Soft cover. Item #L581, \$34.50 plus \$5.00 S/H.

The appearance of the first family surnames in England came about the time of the Norman Conquest (1066). This book covers over a thousand surnames, many of which are also personal names. The names are mainly English, but there are also some Irish, Scottish and Welsh names. The author tells the history, origins and date of a name's first appearance in the old records. Naturally, some of these ancient surnames have passed from use or have been altered greatly; but they were the surnames of our ancestors. The book also contains a supplement and an addendum.

PRINTED SOURCES, A GUIDE TO PUBLISHED GENEALOGICAL RECORDS. Kory L. Meyerink, Editor. Ancestry, P. O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-0476. (1998) 802 pp., biographical references and index. Hard cover, \$49.95 plus \$5.00 S/H. Item #155

Most genealogists use books and other printed literature as one of their major cornerstones for research, since these secondary records are easier to find and use than original sources. *Printed Sources* is a guidebook and describes all types of printed material used by genealogists, explains how each type of record was created, how to use it and where to find it. It also cautions the researcher on the limitations of printed records. Contents include Part I: General Reference, Instructional Materials, Geographic Tools, Ethnic Sources. Part II: Bibliographies and Catalogs, Published Indexes. Part III: Vital and Cemetery Records, Church Sources, Censuses and Tax Lists, Published Probate Records, Printed Land Records, Court and Legal Records, Military Sources, Immigration Sources, Documentary Sources. Part IV: Family Histories and Genealogies, County and Local Histories, Biographies, Genealogical Periodicals, Medieval Genealogy. Appendixes list CD-Roms for Family Historians, Major U.S. Genealogical Libraries and Genealogical Publishers and Booksellers.

SAVED BY THE BELL. When our ancestors realized they were burying a great many people before they were actually dead, they came up with a solution. They tied a string to the "dead" person's hand, buried them and tied the other end of the string to a bell which they tied to a nearby tree branch. If the "dead" person revived enough to ring the bell, their survivors would rush out and dig them up. Hence..."saved by the bell."

The Family Tree, Vol. 8 #5 (Oct./Nov. 1998), Odom Library, Moultrie, GA

MEMBER #875

Name of Compiler Elizabeth FETNER

Address 111 Camellia

City, State DeQuincy, LA 70633

Date April 1994

Ancestor Chart

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

4 BEALL, Joshua James Henry

(Father of No. 2)

b. 31 Jan. 1881
p.b. Burnside, MS
m. 13 Dec. 1903
d. 8 Jan. 1945
p.d. Philadelphia, MS

2 BEALL, Henry Davis

(Father of No. 1)

b. 5 Dec. 1910
p.b. Burnside, MS
m. 14 Nov. 1930 (1)
d. 6 Jan. 1973
p.d. Pascagoula, MS

5 BYARS, Annie Laura

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 22 June 1889
p.b. Plattsburg, MS ?
d. 20 Jan. 1978
p.d. Jackson, MS
bur. Philadelphia, MS

1 BEALL, Elizabeth Ann

b. 19 Aug. 1931
p.b. Philadelphia, MS
m. 18 Apr. 1959 - TX
d.
p.d.

6 FERGUSON, Zimri Kinzi

(Father of No. 3)

b. 2 Nov. 1876
p.b. Jasper, TX
m. 22 May 1901 - LA
d. 18 Dec. 1948
p.d. Memphis, TN
bur. Summitt, MS

3 FERGUSON, Martha Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 11 Jan. 1912
p.b. Ft. Towson, OK
d.
p.d.

7 THOMPSON, Anne Irene

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 13 June 1879
p.b. Early Co., GA
d. 1 Oct. 1954
p.d. Memphis, TN

FETNER, William Frederick

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 26 Mar. 1931 d.
p.b. Latrobe, PA p.d.

8 BEALL, John Rezon Sr.

(Father of No. 4)

b. 6 Nov. 1845
p.b. Winston Co., MS
m. 7 Nov. 1867
d. 3 Mar. 1932
p.d. Burnside, MS

9 FOX, Elizabeth Priscilla

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 11 Jan. 1841
p.b. South Carolina
d. 10 Sep. 1922
p.d. Burnside, MS

10 BYARS, Anthony Lavizan

(Father of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 DAVIS, Sally Emma

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 FERGUSON, Elijah Anderson

(Father of No. 6)

b. 7 June 1847
p.b. Woodville, TX
m. 7 Oct. 1874 (2)
d. 24 Sep. 1903
p.d. Jasper, TX ?

13 EDDY, Julia Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 16 Jan. 1851
p.b. Jasper, TX
d. ca 1886
p.d. Jasper, TX

14 THOMPSON, Wade Powell

(Father of No. 7)

b. 18 Sep. 1856
p.b. Early Co., GA
m. 3 Nov. 1875
d. 9 May 1926
p.d. Leesville, LA

15 LEWIS, Martha Emma

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 10 June 1858
p.b. Early Co., GA
d. 10 Apr. 1941
p.d. Shreveport, LA

16 BEALL, Thomas Archibald

b. 18 Dec. 1822 - AL
m. 12 Oct. 1843 - MS
d. 12 Jan. 1885

17 PRESTRIDGE, Elizabeth (1)

b. 20 Apr. 1824
d. 29 Sep. 1849

18 FOX, Benjamin S.

b. 15 Sep. 1816
m. 18 Jan. 1838

19 KIDD, Francis Paulina

b. 2 Dec. 1821
d. -- 1889 - MS

20

b.
m.
d.

21

b.
d.

22

b.
m.
d.

23

b.
d.

24 FERGUSON, Wm. Anderson

b. ca 1817 - AL
m. 4 Nov. 1846 - TX
d. 22 Apr. 1873 - TX

25 FOSTER, Elizabeth America

b. -- 1827 - GA
d. -- 1897 - TX

26 EDDY, Zimri Williams

b. 10 Oct. 1816 - MA
m. 4 Jan. 1849

27 WALKER, Maria Avis

b. 23 July 1824
d. 18 June 1908 - TX

28 THOMPSON, Eli Clark

b. 13 July 1826 - GA
m. 24 Sep. 1848 - GA
d. 26 May 1902 - GA

29 KNOWLES, Mary A. Caroline

b. 8 Dec. 1826 - NC
d. 21 Dec. 1883 - GA

30 LEWIS, Zacheus James

b. 3 Mar. 1837 - GA
m. 3 Sep. 1857 - GA
d. 29 Mar. 1868 - GA

31 HAYES, Sally Ann

b. 4 Dec. 1837 - GA
d. 18 July 1886 - TX

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HELP ME, PLEASE!

These requests are reputed to be actual correspondence received by the Family History Department and have been found in various quarterlies and on the Internet.

Our 2nd great-grandfather was found dead crossing the plains in the library.

He and his daughter are listed as not being born.

I would like to find out if I have any living relatives or dead relatives or ancestors in my family.

The wife of #22 could not be found. Somebody suggested that she might have been stillborn--- what do you think?

Will you send me a list of all the Dripps in your library?

I am mailing you my aunt and uncle and three of their children.

Enclosed please find my Grandmother. I have worked on her for 30 years without success. Now see what you can do.

I have had a hard time finding myself in London. If I were there, I was very small and cannot be found.

This family had 7 nephews that I am unable to find. If you know who they are, please add them to the list.

We lost our Grandmother. Will you please send us a copy?

Will you please send me the name of my first wife? I have forgotten her name.

A 14-year-old boy wrote, "I do not want you to do my research for me. Will you please send me all of the material on the Welch line in the U.S., England and Scotland? I will do the research."

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