

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

KINFOLKS

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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EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The next meeting will be on **Saturday, September 18**, 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 on "Sacajawea - Native American Guide with Corps of Discovery" presented by Mrs. MYRA WHITLOW.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. has donated 25 reels of microfilm covering the Civil War Pensions for Louisiana Veterans, A through Ca.

It's not too early to be thinking about our next volume of members' ancestor charts and tables. New members, have you sent in your 5 generation chart? Other members, have you sent us the results of your research to add to what we have already published about **your** ancestors? We plan to publish Volume 6 of the *Ancestor Charts and Tables* series next summer. We will start the preparation as soon as we receive your charts/tables.

----- NEW SERVICE FOR OUR MEMBERS ON COMPUTER

We have a new service for our computer users. We have started a mailing list that you can subscribe to by sending an e-mail message to <LA-SLGS-L-request@rootsweb.com>. Put the word "subscribe" (without the quotations) in the message area of your e-mail. If this looks too complicated, just send an e-mail to JAN CRAVEN <jcraven@usunwired.net> and she will subscribe you.

This list is for us to use to communicate among ourselves and if anyone else wanders onto the list, we'll welcome them too. At this time this is not a high traffic list, so don't worry about it filling your mailbox up with messages! We do have a couple of messages a day, though and we are all enjoying it. You can send data for KINFOLKS through this list if it is a small article, or ask queries, or just catch up on the latest society news and what is going on with genealogy on the internet.

Please join if you have e-mail.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1226. THEODORE C. YOUNG, Jr., 2459 Hodges Bend Circle, Sugar Land, TX 77479-1304
- 1227. WALTER SHERMAN, Genealogical Society of Bay Co., P. O. Box 662, Panama City, FL 32402-0662
- 1228. BRANTLEY FARQUHAR, 2416 Dogwood Trail, DeRidder, LA 70634-6908
- 1229. GEORGE K. GLENN, 140 Bowman-Allen Rd., Campton, KY 41301-8923
- 1230. WARREN B. SINGLETON, 4569 Roosevelt Ave., Groves, TX 77619-5944
- 1231. GWEN LEONARD, P. O. Box 1301, Pasadena, TX 77501-1301
- 1232. GEORGIA RAY-KELLY, 7940 Jefferson Hwy #107, Baton Rouge, LA 70809-1267
- 1233. BILLIE JOHNSON FAKOURI, 8739 Scarlett Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70806-8529
- 1234. JAMES P. MARTIN, P. O.Box 516, Welsh, LA 70591-0516
- 1235. DENTON VINCENT, 1716 W. 1st, Apt. 7, Kaplan, LA 70548-3601
- 1236. ZULIM LEJEUNE THIBODEAUX, 200 University Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605-5626
- 1237. BRENDA L. KELLEY, 621 Hudson Dr., Westlake, LA 70669-6703
- 1238. DOROTHY DAVIS CANNON, 300 Marion Dr., Longview, TX 75602-1042

Membership to Date - 444

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

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

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
"SACAJAWEA - NATIVE AMERICAN GUIDE WITH CORPS OF DISCOVERY" presented by
Mrs. MYRA WHITLOW

NOVEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
PANEL PRESENTATION - SWLGS Members

2000

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

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
"SHOW AND TELL" - SWLGS Members

MAY PROGRAM

In keeping with the celebration FrancoFete, the guest speaker for the May meeting of the SWLGS was Ms. JOLENE ADAM of The Acadian Memorial, St. Martinville, La. Her topic was "Ensemble Encore".

The Acadian Memorial is a monument to the Acadian legacy of Louisiana and honors the memory of the men, women and children who were part of the Acadian Exile. It was officially opened 28 April 1996. At The Memorial is a mural depicting some of the Acadian refugees and a list, in bronze, of the names of Acadian refugees found in Louisiana records. An Eternal Flame is the memorial to those Acadians who died on their way to Louisiana and symbolizes the ability of a culture to rekindle itself. A history center features "Ensemble Encore" (Together Again), a multimedia archive whose database contains a comprehensive collection of biographical material on Louisiana's Acadians.

For additional information write: The Acadian Memorial, P. O. Box 379, Dept. AM, St. Martinville, LA 70582 or e-mail <info@acadianmemorial.org>. It is online at <<http://www.acadianmemorial.org>> Or you may call (318) 394-2258 for other details.

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Cobb, Sanford H. *The Story of the Palatines: An Episode in Colonial History*
Hardy, Linell L. *Abstract of Account Information of Freedman's Savings & Trust, New Orleans, La.*
Ross, Nola Mae. *Louisiana's Acadian Homes and Their History*
Scherzinger, Patricia Ann. *Colonial Americans of Royal and Noble Descent - Alleged, Proven and Disproven*
Taylor, James. *The Great Historic Families of Scotland, Vol. I*

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

WHAT'S AVAILABLE ON THE NET!
THE CALCASIEU PARISH GENEALOGY WEB PAGE
Contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018

The Internet is an ever-growing place for genealogical information. Notice that I did use the word **"place"** and not **"source"** for genealogical information. The USGenWeb Project is filled with wonderful data, provided free of charge, to be used as a **guideline** to help you climb through your family tree, and is not intended to be considered a **source**.

This national project is broken down by state; each state has a web site. Within each state each parish/county has a web site filled with general genealogy information, as well as a site for data pertaining to that particular parish/county, which is termed "Archives". The "Archives" includes Bible records, biographies, cemeteries, census records, obituaries, etc. This information is compiled by volunteers and is shared with people all over the world who have Internet access. To access the USGenWeb, go to <<http://www.usgenweb.com>> . There is also a WorldGenWeb project in which other countries participate. So with a click of a mouse, you can be off to explore areas you could only dream about traveling to!

Louisiana is currently number one in the nation, ranked according to the number of bytes of information in our Archives. Calcasieu Parish is second in the state...trailing a short distance behind Winn Parish. To access the Calcasieu Parish Genealogy Page, go to <<http://usersA.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/calpar.htm>> . Information is being added constantly to the site and includes Bible records; biographies; 1840, 1850, 1860 Calcasieu Parish censuses; area churches; clubs and organizations of 1890s; probate and land records; lists of family books at the Calcasieu Parish Library; Calcasieu Parish Marriage Index, 1910-1963; Lake Charles Rifles; articles from early newspapers; obituaries; area history; pioneer settlers of area; 1840-1910 succession index; abstracts of successions, 1911-1912; 1865 Calcasieu tax roll; history of towns.

Volunteers are needed to submit genealogical information for the Calcasieu Parish Archives. If you have a computer and E-mail access, simply type your submissions and send them to MARGARET MOORE at <mmoore@usunwired.net> .

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS - WEB SITE

May 25, 1999. The Mormon's new genealogy Web site has been swamped by demand. One afternoon the site averaged 500 hits a second, much more than was anticipated.

The site's search engine looks through Mormon records of 400 million names of people who lived as long ago as 1500. It also searches through 4,000 other Web sites devoted to genealogy.

The church plans to add 200 million more names to the Web site by the end of the year and eventually plans to transfer its records on 2 billion people into electronic form.

Genealogy is one of the world's most popular hobbies, but it is also an integral part of the Mormon religion. Mormons are obligated to find the names of ancestors to baptize by proxy, an ordinance they believe gives the dead the opportunity to embrace the faith in the afterlife. To help achieve this objective, for more than a century the church has collected and microfilmed church and civil records throughout the world.

The Web site of the Mormon Church is <www.familysearch.org> .

CYBERSPACE AND YOU

Today's technology makes it possible for a vast array of information to be at your very fingertips, especially if you own a computer. This includes information which is a boon for the genealogist and family researcher. However, along with the good news comes some bad!

The Internet teems with home pages for genealogists, but some of the information provided is unreliable or inaccurate. Treat information found on the Internet as suspect until it can be proven. Often it's a combination of poor research and making the data "fit" a particular family or situation; sometimes it's a matter of undocumented family tradition, handed down (and occasionally altered or "embroidered") through the generations. Consider information found on the Internet as mere clues to further research. Like all secondary sources, information found on the Internet cannot be taken at face value, but must be documented and proven by primary sources.

Invasion of privacy is another problem on the Internet. **NEVER give personal information or data on living relatives without their express permission, preferably in writing.** On one hand, genealogists are urged to share family research; on the other hand, they are constantly warned of the pitfalls and dangers of doing so. Genealogists are generous people, but everyone is not honest. There are scam-artists just waiting to make use of personal information in ways which we cannot even imagine!

DO NOT GIVE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS, DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBERS, BIRTH INFORMATION AND ADDRESSES, CREDIT CARD NUMBERS and other identifying information over the Internet. Just as you would not advertise this information on the front page of a newspaper or post your family's personal information on a bulletin board, do not give this information to "cousins" you meet on the Internet. They are strangers too and you cannot be sure exactly what they (or someone else to whom they pass your research) will do with the information you provide.

Keep information on living relatives in a special file. Be careful not to invade someone's privacy or to furnish unscrupulous persons with personal and private information when you publish a book, give family charts to a family association or genealogical society, or provide a GEDCOM data base for someone else's use.

Be cautious of queries that identify living or very close relatives. For example, do not say, "I am researching Jane Smith, my mother"; merely state, "I am researching Jane Smith." Some firms, including Social Security and credit card companies, often ask your mother's maiden name for personal identification. If this information is posted on the Internet, the whole world has access to it and it is not longer private information, but a reason for potential alarm.

We have all been guilty of giving too much information in the past. We never dreamed that thieves might try to use our Social Security Number or attempt to clean out our bank accounts. We didn't know that our names (and ages) would be put on mailing lists for insurance, cemeteries and nursing homes---among other schemes and scams. Now let us learn our lesson for the future. In a world with ever-decreasing personal privacy, use caution with the information you provide to others...even on the Internet. You may learn more on the privacy issues from Privacy Rights Clearinghouse at:
<<http://www.privacyrights.org/>> .

Another pitfall of electronic genealogy is the misuse of material which has been copyrighted. Be aware that there are copyright laws which apply to data you find or put on the Internet. Although historical facts and vital records are public information, the collection and interpretation of this data are protected by copyrights. Duplication of software products is also illegal. The "Fair Use" policy allows a limited amount of copyrighted material to be used, but it is always prudent to cite your sources, giving full credit to the work someone else has done. This is a precaution for your own protection against lawsuits and a wise practice to identify the source of your information.

E-MAIL ADDRESSES OF SWLGS MEMBERS

COLE, MAUREEN, Westlake, La.
FINDLEY, MARGARET, Iowa, La.
HAYES, ANNA, Lake Charles, La
O'NEALE, BESS, Eureka, Ca.
RIZZI, DEBORAH, New Jersey

CORRECTION
CORRECTION

budcole@gateway.net
mcfindley@deltech.net
sjhayes@bellsouth.net
philnbess@humboldt1.com
debriz@email.msn.com

GENEALOGY INTERNET SITES

Archival Research Repositories in New Orleans
Block, W. T., Nederland, Tx.
Broussard Web Site
Daughters of the American Revolution
Genealogy Page, National Archives
Genealogy SiteFinder
Melungeons & Appalachian Connection
NUCMC
Phone Search
Sons of the American Revolution
UK & Ireland
U.S. Civil War Center at La. State University

<http://tulane.edu/~lmiller/GNOA.html>
<http://block.dynip.com/wtblockjr>
<http://www.beausoleil.org>
<http://www.Chesapeake.net/DAR/>
<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/genindex.html>
<http://www.genealogysitefinder.com>
<http://www.pluto.clinch.edu/appalachia/melungeons>
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/nucmc.html>
<http://www.switchboard.com>
<http://www.sar.org>
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big>
<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu>

THE STUMP

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

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

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

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

GREAT IDEA FOR 2000 CENSUS

After completing the information on your own 2000 census form, make a copy for your own genealogical files. These records will not be released until 2075! While you're at it, see if you can get your relatives to do the same so you can include them in the family records.

The Family Tree via Natchez Trace Newsletter, Vol. 20 #1 (Feb. 1999)

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

The following abbreviations have been used:

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

CG--U.S. Coast Guard

MC--U.S. Marine Corps

N--U.S. Navy

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.

KIA--killed in action

M--missing person

AF--U.S. Army Air Force

CGR--U.S. Coast Guard Reserve

MCR--U.S. Marine Corps Reserve

NR--U.S. Naval Reserve

CALCASIEU PARISH

NAME	RESIDENCE	RANK/SERVICE BRANCH	CAUSE
ABBOTT, MURRAY E.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt./A	FOD
ABSHIRE, MENTON J.		Pvt./A	KIA
ADAMS, CLAY ODELL	Lake Charles	Cpl/MC	KIA
ADAMS, JAMES A.		Pvt.	KIA
ADAMS, MILTON E.	Lockport (?)	Pvt./MC	
AKERS, EARL M./N.	Vinton	Pfc./A	KIA
ALSTON, WOODROW WILSON	DeQuincy	Seaman 1c/NR	KIA
ANDERSON, JESSIE A., Jr.	Lake Charles	1st Lt./A	DNB
ARABIE, JASPER	Lake Charles	Seaman 2c/NR	
ARABIE, JOSEPH WILLIS	Lake Charles	/MC	KIA
ARLEDGE, ESTON	Vinton	Signalman 2c/N	KIA
ARNOLD, CLAUDE D., Jr.	Lake Charles	Fireman 3c/N	KIA
ARNOLD, LESLIE	Lake Charles	Lt./AF	DNB
ARVAN, HERBERT JOSEPH	DeQuincy	Mess Attendant 2c/NR	
AYCOCK, JOEL HAYDEN	Lake Charles	T/Sgt.	KIA
AYMOND, CLOVIS P.	Holmwood	Sgt.	KIA
AYRES, PAUL W.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	DNB
BARRIOS, WADE J.		S/Sgt.	KIA
BASS, ELIOUS, Jr.		Tec. 4	KIA
BELL, THOMAS OVERTON	Lake Charles	Ens./NR	DOW
BENNETT, NORRIS S.	DeQuincy	Sgt.	KIA
BENTON, THOMAS H.	Lake Charles	Lt.	KIA
BERTRAND, JOSEPH, Jr.		Pfc.	KIA
BERZAS, ALLEN	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA
BILLODEAUX, ALBERT	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
BLESSING, EDWIN L.	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
BOURQUE, DAVID ANTHONY	Sulphur	Aviation Machinist Mate/NR	
BOURQUE, JOSEPH A.	Vinton	Pfc.	KIA
BOUTTE, JOSEPH L., Sr.		Tec. 5	DNB
BOYD, JOHN LAIRD	DeQuincy	Pvt.	DNB
BREAUX, JOE C.	Vinton	Pfc.	KIA
BROOKNER, RALPH I.	Iowa	Pfc.	KIA
BROUSSARD, HARLAND J.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	DNB

BROWN, HUBIE HARDIN	Westlake	Cpl./MCR	KIA
CAGLE, KENNIE R.		1st Lt.	DNB
CAMALO, MIKE J.	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA
CARMICHAEL, JOHN E.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	
CHESSON, HENRY	Sulphur		KIA
CHESSON, JOHN ROY	Vinton	S/Sgt.	KIA
CINQUEMEN, ROLAND O.	Lake Charles	Pvt./MCR	KIA
CLIFTON, EARNEST		Pfc.	DNB
CLINE, GEORGE W., 2nd	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	FOD
COLES, HUBERT	Bell City	Machinist Mate 1c/N	
COMEAX, HORACE L.	Bell City	Pfc.	DOW
CONNER, ADAM	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
CONNER, ALLEN	Lake Charles	Pfc./MC	
(May have been from Jefferson Davis Parish)			
CONNER, FLOYD T.	Sulphur	Pfc.	KIA
COOPER, HAROLD LeROY	Lake Charles		KIA
COOPER, HENRY			
COOPER, LOUIS	DeQuincy		KIA
CORBELLO, AUGUSTUS BRYANT	Lake Charles	Aviation Ordnance-man/NR	M/KIA
CORMIER, JACK M./W.	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA
DAIGLE, JOSEPH HOLLAND	Lake Charles	Seaman 1c/NR	DOW
DAVIDSON, JACKSON C.	Vinton	T/Sgt.	DNB
DEAN, JOHN FRANK III	Lake Charles	Lt. 1st Mate/N	KIA
DeBARDELEBEN, WILLIAM A.	Lake Charles	Lt./AF	KIA
DeMARY, PAUL D.	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
DeRISE, SIDNEY	Vinton	Pfc.	FOD
DEROUEN, AMOS J., Jr.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	DNB
DEROUEN, MARVIN	Bell City	Seaman 1c/CGR	KIA
DIACOS, PETE S.		Pvt.	KIA
DILLARD, CURTIS	Lake Charles	Sgt.	KIA
DiGIOVANNI, THOMAS G.	Lake Charles	Tec. 5	KIA
DODGEN, GEORGE L.	DeQuincy	Sgt.	KIA
DOYLE, ARLEY A.	DeQuincy		KIA
DROST, ALVIN G.		Sgt.	KIA
DROUNETTE, GEORGE E.	Sulphur	Sgt.	KIA
DUHON, ALMON C.	Lake Charles	Sgt.	DNB
DUPREE, RUSSELL JOSEPH	Lake Charles	Ap. Seaman/NR	
DUPUY, LOUIS C.	Lake Charles	Cpl.	KIA
EDWARDS, JOHN B.	Westlake	Pfc.	KIA
EWING, LEO	Hayes	Pvt.	KIA
FACOS, GUS	Lake Charles		
FISHER, JAMES	Lake Charles		
FLETCHER, HAROLD		Sgt.	FOD
FLEURY, JOHN M.	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
FOMBY, CLIFTON E.	Lake Charles	Sgt./MC	
FOUNTAIN, EARNEST C.	Starks	2nd Lt.	KIA
FREEMAN, ABE W.		Tech	DNB
FRUGE, CHARLES COLEMAN	Iowa	Pvt.	KIA
FRUGE, NOAH	Lake Charles	Fireman 2c/NR	
FULLINGTON, CHARLES L.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	DNB
FUSELIER, WOODROW JOSEPH	Vinton	Pvt./MC	KIA
GEAREN, HUEY	DeQuincy		KIA
GERMAN, WILLIE WARREN	DeQuincy	2nd Lt.	KIA
GILLAND/GILLARD, CHARLES W.	DeQuincy	Pvt.	KIA

GILLIS, OTIS L.		Pvt.	DNB
GODKIN, DON ESSAX	Lake Charles	Cpl.	DNB
GRAFTON, DALE M.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	DNB
GREENBERG, HAROLD	Lake Charles	Lt./Engineering Corps.	DNB
GREENBERG, MARVIN	Lake Charles	Lt. JG/NR	M
GRESHAM, BILLY M.	Lake Charles	Capt/AF	DNB
GRISSOM, ERVIN E.	Lake Charles	Canadian AF	DNB
GRISSOM, O. C., Jr.	Lake Charles	Ship's Cook/N	
GROS, KENNETH CURTIS	Sulphur	Pfc./MC	M
GUIDRY, LEO A.	Lake Charles	Sgt./MC	DOW
GUIDRY, MERRICK SAMUEL	Lake Charles	Cpl./MC	KIA
GUILLOREY, HENRY JENNINGS			
HARLESS, CARROLL JACK	Lake Charles	Pvt.	DNB
HARP, CALVIN M., Jr.	Westlake	2nd Lt.	DOW
HARRIS, MARK	Lake Charles	Pfc.	DNB
HARVESON, HAROLD ALOYSIUS	Lake Charles	Lt. JG/N	KIA
HAY, OSCAR A.	Iowa	T/Sgt.	KIA
HAYES, NORMAN E.		Pvt.	KIA
HEBERT, IRA W.		S/Sgt.	FOD
HEBERT, JAMES G.		Pfc.	KIA
HEBERT, JAMES H.	Sulphur	Pfc.	M/KIA
HEBERT, JENNINGS PLACIDE	Bell City	Machinist's Mate 2c/NR	KIA
HEIMENDINGER, JULIAN	Lake Charles	Capt.	FOD
HOFFMAN, CHARLES W.		Pfc.	FOD
HOFFPAUER, CRAWFORD C.		2nd Lt.	DNB
HOFFPAUER, CHARLES A.	Bell City		KIA
HOFFPAUER, NATHAN ERNEST	Lake Charles	Seaman 2c/NR	
HOLLUB, EUGENE J.		Sgt.	FOD
HOWARD, MELVIN	Singer	Pfc.	KIA
INMAN, JACK	DeQuincy	Sgt.	KIA
JACKSON, HENRY S., Jr.	Lake Charles	Cpl./MC	DOW
JACOBS, JOSEPH EDWARD	Lake Charles	Fireman 1c	DOW
JEFFERSON, ELTON		Pvt.	DOW
JOFFRION, PAUL L.	DeQuincy	M/Sgt.	DNB
JOHNSON, LUCIEN ROY	DeQuincy	1st Lt./AF	DOI
JONES, EDISON E.	Sulphur	Sgt.	KIA
JONES, JOHN R.	Lake Charles	Pvt.	DOW
JONES, ZEBBIE	Lake Charles	Shipfitter 3c/NR	
JUSTUS, GROVER CLAYTON	DeQuincy	Pfc.	KIA
KELLY, HOYT DeCONDA	Lake Charles	Capt./A	DNB
KENDALL, JAMES E.	DeQuincy	Pvt.	KIA
KHOURY, JOHNNY	Sulphur	Lt.	DNB
KING, EDWIN	Starks	Submarine, Elec. Mate/N	KIA
KINGERY, CHARLES EDWIN, Jr.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	KIA
KNOX, ROBERT LEWIS	Lake Charles	Major	DNB/KIA
KRATZER, EDDIE	Lake Charles	T/Sgt.	KIA
LACY, TONIE E.	Lake Charles	Tec. 5	DNB
LALONDE, AARON A.	Lake Charles	Sgt.	KIA
LAMBERT, DONALD LAMAR	Lake Charles	Seaman 1c/NR	DNB
LANDRY, OBRY J.	Lake Charles	Cpl.	KIA
LATIGUE, JACKSON	Lake Charles	Steward's Mate/NR	
LEBERT, HARRY	Lake Charles	Pfc./MCR	DOW
LeBLEU, ELMO	Lake Charles	Pvt./MCR	KIA
LeBOUEF, SAMUEL LEE	Sweetlake	Sgt.	KIA

LETONE, SAM	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
LINDSEY, BEN HUR, Jr.	Lake Charles	Seaman 2c/NR	DNB
LOMAX, STANLEY HESTER	Lake Charles	Lt. Col.	DNB
LOVELADY, GEORGE N.		Pfc.	KIA
LYLES, PAUL EUGENE	DeQuincy		KIA
LYONS, L. E. "ELLIE"	Sulphur	Pvt.	DOW
McCALLUM, BURTON	Maplewood	/A	KIA
McCLAIN, ISSAC, Jr.	Lake Charles	Tec. 5	DNB
McFARLANE, RONALD CLIFFORD	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA
McGAUGHEY, JOHN E.	Lake Charles	Radioman 2c	KIA
McGAUGHY, JOHN E.	Lake Charles	Radio Tech./N	DOW
McKAGUE, WALTER H.	Jennings	Pvt.	
McNEIL, RAGSDALE	Lake Charles	Lt. JG/NR	
MADDEN, ROYAL G.		1st Lt.	FOD
MANUEL, MAURICE J.	Lake Charles	Pfc./MCR	KIA
MARTIN, EDWARD	Lake Charles		
MASOR, EDWARD, Jr.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	KIA
MAY, OSCAR A.		T/Sgt.	KIA
MAYFIELD, MAURICE	Lake Charles		
MAYO, WILLIAM MARVIN	Lake Charles	Fire Controlman 2c/N	
MEDICIS, HARVEY J.	Lake Charles	Pvt./MC	KIA
MIDDLETON, JACK D.		S/Sgt.	FOD
MILLER, EARL J.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt/A	KIA
MILLER, TRESMER	Iowa		KIA
MILLS, WALTER		Pvt.	DNB
MISTRETTA, BERNARD JAMES	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	DOI
MITCHELL, ROBERT M.	Lake Charles	Capt.	DNB
MOELING, JOHN G.	Lake Charles		KIA
MOLLESS, ALLEN	Lake Charles		
MONCEAUX, WALLACE	Sulphur	Pvt.	DNB
MOORE, STEVE	Hayes	Pvt.	KIA
MOREL, LEO J., Jr.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	DNB
MORENO, CHARLES LEO	Oakdale	Pfc.	KIA
MORRIS, CURTIS C.	Lake Charles	Pfc.	DOI
MOSLEY, WILLIE P.		Pvt.	KIA
MOSS, ABRAM HUGH, Jr.	Lake Charles	Aviator/MC	KIA
MOSS, ARTHUR WELDON	Vinton	Pvt./MC	KIA
MOTT, EUGENE			
MYHAND, WILLIAM	Westlake		
NEWMAN, JEFF D.	Lake Charles	Capt.	KIA
NELSON, CLIFFORD	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA
NUTTER, RALPH L.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	DNB
OLIVIER, JAMES J.		Pfc.	KIA
O'QUAIN, JOHN GILBERT	Sulphur	Sgt.	KIA
O'QUAIN, WILFORD	Sulphur	Pvt.	KIA
OWEN, JAMES M.		Pvt.	KIA
PELOQUIN, ALPHONSE V.	Iowa	S/Sgt.	KIA
PERKINS, AVERY EVANDER	DeQuincy	Seaman 1c/N	KIA
PERKINS, PAUL	DeQuincy		KIA
PETTY, DANIEL F., Jr.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	KIA
PETTYJOHN, CHARLES D.		S/Sgt.	KIA
PHARRIS, VALERY K.	Iowa	Cpl.	KIA
PICARD, RUSSEL J.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	FOD
PIZANIE, VERDIE D.	Lake Charles	Pvt.	KIA

POIRRIER, WILTON J.		Pvt.	KIA
RAINWATER, HAROLD E.	DeQuincy		KIA
REDDICKS, CLYDE W.		Pvt.	KIA
REED, HOUSTON/HAUISON G.	Lake Charles	Flight Officer/AF	FOD
REEDY/READY, HARRY B.		Lt.	KIA
RICE, WALTER E.	Westlake	Pfc.	KIA
RICHARD, GURNIE J.	Vinton	Cpl.	DNB
RICHARD, LAWRENCE M.	Vinton	Pfc.	DOW
RIDDLE, ROLLEN L.		Pvt.	KIA
RIDER, DORES A.	Hayes	Pfc.	KIA
RIFF, LLOYD I.	Lake Charles	1st Lt.	KIA
RISHER, JAMES E.	Lake Charles	Capt.	KIA
ROACH, ELMER L.	Westlake	Cpl.	DOI
ROBERTSON, ROY D.		Pfc.	KIA
ROBICHAUX, MALCOLM P.		Sgt.	FOD
ROSFELD, DAVID VERNON	Lake Charles	Sgt.	KIA
ROTHKAMM, JOSEPH KYLE	Lake Charles	Tec. 5	DNB
SCARBOROUGH, JOHN L.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	KIA
SCARBOROUGH, LeROY	Lake Charles	Pfc.	KIA
SELLERS, CHARLES P.	Lake Charles		
SERUM, PHILIP T., Jr.	Lake Charles	S/Sgt.	KIA
SHETLER, CARL J.	Lake Charles	Capt.	DOW
SINTIERE, ELTON JULES	Vinton	T/Sgt.	KIA
SLACK, TORBERT, Jr.	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	DNB
SLAUGHTER, JACK E., Jr.	Lake Charles	1st Lt.	FOD
SOLEAU, VETILE L.	Black Bayou	Pvt.	KIA
SONNIER, ODREY JEFF	Sulphur	Seaman 2c/N	
SONNIER, ULYSSES	Sulphur	Aviation Machinist Mate 2c/NR	
STAHL, HARRY JUSTIN	DeQuincy		
STANDFIELD, JAMES W.	DeQuincy	Pvt.	KIA
STEAR, FRANK	Lake Charles	2nd Lt.	KIA
STODDARD, WILLIAM EDISON	Vinton	Seaman 1c/N	KIA
TALLY, LEWIS ALLEN	Vinton	Pvt.	KIA
TAYLOR, GEORGE C.	Lake Charles	Pvt.	DNB
THIBODEAUX, JESSIE CLAIBORNE	Lake Charles	Pvt.	DOW
THOMAS, WILLIAM C.	Lake Charles		KIA
THOMPSON, JOHN ALLEN	Starks	Seaman 2c/MCR	
THONLEY, CYRIL L.		Pvt.	DOI
THORNE, LEO C.	Lake Charles	Sgt.	DNB
TURNER, LEROY	Iowa	Pvt.	KIA
VALENTINE, HAROLD M.	Sulphur	S/Sgt.	KIA
VERON, DELMAYNE EXAVIER	Lake Charles	Radioman 3c/NR	
VICTORY, HARRY C.	Lake Charles	1st Lt.	DNB
VIDRINE, WILLIAM	Iowa	Pvt.	KIA
WADE, ALVIN GLEN	Lake Charles	Machinist's Mate 2c/NR	FOD
WATKINS, WINFIELD WENDELL	Sulphur	Radioman 1c/NR	KIA
WATSON, JESS A.		Lt.	M/KIA
WELLS, WILLIAM C., Jr.	DeQuincy		KIA
WHEAT, KENNETH C./E.		Pvt.	FOD/KIA
WHIDDON, WILLIAM EVERETT	DeQuincy		KIA
WHITE, MERRILL	DeQuincy	Pvt.	KIA
WHITTLE, T. E.	Lake Charles		KIA
WILLIE, HENRY		Tec 5	DNB
WRIGHT, ALBERT E.	Lake Charles		DNB

MEMORIES FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE

Contributed by MARGARET FINDLEY, Member #404

[In keeping with our WWII theme, MARGARET FINDLEY transcribed the following article from a tape made 12 April 1999, by Mr. JOSEPH LINKE, who was a former WWII German Prisoner of War in southwest Louisiana. Mr. LINKE now lives at Lindenwold, New Jersey. He has a thick accent, and when Mrs. FINDLEY teased him about it, he said, "Well, you have to remember that first I had to learn to speak German, then I had to learn to speak English, then I had to learn to speak French."]

"You asked me where I come from. I was born September 21, 1921, the oldest of eight children. Our life after World War II wasn't too good, but we made it because we didn't ask too much from life. I want to mention something I learned from my father and I lived by this word up to now and didn't go too wrong---'A lieutenant cannot live like a major.' You live in your means. The only debt I ever had was a mortgage on my house.

"We lived in the eastern part of Germany, Meseritz, about 70 or 80 miles east of Berlin in the province of Brandenburg, about 15 miles from the Polish border. I attended grade school. We went only up to the 8th grade, and then I got an apprenticeship in a small print shop and learned typesetting.

"In 1939 I joined the German Air Force. It was called the Luftwaffe. I got training in flying and radio operations. I became a flight radio operator and was assigned to long range reconnaissance Squadron. My first assignment was in 1941. I transferred after school to my Squadron, which was in Russia, which was a reconnaissance group--the South Squadron Reconnaissance Group #33. I flew about 18 missions in Russia, and then our squadron was transferred to the west. In 1942 we flew reconnaissance over south and eastern England.

"On 20 September, one day before my twenty-first birthday, we had a little disagreement with a British fighter--a Spitfire attacked us. The pilot and I were both wounded, but we made it back to our base in Amsterdam where we had to crash-land because our hydraulic system was knocked out. I spent a few weeks [in the hospital]. I was wounded in both legs. A month later I was discharged to my Squadron, which was at this time in Paris, France. But I was not fit to fly, so they gave me a nice vacation and I went home. I had to go back to the hospital for a second operation, and then it was Christmas. I spent Christmas in the hospital at Amsterdam.

"After this I was discharged to my Squadron again, and was transferred to southern France, in Marseilles. When American forces occupied North Africa, we left France. We flew reconnaissance over the Mediterranean along the North African coast. In the summer of 1943 our Squadron moved again---to Italy, about 40 miles south of Rome, between Rome and Naples.

"It was Sunday, 5th of September 1943, a beautiful, clear day; everything went smooth. We had to fly around an area where there was shipping traffic on the North African coast past Algiers. And it was my last flight!

"I was 21 years old and 50 weeks on the 5th of September. On our last flight we started at 8:00 in the morning and by noon we went north of Algiers, and suddenly we had engine trouble. We were flying [at a] very low altitude, hopping over the waves practically. We touched the water, and then the whole plane started shaking, but the pilot flew it up to about 200 feet, and then we prepared for a landing on the water. As we still had a lot of fuel in the tanks, the plane went down in about 30 seconds and disappeared. My position as radio operator was under the canopy, which had to be removed. I was lucky I got out; we all got out. The crew was four men...the pilot, a gunner, the navigator and myself. We inflated our rubber life raft. We had each one a little life raft strapped to our backs. We floated for 52 hours. We ditched about 12:00 noon on Sunday and by Tuesday afternoon we were rescued. A transport plane saw us floating on the water and reported our position. The British rescue boat came and picked us up. When we asked them, 'Did you know that we were German?', the Captain of the

boat said, 'It doesn't make any difference--for us you were people in distress.' I never forget this.

"When we were picked up we were about 60 miles off the coast of Spain. They brought us to Algiers, and after a couple of days of interrogation, they didn't get any [information] from me. When we were sent to the prison camp outside Algiers, it was a tent camp. There were quite a few Germans from the Romish African Corps. We found a few buddies from the [German] Air Force, and we stuck together like a club. I was 2 weeks in this camp when we got orders to assemble at the railroad station close by and there the American guards took care of us. We were brought to Oran---it was further west and there was another camp. We stayed not even two weeks. We were loaded on a freighter, the Liberty Ship. We had our quarters in the loading part of the ship. It was the 8th of October [when] we left Oran. We crossed the Atlantic without any trouble and reached Norfolk, the Navy base.

"When we got off the ship we took a shower and our clothes were deloused. [We] boarded a train and we went directly to a job near Augusta, where there was an Army camp called Camp Gordon. The Prisoner-of-War camp was eight barracks with barbed [wire] fence around and watch towers, and there we were housed in two-story Army barracks. We arrived 1943, 28th of October. We spent Thanksgiving there and Christmas. Then somewhere in the beginning of Spring we were separated. The non-commissioned officers---I was a Sergeant---we were separated from the enlisted men in separate compounds. We had no officers with us; they had already been separated. They found we had enlisted men. According to the Geneva Convention, they can be put to work. We were mixed in the barracks sometimes with the enlisted men.

"In May 1944 we were put on a train. We didn't know what was happening; they just told us that we were transferred to another camp. We passed St. Louis and [went] direct southwest, and when the train stopped we had to get off. We found that we were in Oklahoma, in Alva.

"Alva was strictly a prison camp, built for prisoners. This camp consisted of one compound of enlisted men, two compounds of non-commissioned officers, and one compound of officers. We found out it was not an ordinary camp; we were all labeled 'black sheep'. I don't know why because we were non-commissioned officers of the German Air Force. Anyway, we never get out of our barracks until the time [for] the sports. I took advantage to learn English because it was organized from our side [of the barracks] like a school. I tried everyday to read an hour of English. Our instructor was a German non-commissioned officer. In civilian life he worked for the biggest German publishing company. He spoke a few languages. Twice a week we had our lesson in a classroom. In summer it was getting awfully hot in Oklahoma in these barracks. We had a summer break, but we didn't get too much freedom. In Alva there was not much happening; we had sports events and school. Our Army rations were good up to the end of April and the War in Europe was coming to an end.

There is still one thing I will never forget. One day we were lined up and we were asked if we had any ID (Identification) about our rank. When we were captured, I know they had my ID because I saw it laying on the desk at the Interrogation Office. They took our rank away, and from one day they made us all Privates because a Private can be put to work. We found out later that our IDs were all moved when we were transferred. We know because some guys were at Army Headquarters keeping clean--sweeping, etc.--and they knew that all our IDs were on file at [Army] Headquarters. Before this time the prisoners were treated fair, according to the Geneva Convention. Then at the end of April suddenly our rations [were] cut down and we were given a number. We were organized in companies. Our company had 300 prisoners and we got 100 pounds of potatoes a day, four slices of white bread a day. We got very little meat. It was a tough time. We found out later that, at the end of the war in Europe, EISENHOWER declared all the German enemy forces defeated. That meant we were not protected by the International _____ [Rules?] any more.

"I was not a bad looking guy. I was normally 5 feet, 8 inches in height and my weight was around 150 pounds. After May 1945, after small rations, we all lost weight. I was down to 115 pounds. One

day in July on the way to the mess hall, I collapsed and they had to bring me back to the barracks [until] I regained consciousness.

"Then in August we had to pack up again and march to the train station in Alva and board the train. We didn't know where we were going and headed south. When the train stopped we were at Fort Polk in Louisiana. There we remained a few weeks and they had really good food. We gained our strength. We were not in the best of shape. The first day we three guys finished off a loaf of white bread, about a dozen slices each. We regained our strength and we were sent out to a labor camp. One day we boarded trucks and rode to we didn't know where. We were unloaded at a tent camp near Bell City, Louisiana...six [men] to a tent, maybe 125 [men] in the whole camp. After a few days of rest we were assigned to yard detail. The time in Louisiana was always in a very high esteem of my remembrance. Because up to Alva we never had any contact with any civilians; it was always military. It was in Louisiana I had contact with civilian people. All this experience influenced me to come back to the U.S.A.

"You asked if we got mail and could write. Not in Louisiana anymore, because the war was over. We got no mail, and while in Louisiana I lost contact with my family. The part of Germany I came from was overrun by the Russians in January '45; the Russians gave this part of Germany to Poland. Then began the ethnic cleansing. Nine million Germans had to leave their homes and go West. After the Russians overran my home town, there was no more mail. The last mail I got from my family was around Christmas 1944. The last letter was very sad. My mother told me that my youngest sister, who was 7 years old at the time, had disappeared. She drowned in summer and was only found after Christmas. Some skaters saw a body under the ice and my mother recognized her by her bathing suit. Since January '45 I had no news from home, though I couldn't write either.

"And so here begins my time in Louisiana. We have a saying in Germany, 'Be like a sundial and remember only the sunny hours.' I was altogether five months in Louisiana, but it was the best of my prison war time. It was the beginning of September we formed a guard detail and we didn't care where [we went]. I was in a group of around twenty [sent] to a farm, but it was named the Sweetlake Land & Oil Co. We were curious that first day. The weather was very nice, and we went to a farm and were picked up on an old truck. We went west from the camp. It was time to get the rice to be cut; there were tractors and one man, and they were all civilian Americans, the drivers of the tractors. The tractor was pulling a machine, and I don't know the name of the machine. It was cutting the rice and making it into bundles. We were positioned around the field and our job was to stand the bundles up to dry. The people were all friendly. I remember there was one teenage boy; he was riding a horse and he had hanging on his saddle and on each side a little wooden barrel with fresh water. He drove around so that we could get a drink of fresh water.

"We had fun in the rice fields. The rice fields were getting smaller and smaller. There came a coon (or how do you say it? A raccoon) out and the guards shot it and we took him back to camp to our cooks. Our cooks skinned him and they made a stew out of him. One Sunday brought fourteen skunks--no, raccoons! There was enough for the whole camp to have Sunday dinner raccoon stew. The next day we took the skins to the farmers, and they gave us cigarettes.

"We had very good relations with the civilian workers; they were all friendly. I made the acquaintance [of one] when we worked in one field. On the edge of the field lived a kind of a foreman, FELIX ST. GERMAIN; he lived there with his family. He had young boys; I would say not quite 10 years [was] the youngest. He had older boys; they were in the Army. I believe there were six in the family. He and his wife were very nice people. When we got close to the house, she came out with a cold drink. We played with the two youngest boys. A buddy of mine and I each one had a boy sitting on our shoulders and they were fighting to see which goes down first. In all clean fun. FELIX asked me to write to him after I got to France and let him know how I was.

"Our rice fields were very close to the shore line, for we had seagulls flying around over the fields.

There was one street running east-west, and I remember seeing a road sign [with a] pointing arrow to Cameron. I think it was about 10 or 12 miles away. One of the fields was just north of this road, and one day there came suddenly a rain shower. We had just started to work the field. We were close to a few houses. This rain from one minute to the other, it came down in buckets. So my friend and I (we were two men working together in the bundles of rice), we run over to this house to sit under the porch. A woman came out and we said, 'Don't worry, we just came to get out of the rain. We are war prisoners.' She was very nice. She said, 'O.K., O.K.---sit down.' And then she came out of the house with iced tea. We had never seen this woman before. This is what I tell you that made a big impression of Louisiana.

"Now when the harvest was over, we began threshing. After the first day threshing, FELIX came to my buddy and me and said, 'Come with me; get on the tractor.' He drove us to a big building, a warehouse where the rice would be stored. They needed two men there. Our job was to put the rice up in certain order, so that the piles would stand up. We piled it up under the roof up to the ceiling. There came the trucks from the field, part of our company, and some from the farmer. His son was riding the truck. His last name was BREAU. RAYMOND FUSELIER was the name of the manager of the warehouse. To our surprise, he went home for lunch and when he came back he had two plates for us with something fresh homemade. We had our lunch from the camp. We passed it on to the truck drivers who came in to unload. Everyday RAYMOND brought us homemade fresh food.

"There was a hunting season. He [RAYMOND] went out hunting and whatever ducks he shot we got the next day. He had a daughter; I think her name was NANCY. She went to high school. Here she came one day on horseback and with her were one or two other girls from her class that came on horseback. They were curious to see what a German prisoner looked like. They even let us ride the horses. We hesitated a little, but we can't go anywhere; we have to come back. We took a little ride round the warehouse.

"There is one thing I will always remember about this time. When the farmers came with their last load of rice, HARRY BREAU brought a bottle of whiskey, pretty strong liquid. We didn't have any glasses; the bottle got passed around from mouth to mouth, including us. That was the first time, I think, that I had liquor since I was in England. It showed again the mentality of your people.

"After all the fields were threshed by our company---it was either the end of September or the beginning of October---we had a period of rain. A weekend and half of the next week we were sitting under our tents in camp; there was no work. At the end of the week, on Friday, we were asked if we would agree to come out [to the rice fields] on a Sunday. We said, 'Sure, it doesn't make any difference. We can't go anywhere, anyway.' So we went out on Sunday at lunch time and here came all the wives of the truck drivers and all of the civilian employees that worked there, and we had some homemade cookies and cake, etc. We had never seen these people before. I think that is another good point the Louisiana people made.

"When the harvest was over our job was finished, and a few days later we were told that we would be transferred to another camp to harvest sugar cane, and it was in St. Martinville that we were taken by truck. I know that we passed Lafayette. In the sugar cane fields we didn't have hardly any contact with any civilians. There was always another crew cutting and another loading the wagons. They were loading the sugar cane on mule-drawn farm equipment to go to the refinery. We were three guys loading the sugar cane. It was funny. One [of the crew] was a former Lieutenant who had lost his rank, and the other was a Master Sergeant and myself are loading the sugar cane on the wagon. We had been stripped of our ranks. There was one guy, he spoke some German, and we suspected that he was a Jewish immigrant from Germany. He got up in the morning and came with a truck, and had a driver [for the truck]. He got a whole truck load of prisoners. Then we stopped at different farms. Three or four men got down and were assigned to another civilian, or farmer. Then we continued a few miles later and then discharged a few of our guys. What we found out [was] he was like a broker---he got us from the camp and I think they had to pay us some fee for the labor. I know we were paid

80 cents a day. I don't know what he had to pay, but he sold us in groups to different farmers, and that's how he made his living. We called him the slave trader! But not to his face!

"From St. Martinville I remember that we celebrated Christmas there. It was around this time we had one very heavy rain. They told us it was the tail of a hurricane. We lived in quite a few tents which were destroyed, but we got others right away...another load of tents that we could stay in. For a couple of days, we were living in the mess hall, the kitchen, the eating barracks. St. Martinville was not the same as Bell City. It was the beginning of January [when] we were ordered back to Camp Polk and there we were told that we would be transported home. One day we boarded a train. I don't know where we crossed the Mississippi [River]. I remember a long bridge and then the train headed northeast. I remember that we passed Philadelphia.

"Anyway we made it to outside New York like a training camp, except the name was changed. We stayed there only 3 or 4 days maximum, and at the end of January we boarded a ship. It was a troop transport that brought troops from Europe home and on the way back they took prisoners [to Europe]. We each had a bunk and we were thinking they would bring us home, but then--NO! They announced that we are going to Le Havre. It is in northern France on the channel coast. And there we were picked up by American troops in trucks and driven a few miles outside the town of Bolbec. There was an American camp---all tents. It was called Camp Lucky Strike. We are thinking that it is a transportation question that they unloaded us here. One day we had to assemble and pass through a tent, and there were French officers asking us questions, looking us over and making notes. And the following day we were put on a train and told that we are now French prisoners.

"The Americans handed us over to the French authorities. And we were heading to Keif on the channel coast. There we were put in a camp; it was a Carmel Monastery. We were lying on straw on the floor; there were no beds. The French recognized our ranks again, but we were warned not to go out of the camp. In '47 I was taken to the main camp. I spoke some English and got the job as translator. We had to dig up the graves where the soldiers were buried. They were mostly in their overcoats. We brought them to a cemetery near the LeHavre. The French asked us to sign a contract for one year. We would be discharged. I signed on, for I didn't know where my family was at this time. Later on I found out as a civilian that I could write to relatives.

"I found out that they were expatriated to the Russian zone in Germany. So I stayed this year in different jobs. I made the acquaintance of two French girls and their friends. In February '49 I married one of the girls, CHRISTIAN. We had trouble because I couldn't get any documents from Germany. My wife (my girlfriend at the time) was told that if I can bring three witnesses who will testify I am the man and was born at this time [we could get married]. Now, what you think? Two Germans and a French cousin of CHRISTIAN's testified that I am this man and born on this date and was accepted. But there was a fee involved---it cost me more than a weeks' pay. Anyway now we could get married.

"When our relationship got serious, I say to CHRISTIAN that I won't stay forever in France, and I don't want to go back to Germany because my family is gone. I want to go back to America. And she said, 'Where you go, I go too.' "

WANTED: Permanent position available for a VOLUNTEER at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogy Library at 411 Pujo St. in Lake Charles. Job: to log the surnames from the ancestor charts received by the SWLGS from its members onto index cards for the card catalog that correspond to the family files. Pick your own hours....2 or 3 hours needed each week!

THE GREAT DEPRESSION recalls the desperately hard times of the pre-WWII U.S.
The Journal, Vol. X #2 (1998), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, La.

MIGRATION PATTERNS IN LOUISIANA

Louisiana was discovered in 1682 by LaSALLE. He claimed all the land that the waters of the Mississippi River drained for France. However, it was not until 1699 that the French decided to create a colony. Before 1710 the first settlements were merely outposts---inadequate forts manned by small garrisons, usually with a store or trading post which did business with the Indians. Before 1715 those outposts in the southern part of the vast Louisiana Territory included Baton Rouge, Biloxi, La Rapides, Mobile, Natchitoches and Natchez. Natchez and Mobile had more than 100 soldiers at all times, but most of the posts were smaller.

France decided to colonize the Louisiana Territory and made great efforts to do so between 1715 and 1720. In one port town, all of the curfew violators and the less violent offenders held in the jail were forcibly transported and forced to remain in the new colony for two years. At the end of the period they were allowed to return to France, and contributed nothing to the advancement of the colony.

Mobile was the major community in the south Louisiana Territory. By 1720 its population included over 500 people of non-military status and by the 1730s had reached almost 1000. As a result of the Chickasaw War in 1736, which killed or injured about half the garrison's soldiers, many of Mobile's early residents moved to New Orleans, a newly developing town with little danger from Indians. In 1763 when the British claimed the town under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, most of the French citizens left for New Orleans and the Avoyelles and Attakapas districts of Louisiana. Among those families who left Mobile for the "west" were the FONTENOT and GUILLORY families.

Biloxi was another outpost which was all but abandoned. It also became British territory in 1763, but did not have a significant population until after 1780.

Natchitoches was largely a trading post established to attract Indian trade away from the Spanish and to act as a buffer against Spanish attack. It had a farming community of French people.

The Mississippi River was a natural route for traders and settlers from the Illinois country and Canada. Leaders and large landholders in the colony were mostly military men. They were often from Canada, particularly from the Quebec area. Among these were the brothers IBERVILLE and BIENVILLE and the CHAUVIN brothers. The French granted large land grants or concessions in and around New Orleans, mainly to those Quebec followers of the IBERVILLE-BIENVILLE brothers, and large plantations began to develop. As New Orleans grew, it attracted more French settlers, such as artisans, cobblers, clothiers, bakers and blacksmiths, and a merchant class evolved.

Land grants of lesser acreage were offered to small farmers, attracting settlers who wanted free land. By 1720 settlers from Canada, France and Germany had settled in New Orleans and along the Mississippi River.

The Indian uprising in 1727, the Natchez massacre of 1729 and the Chickasaw War in 1736 deterred settlement, but by 1740 most of the Indian problems were solved and traffic down the river continued.

It was recognized early that rice could become an important crop. The French, who owned Louisiana, also controlled the section of Africa known as Senegal, where rice was grown. The Senegalese knew how to grow rice and to grow vegetables in a hot, damp climate and were good brick masons. So slaves from Senegal were imported for the plantations. Many of the Creole buildings built before 1750 had brick bases, made from local clay which was burnt in local kilns by Senegalese masons. With them, the slaves also brought their cuisine, such as gumbo.

In 1755 the English had expelled several thousand Acadians from their homeland. Many of these Acadians made their way to Louisiana, seeking a refuge among people who spoke their language and who shared the same religion. The Spanish, who owned Louisiana at the time, encouraged the

Acadians to settle in Louisiana to help tame and colonize the vast territory.

The French and Indian War, which ended in 1763, resulted in a large increase in population. England now controlled Mississippi, and the French settlers, frightened by tales of what the English had done to the Acadians a few years before, left Mobile and the surrounding area and came to the Spanish territory of Louisiana, which welcomed them. Many of the Mobile emigrants settled in Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee, and soon spread to the Attakapas District. The Opelousas Post was active before 1760, and by 1770 became the town of Opelousas. Some of the settlers, including Acadians, moved south to the Atchafalaya district and settled along the Bayou Teche.

By 1775 the Spanish began to recruit colonists to come to Louisiana. The Canary Islanders came in 1778 and settled Valenzuela. Other Spanish settlements included New Iberia and the lower portion of Bayou Teche.

After the British were defeated in the Revolutionary War, a small group of Tories came to settle the area around Baton Rouge, then scattered to the Florida Parishes. St. Francisville was one of the first communities they founded. Refugees from the French Revolution also fled to Louisiana.

From 1790 until 1820 farmers from South Carolina and north Georgia settled in the Florida Parishes. To obtain land and citizenship they were required to give allegiance to either France or Spain (depending on which country owned Louisiana at the time) and to become Catholic. About 1798 Governor GAYOSO of Louisiana issued a decree stating that no land should be granted to an unmarried man who had neither trade nor property until he proved his worth with four years of agricultural labor. Mechanics could prove their worth with three years of residence before receiving land grants. Liberty of conscience was granted, but no formal worship except in the Catholic religion was permitted, and all children were required to be raised Catholics. Married immigrants were given 250 arpents, with 50 additional for each child and 20 additional for each slave of a family. Grants were required to be settled in a year, with 1/10 of the land improved within two years; failure to comply resulted in forfeiture of the land.

When the U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory new lands were opened to settlement. Cotton was in demand. Its price was high; its cultivation was relatively simple and inexpensive; and the invention of the cotton gin made it a staple crop by 1803. After the War of 1812 a constant stream of settlers came from the other states of the South, as well as from the Middle Atlantic and New England states. Farmers, mostly the poorer ones, from Alabama, the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, settled in the northern part of the state. Most of these immigrated after the Panic of 1837 and the ensuing depression, which financially ruined so many people.

Sugar cane, which had been grown as early as 1750, became a profitable crop after the introduction of a hardier plant known as "ribbon cane" about 1795 and with improved methods of sugar production. Both the cultivation and production of sugar cane required large amounts of capital and many laborers. The sugar cane industry brought in large numbers of slaves to the state.

Tobacco was also a labor-intensive crop which required slave labor. Although it was grown in almost every section of the state, the "perique" variety which was grown in St. James Parish, was particularly famous for its flavor. Thousands of slaves...some brought in from other states and some smuggled in from Africa or the West Indies...increased the state's population, as did free people of color who came in sizable numbers before 1840. Soon the Negro population outnumbered the whites, growing from 40,000 slaves in 1812 to over 330,000 by 1860. The free people of color numbered 8,000 in 1812 and 19,000 in 1860. The majority of free Negroes were mulattos, living in the southern part of the state. Most of them were laborers, but many were skilled craftsmen, businessmen or farmers.

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LETTER FROM LOWER LOUISIANA
Description and Present Condition of The Coast County-French Creole Longevity
Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, May 19, 1866

Ed. Galveston News:--We left Galveston on the 11th inst., on board one of the largest schooners that runs to this place. Our kind, sociable and accommodating Captain left us nothing to complain about but twelve hours calm, eighteen hours of "hard sea," the everlasting potato hash of our Chilean cook, and about 40 million merciless mosquitoes. It was curious to observe as an example of commingling of races in America that, out of a crew and passenger list of 14, there were six pure nationalities, besides natives of Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio and New Hampshire.

Alligator shooting on the Calcasieu River is rare sport, and it kept us in continuous excitement. Those that we saw were of various sizes, from five to twelve feet in length. We were seldom out of sight of them in some stretches of the river. They lay in the water with only their heads above, and it requires a practiced eye to distinguish them from a chunk of wood or end of a log. They can only be killed by a good rifle, and by shooting at the head. When killed they turn immediately on their backs. In the stillness of the night it is dismal to hear their croaking - you feel that there are monsters out there that are ready and willing to eat you up.

Calcasieu River is 90 miles from Galveston. There is 5½ feet of water on the outer bar. From the mouth up to Calcasieu is 6 miles and very deep, but the banks are shallow. I am told there were 22 persons and over 20,000 cattle drowned in the water from the gulf in the storm last September. I met a carpenter here who lost his wife and all his children in 1 hour.(1)

Calcasieu Lake is from 15 to 18 miles across in either direction, but is very shallow, not averaging over 6 to 7 feet, and the great stumbling block to navigation in the river is the bar at the lower end of the lake. Captains of vessels variously estimate the depth from 2'9" to 3'6". After passing this lake there is nothing to impede navigation. Calcasieu is a sluggish stream, and has the appearance of a lake a quarter mile wide, winding from side to side, through a marsh covered with coarse grass and from 1½ to 2 miles wide, with heavy timbers (cypresses) on a bluff bank breasting against the edge.

This marsh has all been a sheet of water as high as Lake Charles; and what is called Calcasieu Lake, Trahan's Lake, Indian Lake and Lake Charles are only those portions where the bed has not yet risen to the surface of the water. When this happens, as it will force its channel, it will be a continuing deep river all the way.(2)

From Lake Charles to the mouth of the river is near 60 miles. There are about 25 sloops and schooners running in the lumber trade here. There are 12 sawmills, either in operation or about to be started. The only other business here is raising cattle and some few horses; but the winter range is so bad it is not profitable. I have seen but little cultivated land, and even that is not in good condition, although the soil around the river will do to cultivate, if the proper labor is applied to it.(3)

The river was at one time the nest of the celebrated LAFITTE and his band of pirates. Hackberry Island in Calcasieu River is pointed out as their naval depot, though it must have been deeper there than now. An elevation on the river is to this day called *Money Hill*, and is pointed out as the spot where LAFITTE buried his money. For 50 years the people of this country have been occasionally digging for it, but the present proprietor has stopped it. Contraband Bayou is also pointed out as having had a depot at its head for the African slaves they imported. I know nothing of the truth of this statement, beyond the fact in history that this band of pirates did exist in the Gulf somewhere, and at the application of LAFITTE, their leader, were all pardoned by the United States government in its last war against England, on condition that they fight the enemy.(4)

Acadians to settle in Louisiana to help tame and colonize the vast territory.

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During the 1800s hundred of thousands of Europeans arrived in New Orleans---from every country, but especially from Germany, Ireland and Italy. They were escaping the ravages of war, the burden of

heavy taxation, the threat of starvation, religious and political persecution and were searching for a better way of life for themselves and their children. Since New Orleans was the largest city in the ante-bellum South and a great port city, it was one of the most important ports for immigrants. By 1850 approximately ¼ of the state's population was foreign-born. Many passenger and ships' lists survive for New Orleans. Among them are 31 reels of passenger arrival records, indexed by year from 1853 to 1899, which contain thousands of German, French, Italian, Irish and Scandinavian names. These microfilmed records can be found in Family History Libraries and are listed under Louisiana, Orleans, New Orleans, Emigration and Immigration.

Southwest Louisiana was not settled until relatively recently. The first white settler in the area was BARTHELEMY LEBLEU, who came to the area shortly after 1790.

Life in early Louisiana, as in any other pioneer settlement, was never easy or glamorous. Only those who were strong could survive. Loneliness played a large part in the lives of the early settlers; other settlers lived miles away. Dense wilderness and lush vegetation made travel difficult, and the trails were few. In a land laced with myriads of streams, bayous, lakes and river tributaries, overland travel always led to a water crossing, somewhere, somehow. Drowning in the swift currents of flooded rivers and being pulled down by the quicksand in the marshes were among the worries along the trail. Wild animals, such as bears, wolves, bobcats, were a threat to the traveler, but poisonous snakes such as water moccasins, rattlesnakes and copperheads, were a menace. The Indians were relatively peaceful, but the thousands of biting and stinging insects were extremely troublesome, irritating and even dangerous. In the dense forests where little light could penetrate, the insects were even more vicious and the night was filled with unseen dangers.

Settlements were few, and usually far apart. If a settler needed medical help, doctors were rare and lived only in the larger settlements, so each family was required to be self-sufficient. Even in times of great sickness, such as the yellow fever plagues, there were usually no doctors to tend to the sick, especially in the rural areas.

In Louisiana's early years, life in every settlement was primitive. Few luxuries could be bought at any price, but as the colony developed merchants and bankers turned New Orleans into a city where every sort of luxury and culture could be bought.

But in the rural areas, life continued at a slow and unchanging pace.

SOURCES:

Davis, Edwin Adams. *Louisiana, The Pelican State*, Baton Rouge, LSU Press (1972)
McGinty, Garnie William. *A History of Louisiana*, NY, The Exposition Press (1949)
Stringfield, Richard. "Migration Patterns in Louisiana During the 1700s", *L'Heritage*, Vol. 18 #70 (April 1995), St. Bernard Genealogical Society, Chalmette, La.

THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL

When the earliest explorers arrived in the New World they found no roads, only a few Indian trails which were little wider than the original animal paths. Some of these paths had been in use for thousands of years and usually led around heavily forested or swampy areas, following the high ground and natural ridges of the area. Constant use by animals and Indians widened and deepened them. Many of the trails were connected with each other; others were separate and went in opposite directions. Whenever they could, explorers and early settlers followed these trails. It was easier than blazing a new path out of the wilderness with knives and axes.

A system of east-to-west trails were eventually joined together and became known as the "Old Spanish

Trail" (OST). The Old Spanish Trail goes through swamps and crosses the deserts and mountains, generally following the route that is now Highway 90, and links Florida with California. It begins in St. Augustine, Florida, and follows the Gulf Coast through Alabama and Mississippi, then continues through New Orleans and southern Louisiana, cutting across Texas, New Mexico and ending at San Diego, California.

In Louisiana the Old Spanish Trail goes from New Orleans across Bayou Lafourche to Raceland, then crosses the treacherous Atchafalaya River and swamp. It goes southwest to Houma and then northwest through Morgan City and Berwick, on to Patterson, then winds its way down the main streets of Franklin, goes on to Baldwin, Jeanerette, and New Iberia. From there it goes through Broussard, Lafayette, Rayne, Crowley, Jennings and Welsh, then on to Lake Charles. It then crosses the Sabine River into Texas.

Conquistadors utilized and improved these land routes, making the Old Spanish Trail a key to settling and developing the "Western Lands". Those lands include southwest Louisiana.

South Louisiana's many inter-connected bayous, lakes and rivers made water travel the chief means of transportation for Indians and early European explorers and settlers. The many waterways and the soggy ground made roads development slower in the southern part of Louisiana than in the rest of the state. It is thought that at least some parts of the Old Spanish Trail, also known as the Camino Real or King's Highway, evolved into simple roads by the end of the Spanish colonial period, about 1800. Old records hint at the existence of a trail along the Bayou Teche about the time of the Louisiana Purchase (1803), but by 1819 a trail was definitely there.

Other trails developed and by 1816 a map compiled by the renown surveyor WILLIAM DARBY showed a trail or road along the Bayou Teche. This trail became a route for cattle drives, as well as the first stage coach route in the area. The stage coach route went from New Iberia to Opelousas, passing through St. Martinville and Vermilionville. A one-way trip between New Iberia and Opelousas took 12 hours.

DARBY's survey map of 1816 showed two primary trails westward...one from Vermilionville to the Calcasieu River and a second one running parallel a little to the north from Opelousas to Eunice and then meeting the first trail at the Calcasieu River near Lake Charles. Both of these trails ended short of the Sabine River. The northern trail crossed into "No Man's Land", the Neutral Zone of Louisiana which was a haven for outlaws and social misfits of all kinds. [See "Neutral Zone", *Kinfolks*, Vol. 20 #4]. Often travelers took the much longer route from Opelousas to Natchitoches because it was safer than traveling through "No Man's Land" without an armed party.

As more people poured into the area, better and faster transportation was demanded. Ferries and bridges were built across rivers, bayous and swamps, but dirt roads often impeded traffic when they were turned into thick mud by heavy rains or into deep dust in dry spells.

With the invention of the automobile highway traffic increased. State and federal roads were improved and bridges were built. In 1915 the Old Spanish Trail Highway Association began improvements on the roads, most all of which were concerned with the St. Augustine - New Orleans segment of the route. By 1921 the need to establish a system of highways coincided with the Federal Highway Act and the OST became the Southern National Highway. The old system of trails and paths that linked east to west also linked historical sites in Louisiana, and other sections of the Gulf Coast and the Southwestern U.S. The Old Spanish Trail was the route many of our ancestors took to cross our part of the state or to cross the country.

SOURCE:

Collins, Eddie. "The Old Spanish Trail: History's Arms Across America", *Acadiana Profile*, Vol. 16 #6 (May/June 1995)

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Lake Charles is by far the prettiest lake of the four; it is almost a circle, 2½ miles across, surrounded by high, well-timbered banks. There is little clearing except near the village, although there have been French settlements here for nearly 80 years. In the bosom of this primeval forest, its placid waters have rested in romantic quietude for 1,000 years, and perhaps on its shores an Indian lover (as told by our honest-hearted captain yesterday) has been softened by the magical spell of woman.

The village has nearly 300 inhabitants, a dilapidated courthouse, no jail, two schools, one dram shop (saloon), six stores, two hotels, one church (Catholic), though there is preaching to another congregation (Protestant). The Catholic priest is also the teacher at the Catholic school...

The peculiar French custom of coffee when you rise in the morning is universal. I like this as much as I dislike their style of low roof, mud house.(?)

The oil excitement still keeps up at this place. One of the companies have their machinery ready, and are now boring some 12 miles from town. One of the parties told me that they had bored 100 feet, and were still sanguine of oil. Another company will commence drilling in a week or two.

There is one remarkable character here. MICHEL PITHON, an old Frenchman on the lake a half mile below town, whom I must mention. He told me he was born in 1774, and is now 92 years age. He fought under the banners of Napoleon 1st, and showed me saber cuts on his head and legs, received amid the thunder and smoke of Auserlitz, Wagram, and Borodino, witnessed the ocean of fire that consumed Moscow, suffered amid all the horrors of the French retreat over the snow and ice of Russia. After the fall of Napoleon, he came to America and lived in the northwest with hunters, among the wild Indians. At the breaking out of the Texas war of independence, he joined the Texian Army under Gen. SAM HOUSTON and closed his career as a soldier on the field at San Jacinto. Here at the age of 62, when other people think only of the grave, he concluded to marry and settle himself; and thirty years ago married his first wife. His oldest son is now 28 year old.

He has five children, four grown and the fifth one a boy of 12 years old, now going to school in the village. He told me he can still walk 20 miles a day. He yet goes to every dance in the country and loves to participate, takes a long walk every morning before breakfast, and indulges with racing with the little girls about the village. Nine years ago, at the age of 83, he went to Europe to get an inheritance left to him. The present Emperor of France (Napoleon II) offered him a pension for life, provided he remained in France, but he refused. He states that he has eaten but little meat through his long life, and to that he attributes his vigorous health. He may live yet 25 or 30 years, and perhaps yet will see the grandchildren of that little boy of his.

There was another Frenchman who died here 18 months ago on Indian Lake, named (MICHEL) TRAHAN, who I am told, was 125 years old. He came from Europe a soldier in the French army that assisted in our first revolution, and was at the siege and surrender of Yorktown. If his age is represented aright, he was 41 years old at that time--others say he died at the age of 118, which would have made him 34 years old at that siege.(5)

That dirty sheet, *Flake's Bulletin* (a German-language Galveston paper) was a little puffed at the notice I gave it in my last letter and chose to honor me as "a Confederate enrolling officer," for telling how much his German friends at Bellville (Tx.) thought of it. Unfortunately for it, I have learned there are but 4 copies of it taken in that county...Had the gods of battles given us the victory, he would have hailed "our glorious Southern victory," and claimed victory for our cause. But we lost, and he is equally ready to shout hosannas over our fall... ('Lucullus,' pseudonym of WILLARD RICHARDSON, owner of Galveston News.)

(1) The hurricane of Sept. 13, 1865, added insult to injury, striking Leesburg (Cameron) with force equal to Audrey of June, 1957. Loss of life was no greater only because of sparse population. A Mrs.

THAYER and all her children were drowned in the storm, and (200 houses in) Orange, Texas, were totally destroyed. The storm of Aug. 22, 1879 was a repeat performance.

(2) Trahan Lake on the Calcasieu was apparently named for MICHEL TRAHAN. Both Trahan Lake and Indian Lake were little more than wide spaces in the stream, later erased by normal channelization effort or by dredging.

(3) Known sawmills at Lake Charles in 1860 included DAN GOOS' mill, GEORGE LOCK's mill, and JACOB RYAN's mill. Some of the lumber schooners on the river in 1860 included the *Ann Ryan*, *Lehmann*, *Lake Charles*, *Winnebago*, *Cassie*, and *Emma Thornton*. Most lumber was carried to Galveston to satisfy that town and Houston's insatiable appetites for cypress lumber and shingles. The *Ann Ryan* was captured by blockaders on July 4, 1861.

(4) JEAN LAFITTE legends have always been rampant throughout Southwest Louisiana. See W. T. BLOCK, "The Legacy of Jean Lafitte in The Neutral Strip," *True West* (Dec. 1979), pp. 26ff. For long 4-col. articles on Lafitte legendry on Mermentau and Calcasieu Rivers in Southwest Louisiana, see *Galveston Daily News*, "Famous Lafittes of Galveston," March 12, 1897, reprinted from *Cincinnati Inquirer*, also "Story of Lafitte," April 28, 1895, reprinted from *New York Herald*.

(5) Both MICHEL TRAHAN and MICHEL PITHON appear in 1860 Calcasieu Parish census, Lake Charles township.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

ELIZABETH FETNER, member #874, found the following poem on the EDDY Family Website (www.eddyfamily.com). It was attributed to Dr. MERRITT HENRY EDDY, but may not have been original with him. The Lake Charles EDDYs, whose homes are occasionally on the Tour of Homes, are descendants of the EDDY family who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630.

If you could see your ancestors all standing in a row,
There might be some of them you wouldn't care to know.
But here's another question which requires a different view -
If you could meet your ancestors, would they be proud of you?

HENRY DOIRON, member #733, pointed out an error in Vol. 23 #2, p. 68. It was the **parsonage** of the old Ball Chapel that was moved to Moss Bluff.

Many of us who grew up in the Lake Charles area have fond memories of the Watson's Ice Cream. Mr. DOIRON tells us that even though most of us remember Watson's Ice Cream Parlor as being on Enterprise Blvd., before that it was located on the east side of Ryan Stret, between Pine and Mill Streets, where the high-rise for the elderly is now located. At the old Ryan Street location the ice cream was packed in containers which were kept frozen by ice and salt. When the wagons were filled the next morning, the melted ice and salt was let out on the ground and new ice and salt were used to start the new day. When Mr. DOIRON passes the high-rise facility and sees the tenants trying to grow a garden on the grounds near Pine Street, he remembers all that salty water which was put on the ground for many years by Watson's Ice Cream. He states that they will have difficulty growing anything.

Mr. DOIRON reminds us that the present-day St. Louis High School was originally a Baptist Orphanage; then it became Landry School, a private Catholic school for boys. He also reminds us that the first colors at McNeese Junior College were Red and Gold. When it became a part of LSU, the colors were changed to Purple and Gold, and when it became a University the colors became Blue and Gold.

THE FIRST GENERATIONS OF THE FONTENOT FAMILY

As Louisiana celebrates FrancoFete, the celebration of three hundred years of French influence, thoughts naturally turn to French and Acadian ancestors. Contrary to what many people think, the FONTENOT family are not descendants of Acadians. The FONTENOT progenitors were French; the immigrant ancestor, JEAN LOUIS (COLIN) FONTENOT, came directly from France to Louisiana. In the old records the name was spelled variously as FRONTENEAU, FONTENEAU and FONTENOT.

The most distant known ancestors of this family are NICOLAS FONTENOT and his wife, JACQUETTE DEVILLIER(S), who lived in France in the mid-1600s. When and where they were born has not been established. Their names were found on the marriage record of their son JOACHIM FONTENEAU dit COLIN. By October 1681 NICOLAS FONTENOT had already died, but JACQUETTE DEVILLIER(S) was still living.

Research in France showed that JOACHIM FONTENEAU, a master cobbler, and his family lived in the parish of Montierneuf, in the city of Poitiers, Dep't. of Vienne, France. He was born probably about 1655-1660. On 13 October 1681 in the parish of St. Porchaire, Montierneuf, France, JOACHIM FONTENEAU married MARIE JEANNE PROUSADEAU, the daughter of LOUIS PROUSDEAU/PRIDO and CATHERINE BILLOUIN/BELLOUIN. At the time of the marriage LOUIS PRIDO was deceased, but CATHERINE BILLOUIN was alive. The PRIDO surname is also seen as PRADEAU, PREADEAU, PERAUDEAU, PERRATTEAU, PROTEAU and PRIDO in old records. Little else is known about these early FONTENOT ancestors.

JOACHIM FONTENEAU and MARIE JEANNE PRIDO became the parents of six known children. They were JEAN LOUIS dit COLIN, JANNE, ISABEAU, VINCENT, RADEGONDE and JEANNE. Baptismal records for the FONTENOT children were found in the parish of Montierneuf, on the edge of Poitiers. JANNE was baptized on 29 Dec. 1682; ISABEAU was born and baptized on 2 July 1684; JEANNE was born on 17 May 1688 and baptized on 18 May 1688; RADEGONDE was born and baptized on 16 November 1689; and VINCENT was born and baptized on 15 Dec. 1693. The baptismal record for JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT was dated 18 December 1687, the day of his birth, with LOUIS BENOIST and RENEE ROUSSEAU as godparents. His parents are listed as JOUCHAIN FRONTENEAU and MARIE PERAUDEAU.

It is thought that MARIE JEANNE PRIDO died sometime before 1699, at which time at Montierneuf a marriage record was found of a widowed JOACHIM FONTENEAU marrying FRANCOISE MACEE.

The ancestor of the Louisiana FONTENOTs was JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT dit COLIN, who was born 18 December 1687 in the parish of St. Germain, Poitiers, France. On 8 February 1726 at Fort Conde (Mobile, Alabama) JEAN LOUIS (COLIN) FONTENOT married LOUISE ANGELIQUE HENRY, the daughter of MATHURIN HENRY (a seaman) and LOUISE de PERIGO (also seen as PRIGO/PERIGORD/PERIGAUD/PAIGO).

According to the marriage record LOUISE ANGELIQUE HENRY was a native of Port Louis, Parish of Blavet, France, and was the widow of a man whose name appeared to be LaBEGNE or LeBEQUE. A LOUISON HENRY of Port Louis lost her husband, THOMAS LeBEGHUES at Tchapitoulas on 2 August 1721; it is assumed that this was LOUISE ANGELIQUE HENRY. They had come as workers for the St. Reine Concession on the Chapitoulas (Tchapitouas), a farming operation located on the east bank of the Mississippi near present day Kenner. LeBEGHUES was a native of Chambrary, France, and died at the age of 33.

JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT was a sergeant in de la TOUR's Company of French colonial soldiers and was posted at Fort Conde at the time of his marriage. He apparently continued serving in the same company until at least September 1727, as seen in the baptismal records for his son PHILLIPE. About 1730 FONTENOT was still sergeant, but was serving under MARVILLEUX. According to the

Mississippi Archives from 1729-1740 MARVILLEUX "went to the Tunicas with his detachment" in order to prevent surprise attacks on Fort Conde and the outlying settlements. FONTENOT may have gone with him to the settlement of the Tunica Indians, which was near Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

In 1747 JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT was assigned to Fort Toulouse, the French outpost on the Coosa near the present-day site of Montgomery, Alabama. Fort Toulouse at the Poste des Alibamons was part of the buffer zone used to protect the French settlements from English and the Spanish expansion and to insure the Indians stayed friendly. Between 1740 and 1748 there was fighting between the British colonists and those in Spanish Florida. These actions placed Fort Toulouse in a precarious position. However, no shots were fired on the military post, and it remained in French possession.

Fort Toulouse was a rude and primitive settlement in a vast wilderness where ever-present dangers lurked...savage Indians, wild animals, venomous snakes, and hostile English and Spanish foes. However, some of the Indians were friendly and helped the soldiers and their families learn how to survive in the wilderness. In 1748, shortly after the FONTENOT family arrived at Fort Toulouse, the military post was in danger of falling into the river. The current had cut away the river bank, and the entire fort and its wooden stockade had to be relocated nearby. By 1751 it was necessary to rebuild the military post again, and by 1755 major repairs were again made. It is probable that the FONTENOT family helped make these changes and repairs.

In 1755 the population of Fort Toulouse and the surrounding area was numbered at 42 white people. Monthly pay for JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT was 19 francs, 10 sol, about \$4.50. Soldiers were required to furnish their own shot for hunting, as well as for shooting the enemy.

Records state that a soldier named FONTENOT died at Alibamons on 29 October 1755. That soldier was thought to be JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT, who was serving at Fort Toulouse under GRANDCHAMP.

The marriage of JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT and LOUISE ANGELIQUE HENRY was a fruitful one, producing the following children:

1. LOUISE FONTENOT, b. 1725, Ala.; d. 15 Dec. 1814, German Coast of La.; m. 1st LOUIS URBAIN BERTHELOT; m. 2nd JEAN DENOYER

2. PIERRE FONTENOT dit BELLEVUE, b. 1726, Ala.; d. 15 Sept. 1811, Opelousas, La.; m. MARIE LOUISE DOUCET

3. PHILLIPE FONTENOT dit ST. PHILLIPE, b. 21 Aug. 1727, Ala.; bapt. 2 Sept. 1727, Mobile; d. 17 March 1806, Opelousas, La.; m. 7 May 1747, Mobile, MARIE BRIGNAC, d/o SIMON BRIGNAC and MARIE TURPIN

4. JEAN (Cadet), b. 1 Jan. 1729, Ala.; d. 1776, German Coast of La.; m. ca 1750, MARIE FRANCOISE LaGRANGE, St. James Parish, La..

5. MARIE FONTENOT, b. ca 1729, Ala.; m. JEAN LaGRANGE

6. JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT dit DEBONNAIRE, b. 1 March 1730, Ala.; d. 8 Oct. 1813, Opelousas, La.; m. ca 1769 MARIE FRANCOISE DOUCET dit MANON [Editor's note: Judge TATE's notes state the wife was MARIE MARGUERITE DOUCET]

7. JEAN BAPTISTE FONTENOT (Belaire), b. ca 1730-31, Ala.; d. 8 Oct. 1813, Opelousas, La.; m. MARIE LOUISE LaGRANGE

8. JOSEPH FONTENOT dit BELLAIRE, b. ca 1732, Ala.; d. 15 Oct. 1790, St. Landry Parish, La.; m. MARIE JEAN (JOSEPH) BRIGNAC

9. HENRI FONTENOT dit BELLEVUE, b. ca 1733; d. 14 Sept. 1813, Opelousas, La.; m. 16 April 1768, MARIE LOUISE DOUCET

10. MARIE LOUISE FONTENOT, b. 1741, Ala.; d. after 1778; m. SIMON PIERRE BRIGNAC

11. FRANCOIS FONTENOT, b. Ala.; d. 16 Jan. 1754 or 1759, Mobile, Ala.

12. MARIE THERESE FONTENOT, b. 1746, Ala.; d. 28 Nov. 1806, German Coast of La.; m. JEAN BAPTISTE LOBELL

All of the FONTENOT sons became soldiers, probably of necessity, as it was hard to make a living in the midst of a wilderness. All volunteered to serve with their father at Fort Toulouse at a young age, some as early as 13 years.

During the lifetime of JEAN LOUIS FONTENOT, King Louis XV ruled France. In this era France was engaged in several costly and unsuccessful wars, including King George's War (with Great Britain in North America), the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War (the European counterpart of the American French and Indian War). As a result of the 1763 Peace of Paris after the Seven Years' War, Britain received Canada, all of the French territory east of the Mississippi River, Florida and most of the French claims in India; France's ally Spain received the French territories west of the Mississippi and the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the same event that resulted in the expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia, also forced the FONTENOT family to leave their home at Fort Toulouse. The French no longer controlled the area; the traditional enemy, the English, were in charge. Soldiers were offered free passage back to France but Spain, wishing to colonize the lands in Louisiana, offered grants of land to the French soldiers and their families. Therefore, most of the soldiers, including the FONTENOTs, the BRIGNACs and the LAFLEURS, left the Alabama wilderness and sought refuge and land in French-speaking Louisiana. After 1763 there are no more FONTENOTs in the Alabama records; in 1764 records of the family begin in Pointe Coupee.

The FONTENOT daughters married and settled on the German Coast of Louisiana. By 1765 all of the sons except JEAN had moved westward to settle near the Opelousas Post. There are many descendants of this early French military family.

The first two reunions of the FONTENOT family were held at Fort Toulouse, Alabama. The third reunion will be held on October 16 and 17, 1999, at the Community Center in Ville Platte, Louisiana. For further information on the FONTENOT reunion contact: FENWICK FONTENOT at (318) 942-8624; SONNY FONTENOT at (256) 828-0143; or HOTTELL FONTENOT at (318) 363-2516.

SOURCES:

Information from the late Judge Cleveland Fruge, a Fontenot descendant

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IT TAKES HOW LONG?

It took 166 days to travel from coast to coast in the U.S. in a covered wagon in 1849.

It took 60 days in the 1860s to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific by stagecoach.

By train, in the 1870s, it took 11 days.

By air, 25.5 hours in the 1920s was the bi-coastal travel time.

By DC-3 it was a 17.5 hour trip in the 1930s.

In the 1970s, it took 5 hours in a 747 jet.

If you can hitch a ride on the space shuttle, it takes 8 minutes today!

The Family Tree, Vol. 9 #2, April-May 1999

ILLCIT SALT PRODUCERS AND UNMANAGEABLE SONS

By ROGER W. LAWRENCE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Many of us have French and Canadian ancestors and are interested in their long-ago ways of life. The following article was presented in the *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 23 #2 (Spring 1997), and was reprinted with the permission of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Manchester, NH)

These two categories of people may seem to be unrelated at first view, but there was a relationship between the two. Very often the younger members of a previously prosperous noble or bourgeois family had fallen on hard financial times. To survive they turned to the illegal salt making and sales trade.

Producing salt was a very profitable profession in France. As early as 1342, Phillippe II of Valois had created a royal monopoly and established salt stores throughout France. The illegal production and transport of salt was therefore attractive and common, but considered a crime. The "gabelle" was a tax imposed on salt, which varied in different parts of France, ranging from none to burdensome. The royal salt tax was most heavy in the province of Anjou. Moreover, each inhabitant, regardless of age, was required to buy nine pounds of salt yearly. The illicit production of salt and its transport for sale to other provinces was very lucrative and widespread, but equally dangerous. The word "profession" arose as a result of the financial crises which required a high salt tax as a means of revenue.

Severe punishments were levied against the illicit producers of salt. Some were sent to the galleys; others were executed. Documents show that over 600 of these "faux saulniers" were deported to New France from 1730 to 1743, although the historian BENJAMIN SULTE said that no more than 200 arrived from 1700 to 1740. Deported with these illicit salt makers were also sons of noble and bourgeois families who had been a problem to their parents. By letter of cachet to the King, these sons were never to return to France without royal permission.

The deportees were placed with Canadian families where they found a lifestyle that was better than that they had enjoyed at home. They were better fed, better clothed and enjoyed more freedom. Most did not regret their sentence which had sent them to New France.

The pursuit of colonial expansion by France, mostly during the decade of 1663-1673, was suspended by war with Holland. Immigration decreased after the death of Louis XIV in 1715. One of the last edicts of the "roi soleil" mandated that ship captains take 3 to 6 "engages" to Canada, according to the ship tonnage. Captains complied as little as possible. France still could not send 50 colonists per year to Canada. The "engages" chose the French Antilles which were not only warmer, but had a sugar cane output. New France accordingly requested colonists, even "faux saulniers" and prisoners.

Thirty prisoners arrived on 14 October 1723 on the *Chameau*. Among those placed in the military were NOEL PIGNAUD, JACQUES BLEREAU, CLAUDE ANDRY, PIERRE BERNARD de ROBIN, J. BERNARD, JEAN-FRANCOIS de MARIGNY TOULEAU and DE MARENNE. The remainder of the 30 were placed with habitants as day-laborers. The list of these prisoners was found in the Archives du Canada, Serie C, II Vol. 47, pp 263-273. NOEL PIGNEAUD, of the city of Rambouillet, died at Hotel-Dieu de Quebec at the age of 25 years.

The Bishop of Quebec made several complaints about these newly arrived "immoral" men. As a result France sent no more prisoners as soldiers. Young men who had been sent for correction by their families did continue to arrive. The influence, on New France, of these so-called recalcitrant emigrants was minimal. The numbers were minimal. Only five or six arrived under letters of cachet in 1726 and 1727, and five came in 1728. These included JEAN ROULEAU, placed in the company of Beaujeu. Some 30 prisoners were sent in 1728 to spend the rest of their lives in Canada. Twenty-nine arrived; one died at sea. Most were in prison for minor crimes and were skilled workers in trades that were

useful in New France. GILLES LENOIR was an executioner who could be utilized in that position. Another was ANTOINE MASTREC, a market-porter who, having cruelly mistreated his wife, requested that he be sent to Canada.

On 16 April 1726, the minister of France wrote to Governor BEAUHARNOIS that he was sending 40 "unmanageable" sons from France to serve as soldiers for the remainder of their lives. They were to arrive on the ship *Elephant*; it was the intention of his Majesty that they not be permitted to leave the colony without royal permission, that they be watched and not granted any leaves. The four sons were NICOLAS-PIERRE RICHELET, JACQUES LEGRAND, SAMUEL GUY and PIERRE-FRANCOIS RIGAULT.

In 1729 a group of sons from important families arrived in New France from the prisons of Paris. Thirty arrived on the cargo ship *Elephant* which was shipwrecked either on 1 or 2 September at Cap Brule' about 15 leagues below Quebec. The sons finished the rest of the trip by canoe.

The 30 young men, who were sent for youthful pranks, hardly deserved such an exile. Some deserved pity and tried to reform and remake their lives. Some entered the army, while others became scribes; 5 or 6 became school teachers. One was bailiff at the Conseil Superieure. A few without talent or special skills lived meagerly on a small allowance from their parents. Two such were the Italian J. B. CARTI and the Sieru d'ORCEVAL, JACQUES-FRANCOIS de BOUCHE. By 1731 the disorder in New France caused by these emigrations led to the decision that no further deportations would occur.

The deportation of illicit salt makers and smugglers continued. The first group of 30 or 40 arrived in 1730 on the ship *Heros*. The intention was to send as many as possible each year since these men were not true criminals and could well serve as colonists. The Intendant of New France was pleased with the new arrivals and requested more. In the summer of 1631, 64 more arrived on *Heros*, plus one son needing correction. Most of those sent were bachelors or widowers without children, but later some arrived with their families. In 1732 a contingent of 104 "faux saulniers" arrived on *Rubis*. The young men adjusted better in the colony than the married persons with families. In 1734 some 62 more were chosen to be sent to Canada on the *Rubis*. Only 53 embarked, and two stayed behind at LaRochelle, while 2 died at sea and 1 died after landing. Of the survivors, 2 joined the troops and 46 chose various occupations. The complete list of 62 can be found in Archives du Canada, Serie B, Vol. 60-1, p. 24.

On 7 Oct. 1735 the reception of 54 more "faux saulniers" was acknowledged. In April of 1736 another group of 24 was chosen to board *Heros* for Canada that summer. The process of these deportations of "faux saulniers" continued until 1743.

The awkward method of sending new colonists to Canada did provide the colony with worthy farmers and craftsmen. Tanguay's *Dictionnaire Genealogique* contains the names of at least 106 of the total known 648, not counting wives and children. They were accorded the same privileges as the other habitants to discourage desertion. Some of the remainder slipped out of sight of officials, traveling to New England, then to France, the Antilles or elsewhere. Some boarded vessels for France and ship captains tended to look the other way. It was also possible at that time to canoe down the Mississippi where the rules were more relaxed. Desertions were so frequent that in April 1737, Governor BEAUHARNOIS proposed better supervision and severe punishments. Three lame "faux saulniers" were returned to France with the King's permission.

A similar number of deportees were sent to the Ile-Royale in Acadia under the same status as those sent to New France, that is, for the rest of their lives. The first contingent came in 1736 with the arrival of 74 men. In 1737 another group of 24 came to Louisbourg. The King's lieutenant, de BOURVILLE, wrote that these people were of great help to the colony and it would not be possible to do without them. In 1739 more men were sent. In 1749 another 34 men arrived. Most of them became farmers.

The government of Ile-Royale requested more men. Those immigrants who were unable to adjust were secretly sent to Boston or Portland on English ships. A few of the "faux saulniers" were rebellious and unacceptable to the Acadians. They requested these men be sent back to France. In 1741 the "faux saulniers" were not invited by Ile-Royale due to local prejudice. The names and fates of the "faux saulniers", or salt smugglers, and "problem sons" will be the subject of a future article.

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LOUISIANA'S SALT WORKERS

Salt was necessary for life! It was used to preserve fish and meat. Louisiana also had salt workers and salt smugglers. *L'Heritage* (Vol. 20 #79, July 1997, St. Bernard, LA Genealogical Society) states:

"An earlier ship had brought over the MATTHIEU ROUGE family in 1718. MATTHIEU ROUGE was a native of LaRochele, France, born 12 July 1679, the son of NICOLAS ROUGE and MADELEINE MESNARD. NICOLAS died on 23 April 1710 and MADELEINE died in LaRochele. In MADELEINE'S succession, it mentions one or two inventory items as **salterns**, or salt beds near LaRochele...

"Another ship record listed MATHURIN ROGER, convicted salt tax violator."

FRENCH

It is estimated that approximately 65% of the original French emigres to Canada had their roots in northern France. Most of these came from the Province of Normandy. French law, even in the French colonies, differed greatly from the English Common Law of the American colonies. In the English view, women had few legal privileges and were treated as their father's property until they married, after which time they became their husband's chattel. Under English law the husband literally had control of his wife, as well as her possessions and property, and could (and did) often dispose of it without her agreement. He was also legally allowed to punish her, with the stipulation that the stick he used was no larger than his thumb (Rule of Thumb).

A marriage index for French Canadians is now available at the Indian River Country Library, Vero Beach, Fl. for those marriages extracted by Fr. LOISELLE of the Catholic parishes of the diocese of Quebec, Madawaska and Eastern Ontario. For more details write Hackleman Connections, 729 Grapevine Hwy., Suite 204, Hurst, TX 76054.

SOURCE: *Reporter*, Vol. 25 #3, Aug. 1994, Milwaukee Co., WI Genealogical Society

SCOTS ANCESTOR? If your Scottish ancestor was born before 1741 and came to America between 1757 and 1763, he may have been a soldier in Col. SIMON FRASER's 78th Highland Regiment, which was recruited in the Inverness area of Scotland. They were part of the British Army, which came to fight the Indian wars and to keep peace in the colonies until 1763. About 170 of these soldiers stayed after they were discharged. For further information, write WALTER H. McINTOSH, Box 714, Topsfield, MA 91983.

You don't get much done by starting tomorrow.

THE RAMSEYS OF VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

By ZILDA M. HEBERT-FROGUE, Member #1012

JAMES BARTLETT RAMSEY was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, on 27 August 1820. He was the son of AMBROSE KNOX RAMSEY and NANCY GRAVES YANCEY of Yanceyville, North Carolina. His father, AMBROSE KNOX RAMSEY, was a wealthy planter, mill owner and North Carolina legislator. When JAMES B. RAMSEY was just a boy, his parents moved to Emelle, Alabama, where his mother died. His father died at age 91 in Meridian, Mississippi. His grandfather, MATTHEW RAMSEY, and two great uncles, AMBROSE and JOHN RAMSEY, were soldiers from Chatham County, North Carolina, during the American Revolution.

The second of ten children, JAMES BARTLETT RAMSEY received his literary education at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. Later he attended the Medical School of Transylvania University (now the University of Kentucky) at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1843. He first practiced medicine in Washington County, Alabama, and, subsequently, in Meridian, Mississippi. In 1871 he moved to Iberia Parish, Louisiana, and, in 1872, moved to Vermilion Parish, near Abbeville, Louisiana. He resided in the Young's Coulee-Rice Cove area when he first moved from Iberia Parish.

Dr. RAMSEY was a member of the Secession Committee in Mississippi, and signed the Secession Ordinance. In 1847 he began planting his 400 acres with sugar cane, cotton and indigo. The main crop was sugar cane, called the "long grass".

The cane was raised on the fertile bottom lands. Once the leaves had been burned from the stalks in the Fall, the cane was harvested by hand, with long cane knives. The cane was stacked in wagons, pulled by mules or horses, and taken to the narrow gauge trains that ran on steel rails along side fields. From here the cane was taken to the sugar refineries where it was run through a mule-powered crusher to extract the juice. The juice was then placed into large vats and cooked at very high temperatures until crystals formed. This impure form of brownish, raw sugar was to make wealthy men out of many Southern planters.

On 28 May 1846 JAMES RAMSEY married ELIZABETH ANN COLE, the daughter of WILLIAM LOVE COLE and HARRIET CORNELIA ELLERBEE. COLE was a prominent planter of Mississippi and a representative in North Carolina and Mississippi Convention in 1851.

During the Civil War the RAMSEY family sent five sons, four of them medical doctors, to war for the South. Dr. JAMES BARTLETT RAMSEY was a field surgeon in HARRISON's Regiment, which saw action at the Battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He held the rank of Captain.

JAMES and ELIZABETH COLE RAMSEY were the parents of ten children, who were:

1. MARY CORNELIA RAMSEY, born 4 April 1847; married LOUIS NAYLOR; died November 1865.
2. WILLIAM COLE RAMSEY, married HELEN I. HUNTLEY.
3. AMBROSE KNOX RAMSEY, born 17 September 1850; married 15 April 1875, LAURA ALICE O'BRYAN; died 28 January 1926.
4. HARRIOT ANN RAMSEY, born 14 May 1853; married 12 August 1875, EDMUND ANDERSON ROSE; died 30 June 1943.
5. PETER HUNTER RAMSEY, born 17 August 1856; married, 1st, 27 September 1883, HENRIETTA BELLE HANER; 2nd, HELEN HUNTLY CORNING; died 10 October 1934.
6. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD RAMSEY, born 22 November 1858; married 11 March 1886, WILLIAM MADISON BLUDWORTH; died 10 November 1940.
7. BABE RAMSEY, born 12 March 1861; died 16 August 1861.
8. MATTIE SCURLOCK RAMSEY, married, 1st, 5 March 1923, HORACE PIGGET RUSHING; 2nd, 12 December 1933, JAMES HARRIS WALLACE.

9. ELLA RAMSEY, born 19 February 1870; died 30 March 1875.
10. MATTHEW IGNATIUS RAMSEY, born 23 April 1886; married MARIE EDOLISE MEYERS; died 1955.

Dr. RAMSEY was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Master of Royal Arch Mason. He was a Democrat and took an active part in the political and civic affairs of Vermilion Parish. He was opposed to the Louisiana Lottery and all lotteries.

His place of residence, south of Abbeville on the Vermilion Bayou, is known as the Bagley-Ramsey Plantation. There was once a post office at his residence, which was named Ramsey Post Office in his honor. A nearby road was also named for him. The Ramsey Canal is situated where the Ramsey Plantation was once located. No longer is sugar cane grown on the old plantation. Today soybeans and rice are planted instead.

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La. Mortality Schedules
Southwest La. Church & Civil Records
A Register of Officers & Students of the University of Alabama, 1831-1901
St. Peter's Catholic Church Records, New Iberia, La.
Parish Court House Records, New Iberia, La.
Ramsey Family Bible Records

GILLIS HIGH SCHOOL'S FIRST GRADUATING CLASS, 1938
Contributed by GLADYS FARNSWORTH DOYLE, Member #1169

The Gillis School was built in 1921. The first graduating class was the Class of '38, which consisted of the following persons: ELOISE BUSLEY, FAY WHITE, MABLE KOONCE, OLLIE BROWN, GLADYS FARNSWORTH, MADIA KARSH, LENA ARDOIN, LUCY DESCANTE, Miss BOWMAN, Mr. HOWARTH (principal), ELANOR SCAFIE, ELAINE PUGH, and HAZEL PLAUCHE.

[EDITOR's NOTE: Mrs. DOYLE sent a picture of this class, as well as a picture of some of the same group taken in 1998. She notes that MADIA KARSH BROUSSARD and ELOISE BUSLEY RYAN are now deceased.]

LAKE CHARLES SOCIAL ITEM

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

SOURCE: Maude Reid Scrapbook #2

BRAVE HEARTS AND STOUT ARMS

Contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539

At last! I'm at the LDS Library in Salt Lake City again. Here amid rows and stacks of books---thousands of them---I stare in awe at the hours of pleasure before me, five days of it. Decisions, decisions! Where do I go first? Alabama? Georgia? No, I look in front of me and see the stack for Massachusetts; then I look to the right and see the stack for New Jersey. Something pulls me to the stack in front of me.

Casually, I scan the titles while trying not to appear too eager in selecting just the right book (which is unknown to me at that time). Suddenly I spy THE BOOK, green in color and bearing the title *Pioneer Irish in New England* by Michael J. O'Brien. Remembering "nothing ventured, nothing gained", I remove the book from the shelf and turn to the "M's." Pleading and silently I say my usual genealogical prayer, "Lord, let me find CORNELIUS MERRY or anyone else on my long, long ancestors list!"

Then before my very eyes in the index is an entry for CORNELIUS MERRY, as well as for many of his children, on page 138. Slowly and cautiously, as if afraid to look, I turn to the page and there find "CORNELIUS MERRY first appears at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1658, when he was indentured as a 'servant' to JOHN LYMAN, in whose service he remained for five years."

On August 11, 1663, CORNELIUS MERRY married RACHEL BALLARD, according to the marriage license from the Town Records of Northampton. A copy of a deed from that town shows he was given three acres of land, a grant which was thus entered in the Selectman's records: "at a leagele (sic) town meeting there was then granted to CORNELIUS, the Irishman, three Akers (sic) of land upon condition he build upon it and make improvement of it within one year, yet not so as to make him capabele (sic) of acting in any town affairs no more than he had before it was granted to him."

From the language of the grant to him we get an idea of the problems with which the Irish of those days often had to contend in New England. It was obvious that the English element of Northampton were willing enough that "CORNELIUS, the Irishman" should reside among them and contribute to the development of the town; they were even willing for him to fight their battles. However, a social barrier was erected against him and he was deprived of the Civil Rights enjoyed by his fellow-townsmen because he was not of their race and blood!

CORNELIUS MERRY was born in County Cork, Ireland, sometime between 1623 and 1640. He was a very interesting character and evidently was one of those irrepressible Irishmen with no love for England. He seems to have been a hundred years ahead of his time, because in 1666 the General Court of Massachusetts "Ordered CORNELIUS MERRY to be whipt (sic) twenty stripes for abusing the authority in the country of the English by seditious speeches." This indicates that although he was originally a "servant," he must have been a man of rare intelligence to be able to make "Speeches" that brought down the penalty of the law.

MICAH MUDGE, JOHN LYMAN and CORNELIUS MERRY, representing "the rest of the inhabitants of Northfield" negotiated with the Indians of the village of Skaweage and were able to purchase 10,650 acres of land. This deed was dated 24 May 1686.

That CORNELIUS MERRY was a dominant personality despite his previous condition of servitude is evident from the fact that he was one of the boldest and most active spirits among the townsmen. In almost every document concerning the settlement of Northfield, Massachusetts, he appears with as much prominence as any of those who formerly scorned him. He and his son, JOHN MERRY, served in King Phillip's War and took part in an encounter with the Indians known in history as the "Fall's Flight."

CORNELIUS MERRY and RACHEL BALLARD were the parents of seven children. They lived at Northfield, Massachusetts, for forty-three years. In 1716, CORNELIUS MERRY died, "respected by all the people of the town," some of whom had formerly held themselves in arrogant detachment from their Irish neighbor. He became one of the town's leading citizens and the owner of considerable land. "Merry's Meadow" in Northfield was named for him. History tells that several of his sons became prominent citizens at Northfield and Deerfield, Massachusetts.

The Irish redemptioners, though poor and lowly in social class, must have been men of unusual energy and unyielding will. They survived the subjugation by their "masters" and rose above their lowly status to become "Prosperous owners of land." While these poor redemptioners were not welcome, they must have been enterprising and self-reliant, for none but the brave hearts and stout arms could have wrestled success from the wilderness and the conditions under which they lived.

Roots were laid down and branches of the MERRY family sprang forth to various places in New England, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, etc. JOHN MERRY, the second child born to CORNELIUS and RACHEL BALLARD MERRY, settled on Long Island. Five generations of MERRYS are mentioned in the Massachusetts vital records, and the first born in each generation was named CORNELIUS.

DESCENT FROM CORNELIUS MERRY

- I. CORNELIUS MERRY
 - b. 1623-1640, County Cork, Ireland
 - m. 11 Aug. 1663, RACHEL BALLARD
 - d. ca 1716, Massachusetts
- II. JOHN MERRY
 - b. 9 Nov. 1665
 - m. before 1698, PUAH PARSONS
 - d. 9 Aug. 1702
- III. JOHN MERRY
 - b. ca 1698
 - m. 15 Dec. 1715, MARY WHEELER
 - d. ?
- IV. SAMUEL MERRY
 - b. 9 Nov. 1718
 - m. 21 Oct. 1736, MARY (CADY) PARSONS
 - d. 18 July 1760
- V. SAMUEL MERRY
 - b. 6 May 1739
 - m. RACHEL MERRY
 - d. 1799
- VI. SAMUEL MERRY
 - b. 19 Jan. 1772
 - m. 29 Jan. 1795, PHEBE BURNETT
 - d. 9 Sept. 1821
- VII. JOSEPH K. MERRY
 - b. 31 Jan. 1811
 - m. 5 May 1834, SUSAN G. SALTENBERER
 - d. Aug. 1853, Lake Providence, Louisiana
- VIII. JOSEPHINE E. MERRY
 - b. 1837, Indiana
 - m. 1 Jan. 1857, WILLIAM CAULFIELD
 - d. ?

- IX. WILLIAM HORACE CAULFIELD
 b. 21 April 1871, Mississippi
 m.30 Sept. 1897, PEARL RAY ROURKE
 d. 21 June 1956, Centreville, Mississippi
- X. IDA LEE CAULFIELD
 b. 15 April 1908, Mississippi
 m.29 Sept. 1926, WILLIAM McKINLEY SANDERS
 d. 5 May 1987, Louisiana
- XI. ELIZABETH LEE SANDERS

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

Contributed by DOROTHY BECNEL, Member #393

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in Lake Charles on 19 April 1888. The eleven charter members were:

ANDERSON, Dr. L. C.	LAMONT, Mrs. ADELIA
BULL, Mr. Mrs. J. K.	LITTLE, Mrs. C. W., Jr.
DEES, Mrs. MINNIE	McNEESE, JOHN W.
KINNEY, Mr. & Mrs. L. W.	TAYLOR, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
LAMONT, THOMAS	

The seven trustees were: JOHN DAVIDSON, M. D. KEARNEY, JOHN McNEESE, A. A. WENTZ, CHARLES W. LITTLE, W. L. KINNEY and WILLIAM MURRAY.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church in Westlake, Louisiana, was chartered in 1949-50 by the First Presbyterian Church to serve the Presbyterians across the lake who worked at the recently built industrial plants. Charter Members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church included:

CANNON, Mr. & Ms. B. C.	MACDONALD, J. G.
CANNON, DUKE	MACDONALD, Mrs. ETHEL
CARROLL, Mrs. ELIZABETH	MATTHEWS, LOTTIE JO
CARROLL, MARCELLA	MATTHEWS, Mrs. W. W.
CARROLL, JAMES H.	McDONALD, WILLIAM RAY
CHAMBERS, Mr. & Mrs. JACK	McMILLAN, JOHN C.
CHAMBERS, RONALD	McMILLAN, Mrs. MELBA
FRIES, Mr. & Mrs. JACK	NEWMAN, Mrs. STELLA
FRY, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.	NEWMAN, Miss VIRGINIA
GREENWOOD, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.	NAGEL, Mr. & Mrs. ALEXANDER
GREENWOOD, J. E., Jr	ROSELLE, Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES PERRY
GRUBB, Mr. & Mrs. LOREN	READ, Mrs. T. M.
GRIFFIS, Mr. & Mrs. JAMES H.	TODD, MILTON
HANSON, J. SCOTT	TODD, Mrs. M. D.
HANSON, Mrs. JEANNE	TODD, HELEN MERLE
	TODD, MILTON DANIEL

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church was organized by First Church on 8 February 1959. Its mission was to serve the needs of McNeese College and south Lake Charles. The charter members of St. Andrews all transferred from First Church, which had also purchased the property for the future building. Upon its organization, St. Andrews was fully operational and was staffed as a congregation.

WHEN TRACING ANCESTORS, PLEASE STAY WITHIN THE LINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN

June 24, 1896

FENTON

CHARLES KIMBALL, while out horseback riding, was thrown and received a severe sprain in his wrist. Dr. A. N. PIERCE of Lake Charles was called to Fenton to treat Mr. KIMBALL.

School commenced with Mr. ELWIN WILLARD as teacher. The Fenton and China ball team crossed bats at Mr. REEVES'. The game ended in a victory for the Fenton team.

OAKDALE

Rev. J. C. WILLIAMS preached at the Pine Grove Church. The public school at The Bay opened with 37 scholars enrolled. Miss JENNIE BROWN is the teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. JEFF DeHAVEN came from Lake Charles to visit Mrs. DeHAVEN's father, Mr. FONTENOT. J. H. COLE from Chicot, "Old Uncle" JASPER WELCH of Glenmora and C. B. MIZELL of Lamara also visited the area. W. D. GODWIN of Breaux visited W. J. DUNN.

Mrs. L. WATSON and family left to meet Rev. WATSON at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. GOLDMAN, about 30 miles "above this place." Mrs. E. ELLERSON left to join her husband at Spencer's Mill. SAM REED is improving, after having been sick for three weeks.

(Signed) PINE KNOT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN

July 1, 1896

The weather is all right---nice, warm days and cool, pleasant nights. Prof. M. E. SHADDOCK is now delivering ripe figs. Miss HATTIE READ is spending the week with Misses TOPSIE and MATTIE SHADDOCK and they were visited by Miss ANNA DAVIDSON. GEORGE HUTCHINS and E. and H. SHADDOCK "belong to the military and are firing up for Cuba."

Hon. A. R. MITCHELL spent Sunday in Lake Charles, resting from his arduous duties as legislator. R. H. NASON returned from the St. Louis convention. J. A. KINDER, Jr. and EDMUND CHAVANNE are home from the State University for summer vacation. Mr. CHAVANNE stood second in class examinations. Mrs. W. N. NELSON, from near Beaumont, Texas, is visiting her son, J. J. NELSON and other relatives. J. H. MARSHALL, Jr. and O. H. MILLS spent the weekend near Moss Bluff.

Messrs. A. P. PUJO and CLEMENT D. MOSS have formed a co-partnership for the practice of law. Messrs. JERRY D. and C. R. CLINE have opened their law offices in the second story of the WM. MEYER building, adjoining Judge KINDER's office. P. A. SOMPAYRAC and J. SHELDON TOOMER have a law office in a room in the Commercial Block. The firm of CLINE & CLINE, attorneys at law, went to Old Town Bay on a fishing excursion.

Mrs. R. M. DUNLAP and her sister, Miss DAISY BARTEAU, left on Monday evening's train for Galveston, Texas. Mr. JOHN MARRIOTT was called away by telegram announcing the death of his daughter at her home in Neodesha, Kansas, on June 23.

The home of W. B. SLAWSON of Big Lake was struck by lightning last Saturday. Mr. SLAWSON and his son received a slight shock.

J. G. POWELL's house now presents a handsome appearance since he has added a story and some handsome galleries, together with new paint.

The annual commencement of St. Charles Academy was held. Miss BERTHA RICHARD was the

graduate and presented with the gold medal for merit by Father VAN De VEN. Miss ANNIE COLDWATER was awarded \$25 in gold.

Malarial soil. The opinion expressed by Dr. BUCHMAN is that the source of malaria in the air is erroneous. He says the germ is of soil origin, "is strictly protozoa, reaching its highest development in low, moist ground with a favorable temperature."

Men are the kind of husbands their wives make them. No man was born a husband, it should be remembered. Men inherit disease, temper, warts and moles, but they don't inherit wives.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS, July 1, 1896

CHINA

HENRY GARDNER left for his old home in Masonville, Iowa, to bring his family back with him in the fall. Bucklin Bros. rice, milled by the Jennings Rice Mill, sold in Chicago at 5¼¢ a pound within a week after it was milled and will net the raisers nearly \$3 a barrel.

FENTON

Mr. and Mrs. AL. MILLS spent Sunday in Kinder. I. J. MILLS went to Lake Charles on business. Mr. and Mrs. PARVINACE and Mrs. I. J. MILLS drove to Lake Charles Saturday afternoon. F. PIERCE, the agent for the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railroad at Kinder, was in Fenton on business. ROBERT LAWSON of Meadow Prairie was in Fenton. The Fenton ball team defeated the China nine at Mr. REEVES'; the score was 34 to 26.

OAKDALE

Elder W. D. GODWIN was here to meet his little granddaughter from Big Cane. J. YOUNG and two OLIVER boys from Eunice are visiting. D. M. FOSTER of Lake Charles was here looking for lands for the K. C. W. & G. Railroad Co. W. J. DUNN made a business trip to Lake Charles. B. HENRY and family from Pine Prairie visited their daughter, Mrs. G. W. NORRIS.

Health is not so good as last week. A few are having chills and fever. Mrs. J. C. WILLIAMS and J. B. WELCH are on the sick list. Mr. THOMPSON's wife is down with dropsy. We fear that she will not recover. Mrs. A. A. WILSON has been confined to her bed with severe illness. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WM. CARLISLE died last Friday.

Elder CROSS from near Crowley preached at the Pine Grove Church. Prayer meeting will be held at W. J. VICK's, where there is a mulberry tree 22 years old which is 187 inches around the trunk and 78 feet across the branches.

The public school at The Bay is increasing in numbers, with 52 enrolled. Miss JENNIE BROWN is in charge of the school. The HARDEN & RICHARD Mill is shut down. All hands have gone; part of the teams are gone and the others are going soon. We don't know when the mill will start again

RAYMOND

There was a social at C. F. TAYLOR's on Wednesday night and a dance at HARRY RYAN's on Thursday night. The Fourth of July will be celebrated at G. N. BROWN's in a good old-fashioned way, with Revs. ROSS and ELLIS for orators. A basket dinner will be served.

The Roanoke people are grading the road north on the line past Mr. COTTON's as far as Gum gully. BRIGGS and COOPER have their pumping plant in readiness for work. JOHN COOPER lost a fine blooded cow and a yearling, which he had just imported from Iowa this spring.

The Nubbiu Ridge Literary Society will have a contest with the Jennings debating club. Subject: "Resolved that modern inventions are detrimental to the laboring classes."

Postmaster J. P. GEARY posted the advertised letters for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1896.

LADIES LIST

ARMSTRONG, Miss HANER
CLARK, Mrs. FANNIE
DAUR, Miss ANN
FELBIDO, Miss LIZZIE
HALL, Miss BETTIE
HOSSELL, Mrs.
JONES, Mrs. CELESTINE
JOHNSON, Miss GEORGIA
JEAMS, Miss LEANER
LIVINS, Miss AMANLIA
MANDERS, Mrs. MARGARES
NORMAND, Miss ANGLER
STANFIELD, Mrs. THOS.
WHITE, Mrs. LUCY

COOPER, Miss BELLE
CIRKLING, Mrs. MARTHA
FRINKLEN, Mrs. JOHN
FLORY, Miss H. DORA
HINES, Miss FEBY
HAWES, HETTIE
JOHNSON, Mrs. MARTHA
JOHN, Mrs. JOHN
LeBLEU, Miss MYLAIR
MORAN, Mrs. LUSTODA
MOSS, Mrs. JAMES
NORWOOD, SADIE
SMITH, Miss NANCY

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

ARCENAU, ED
BUSHAR, PETTER
BUTLY, GEORGE
CROSSBY, JOHN
CLARK, GEO.
EGICK, ALBERT
GOEDE, H. A.
HOGGLAND, JOHN
HORNE, E. W.
JOHNSON, ROSLER
LOVE, H. C.
MURAN & BLOCK
PIJAZON, AMO
RIGLET, GEO. P.
SMITH, T. S.
SMITH, HENRY
TUCKER, R.
VASTIAN, J. L.
WANDELL, H. H.
WALTES, JOE

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO
BURNES, TOM
BATES, P. M.
COVINGTON, ACEY
DYKES, E. E.
GANGS, BABE
GAINS, H. L.
HAMPTON, BURT
JOHNSON, C. F.
KEELY, JOHN
LOTEMAN, JAS.
OLEVIA, SAVIO
PIQUE, WILLIAM
SISSON, CHAS
STANFIELD, M.
SCOTT, HENRY C.
TAMSON & MURRAY
WINFIELD, JOHN
WALKER, J. W.

GRADE 6B, FOURTH WARD SCHOOL, CA 1913

Students in Miss MABLE DEES' 6B class at Fourth Ward School, Lake Charles, La. in approximately 1913 were: WILLIE STINE, PEARL ASH, LILLY BELL CROPPER, IRMA KUTNER, ISABELLE THORP, ESTHER GRAHAM, RUTH OTIS, RETHA BLAYLOCK, HAROLD BUCK, WARREN LIMBOCKER, GEORGE BAKER, VAUGHAN ROGERS, TRUMAN BROOKS, CARROL HISCOCK, EUGENE OTIS, OTIS SIMPSON, THOMAS JOSEPH TYLER, EDGAR STANTON, and PAUL THOMAS.

(Names taken from an old photograph in the possession of BETTY TYLER ROSTEET.)

THE VINTON COLONY EXCURSION
(From *The American*, April 8, 1896)

At 9 o'clock Good Friday the steamer *Hazel* left her wharf at the foot of Pujo Street for Moss Bluff, laden with 120 souls, 60 of whom have hailed from Vinton, Iowa, and the other 60 from the four corners of the earth. The boat arrived at Moss Bluff at 11 o'clock, and preparations for a genuine feast were made, and until 3:30 o'clock did the entire party enjoy the good things prepared the day previous by the hands of the fair sex, some few indulging in fishing in the meantime. The boat then started on the return trip and landed at Lake Charles at 5:30 o'clock. A most delightful time was had by all present.

Dr. A. A. WENTZ furnished the following history of the Vinton Colony:

"In January 1885, when Lake Charles was but a hamlet of about 1500 inhabitants and contained not a single brick building, had but one railroad (the Southern Pacific), no street-railway, no dummy line, no electric plant, no ice factory, no bank, no public school building, no college building, no telephone system, no paved streets and but a few sidewalks, Prof. S. A. KNAPP, a former Vintonian, left home at Ames, Iowa, and came to this city on a prospecting tour; after a short stay he returned to Ames. In the following November he came to arrange for the reception of his family, who followed in December and made their home here.

"Miss MINNIE KNAPP, who came here with her father in 1885, left parental home on December 15, 1887, having married Mr. A. M. MAYO, and thereby formed one more Vinton household.

"In February 1887, GEORGE HORRIDGE, ARAD THOMPSON, WILLIAM M. LOREE and several others from Vinton, Iowa, came here on a prospecting tour, stayed a few days and enjoyed the balmy breezes from the Gulf, drank the waters of the Calcasieu and sped away to their icebound homes.

"In November 1887 Mrs. L. W. KINNEY, a former resident of Vinton, with her husband left their home in Traer, Iowa, and came seeking a home in a climate free from the long cold winters, and concluded to permanently locate. In January 1888 GEORGE HORRIDGE and HENRY H. EDDY, with their families, came and commenced house keeping in true frontier style, entertained later in the winter Mrs. ANKNEY, WILLIAM M. LOREE, JNO. A. BILLS, and several others from Vinton. The climate so enticed Messieurs. HORRIDGE and EDDY that they invested in property and the next winter built homes and have spent succeeding winters here.

"In April 1888 A. A. WENTZ came, spent the summer, enjoyed the cool breezes and in August left for Iowa, returning in September with his family. In July of the same year, N. D. POPE came, returning with his family in 1891. In January 1889 WILLIAM M. LOREE and family came, built a home, and each fall when Jack Frost gets down to business in Iowa, we find them dropping in, to enjoy the winter months in their home here among the flowers.

"In the winter of 1890 and 1891, CORNELIUS ELLIS and family came and enjoyed with us a rest from the cold of their northern home, and again the following winter, and in November 1894, came and spent the winter, and again in the fall of 1895 built him a home and became a citizen of this bright and growing city.

"FRANK ROBERTS, with his wife (from the far away north) came among us in December 1891, built himself a comfortable home, entered into business, and became a living factor, not only in the colony from Vinton, but among the leaders in the Lake Charles business circles. In January 1892 ARAD THOMPSON and C. L. LOREE with their families, hearing so much of the beauties of Lake Charles, came to enjoy for a season with the pioneers from Vinton, the climate, the flowers, the rain and the sunshine, and after doing so wended their way northward in the springtime only to return in May to engage in business and build houses.

"G. T. ROCK, after spending a portion of the winter, spring and summer of 1893, came in the following fall with his family. In the fall of 1893 Mrs. ANKNEY, after having spent two winters here with her daughter, Mrs. H. H. EDDY, became a permanent resident of Lake Charles. S. R. HARTER, after spending several months here, trying to convince himself that there was no place like home (Iowa), finally succumbed to the influences of the climate and wrote to Mrs. HARTER and the boy that he had found Eden, and in April 1895 he and his formed one more family in the growing metropolis.

"In November 1893 WILLIAM M. LOREE, Sr. and his wife came to spend the remainder of their days, away from the cold of the north, with the family of his son, WILLIAM M. LOREE, and in the following September he left us, to live in that land into which cold and heat do not enter and where he was joined in the following spring by her with whom he had journeyed for near half a century; both as it were, falling asleep after a long and well spent life.

"In the fall of 1894 J. W. TRAER, after having spent a part of one winter among us, came with his family and thus added one more to the list of busy bees that make up the Vinton hive. On December 1st, 1894, H. ROSS and wife, having visited two winters with their daughter, Mrs. C. M. LOREE, concluded that the raw winds of Chicago (to which place they had removed from Vinton) were not as pleasant as the balmy gulf breezes and became residents of this city.

"And in February 1895 (just in time for the snow) came HORACE and JAMES EDDY and their families. HORACE and JAMES, with H. H. EDDY are entering into business.

"In this brief summary I have tried to give each family a date in Lake Charles. I might mention others, to wit, HERMAN, ART, CLARENCE, LARRY, GEORGE, JOHN and JIMMIE, but I will leave to a day not far distant I hope, in the future, when I can give them each a date, a history and a household.

"We have in our city at present as visitors from Vinton, JOHN A. BILLS and wife, Miss ANNIE WITHROW, Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, Mrs. MARY SANTMEYER, Mrs. GAD TRAER PENFIELD and child, and Mrs. J. P. MATHEWS, to all of whom we offer a hearty welcome on this our fifth annual outing.

"On Good Friday 1892 the families on the corners with some visitors from Vinton, drove to English Bayou, crossed over and on its northern banks enjoyed their picnic dinner; this was outing No. 1. Good Friday 1893, nearly the same persons who were out in 1892 with some visitors, drove to English Bayou on its southern bank to eat their cold victuals, built a fire in a vacant house nearby and set fire to the house which gave an opportunity to gentlemen present to show their experience as old firemen, in putting out the fire; this was outing No. 2.

"Outing No. 3, Good Friday 1894 was enjoyed by nearly all the Vintonians, old and young, in a trip up the West Fork of the Calcasieu River on the steamer *Pharr*. Outing No. 4 was Good Friday 1895 when about 80, old and young, took passage on the steamer *Hazel*. We decided to organize ourselves under the name of the Vinton Colony."

During the past years the following Vintonians, for a longer or shorter period, have visited Lake Charles, viz:

R. H. QUINN; W. R. STEVENSON and wife; C. O. HARRINGTON, wife and boy; G. W. SPEARS; A. H. WOLF; C. S. GOODWIN; GEO. EDDY; W. H. BROWN and wife; L. RALYES, wife and grandson; J. W. RICH and wife; B. MURPHY, wife and daughter; CLIFF WATSON, wife and daughter; G. M. GILCHRIST and wife; T. S. PALMER and wife; Ms. MINNIE TRAER BRADLEY and children; Mrs. EMILY TWINING; HERMAN KNAPP, wife and child; MACK VORIS and family; WILL CONNOR; Dr. U. E. TRAER; C. E. BRIGGS, wife and boy; Miss CARRIE WHITLOCK; Rev. D. L. HUGES; H. E. JONES and family; P. G. BERGEN and wife; H. C. ECKENBERGER and wife; Mrs. VIRGINIA GAY; THOMAS SAUNDERS and wife; W. E. ELLIS and wife; J. W. McCASLIN and

wife; Mrs. SADIE LOCK PIERCE and husband; GEORGE ANDERSON; SAM PAIGE; GRANT CARRIER; FREDDIE FELL; MARY HIGGINS; Ms. CAMPBELL; H. C. SCRIBNER; FRANK STEADMAN; FRANK REYNOLDS and wife; WEBB SWARTZBAUGH; WILL McALLISTER; JOS. SUTTON; CLAYTON TURNER; JOHN HOUCK; JOHN WILLARD; WARREN MILLER; FRANK BENDER; JOHN RALSTON; and WALTER PALMER and wife.

VINTON FIRE. From the "11 Years Ago" column of the *Lake Charles American Press* dated 5/5/1936 comes the news that one of the oldest landmarks in Vinton burned to the ground (1925). It was the house built by the late Senator CHARLES PLEASANT HAMPTON who sawed the lumber at his own mill in Edgerly. The house had been owned and occupied for some years by J. M. WILLIAMS.

**INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE DECLARATION OF INTENT OF
SAMUEL THOMAS HARTELL BRADLEY**

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 30th 1888

SAMUEL THOMAS HARTELL BRADLEY, age 32, native of England, arrived at New York, in the state of New York on the 13th day of April 1884, renounces allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, in the one hundred and twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MANING, Deputy

**INFORMATION FROM THE NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE OF
SAMUEL T. H. BRADLEY**

Petition: Vol. 4 No. 302, SAMUEL T. H. BRADLEY, age 66 years; height 5 feet, six inches; color, White; complexion, Fair; color of eyes, Grey; color of hair, Grey; visible distinguishing marks, None. Name, age and place of residence of wife, HANNAH BRADLEY, age 68, 503 Moss St., Lake Charles, La. No minor children.

SAMUEL T. H. BRADLEY, residing at 503 Moss, City of Lake Charles, State of Louisiana, who previously was a subject of George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland was granted citizenship on the 22 day of May 1924.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: the maiden name of HANNAH BRADLEY was JONES.)

FOR GENERAL AMUSEMENT. [These causes of death were found on Missouri Death certificates and were printed in the San Luis Obispo Co., CA. *Bulletin*, reprinted in MASSOG (June 1998), Massachusetts Society of Genealogists.]

1. Died suddenly-nothing serious wrong.
2. Went to bed feeling well-woke up dead.
3. Worn out.
4. Don't know-never been fatally ill.
5. Don't know-died without the aid of a physician.
6. Blow to the head with an ax-contributory cause: another man's wife.

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS

In the early days of our country, as well as in Europe, fire was a constant threat in towns and cities where many commercial buildings and residences were built of wood. There was no running water; there was no fire-code; and few buildings were ever inspected. Early fire wagons and trucks were limited in their supply of water...only what they could carry.

Fireplaces, used for heating and cooking, created sparks. Buildings were often built so closely together that flying embers from one building could ignite a whole block. Once a fire raged, it destroyed multiple buildings. The city of London was destroyed by a fire that lasted three days in September 1666. New Orleans, with its old wooden buildings, was regularly destroyed by fire.

Entrepreneurs decided to insure against such hazards. The most famous insurance company in the world is probably Lloyd's of London, which began as Lloyd's Register of Shipping in 1760 to insure ships and their cargos. Before the Revolutionary War and until the War of 1812, most policies were underwritten by London insurance companies. The earliest fire insurance company in America was located in Philadelphia in 1752.

A huge conflagration in New York in 1835 made most of the small American fire insurance companies insolvent. As a result, larger insurance companies were formed and the need for insurance maps became evident. In 1790 the first insurance map was completed when EDMUND PETRIE mapped Charleston for the Phoenix Assurance Company. In 1850 the city of New York was mapped for the Jefferson Insurance Company.

As the country grew and industrial and urban growth increased, more fire insurance maps were demanded. In 1866 D. A. SANBORN, who was working for the Aetna Insurance Co., began making fire insurance maps, and the following year established his own business, the D. A. Sanborn National Insurance Diagram Bureau. The firm grew, and continued to produce maps for over a hundred years. In 1902 it became the Sanborn Map Co.

By 1920 Sanborn had virtually monopolized the fire insurance map industry. However, economic and political conditions and major changes in the insurance business limited the market for insurance maps. Today the insurance industry has only a minimal interest in insurance maps, since modern building construction, better inspections, improved fire codes and modern fire-fighting forces have helped fire prevention. However, the details in the old Sanborn maps can be invaluable to researchers.

Louisiana has over 8200 map sheets for 180 cities and towns. Some, including those from Lake Charles and Baton Rouge, begin as early as 1885. Sanborn maps are available at many libraries. The most complete set of these maps for Louisiana is housed at the Cartographic Information Center, LSU, Baton Rouge, La.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles has the 1909 Sanborn Maps for Lake Charles in book form. It also has microfilmed Sanborn Maps for Lake Charles for 1885, 1888, 1889, 1894, 1898, 1903, 1909, 1914, 1919 and 1925. The roll also contains maps from other towns in the state.

The Sanborn fire maps may prove to be invaluable in genealogical research in urban areas. They reveal the address and location of a building or residence, as well as the material of its construction. Unfortunately, rural areas are not mapped. Sanborn fire insurance maps used in conjunction with other resources, such as city directories, censuses and land records can help create the cities and neighborhoods in which your ancestors lived.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

The Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. XLV #2 (June 1998), La. Genealogical & Historical Society
Ristow, Walter W. (Introduction), *Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress*, Library of Congress
(1981)

ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES ECHO
Contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018

W. H. KIRKMAN, M. D.

Respectfully offers to the citizens of Calcasieu, his medical services on the following terms, to wit:
One half cash, or some available means, at the time of service and the balance at the expiration of the
year.

The 1870 Calcasieu Census, 3rd Ward, p. 51, gives the following information:

NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
KIRKMAN, W. H.	38	M	W	Physician	Kentucky
KIRKMAN, CECILLIA	33	F	W	Keeping House	Louisiana
KIRKMAN, MARY F.	14	F	W	School	Louisiana
KIRKMAN, BENJAMIN	12	M	W		Louisiana
KIRKMAN, NANCY	10	F	W		Louisiana
KIRKMAN, EMILY	7	F	W		Louisiana
KIRKMAN, ELLEN	2	F	W		Louisiana
KIRKMAN, ROSALIE	4/12	F	W		Louisiana
MOSS, LAVINIA	23	F	W	Keeping House	Louisiana

JAMES N. CANNON

15 February 1868, Masonic Obituary. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy - Committee W. H. HASKELL, JACOB RYAN, J. O. LeCOQ. Signed by A. B. WILLIAMS, Worthy Master, pro tem, and C. GLASSPOOL.

28 February 1868, Notice of Public Sale.

29 February 1868, Estate of JAMES N. CANNON, late of this parish, to be sold at public auction on 14 March 1868. Property included 100,000 feet of assorted pine lumber (more or less); 2 cows and calves; 2 horses; 10 head of hogs at West Fork; one gold watch and chain; 1 skiff; small improvement on public land; Opera glasses; chains; corn mill; household and kitchen furniture, etc.

SOPHIA ANDRUS, Administratrix.

Mrs. SARAH FISHER

28 February 1868. Died---in the Insane Asylum in New Orleans, on Sunday morning, Februry 9th, Mrs. SARAH FISHER, wife of LOUIS FISHER of Lake Charles. Mrs. LOUIS FISHER was taken to the Asylum in New Orleans last fall by her husband, hopelessly insane, and we are told never recovered her sanity up to her death. Condolences.

THOMAS D. BAGGETT

24 April 1880. Tribute of Respect, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana
To the Worthy Master, Wardens and Brethern of Sam Todd Lodge #182, F. & A. M. In bereavement of Bro. THOMAS D. BAGGETT, born in Harrison County, State of Mississippi, on the 3rd day of April 1847. He was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in this lodge in the year 1879.
J. W. MOORE. G. W. RICHARDSON, H. P. PENINGER.

PRUNING FAMILY TREES IS NOT ALLOWED

CDs AVAILABLE AT CPPL

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, houses the following CDs:

MARRIAGES:

- CD # 1 Louisiana Marriage Records
- CD # 3 Marriage Index: AL, GA, SC
- CD # 5 Marriage Index: AR, MO, MS, TX
- CD #226 Marriage Index: GA
- CD #227 Early Marriage Records-1850 West of Mississippi River: AR, CA, IA, LA, MN, MO, OR,
TX
- CD #229 Early Marriage Records---1850 Southern States: KY, TN, VA, NC

CENSUS:

- CD # 34 1870 U.S. Census Index: VA, WV, NC, KY
- CD # 42 1850 U.S. Census Index: NY
- CD # 49 U.S. Census & Mortality Schedules: TX (1860, 1870, 1880 & 1890 Mortality)
- CD #136 Census Index & Tax Lists: Colonial America, Pre-1790
- CD #289 Precision Indexing Databases (U.S. Census Index Series) 1870 NC, SC
- CD #316 Census Index: U.S. Selected States/Counties 1840
- CD #317 Census Index: " " " 1850
- CD #318 Census Index: " " " 1860
- CD #319 Census Index: " " " 1870
- CD #320 Census Index: " " " 1880

MISCELLANEOUS:

Family Finder Index & Viewer

- CD # 15 Everton Publishers (Computerized Family File Vol. 1 & 2--Roots Cellar)
- CD #109 Acadian Genealogies
- CD #114 First Families of America, Vol. 1
- CD #118 Canadian Records Index, 1600-1984
- CD #130 Pennsylvania German Church Records, 1729-1870
- CD #165 African American names: GA, NC, PA, SC
- CD #168 Salt Lake City Cemetery Records
- CD #181 English Origins of New England Families, 1500s-1800s
- CD #252 Louisiana Land Records (Homestead Claims)
- CD General Land Office Homestead Claims in Louisiana
- CD World Family Tree---Volumes 1-17
- CD Social Security Death Index A-L
- CD Social Security Death Index M-Z
- CD Roll of Honor: Civil War Union Soldiers
- CD The Civil War (The War of the Rebellion)
- CD SAR Revolutionary War Graves Register
- CD Ancestry and Allen County Public Library's Periodical Source Index (PERSI)
- CD Family Search (LDS)---IGI, Ancestral File (Updated), Social Security Death Index,
Military Index, Family History Library Catalog
- CD Heritage Quest (formerly AGLL) Catalog

HELPFUL HINT - Some records of English and Scotch courts, especially probate records, are indexed and on microfilm.

GOOS CEMETERY

The following information on the old Goos Cemetery on North Shattuck Street in Lake Charles is compiled from a Topographic Survey taken in 1963 and a reading of the old tombstones in 1971. The map of the cemetery shows only plot numbers and names; not all names were shown on the map. Other information comes from the tombstones. In 1971 there were 15 adults, 5 children and 2 infants who had unmarked graves.

PLOT # NAME

1. WALTER A./L. FITZENREITER (b. Nov. 18, 1885; d. Feb. 26, 1946)
2. PATRICK McCOY GOOS, Sr. (b. July 6, 1904; d. July 12, 1960)
3. PEGGY DARLENE GOOS (Daughter of Mr. & Mrs. PAT GOOS, Jr.; b. Apr. 17, 1957; d. Dec. 25, 1957)
4. SHIRLEY ANN GOOS (Daughter of Mr. & Mrs. WALTER J. GOOS; b. Mar. 15, 1935; d. Aug. 15, 1935)
5. Unknown
6. DAVID ALLEN CONRAD (Son of Mr. & Mrs. FRED CONRAD; b. & d. May 27, 1962)
7. HERMAN CARL KRAUSE (b. July 9, 1891, Terrington, Conn.; d. Nov. 27, 1961)
8. BROTSY KRAUSE (Wife of H. C. KRAUSE; b. Aug. 8, 1900; d. June 17, 1936)
9. JAMES M. McCain (b. Sept. 17, 1863, Franklinton, La.; d. Nov. 14, 1931)
10. CONSTANCE FITZENREITER (Wife of JAMES M. McCain; b. Nov. 7, 1874; d. Nov. 30, 1951)
11. KATHERINE M. RICHARDS (b. Apr. 8, 1873; d. Apr. 25, 1939)
12. CHARLES H. RICHARDS (b. Feb. 6, 1872, Rockport, Tex.; d. Nov. 22, 1930)
13. HELEN S. RICHARDS (Wife of ANDREW SUICE; b. Aug. 8, 1904; d. Sept. 15, 1954)
14. WILLIE WARDELL FLANDERS (b. July 22, 1860, New Orleans, La.; d. Mar. 3, 1930)
15. FRED M. GOOS (Co. C, 2nd Ala. Inf., Spanish-American War; b. Aug. 20, 1862; d. Nov. 15, 1956)
16. ALBERT E. GOOS (b. Dec. 7, 1869; d. May 16, 1935)
17. LAURA REEVES GOOS (Wife of ALBERT E. GOOS; b. Jan. 2, 1869; d. Jan. 3, 1949)
18. ALBERT BEL GOOS (La. Wagoner, 30th Engr., WWI; b. Oct. 20, 1889; d. June 2, 1953)
19. FREDDIE C. GOOS
20. Infant of Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES H. RICHARDS (b. & d. May 5, 1901)
21. Infant of Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES H. RICHARDS (b. & d. Nov. 8, 1899)
22. CORA LOUISE FITZENREITER (b. Feb. 21, 1869; d. Nov. 10, 1944)
23. FRED G. MOELING & Son (No dates)
24. MARIE GARIG MOELING (b. Aug. 17, 1801, Germany; d. Oct. 9, 1887)
25. CHRISTIAN GOOS (b. Mar. 2, 1859; d. Dec. 9, 1878)
26. JOHN H. BROWN (Sept. 30, 1878)
27. LOCKWOOD WILLIAMS (b. Sept. 8, 1856; d. Jan. 15, 1937)
28. Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. CHARLES BENCKENSTIEN (no dates)
29. MARGARET HORTMAN BENCKENSTIEN (b. Oct. 5, 1896; d. Sept. 19, 1942)
30. ALBERT GOOS FUNK, Sr. (b. July 11, 1874; d. Jan. 18, 1950)
31. SALLIE JEANETTE POWELL (Infant daughter of MARGARET & FRANK E. POWELL; b. Mar. 11, 1911; d. Feb. 5, 1912)
32. CONRAD FUNK (d. Feb. 8, 1893)
33. KATIE FUNK (b. Jan. 18, 1886)
34. MEDORA GOOS (Wife of EMILE JESSEN; b. July 8, 1852; d. Sept. 4, 1893)
35. DELLA MOELING (b. Sept. 27, 1836, New Orleans, La.; d. May 14, 1917)
36. BLANCHE IRENE MOELING (no dates)
37. FREDERICKA GOOS PERKINS (d. May 29, 1895)
38. MARIE GOOS (Wife of LOCKWOOD WILLIAMS; b. Nov. 17, 1869; d. Dec. 29, 1918)
39. CLAUDE HORTMAN, Jr. (b. Dec. 6, 1902; d. July 4, 1921)
40. CLAUDE HORTMAN, Sr. (b. Oct. 23, 1875; d. Jan. 18, 1935)

41. NELLIE PERKINS HORTMAN WOOSTER (b. Aug. 19, 1877; d. Apr. 29, 1950)
42. GEORGIE TIMMINS (Infant; d. Nov. 16, 1885)
43. GEORGIE GOOS TIMMINS (d. June 4, 1886)
44. DANIEL GOOS (b. 2 Mar. 1815; d. May 19, 1898)
- KATHERINE MOELING GOOS (b. Nov. 17, 1830; d. Mar. 11, 1894)
- WILLIE W. BEL (Child of J. A. BEL & DELLA GOOS; b. Sept. 16, 1888; d. Aug. 4, 1889)
- BARBARA MOELING
45. DANIEL J. GOOS (d. July 19, 1884)
46. F. A. FLANDERS (Wife of DANIEL J. GOOS, Jr.; b. Dec. 5, 1843; d. Nov. 2, 1914)
47. ANNIE GOOS BEATTY (d. Aug. 2, 1898)
48. FLOY A. GOOS (b. Apr. 16, 1875; d. Mar. 15, 1917)
49. Unknown
50. ALBERT FOREST SEVERS (b. Oct. 12, 1876; d. May 19, 1951)
51. HARRY F. WOOLFLEY (b. Aug. 3, 1891; d. Nov. 21, 1934)
52. MARY K. WOOLFLEY (b. Aug. 19, 1891; d. Feb. 23, 1957)
- 52-A. FRANKLIN WOOLFLEY (b. Aug. 27, 1865; d. Oct. 13, 1941).
53. CHARLES ALBERT RICHARDSON (b. July 3, 1891; d. May 3, 1943)
54. MILNOR PECK PARET (b. June 17, 1857, Pierpont Manor, NY; d. Aug. 16, 1936)
55. GEORGE LOCK (b. Oct. 24, 1839, Wilton, England; d. Mar. 3, 1917, Hot Springs, Ark.)
56. ELLEN M. GOOS LOCK (b. Mar. 14, 1849, New Orleans, La.; d. June 2, 1921)
57. ELIZABETH A. KNIGHT (Wife of WILLIAM KNIGHT; b. Jan. 12, 1837;
d. Sept. 30, 1914)
58. JOHN ARTHUR SIMPSON (b. Mar. 19, 1871, Lancaster, England; d. May 23, 1896,
Lockport, La.)
59. EDWARD E. RICHARDS (b. Aug. 1, 1871; d. Jan. 24, 1930)
60. GUY L. RICHARDS (b. Jan. 4, 1876; d. Nov. 9, 1908)
- EDWARD W. JESSEN (b. July 3, 1897; d. Nov. 24, 1899)
61. EDWARD W. RICHARDS (b. Feb. 2, 1829; d. Feb. 17, 1885)
- EMMA M. GOOS (b. Jan. 2, 1853; d. Oct. 9, 1926)
62. MEDORA JESSEN (Daughter of Mr. & Mrs. EMILE JESSEN; b. Aug. 22, 1899;
d. Nov. 24, 1903)
- ANNIE JESSEN (b. Oct. 5, 1907; d. Nov. 2, 1907)
- 62-A. WANDA R. JESSEN (Daughter of Mr. & Mrs. MAURICE JESSEN; b. & d. Sept. 10, 1935)
63. MARGARET WOOLFLEY (d. June 18, 1958)
64. RICHARDSON (Vacant Plot in 1963)
65. FREDERICK A. TIEMAN, Sr. (La. 2nd Lt. Air Service-WWI; b. Nov. 26, 1895;
d. Sept. 21, 1956)
66. FREDERICK A. TIEMAN, Jr. (La. Staff Sgt. 529 AAF Fighter-WWII; b. Aug. 4, 1921;
d. Sept. 4, 1948)
67. FRED GOOS LOCK (b. July 9, 1871; d. Oct. 21, 1944)
68. EDNA GOODWIN (Wife of FRED GOOS LOCK; b. Sept. 9, 1890; d. Aug. 17, 1926)
69. JAMES GILFORD SIMPSON (b. Sept. 22, 1869, Dublin, Ireland; d. Nov. 13, 1938)
- DELLA W. SIMPSON (b. Aug. 3, 1878; d. June 29, 1959)
70. CLARENCE G. COSNER (b. Mar. 20, 1906; d. July 13, 1935)
71. EDWARD ELLIS RICHARDS (b. May 29, 1916; d. Feb. 7, 1944)
72. GEORGIANA RICHARDS (Wife of EMILE JESSEN; b. Aug. 19, 1873; d. July 12, 1940)
73. EMILES G. JESSEN (b. Jan. 29, 1856, Germany; d. May 31, 1912)
74. HERBERT D. SCHAP, Sr. (b. Oct. 10, 1896; d. Mar. 22, 1903)
75. WALTER JESSEN (b. July 4, 1887; d. Dec. 16, 1936)
76. ELIZABETH H. RICHARDSON ANDERSON (b. Oct. 24, 1883; d. Dec. 10, 1951)
77. VIRGINIA G./C. LOCK (b. Nov. 21, 1888; d. Oct. 27, 1951)
78. LUCILLE C. GROS (b. Dec. 7, 1908; d. Mar. 13 1948)
79. JOHN MORGAN DICKEY (b. Sept. 25, 1865; d. Mar. 7, 1941)
80. ROSALIE WACHSEN DICKEY (b. Jan. 29, 1871; d. Dec. 9, 1938)

81. RELIEFS RICHARDS (Wife of MAURICE ROSENTHAL; b. May 20, 1883;
d. Mar. 3, 1957)
82. MAURICE ROSENTHAL (b. Sept. 24, 1878; d. Oct. 5, 1933)
83. DAVID R. ROSENTHAL (Tx. Pvt. US Marine-WWI; b. June 9, 1885; d. Apr. 19, 1942)
84. JOHN LESLIE CONRAD (Son of Mr. & Mrs. W. A. CONRAD; b. May 13, 1923;
d. Mar. 14, 1961)
HAROLD O. CONRAD (Son of Mr. & Mrs. W. A. CONRAD; b. May 26, 1938;
d. June 10, 1952)
85. FITZENREITER
CLARA VAUGHAN FITZENREITER (Wife of CHARLES FRANCES FITZENREITER;
b. Nov. 17, 1888; no date of death)
CHARLES FRANCES FITZENREITER (b. July 25, 1870; d. June 30, 1949)
BARBARA C. GOOS (Wife of CHARLES FITZENREITER; b. Dec. 20, 1847;
d. July 12, 1921)
BESS (Wife of CHARLES F. FITZENREITER (b. May 3, 1861; d. Feb. 22, 1908)
CHARLES FITZENREITER (d. July 6, 1903)
86. WOODWARD (Also seen as WOODARD)
"Baby" WOODARD (Son of BOYD & M. E. ELIZABETH WOODARD;
b. & d. April 17, 1949)
87. PLA
SELMA MARTINEZ PLA (nee LOCK; b. Feb. 2, 1899; d. Sept. 8, 1962)
JUAN MARTINEZ PLA (b. Nov. 28, 1890; d. Nov. 23, 1966)
88. RICHARDSON
89. L. L. MATERNE
90. HARTWELL A. ELLIOTT (b. 1 Sept. 1884; d. May 12, 1948)
91. Mrs. H. A. (NELLIE L.) ELLIOTT (b. Nov. 3, 1887; d. Oct. 7, 1952)
92. Unknown

Locations of the following plots not shown on map:

CLAUDE LEONARD BENCKENSTEIN (b. July 26, 1915; d. Aug. 6, 1964)
HENRY RICARD GREEN, Jr. (b. Mar. 1, 1879; d. Dec. 24, 1887)
CARL GUY VICK (b. July 26, 1915; d. Aug. 6, 1964)
RAN SAVOIE (b. Dec. 25, 1882; d. Jan. 17, 1952)
LULA DUPLCHAIN (b. Apr. 18, 1881; d. Aug. 7, 1950)
MARY CORBELLO (No dates)
ARTEMIO CORBELLO (d. Sept. 10, 1960, age 87 yrs.)
CORBELLO Child (No dates)
CLOPHES LANDRY (La CSEA US Navy-WWI; b. Jan. 8, 1895; d. Aug. 30, 1964)
IRMA LOCK TIEMAN (b. Apr. 11, 1895; d. May 31, 1967)
MAGGIE LOUISE GOOS SEVERS (b. July 8, 1877; d. Feb. 8, 1964)
Children of DANIEL & KATHERINE GOOS (No dates)
DANIEL JOHANNES, BARBARA CHRISTINA, ROSALIE ALANANDERO,
GANERNT KATHERINE, DELLA DELPHINE, GEORGEANA, FREDERICKA,
EMMA, MADORA, ELLEN, FREDERICK M., ALBERT EDWARD, CHRISTIAN H.,
ANNA MARIE and WALTER S..
KATHERINE GOOS FLANDERS (b. Mar. 16, 1860; d. June 23, 1930)
FREDRICA GOOS GRADY (b. Feb. 2, 1893; d. Sept. 18, 1956)
HAROLD O. CONRAD (Son of Mr. & Mrs. W. A. CONRAD; b. May 36, 1938; d. June 10, 1952)
BARBARA C. FITZENREITER (Wife of FRANCIS V. GALLAUGHER; b. Dec. 7, 1883;
d. April 21, 1969)
HOWARD EUGENE IVEY, Jr. (b. Mar. 4, 1955; d. Mar. 5, 1955)
THOMAS A. BYON (b. Aug. 18, 1830; d. Sept. 7, 1953)
GEORGE T. LOCK (b. June 5, 1908; d. July 20, 1965)
WARD ANDERSON (b. Feb. 21, 1878; d. May 33, 1969)

PAUL ROSENTHAL (Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. MAURICE ROSENTHAL; b. & d. July 6, 1908)
 LETITIA LOCK PARET (b. Dec. 5, 1872; d. Mar. 10, 1956)
 IRENE PARET RICHARDSON (b. Jan. 2, 1900; d. Feb. 14, 1965)
 ROCHESTER CLARKE (b. Aug. 23, 1903; d. Oct. 22, 1965)
 RENA MATERNE (Wife of WALTER J. GOOS; b. Oct. 7, 1903; d. April 24, 1968)
 KATHERINE GOOS KOONCE (b. Aug. 16, 1891; d. Nov. 10, 1963)
 WILLIAM ANDREW CONRAD (Husband of WILLIE FAYE GOOS; b. Jan. 26, 1898;
 d. Dec. 26, 1963)
 WILLIAM H. BRADSHAW (b. Feb. 17, 1909; d. June 11, 1968)
 EDDIE W. WATSON (b. Sept. 22, 1911; d. June 16, 1939)
 JOHN GILLEY (1841-1919)
 ANTHONY WAYNE GUILLORY (b. Feb. 19, 1942; d. Sept. 18, 1954)

THE MARGARET PLACE

The Margaret Place, the 84-year-old subdivision off South Ryan Street near the lake front in Lake Charles, will be created an historic district. According to legend, MICHEL PITHON bought the land in 1840 from Indians for a bottle of rum and two blankets. Later, the land was owned by ALLEN J. PERKINS, who in 1915 developed it into a subdivision which he named the Margaret Place for either his wife or daughter, both of whom were named Margaret. Many of the newer homes were built in the Margaret Place at that time. It contains about a hundred old homes.

Perkins Grove, which was named for ALLEN J. PERKINS, stood near the Margaret Place. This grove of stately old oaks was the site of many town festivities, such as May Day and Fourth of July celebrations, picnics and barbeques. It had a bandstand and open-air concerts were held there. Perkins Grove and the Margaret Place were well-known areas in old Lake Charles.

GALVESTON RECORDS

Are you trying to find out where your immigrant ancestor entered the U.S.? Try Galveston, which was called the "Ellis Island of the West."

Galveston was one of the top five ports of entry. Thousands of immigrants, especially Czechs, Germans, Scandinavians, Eastern Europeans and Russian Jews, entered the country there. The Texas Seaport Museum, located at Pier 21 on Port Industrial Boulevard at Galveston, has a database of over 130,000 names of people who immigrated through Galveston between 1839 and 1949. Information on these immigrants may include their country of origin, port of departure, occupation, date of voyage and the name of the ship on which they traveled. For additional information write: Texas Seaport Museum, 2016 Strand, Galveston, TX 77550.

THE MATCH, sometimes called the "Lucifer" because it smelled of sulphur and fire, was invented by ALONZO D. PHILLIPS of Springfield, Massachusetts, and patented in 1836. No longer did a housewife have to nurse the coals in the fireplace overnight to be sure she would be able to cook or heat her home the next day. Men no longer had to carry flints to light their pipes or camp fires. Fires could be made instantly, without trouble. This little invention brought about many improvements for which we should be grateful.

AN ANCIENT NAME SHOULD BE TREASURED FOR GENERATIONS.

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 70 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

THE HISTORY OF BURR's FERRY in Vernon Parish, La. is told, along with the family history of the BURR and LILES families.

The Vernon Genealogist, Vol. 5 #2 (June 1998), Anacoco, La.

"THE TEXAS ROAD" was also known as the Commanche Road. This article gives information on trails and migration into northeast Texas. Shreveport, La. was the converging center for Texas immigration from the east, but the official entry place was at Old Border (Jonesville, La.).

The Journal, Vol. X #3 (1998), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, La.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH. Websites are listed for various tribes.

The Family Tree (Oct./Nov. 1998), Odom Library, Moultrie, Ga.

GERMAN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES OF JEFFERSON CO., TEXAS by W. T. BLOCK tells of the history of Germans who settled at Smith's Bluff (site of Sun Oil Co. & Union Oil of California riverside property) and Grigsby's Bluff (now Port Neches). In the mid 1800s many German immigrant ships arrived at Galveston, some of which were "plague ships", quarantined because of cholera or yellow fever aboard. Usually, one-tenth of the Germans succumbed to the three-months voyage, and the rest, weakened physically, quickly fell victim to any pestilence within the city. The crew and all passengers of one quarantined German ship died while anchored in Galveston harbor. It was said that the foul odors aboard a German immigrant ship were second only to the odors aboard an African slave ship. In 1854, 76 of the 588 persons aboard the Wendish ship *Ben Nevis* died of cholera and were buried at sea; slave ships had less loss at sea. Many of the early settlers at Smith's Bluff moved away after their marriages, usually to Beaumont. The names of many early German settlers in east Texas are given, including the BLOCK family. Some of these German families tie in with southwest Louisiana families. *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXVIII #4 (1998) SE Texas Genealogical & Historical Society, Beaumont, Tx.

CONFEDERATE & FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA DURING THE CIVIL WAR is explained. The Territory of New Mexico, which included Arizona, had a system of Peonage, which was said to be one of the worst forms of slavery. Peonage had been practiced since the Spanish founded New Mexico; therefore, the New Mexico Territory was considered slave territory. New Mexico raised some troops for the Union, although there were barely enough soldiers to control the Apaches and Navajos, but many New Mexicans had sympathies with the South and had animosity for the federal government. It was truly a state divided in its opinions and loyalties.

Copper State Journal, Vol. 34 #1 (Spring 1999), Arizona State Genealogical Society, Tucson, Az.

DESCENDANTS OF THE ACADIAN SAVOY FAMILY will be interested to know that their supposed descent from the noble House of Savoy has been proven erroneous. Research in Europe has proven there was no son of the noble house named FRANCOIS SAVOY (the ancestor of the Acadian family) who was born ca 1621. Alas no noble ancestor!

Terrebonne Life Lines, Vol. 17 #4 (Winter 1998), Terrebonne Genealogical Society, Houma, La.

BIG WOODS CEMETERY, as surveyed by JAN CRAVEN, is being serialized.

The Louisiana Genealogical Register, Vol. XLVI #1 (March 1999), La. Genealogical Society, Baton Rouge, La.

I'M NOT STUCK...I'M "ANCESTRALLY CHALLENGED!"

The Genealogical Record, Houston, Tx.

"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.

OUSLEY

Searching for the lineage of SARAH P. OUSLEY, b. 1796, Hancock Co., Ga.; d. 23 Nov. 1860, Auburn, Ala.; m. 1813, Putnam Co., Ga. to JESSIE C. OUSLEY.
SHIRLEY OUCHLEY, 3114 Renee Dr., Chandler, TX 75758

HAYES, ABSHIRE, BOYER, SARVER, DUHON

Need parents and marriage information for JACOB (JAKE) HAYES, b. 1835; m. LUCIENNE ABSHIRE, d/o EDWARD ABSHIRE and EULILA ADELAIDE BOYER. They had at least three children...LAURA (b. 1867; m. GEORGE SARVER), MARY (b. 1869) and VIRGINIA (b. 1871; m. 1891, ADRIEN DUHON). In Father HEBERT's Vol. 8 and 9, LAURA and MARY are listed under ABSHIRE. In Vol. 22, VIRGINIA is listed under HAYES. Were JACOB and LUCIENNE not married when LAURA and MARY were born, but had married by the time VIRGINIA was born?
DALE STUTES, 264 St. Andrews Blvd., LaPlace, LA 70068-1604

HARGRAVE, GWALTNEY, ABSHIRE, BOYER

Need help on the following: FRANCIS HARGRAVE (b. 1760; d/o BENJAMIN HARGRAVE and REBECCA GWALTNEY) m. 1779, JOHN ABSHIRE. Their daughter, ANNE ABSHIRE (b. 1790) m. JOHN BOYER II. FRANCIS HARGRAVE (above) m. 2nd, JOHN BOYER I. Their son, JOHN BOYER II, m. his half-sister, ANNE ABSHIRE. I know marriages between 1st cousins were not uncommon, but was it possible to marry a half-sister?
DALE STUTES, 264 St. Andrews Blvd, LaPlace, LA 70068-1604

BOOK REVIEWS

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher or author. The books will be placed in the SWLGS Library and later some of them will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles.

LOUISIANA'S ACADIAN HOMES AND THEIR HISTORY. Nola Mae Ross. Photography by Harold Mangrum. Printed by the author (1999). 70 pp. Soft cover, photographs, index. (Available from the author at 2499 E. Gauthier Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70607 or from local book stores.) \$25.00 plus \$3.00 S/H.

This is a coffee-table book about Louisiana's Acadian homes and their history. It has 70 full-page colored pictures, plus the history of 68 Acadian and Creole style homes in Louisiana. Some of these homes were built over 200 year ago. Included in the book is a mini-history of the Acadian Exile of 1755, as well as brief biographies of Acadian descendants who built these homes. Also in the book are the following houses: Bordelon, Marksville; Arceneaux, Carencro; Arceneaux, Buller, LeBlanc, Castille, Broussard, St. John, Bernard, Billeaud, Thibodeaux, Latiolais, Mouton, Boucvalt, Lafayette; Trahan, Lake Arthur; Boulliet and duCloisel, St. Martinville; Guilbeau, New Iberia; Theriot, Chenier Perdue; Hebert, Lowry; Aillet, West Baton Rouge; Billeaud Mansion, Broussard; Elender/Vincent, Hackberry; Blanchet/Wright, Crowley; McMartin, Lewis/Peters, Jennings; Guidry, Sunset; Henry, Cameron; Savoy, Eunice; Sallier/Barbe, Lake Charles; Cloaudet, Lockport; Spikes, Sulphur; Kleinpeter, Mount Hope House, Baton Rouge; Segura Plantation, near Lafayette; Penn/Smith, Breaux Bridge; Schexnayder, Cantrell Hosue, Sorrento; Boudeaux, Scott; and Parlange in Pt. Coupee Parish.

BOOK REVIEWS

The following books were presented to the SWLGS for review by Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT INFORMATION OF FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS & TRUST, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Linell L. Hardy, Compiler. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999) 141 pp., personal information and index. Soft cover. Item #H061, \$20.50 plus \$5.00 S/H.

The information in this book has been abstracted from National Archives copies of the account records of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Branch of New Orleans. The Freedman's Savings and Trust catered to the African-American population of the Reconstruction-era South. Many of its depositors were former slaves. Data pertaining to plantations and former owners can be found in many records. The names of spouses and family members, age, place of birth, residence, date of account application, occupations and military service (if any) are part of the information found. There is also a category for "Remarks", which are interesting and often enlightening. Entries are listed in the same order that they appear in the original documents, and an index of full names helps reference the entries. Information is also provided for obtaining copies of the original National Archives records. This book is a valuable resource for researching African-American ancestry.

THE GREAT HISTORIC FAMILIES OF SCOTLAND, Vol. I. James Taylor. Heritage Books, Inc. (1944, reprinted from 1889) 404 pp., index. Soft cover. Item #T091, \$35.00 postpaid

This informative work gives historical and biographical "sketches of the representatives and leading members of the great historical families of Scotland, including their personal character and national manners and customs, as well as warlike exploits and court intrigues." The families covered are the ancient earldom of Mar, the earldom of Menteith, the Douglasses and the Angus Douglasses, the Keiths, the Setons, the Ruthvens of Gowrie, the Crichtons of Frendraught, two Mackenzies, four Campbells, four Leslie's, the Hamiltons, the Hamilton-Douglasses, the Ramsays, the Maules, the Lauderdale Maitlands, the Homes and the Marchmont Homes. The introduction gives a brief overview of Scottish peerage. The names of old Scotland are here. If you have Scottish roots which can be traced to the great historic families of Scotland, be sure to consult this book.

THE STORY OF THE PALATINES: AN EPISODE IN COLONIAL HISTORY. Sanford H. Cobb. Heritage Books (1998, reprinted from 1897), 310 pp., maps, index. Soft cover. Item #C390, \$31.00 postpaid.

This book provides a fascinating history of the Palatine immigration to America. It is a remarkable story of a people who had been decimated by brutal wars and religious oppression and who sought religious and political freedom elsewhere. They were often used and manipulated by their alleged rescuers, but finally succeeded in their quest. This book presents a history of the Palatinate communities along the Rhine River of Germany and tells of the turmoil which led to the emigration. There is an account of their great exodus to the American colonies in the early 1700s, and of their settlement in the Carolinas, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. The author presents a very detailed history of the Palatines in New York, where he was pastor of the High-Dutch churches in Schoharie and Saugerties. He gives briefer accounts of the settlements around Berks County, Pennsylvania, and in the other colonies. The text is well written, contains many quotations from contemporary documents and various authorities and has a bibliography and citations to sources. It is illustrated with maps showing the communities in the Palatinate, in New York and around Berks County. Genealogists who have early German roots will find this book helpful.

REMEMBER to enclose a SASE (self-addressed stamped envelope) in all correspondence.

MEMBER #1012

Name of Compiler Zilda HEBERT-FROGUEAddress P. O. Box 5175City, State Gun Barrel, TX 75147-5004Date June 1999*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 HEBERT, Clafla J.

(Father of No. 2)

b. 5 Aug. 1878
p.b. Port Acres, TX
m. 13 Aug. 1900 - TX
d. 10 Feb. 1968
p.d. Beaumont, TX

2 HEBERT, Martin Raphael

(Father of No. 1)

b. 29 Oct. 1902
p.b. Beaumont, TX
m. 28 Dec. 1936 - TX
d. 21 Apr. 1978
p.d. Beaumont, TX

5 DUGAS/DUGAT, Zilda

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 31 Dec. 1877
p.b. Mermentau (Robert's Cove LA)
d. 27 Mar. 1969
p.d. Beaumont, TX

1 HEBERT, Zilda Mae

b. 21 Aug. 1942
p.b. Beaumont, TX
m. 9 Sep. 1962 - TX
d.
p.d.

6 RAMSEY, Matthew Ignatius

(Father of No. 3)

b. 23 Apr. 1886
p.b. Abbeville, LA
m. 24 Sep. 1906 - LA
d. 26 Feb. 1955
p.d. Beaumont, TX

3 RAMSEY, Ida Mae

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 21 July 1912
p.b. Washington, LA
d. 21 May 1994
p.d. Beaumont, TX

7 MEYERS, Marie Edolise

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 12 Sep. 1886
p.b. Prairie Greg, LA
d. 22 Oct. 1973
p.d. Beaumont, TX

BASKIN, Woody Joe

(spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 HEBERT, Joseph Martin

(Father of No. 4)

b. 2 July 1847
p.b. Beaumont, TX
m. 2 Dec. 1867 - LA
d. 15 July 1940
p.d. Beaumont, TX

9 BROUSSARD, Emelie

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 21 Nov. 1849
p.b. Abbeville, LA
d. 28 Feb. 1931
p.d. Beaumont, TX

10 DUGAS/DUGAT, Alcad

(Father of No. 5)

b. 12 Jan. 1847
p.b. St. Landry Par., LA
m. 21 Jan. 1868 - TX
d. 26 Sep. 1921
p.d. Fannett, TX

11 GUIDRY, Josephine

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 19 Mar. 1848
p.b. Grand Coteau, LA
d. 9 Nov. 1932
p.d. Beaumont, TX

12 RAMSEY, Ambrose Knox

(Father of No. 6)

b. 17 Sep. 1850
p.b. Meridian, MS
m. 15 Apr. 1875 - LA
d. 28 Jan. 1926
p.d. Gueydan, LA

13 O'BRYAN, Laura Alice

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 22 Aug. 1853
p.b. Abbeville, LA
d. 10 July 1917
p.d. Glenmore, LA

14 MEYERS/MAYER, Dupre

(Father of No. 7)

b. 10 Feb. 1853
p.b. New Iberia, LA
m. 15 Dec. 1873 - LA
d. -- Sep. 1936
p.d. New Iberia, LA

15 VIATOR, Irma (Herma)

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 10 July 1854
p.b. New Iberia, LA
d. -- June 1937
p.d. New Orleans, LA

16 HEBERT, Joseph A.

b. 20 Mar. 1818 - LA
m. 4 Jan. 1845 - LA
d. 14 Feb. 1865 - TX

17 ANDREWS, Marie Melanie

b. 17 Dec. 1819 - LA
d. 31 Dec. 1869 - TX

18 BROUSSARD, Theophile

b. 28 Feb. 1802 - LA
m. ca 1824 - LA
d. 21 Oct. 1867 - LA

19 BROUSSARD, Euphemie Belzai

b. 29 Oct. 1807 - LA
d. ca 1873

20 DUGAS, Gilles (Jiles)

b. 17 Dec. 1824 - LA
m. ca 1844 - LA
d. 17 Feb. 1886 - TX

21 LANDRY, Eloise

b. 13 Oct. 1818 - LA
d. 12 Nov. 1899 - TX

22 GUIDRY, Emilie

b. -- Sep. 1825 - LA
m. 9 Apr. 1846 - LA
d. 8 Mar. 1902 - LA

23 ISTRE, Louise (Eloise)

b. 18 Mar. 1831 - LA
d. 7 Jan. 1883

24 RAMSEY, James Bartlett

b. 27 Aug. 1820 - MS
m. 28 Aug. 1846 - NC
d. 7 June 1896 - LA

25 COLE, Elizabeth Ann

b. 26 Feb. 1830 - SC
d. 17 Nov. 1896 - LA

26 O'BRYAN, James Daniel

b. 24 Oct. 1815 - LA
m. 27 June 1843 - LA
d. 5 Mar. 1871 - LA

27 PERRY, Marie Josephine

b. 26 Mar. 1825 - LA
d. 23 Oct. 1882 - LA

28 MEYERS (MAYER), Henri

b. ca 1793 William

29 VINCENT, Anastasie (Amelia)

b. 14 Dec. 1886 - LA
d. 13 Oct. 1820 - LA

30 VIATOR, Gabriel Ozeme'

b. 10 May 1831 - LA
m. 20 May 1850 - LA
d. 7 June 1864 - LA

31 LANDRY, Marie Celima

b. -- Feb. 1834 - LA
d.

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BUMPER STICKERS FOR GENEALOGISTS

A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots.
 Allright! Everybody out of the genetic pool!
 Biochemists wear designer genes.
 Climbing my family tree was fun until the nuts appeared!
 Ever find an ancestor HANGING from the family tree?
 Everybody's ancestors could not fit on Columbus' ships.
 Old genealogist never die - they just lose their census.
 Genealogy - a search for the greatest treasures - our ancestors.
 Genealogy is chasing your own tale.
 Ghosts are merely unsubstantiated roomers.
 Genealogy Tips, Vol. XXXVI #3 (July-Sept. 1998), Harlingen, Tx.

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	MRS. BETTY ZEIGLER

KINFOLKS

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Vol. 23 No. 3

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the plains and mountains, nor did they speak their language. The expedition built Fort Clatsop near the coast and waited for a ship that never came to take them home.

One day the crew of the Corps of Discovery returned with fresh meat that looked like pork but tasted like beaver. It was from a 105-foot whale they had stripped on the beach. SACAJAWEA insisted that she be allowed to go to the ocean to see the large whale which was found beached on the shore.

The Shonook Indians demanded many items for trade that winter, and the Corps of Discovery used all they owned, including the blue glass beads of the belt and dress which belonged to SACAJAWEA.

They began their return journey on March 23, 1806, and the group divided so that the Yellowstone River area could be explored. The explorers on the northern route encountered a war party of the Blackfoot Tribe, who attempted to steal some of their horses and guns. In the fracas two Native Americans were killed. The explorers hastily rejoined the larger party and learned that Captain LEWIS had been accidentally shot, although not fatally, while hunting.

On September 23, 1806, after two years and four months, the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis and were treated as national heroes.

In many entries in their journal, SACAJAWEA's contributions to the Corps of Discovery were noted. Since her name was difficult to pronounce, she was affectionately called "Janey". She had carried her son in the cradleboard the entire trip and was still nursing the infant when she and her husband returned to Fort Mandan, promising to later meet LEWIS and CLARK in St. Louis. The baby had been a source of great enjoyment to the men; they carved a plaque on a mountain bluff which was identified as "Pompey's Pillar".

What happened to the members of the Corps of Discovery? Sgt. CHARLES FLOYD died 20 August 1804. His rank was taken by Pvt. PATRICK GASS, who served as sergeant for the remainder of the expedition. GASS served in the War of 1812, married at the age of sixty and fathered seven children. He died in 1870 at the age of 99, the last survivor of the expedition. GASS' journal, published in 1807, was the first published account of the trip.

Pvt. JOHN COLTER became the first known American to penetrate the country that is now Yellowstone National Park; he died in 1813 from jaundice. Pvt. JOHN POTTS was killed by Indians in 1908 while on an expedition with JOHN COLTER. Pvt. NATHANIEL PRYOR served in the War of 1812, became an Indian trader, married an Osage Indian and died among her people in 1831. Pvt. GEORGE SHANNON lost a leg in a skirmish with Indians. Later he was sent by CLARK to Philadelphia to assist N. BIDDLE prepare a narrative of the journey, which was published in 1814. He married, became a judge and died at the age of fifty-one in 1836.

It is recorded that Privates COLLINS, JOSEPH FIELD, GIBSON, GOODRICH, LEPAGE, McNEAL, SHIELDS, THOMPSON and WISER were all dead by 1828. CLARK gave YORK his freedom and set him up in a trading venture with a team and wagon. He died a few years later in Tennessee from cholera.

MERIWETHER LEWIS never wrote the story of their journey from his notes in his journal. He later became Governor of the Louisiana Territory, and was a chronic alcoholic, embroiled in politics. On a trip to Washington, at the age of 55 he died of a bullet wound on the Natchez Trail. Some believed that he had committed suicide, while others determined it was murder.

WILLIAM CLARK lived a happy life, raised a family and held the positions of Brigadier General of the Louisiana Militia, Governor of the Missouri Territory and Superintendent of the Indian Nation. He died in St. Louis at the age of 68 in 1838..

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- III. Give exact dates, if known, or an approximate time period (circa, ca).
- IV. Give exact locations, if known; if unknown, give state or country.
- V. Use the maiden names of women.
- VI. Give information in this order:
 - (1) Member's number (can be found on address label of *Kinfolks*; member's name; member's address.
 - (2) Generation number. (Example, Eighth Generation)
 - (3) Ancestor's number; ancestor's surname in capital letters; ancestor's given name in small letters; date and place of birth; date and place of death; for males only, date and place of marriage. (Example, #748. SMITH, John; b. 7 Jan. 1810, Atlanta, Ga.; d. 8 Jan. 1899, New Orleans, La.; m. 23 April 1835, Jackson, Miss.)
 - (4) Ancestor's wife's number; her maiden name in capital letters; her given name in small letters; date and place of birth, date and place of death. (See example above.)
 - (5) Continue this process for each ancestor in the generation you are submitting.
- VII. After each generation, skip a line and write the number of the next generation. (Example: Skip a line after the Sixth Generation and write Seventh Generation.)
- VIII. Continue the same process for the next generation.
- IX. **Put your member number and name on each page.**
- X. Number each page.
- XI. For ancestors whose names are unknown, list the ancestor numbers, then state "Unknown". (Example: #567 - 693 Unknown)
- XII. When you have the same ancestor more than once, give his/her number and name, then refer to the earliest number. (Example: #824. SMITH, John Same as #748.)

This publication is a fund raiser for the SWLGS. The selling price will depend on the publication cost and the member's response. Information on the publication date will be included in the second issue (May) of *Kinfolks* for 2000.

Please send your charts or Ahnentafels (Tables of Direct Ancestors) as soon as possible to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652, or to PAT HUFFAKER, BETTY ROSTEET or ROSIE NEWHOUSE. Any questions concerning the charts and Ahnentafels should be directed to PAT (318/477-3087 or e-mail: phuffaker@usunwired.net), BETTY (318/625-4740), or ROSIE (318/436-9970 or e-mail: newhouse@iamerica.net). Remember to check your mailing label on *Kinfolks* for the generations you should submit for publication.

WORDS OF WISDOM

"By ascending to an association with our ancestors;
by contemplating their example and studying their character;
by paraking of their sentiments and imbibing their spirit;
by accompanying them in their toils;
by sympathizing in their sufferings
and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs
we mingle our own existence with theirs and seem to belong to their age.
We become their contemporaries, live the lives which they lived,
endure what they endured and partake in the rewards which they enjoyed.
We live in the past by a knowledge of its history
and in the future by hope and anticipation."

Daniel Webster

(Reprinted from *FWGS FOOTPRINTS*, Vol. 41, No. 3, August 1998)

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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

NOVEMBER MEETING

The next meeting will be on **Saturday, November 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 presented by a panel - "Federal Census Records and Research" - ROSIE NEWHOUSE, "Courthouses Can Be Fun" - BETTY ZEIGLER, and "Westward Migratory Patterns Within the United States" - YVONNE GUIDROZ.

REMEMBER: The annual service project of the SWLGS is to supply food to the Oak Park Pantry for Thanksgiving baskets to help feed the less fortunate. Please bring monetary donations or gifts of canned food to the November meeting.

JANUARY MEETING

The first meeting of the new millenium will be on **Saturday, January 15, 2000**, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles.

The program will be a "Show and Tell" by SWLGS members. We need participants and if you would like to volunteer, please call Pat at 477-3087.

NEW MEMBERS

- 1239. J. W. McMANUS, P. O. Box 493, Nederland, TX 77627-0493
- 1240. LANE BERGERON OLIVER, 510 Arnold Dr., Sulphur, LA 70665-8022.
- 1241. BILLIE LaBAUVE CORMIER, 2701 Oliver Rd., Westlake, LA 70669-6922
- 1242. DARLA HARRIS SUMNERS, P. O. Box 515, Seagoville, TX 75159-0515
- 1243. RUTH MORGAN McVEY, 1718 Hendrix Lane, Madisonville, TX 77864-9604
- 1244. BILLIE JEAN REESE, P. O. Box 1015, Apache Junction, AZ 85217-1015
- 1245. BLANCHE PANUNTO, 4323 W. Holly Circle, Sulphur, LA 70663-7947
- 1246. MARTY VAUGHAN, P. O. Box 141, Jonesville, TX 75659-0141
- 1247. PHILLIP FABACHER, 6298 Seven Oaks Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70806-7330
- 1248. MARGIE L. KELLEY, 7844 Brett Place, Baton Rouge, LA 70818-6617

Membership to Date - 464

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Bay, Elaine Nall | <i>Abstracts of Selected Rains County, Texas Newspapers, 1890-1939</i> |
| Howe, Frances R. | <i>Story of a French Homestead in the Old Northwest</i> |
| N. E. Historic Gen. Soc. | <i>The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. LVIII, 1904</i> |
| N. E. Historic Gen. Soc. | <i>The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. LXI, 1907</i> |
| Prevost, Toni Jollay | <i>Indians from New York in Ontario and Quebec, Canada, Vol. II</i> |
| White, Stephen A. | <i>Dictionnaire Genealogique Des Familles Acadiennes, Vol. 1 and 2</i> |

DATA FROM THE INTERNET

The Internet is a new and expanding source of genealogical data. but it is fraught with pitfalls. Contributors do not always include proof of their information, nor do they give their sources.

Researchers should always keep a record of where they acquire their information, whether from an original document, from a book or from the Internet. Note the Internet address or Website for each piece of data found, just as you would cite the name of a book and the author's name. It may be a good idea to record the name of the person who gave you the information, so that you may contact them in the future.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

NOVEMBER 20 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
PANEL PRESENTATION - SWLGS Members - ROSIE NEWHOUSE, BETTY ZEIGLER and
YVONNE GUIDROZ.

2000

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

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
"SHOW AND TELL" - SWLGS Members

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

CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES
"COMMUNITY AT REST: ROYER CEMETERY" by GAYLE ROYER SALTER

E-MAIL ADDRESSES OF SWLGS MEMBERS

FETNER, BILL & ELIZABETH	CORRECTED	wff@centurytel.com
JORDAN, DOLORES	CORRECTED	dejay@centurytel.com
LANDRY, BOB, Jennings, La		boblandry1@cfweb.net
LEONARD, GWEN, Pasadena, Tx.		CUALLTO@aol.com
SMITH, LARRY, Lake Charles, La.		salsmith@gateway.net
SONNIER, VERLIN, Iowa, La.		verlinj@prodigy.net
TRAHAN, SANDRA, Beaumont, Tx.		txpilady@swbell.net
WATSON, JEANETTE, Lake Charles, La.		JETTA318@aol.com

COMPUTER NEWS

The following Louisiana Information Websites were some of those found listed in the *Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI #2 (June 1999).

LOUISIANA-USGenWeb-ARCHIVES:

<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/lafiles.html>>

LOUISIANA MILITARY:

<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/military.html>>

BIBLE RECORDS:

<<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/bible.html>>

COLONIAL LOUISIANA HISTORY AND GENEALOGY:

<<http://www.geocities.com/~colony/colony.html>>

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY:

<<http://gnofn.org/~nopl/>>

VITAL RECORDS INFORMATION FOR LOUISIANA:

<<http://www.vitalrec.com/la.html>>

ANCESTOR CHARTS AND TABLES, VOLUME VI - 2000

Every three years the SWLGS publishes a volume of *Ancestor Charts and Tables*, so that our members can share their research with fellow genealogists. It is now time to begin work on Volume VI, which will basically be a continuation of all previous volumes. It will also contain new and revised information.

Those who have INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS may submit only one five-generation ancestor chart or an Ahnentafel (Table of Direct Ancestors) for the appropriate generations. PATRON and FAMILY MEMBERS may submit one five-generation chart or an Ahnentafel of two generations each for a husband and wife. If you have an Individual Membership and wish your spouse's chart to appear in this publication, you may upgrade your membership to a Family or Patron Membership. We will not include charts for deceased or inactive members. Therefore, it is important that you keep your membership current for the year 2000. The deadline for submitting your charts or Ahnentafels for inclusion in this publication is April 1, 2000. All charts and Ahnentafels will be retyped for publication, so it is urgent that we receive them as soon as possible.

Members whose five-generation chart did not appear in previous volumes may submit their charts for Volume VI. If you DO NOT want your chart published, please notify us in writing immediately.

Those members whose five-generation charts were published in previous volumes may submit information on two additional generations of ancestors by using an Ahnentafel or Table of Direct Ancestors format. This method is not complicated and contains the same information as ancestor charts, but conserves valuable space. Please consult previous volumes of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* for the correct format.

If your five-generation chart was published in our last volume, you are entitled to submit your sixth and seventh generations of ancestors; if your sixth and seventh generations were previously published, you may submit the eight and ninth generations; if your eight and ninth were published, your tenth and eleventh generations may be sent; if your tenth and eleventh were published, the twelfth and thirteenth may be submitted; if the twelfth and thirteenth were published in our last volume, the fourteenth and fifteenth generations may be submitted for publication. Use the Ahnentafel format for generations six through fifteen. Check previous volumes of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* or the mailing label on the current *Kinfolks* to verify the generations you need to submit for publication.

The numbering system is the same for both chart and table (Ahnentafel) formats. The father's number is always twice that of the child. The mother's number is double the child's number, plus one. The numbers are as follows:

1.		1st generation
2. and	3.	2nd generation (parents)
4. -	7.	3rd generation (grandparents)
8. -	15.	4th generation (great-grandparents)
16. -	31.	5th generation (great-great-grandparents)
32. -	63.	6th generation (g-g-g-grandparents)
64. -	127.	7th generation (g-g-g-g-grandparents)
128. -	255.	8th generation (g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)
256. -	511.	9th generation (g-g-g-g-g-g-grandparents)
512. -	1023.	10th generation (7th great-grandparents)
1024. -	2047.	11th generation (8th great-grandparents)
2048. -	4095.	12th generation (9th great-grandparents)
4096. -	8191.	13th generation (10th great-grandparents)
8192. -	16,383.	14th generation (11th great-grandparents)
16,384. -	32,766.	15th generation (12th great-grandparents)

Please use the following criteria when submitting charts for publication:

- I. Type, print or write legibly in black ink.
- II. Use single space if typing, with one inch margins.
- III. Give exact dates, if known, or an approximate time period (circa, ca).
- IV. Give exact locations, if known; if unknown, give state or country.
- V. Use the maiden names of women.
- VI. Give information in this order:
 - (1) Member's number (can be found on address label of *Kinfolks*; member's name; member's address.
 - (2) Generation number. (Example, Eighth Generation)
 - (3) Ancestor's number; ancestor's surname in capital letters; ancestor's given name in small letters; date and place of birth; date and place of death; for males only, date and place of marriage. (Example, #748. SMITH, John; b. 7 Jan. 1810, Atlanta, Ga.; d. 8 Jan. 1899, New Orleans, La.; m. 23 April 1835, Jackson, Miss.)
 - (4) Ancestor's wife's number; her maiden name in capital letters; her given name in small letters; date and place of birth, date and place of death. (See example above.)
 - (5) Continue this process for each ancestor in the generation you are submitting.
- VII. After each generation, skip a line and write the number of the next generation. (Example: Skip a line after the Sixth Generation and write Seventh Generation.)
- VIII. Continue the same process for the next generation.
- IX. **Put your member number and name on each page.**
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and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs
we mingle our own existence with theirs and seem to belong to their age.
We become their contemporaries, live the lives which they lived,
endure what they endured and partake in the rewards which they enjoyed.
We live in the past by a knowledge of its history
and in the future by hope and anticipation."

Daniel Webster

(Reprinted from *FWGS FOOTPRINTS*, Vol. 41, No. 3, August 1998)

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The September program was presented to the SWLGS by MYRA WHITLOW, who is a member of the Society. The subject of her talk, SACAJAWEA, had a great influence on the history of our country and the lives of our ancestors. Through her efforts in guiding the LEWIS and CLARK expedition, many new lands in the West were opened for settlement. SACAJAWEA is one of the most important women in American history and should be remembered and honored for her contributions toward the westward expansion of our nation. The following article is taken from Mrs. WHITLOW's talk.

SACAJAWEA - MY STORY OF AN INDIAN GUIDE

SACAJAWEA was a courageous young Native American maiden from a small northern Shoshone tribe who lived in the Great Basin of the Rockies, an area which includes parts of Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. In the late years of the 18th century, this small band of Native Americans lived in peace, endured severe cold, and struggled for food. They avoided warfare with other Indian nations who often raided their camps. The Shoshone tribe hunted for their food and tamed beautiful wild ponies.

Their chiefs told stories of the "strangers from beyond the sunrise"...whose skin was "white as spring clouds"...whose eyes were the "color of the blue sky"...who carried "magic smoke stacks" that killed with thunder and lightning, the guns that had been traded to their enemies. The warring tribes traded for guns and often raided the Shoshone for their prized Appaloosa horses. The Shoshone sought safety along the Snake River west of the remote area of the Bitter Root Mountains, in what is now the state of Idaho.

In 1788 SACAJAWEA was born into the Shoshone tribe. Her father, an Indian chief, and her mother, sought the Heavenly Spirit from the medicine man. He declared she should be named "SACAJAWEA, the Bird Girl" and proclaimed "the Guardian Spirit will lead her moccasins!"

According to their traditions, her brother was her faithful protector. He taught her to hunt and to swim through the icy waters with a heavy pack on her back, to find her way through the trackless forests and narrow mountain passes. She listened to the ageless stories of the strong magic of the eagles that flew over the canyon walls and of her courageous ancestors. The Nez Perce (Pierced Nose) tribe often visited, sharing stories of their journeys and participating in ceremonial dances.

The tribes from "where the sun sets" had pouches filled with glistening small white shells "shaped like the mountain peaks". These shells were gathered where they lived, near a "lake so wide it had no shore, and water that was so salty and bitter that could not be drank". The shells were prized, and the friendly Nez Perce who had journeyed far from the Pacific Coast traded them for fast Shoshone horses.

It was custom and law that a portion of the food gathered be shared with the elderly of the tribe and those who had "none of their own blanket" (their family) to help care for them. In exchange for roots and berries, an old squaw who had been a powerful faith healer taught SACAJAWEA to gather herbs and plants which were used to heal and treat the ill and the secret words that were needed for "good magic".

When SACAJAWEA was eight years old, the tribe decided to travel to the plains to hunt buffalo. The women packed everything their families owned on travois (trah-voy), poles pulled behind the horses, and loaded the smaller items onto their dogs. Many moons later, the families arrived and gave thanks to the Great Spirit for the bountiful plains. However, two years later when they made another trip to the plains, they found there had been no rain since early spring. The time of the "Thunder Moon" (August) came, and the hunters found no buffalo. Eagle Chief led the tribe over numerous canyons and rushing waters, and SACAJAWEA noted many landmarks as they traveled.

As she gathered berries with other children, she heard war cries and saw the painted warriors of another tribe. SACAJAWEA tried to hide in the thick grass, then waded out into the water of the shallow river; but one of the warriors saw her and pulled her onto his horse by her raven black hair. She heard the cries of others who had been attacked and captured.

The brave who captured SACAJAWEA was a Hidatsa warrior. His tribe lived in a very large village far to the east, on a high bluff on the Missouri River. For many days they traveled from the mountains to the plains of the Hidatsa, which was known as the Minetarrees. Their homes, built like inverted bowls, were stocked with many large pots, bowls, bedding, food and clothing. In the middle of the large rooms were fires for cooking and for providing warmth. Her captor took her to his tent, where her new life began.

SACAJAWEA helped harvest the corn crops of the Hidatsa and participated in their dances and games. TOUSSAINT CHARBONNEAU, a French Canadian fur trader who lived among the tribe, was included in the games. Soon SACAJAWEA became his prize in a game of chance. She moved into his tent, where he already had one wife. At the age of fourteen, CHARBONNEAU claimed her as his wife, and when she was only fifteen SACAJAWEA was approaching motherhood.

On March 3, 1801, THOMAS JEFFERSON was inaugurated as the third president of the United States. His vision caused many to believe that the United States must have more land; but England, France and Spain already owned most of the land in North America. France owned a great tract of land west of the Mississippi River called Louisiana, most of which was unexplored, although inhabited by many Native-Americans. The United States purchased this vast territory from NAPOLEON I, for fifteen million dollars.

Hoping to find an inland water route to the Pacific Ocean, JEFFERSON asked Congress to send an exploration party to this unknown wilderness. But there was another important reason: in 1792 the English Captain ROBERT GRAY had sailed up the Pacific Coast and into a great river which he named the Columbia for his ship. The British claimed the Columbia and denied any ship had entered the river, so if Americans could find the source of the river and travel to the coast before the English, the Columbia Basin would belong to the United States.

The leaders of such an expedition could not be ordinary men. They were to be selected for their loyalty, trustworthiness, and bravery. The explorers had to be well educated and have a knowledge of how to live in the wilderness. President JEFFERSON selected Captain MERIWETHER LEWIS, a Virginian who was serving as his secretary. To serve with him, Captain LEWIS selected Captain WILLIAM CLARK, a brother of the Revolutionary War hero, General GEORGE ROGERS CLARK. WILLIAM CLARK had served with LEWIS in the Army.

Congress believed the expedition a foolish venture but grudgingly gave them \$2500.00 for expenses for the planned trip. They procured a 55-foot keelboat, rigged with a small sail and 24 oars. In the fall of 1803 they set up camp across the river from St. Louis and built 2 pirogues. On May 14, 1804 the crew, which was composed of 32 frontiersmen, an Indian scout, a Negro servant, and LEWIS' huge Newfoundland dog, Scannon, began their journey up the Missouri River. Those who were a part of the Corps of Discovery included Captains MERIWETHER LEWIS and WILLIAM CLARK, the guides TOUSSAINT CHARBONNEAU and SACAJAWEA, Sergeants PATRICK GASS (oldest man on the trip), JOHN ORDWAY and NATHANIEL PRYOR; Privates WILLIAM BRATTON, JOHN COLLINS, JOHN COLTER, PIERRE CRUZATTE (a one-eyed Creole), the brothers REUBEN and JOSEPH FIELD, ROBERT FRAZER, GEORGE GIBSON (fiddler), SILAS GOODRICH, HUGH HALL, FRANCIS LABICHE, HUGH McNEAL, JOHN NEWMAN (court martialed and sent back to St. Louis), JOHN POTTS, THOMAS PROCTOR, MOSES B. REED (court martialed and sent back to St. Louis), GEORGE SHANNON (youngest), JOHN SHIELDS, JOHN B. THOMPSON, WILLIAM WERNER, JOSEPH WHITEHOUSE, ALEXANDER WILLARD, RICHARD WINDSOR and PETER WISER; GEORGE DROUILLARD (civilian hunter, scout, interpreter), JEAN BAPTISTE LEPAGE

(trader from Fort Mandan) and YORK (Negro slave).

News of the expedition traveled through the Indian villages, even to those of the fearsome Sioux. As they traveled Captain CLARK kept careful records of their journey, describing the country and events of their trip. Neither LEWIS nor CLARK were adept at spelling, and consequently the words and names are frequently misspelled in their journal. In historical accounts of the expedition, "SACAJAWEA" is seen in several forms, including "SACAGAWEA".

On the first part of the journey, one man was lost due to a ruptured appendix; this was the only fatality of the entire trip. Then the days grew short, and it was time to make a winter camp. Late in October they reached the land of the friendly Mandans and set up a fort three miles down river from the Mandan village.

The members of the Corps of Discovery were amazed at the large lodges, the crops and the pot-shaped boats made of buffalo hides which were so light the women of the village could carry them. The temperature dropped to below zero that winter. As they listened to the Indians' stories of the shining mountains, they realized the trip would require horses for overland travel. The expedition was scheduled to leave on April 17, 1805.

On February 11, 1805, SACAJAWEA gave birth to her son, JEAN BAPTISTE, called "Pompey", an Indian name for "first born". She was 16 years old when CHARBONNEAU was hired to guide the LEWIS and CLARK expedition. He told them that his wife, SACAJAWEA, belonged to the great northern Shoshone tribe, which had fine horses. LEWIS & CLARK allowed the new mother and baby to accompany the expedition. Early on their adventure, SACAJAWEA became very ill. Captain CLARK located a mineral spring, and under his care, she recovered.

Many supplies, including the baby's cradle, were lost in a flash flood. SACAJAWEA climbed steep mountain passes with her son strapped on her back. It was recorded that she jumped into a swirling river to retrieve a heavy pack of important equipment. Her valuable contribution to the expedition was also proven by her remarkable ability to find and prepare food, to identify landmarks and to treat the sick and wounded.

In the journal of Capt. LEWIS an entry for May 20, 1805, reads: "a handsome river of about fifty yards in width discharged itself into the Shell (Musselshell) River...This stream we call 'Sah-ca-gah-we-ah' or 'Bird Woman's River', after our interpreter the 'SnakeWoman'".

On May 26th the explorers saw the Rocky Mountains for the first time. When they reached the fork in the river, LEWIS and CLARK carefully considered the alternatives and chose the route suggested by the Indian maiden that took them to the tremendous falls. They knew they were on the correct course from the stories told by the Indian tribes.

The men cut down cottonwood trees for wagons. It took them 12 days to navigate the 18 miles around the falls. SACAJAWEA recognized the place where she had been kidnapped and identified "Beavers Head Rock". The explorers had not seen any Indians for many weeks and were delighted when they encountered a small party and met the Chief COMEAHWAIT (KAH ME WAIT), who was recognized by SACAJAWEA as her brother. According to tribal custom, she sucked her fingers as a sign of being part of the family.

LEWIS and CLARK found miles of mountains, but no navigable river. They traded for thirty horses and shortly after continuing their trip endured the worse snow storm ever. The Nez Perce Indians showed them a route they called the "Lo Lo Trail", but they became so hungry they were forced to kill a horse for food. Their hazardous journey continued; they endured many hardships until November 15, 1805, when they reached their destination at the "ocean where the sun sets". Here they found the shrewd, flea-infested, Shonook Indians who were fishermen. These Indians did not look like those of

the plains and mountains, nor did they speak their language. The expedition built Fort Clatsop near the coast and waited for a ship that never came to take them home.

One day the crew of the Corps of Discovery returned with fresh meat that looked like pork but tasted like beaver. It was from a 105-foot whale they had stripped on the beach. SACAJAWEA insisted that she be allowed to go to the ocean to see the large whale which was found beached on the shore.

The Shonook Indians demanded many items for trade that winter, and the Corps of Discovery used all they owned, including the blue glass beads of the belt and dress which belonged to SACAJAWEA.

They began their return journey on March 23, 1806, and the group divided so that the Yellowstone River area could be explored. The explorers on the northern route encountered a war party of the Blackfoot Tribe, who attempted to steal some of their horses and guns. In the fracas two Native Americans were killed. The explorers hastily rejoined the larger party and learned that Captain LEWIS had been accidentally shot, although not fatally, while hunting.

On September 23, 1806, after two years and four months, the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis and were treated as national heroes.

In many entries in their journal, SACAJAWEA's contributions to the Corps of Discovery were noted. Since her name was difficult to pronounce, she was affectionately called "Janey". She had carried her son in the cradleboard the entire trip and was still nursing the infant when she and her husband returned to Fort Mandan, promising to later meet LEWIS and CLARK in St. Louis. The baby had been a source of great enjoyment to the men; they carved a plaque on a mountain bluff which was identified as "Pompey's Pillar".

What happened to the members of the Corps of Discovery? Sgt. CHARLES FLOYD died 20 August 1804. His rank was taken by Pvt. PATRICK GASS, who served as sergeant for the remainder of the expedition. GASS served in the War of 1812, married at the age of sixty and fathered seven children. He died in 1870 at the age of 99, the last survivor of the expedition. GASS' journal, published in 1807, was the first published account of the trip.

Pvt. JOHN COLTER became the first known American to penetrate the country that is now Yellowstone National Park; he died in 1813 from jaundice. Pvt. JOHN POTTS was killed by Indians in 1908 while on an expedition with JOHN COLTER. Pvt. NATHANIEL PRYOR served in the War of 1812, became an Indian trader, married an Osage Indian and died among her people in 1831. Pvt. GEORGE SHANNON lost a leg in a skirmish with Indians. Later he was sent by CLARK to Philadelphia to assist N. BIDDLE prepare a narrative of the journey, which was published in 1814. He married, became a judge and died at the age of fifty-one in 1836.

It is recorded that Privates COLLINS, JOSEPH FIELD, GIBSON, GOODRICH, LEPAGE, McNEAL, SHIELDS, THOMPSON and WISER were all dead by 1828. CLARK gave YORK his freedom and set him up in a trading venture with a team and wagon. He died a few years later in Tennessee from cholera.

MERIWETHER LEWIS never wrote the story of their journey from his notes in his journal. He later became Governor of the Louisiana Territory, and was a chronic alcoholic, embroiled in politics. On a trip to Washington, at the age of 55 he died of a bullet wound on the Natchez Trail. Some believed that he had committed suicide, while others determined it was murder.

WILLIAM CLARK lived a happy life, raised a family and held the positions of Brigadier General of the Louisiana Militia, Governor of the Missouri Territory and Superintendent of the Indian Nation. He died in St. Louis at the age of 68 in 1838.

Captain LEWIS wrote, "We succeeded because every member of our party did their full share! No one deserves credit more than SACAJAWEA...There was not a man in our party with more courage, determination and patience. Without her loyalty and quick thinking the expedition might easily have failed." A soft eyed laughing girl with a new baby had left her village a year and a half before; after the expedition a lean, strong woman in stained and ragged buckskin moved among her people with confidence and admiration.

TOUSSAINT CHARBONNEAU, the interpreter recruited at Fort Mandan was paid \$500.13 for guiding; SACAJAWEA, his wife, was not paid for her invaluable services. LEWIS and CLARK each received 1600 acres of land as a reward for leading the expedition, plus \$1,228. The soldiers of the Corps of Discovery received double pay.

Records show that land was granted to CHARBONNEAU and SACAJAWEA in St. Louis and that she lived there, wearing cast-off clothing. Their son, JEAN BAPTISTE CHARBONNEAU "Pompey", remained in St. Louis with Captain CLARK where he was schooled while his parents returned to Fort Mandan. In 1824 he traveled to Europe. Then he became an interpreter and guide among the Indians; he was a guide for JEFFERSON CLARK, one of the sons of Captain WILLIAM CLARK. He died in Oregon in 1885.

From here her story is shrouded in mystery and conjecture. Some historians believe that SACAJAWEA gave birth to a daughter, LISETTE. It is recorded that the Indian squaw of CHARBONNEAU died of fever on December 12, 1812, at Fort Manuel. However, according to Shoshone history, SACAJAWEA rejoined her tribe. Many years later travelers spoke of an old woman with a remarkable memory who died in 1884. Did SACAJAWEA die at Fort Manuel in 1812 or on the reservation years later? We will never know!

Each year many people visit the Wind River Indian Reservation where a stone was erected in 1963 by the Wyoming State Organization of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker reads: "SACAJAWEA died April 8, 1884. A guide with the LEWIS and CLARK Expedition 1805-1806".

Many statues, paintings, books and sculptures have been dedicated to her memory. To honor this extraordinary woman and all Native Americans, a gold-colored commemorative coin has been minted to honor her achievements. It will appear next year and will be worth \$1.00, replacing the SUSAN B. ANTHONY dollar. It depicts a young Native American mother bearing a baby on her back. One thing is certain...in the memory of her people, the Shoshone, and in the history of our nation a brave Native-American woman named SACAJAWEA will live forever!

[Editor's Note: This interesting American saga has personal connotations for several members of the SWLGS whose ancestors were among the members of the Corps of Discovery.]

PROBLEMS IN COMPUTER ALPHABETIZING, *Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 48 #3 (Spring 1999) warns of the many problems a researcher may encounter due to computer errors. For example, if a period was placed before Smith in ".Smith, John", that entry would be placed ahead of all others because a computer sorts punctuation first, then numbers, capital letters third and lower-case letters last. If a period was erroneously typed instead of a comma in the middle of an entry, as in "Smith.John", that name will be found **after** all of the Smiths with a comma. If the comma was left out of the name as in "Smith John", this name could be found ahead of all the other Smiths because a space is alphabetized before a comma.

IT'S TIME TO RENEW YOUR DUES. USE THE RENEWAL FORM AND SUBMIT A QUERY AND TELL US HOW WE CAN MAKE OUR SOCIETY AND PROGRAMS BETTER.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY & THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY begins on January 1, 2000, but the **THIRD MILLENNIUM** does not begin until January 1, 2001, according to the Royal Greenwich Observatory and the U.S. Naval Observatory. A century is a period of 100 years; a millennium is 1000 years. The sequence of years going from 1 B.C. did not include the year "O", but went to 1 A.D. The one-thousandth year was 1000 A.D., but the second millennium began with the first day of the year 1001. Confusing? It's all because there was no year "O". The western calendar is not universal and the third millennium has already come and gone for some.

Most ancient peoples began their new year at the time of either the spring equinox (March 20 or 21), the autumnal equinox (September 21) or the winter solstice (December 21). Ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians and Persians celebrated the New Year at the autumn equinox. Ancient Jews began their civil year in the autumn, but their ecclesiastical year began at the spring equinox in March. The winter solstice signaled the new year for the ancient Greeks. The adoption of the Julian calendar under Julius Caesar established January 1 as the beginning of the new year for the ancient Romans, who had previously celebrated the beginning of the year on December 12.

The Jewish calendar begins with the creation of the world according to the Bible. Their second millennium began in 1761 B.C. by western dating methods. The Chinese calendar dates to the 15th or 16th century before the birth of Christ, so their third millennium has long since passed. The Muslim or Islamic calendar measures time in lunar cycles beginning with the Prophet Mohammed's founding of Median, the first Islamic community on the Arabian peninsula. According to the Islamic calendar, their year 2000 will come in the year 2562 in the Christian calendar.

The Christian calendar began with the year of Christ's birth, which was said to be the year 1 A.D. (Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord). Scholars believe that the actual year of the Nativity was sometime between 3 and 5 B.C. Later when Europe became Christianized, most people began their new year on March 25, but in Anglo-Saxon England December 25 was New Year's Day until William the Conqueror ordered that it should begin on January 1. As time passed England conformed with the rest of Christendom and celebrated the day on March 25. This practice continued in England and her American colonies until England's adoption of the Gregorian calendar.

The Gregorian calendar was established in 1582 and was at once accepted by all Catholic countries. It restored January 1 as New Year's Day. Protestant countries in Europe lagged behind in its acceptance. Germany, Denmark and Sweden adopted the Gregorian calendar about 1700, but England did not accept it until 1752. Although the western calendar is used in the majority of business transactions, other calendars dictate religious holidays and festivals.

The Chinese use 12 year cycles instead of years. Each year is given an animal zodiac sign. 1999 is the year of the tiger; the year 2000 will be the year of the dragon. The Chinese New Year is celebrated on February 17. The Muslims will celebrate their New Year on April 17 or, if the crescent moon is not sighted to signal the beginning of a lunar month, it will be a day later. Other peoples...Iranians, Kurds and some Afghanis...mark the New Year by the spring equinox, March 20 or 21.

Doomsday prophets predict everything from severe weather and famine to planetary destruction and space wars for the millennium. However, apocalyptic predictions, some of which have religious connotations, have occurred since the dawn of civilization. New Age advocates believe that the year 2012 is of more importance than the year 2000. According to the Mayan calendar, the year 2012 will end a 5,000 year cycle, and will be accompanied by a huge flood and other dire events. Still the earth turns around, and hopefully will continue to do so during and after the millennium.

SECOND MILLENNIUM, 1001

No wars were started and no major events took place in the first year of the second millennium. In the previous year there was a widespread fear about the end of the world and the coming of Judgment Day.

In the period which comprised a year before and a year after the Second Millennium there were many events that changed the history of the world. Christianity reached Iceland and Greenland. Lief Ericson, son of Eric the Red, is supposed to have discovered the American continent and to have landed at Nova Scotia, where a Norse colony was set up in "Vineland". The saga "Beowulf", which relates ancient Norse lineage, was written in Old English. Saxons were still coming to England to settle, and one group of them settled at Bristol. England under Ethelred II was harassed by the Vikings and paid Danegeld, a general tax against raids and invasion by Norsemen.

On the other side of the world the Mayan civilization reached its peak in the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico. The Tiahuanaco civilization spread over Peru, planting potatoes and corn. The mathematicians of India recognized the importance of the "zero". The Chinese perfected their invention of gunpowder.

THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS

The Twentieth Century has been a turbulent time of terrible wars and tumultuous changes, but it has also been a time of many improvements and advances. Authorities agree that there have been more changes and advancements in the last hundred years than in all the previous centuries put together. Most of these changes have bettered our way of life; a few have endangered civilization. Transportation, communication, medical and technological advancements, education of the masses have all vastly improved, but the A-bomb, the hydrogen bomb and biological warfare continue to threaten our safety and security.

Never before have there been so many people living on the Earth. Advancements in medical technology and agricultural improvements in the 20th century have kept millions from dying from disease or starvation. However, the limited water sources and land suitable for farming may create shortages if the population continues to increase. Housing, food, water, pollution and waste disposal have become the planet's major problems.

In the past 100 years the U.S. has grown to be a superpower, while Britain's once great Empire has dwindled. Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Alaska were still territories, while Hawaii had been a U.S. possession only a couple of years. In the Twentieth Century all have become states.

The Twentieth Century brought WWI and WWII, airplanes, automobiles, telephones, stereo systems, moving pictures, microwaves, nuclear submarines, popsicles, televisions, air conditioning, microwave ovens, helicopters, frozen food, the Salk vaccine, space travel, men on the moon, computers, fax machines, CD players, central heat, swimming pools, garbage disposals, hair dryers, automatic washers and dryers, sewing machines that embroider by themselves, better housing, credit cards, gas-powered lawn mowers, automatic money machines, pizza parlors, audio tapes, implants and transplants, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Operation Desert Storm and various "police actions".

It also brought changes in mores, morals and lifestyles. Once debt was considered disgraceful and even criminal, but today the federal government and most Americans are heavily in debt. Fashions have changed from elegant, dressy clothes to casual, more comfortable clothing. So far has the fashion pendulum swung that fads for both sexes often seem inappropriate and immodest. New crimes and scams, such as computer swindling, credit card frauds and dope-related incidents, are

sweeping the country. New methods of crime detection, such as fingerprinting, surveillance cameras and DNA testing, have been developed to catch criminals.

New words have become a part of our life...X-ray, sonar, radar, biodegradable, artificial insemination, floppy disk. Genealogy has grown from a word that few people knew to the country's most popular hobby. Even though most of us will not be here to see many of the wonderful things the 21st century will bring, we know that our descendants will have a share in the future. Each of us will probably have three to four new generations of descendants who live in the 21st century. People ushered in the Twentieth Century with high hopes of a better future and peace for the world. We have the same hopes for the new century we are entering.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING (THE PILGRIMS MISSED IT!)

Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in November as a national holiday and is a time when families come together to celebrate. It is a time associated with the Pilgrims and the day they set aside to thank the Lord for their survival and their blessings. However, the first recorded act of thanksgiving by colonizing Europeans occurred 22 years before the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated on 30 April 1598 in Nuevo Mexico, about 25 miles south of present-day El Paso, Texas, on the banks of El Rio Bravo (Rio Grande).

In March 1598 Don JUAN de ONATE led the caravan of 400 persons...soldiers, families, and servants...from Zacatecas, Neuva Espana (now Mexico) to new lands. Two-thirds of the colonizers were from the Iberian Peninsula (Spain, Portugal and the Canary Islands). There was one Greek and one man from Flanders. The rest were Mexican Indians and "mestizos" (mixed bloods). By being a part of the colonizing expedition they had been promised the title of "Hidalgo", which denoted that they would be men with rights and privileges equal to Spain's nobility. Their leader, JUAN de ONATE, was promised the titles of Governor and Adelantado of New Mexico.

The colonists suffered hardships and deprivations on their way north. The story of their expedition is well recorded by GASPAR PEREZ de VILLAGRA. When they came to the Rio Grande they found fishes and waterfowl, as well as fresh water to drink. Before the bountiful meal de ONATE nailed a cross to a living tree and prayed. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated with fish...not with turkey and the trimmings!

SOURCE: *New Mexico Genealogist*, Vol. 38 #1 (March 1999)

BLACK DUTCH

Does anyone have any ancestors referred to as 'Black Dutch'? One explanation of the term is a mixture of German and Dutch, and because neither liked the mixed marriages, the couples were called 'Black Dutch', similar to the 'black sheep of the family'. Another explanation is that the 'Black Dutch' came from the Dusseldorf area to the U.S. prior to 1820 and lived in Georgia, Arkansas and Texas. They had black hair, black eyes and very light skin, as opposed to the blond, blue-eyed Germanic people.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This interesting question was posed by *Genealogy West Newsletter*, Vol. 10 #9, New Orleans, La. We would also like to know the answer.)

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

Daniel Webster

THE PILGRIM WOMEN

Europe had been in religious ferment since 1517 when MARTIN LUTHER had nailed his lengthy complaints against Rome and the Catholic Church on the door of the Wittenberg Cathedral. The very foundations of European civilization shook with the repercussions of LUTHER's heresy. Both state and church were threatened. LUTHER's action was the beginning of the great revolutionary movement known as the Reformation.

By the late 1500s and early 1600s terrible and unspeakable things had been done to wipe out the heresy. JAMES I, as King of England, was also the head of the established Church of England. He was superstitious, was fanatically set against heresy and dissension in any form and would tolerate no other religions or religious sects in his land. In order to wipe out all opposition to the established Church of England, JAMES went to great extremes. At the Hampton Court Conference in 1604 he established the groundwork for the harassment, persecution and prosecution of many of his English subjects by enacting laws that would make dissenters conform to the established church. One Act made it illegal for persons to be absent from services held by the established Church of England for more than a month, or to attend "unlawful assemblies under pretense of any Exercise of Religion". Failure to comply would result in imprisonment, and if within three months the guilty person did not submit to the Church of England, he was to be exiled from the country. JAMES vowed to "harry them out of the land, or else do worse". And worse he did. If the person ever returned, he was to be executed as a traitor.

JAMES' threats were not idle ones and soon terror struck the land. Within a year about 300 clergymen were removed from office for their reluctance to obey the new laws. Several Separatist leaders had been condemned to the gallows for "devising and circulating seditious books". Members of all Separatist groups were under constant observation from both the Crown and the Church of England. Some were jailed; a jail sentence in those days could easily mean death. Others were fined...money they could scarcely afford.

Life became uncertain and stressful in their beloved England. Although they might have been of humble origins, Englishmen were endowed with a spirit of independence and were used to speaking their minds and acting on their consciences. They would not deliberately face the stake or gallows over mere words, but they were brave enough to risk exile and punishment for a better way of life. Some desperate members of the small congregation at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire decided to flee with their families to Holland where there was more religious toleration. Among them were the Pilgrims who later sailed across the world to establish a new land.

In those days women were little more than chattel. They had few legal rights; their property and their persons belonged to their husbands. They had no voice in making decisions; they had no choice in the kind of lives they were forced to live. How devoted and obedient, how brave or afraid a woman must have been to dispose of everything she knew and loved...land, furniture and personal belongings...to uproot her family and move to a foreign land. As the small Dutch ship carrying the small group from Scrooby tossed on the sea in a violent storm, how brave she must have been to comfort and quieten her children. Although the voyage from England to Holland normally took about a day or two, depending on wind and weather, the Pilgrims' voyage to Amsterdam took a full two weeks on a stormy sea.

The English men and women lived in the Netherlands for twelve years, working and making their homes among the Dutch. The women saw their older children marry into Dutch families. They saw the younger ones forget their native tongue and speak the Dutch language. They saw their culture changing, their way of life lost.

An answer to their problems came when the Separatist leaders reached an agreement with a group of Merchant Adventurers, wealthy merchants of London, to finance their voyage to the New World. For

the Pilgrims it was a chance to establish their way of life without any interference. For the merchant adventurers it was a chance for immense profit.

The story of the voyage of the *Mayflower* and the landing at Plymouth Rock in 1620 is well known. On Monday, November 14, 1620, the women and children of the *Mayflower* were put ashore under armed guard. The women were to "wash, as they had great need", while the children ran up and down the beaches. This was the first English wash-day in America, and ever since Mondays were traditional wash-days.

The story of the first Thanksgiving is also known, but the time between the landing and that day was a time of extremely cold weather, starvation, disease and dire privation. Surely the Pilgrim women, although trusting in the wisdom of God, feared for the safety and lives of their loved ones. Wild beasts lived in the forests; would they attack a child or a small group of people? Indians roamed near the colony; would they turn hostile and murder the families? Would the children survive the sickness, the bitter cold and the lack of food? What would happen to the children if their mothers died?

During that first winter over half of the Pilgrims did die. However, despite this fact, when the *Mayflower* began its voyage back to England on 5 April 1621, none of the new colonists, who had been tested almost beyond human endurance, chose to return with it. There were about fifty brave settlers left, including five women, seven unmarried girls between twelve and twenty years, and about a dozen young children. Of the eighteen wives who had come on the *Mayflower*, only five remained when the *Mayflower* departed.

Among these was KATHERINE CARVER, wife of the first governor, who would be widowed before the month was out; then she would soon die. In her household were DESIRE MINTER and the orphaned ELIZABETH TILLEY and MARY CHILTON. There was also a maid named LOIS, who became the second wife of FRANCIS EATON.

MARY WENTWORTH BREWSTER, wife of the ruling Elder WILLIAM BREWSTER, was one of the older and most prominent women. According to WILLIAM BRADFORD, who later became governor of Plymouth Colony and whose writings told so much of the history of the colony, MARY BREWSTER was worn out by "her great and continuall [sic] labours, with other crosses and sorrows." She took into her household PRISCILLA MULLINS and HUMILITY BROWN, who had lost their families during the sickness.

SUSANNA (FULLER) WHITE had the distinction of having the first baby in the new colony. She was widowed in February 1621. Like most people of her time, she remarried soon after her husband's death, becoming the first bride in the colony at her marriage to EDWARD WINSLOW, a widower of two months.

ELIZABETH FISHER HOPKINS was the second wife of the adventurous STEPHEN HOPKINS, whom she married in London in 1618. When they left on the *Mayflower*, they took with them their young daughter DAMARIS, as well as GILES and CONSTANCE HOPKINS, children of STEPHEN's first marriage. On the voyage to the New World, ELIZABETH HOPKINS gave birth to a son, named OCEANUS. As fate would have it, neither DAMARIS or OCEANUS survived childhood, but five other children were born to the HOPKINS family at Plymouth Colony.

The woman known for the sharpest tongue in the settlement was ELLEN (ELINOR) BILLINGTON, dubbed "the scold". BRADFORD calls the BILLINGTON family "one of ye profanest families amongst them" and wondered how that family was "shuffled" into the company of the religious group. ELLEN BILLINGTON had courage in the face of hardship and did her share of the nursing during the epidemic, but her family remained strong and well while other "more godly" members of the community died. When her husband died suddenly in 1630, she married GREGORY ARMSTRONG.

The Pilgrim women were strong and courageous, but they had their faults and foibles. They scolded, gossiped, and sometimes mistrusted and doubted. They bore and raised their children in a small settlement in the wilderness, praying with sincerity to their God for all the things women pray for. Their faith and ideals helped them to survive all the trials of the New World. They were the first English women in America. They sacrificed a great deal to make new lives for their families and, with their undaunting courage and tenacity, set examples for all the generations after them. They are the forebears of thousands of Americans.

SOURCES:

The Mayflower Quarterly, Vol. 39 #2 (May 1973)

Willison. *Saints & Strangers*

THE PILGRIMS AND THE BEAVERS

For our ancestors hunting and trapping were essential to survival. For hundreds of years the beaver was a prized animal. The fur, of course, was warm and valuable. Its reproductive organs produced castoreum, which was valued for its curative properties and was said to cure almost anything from earache and deafness to gout and mental sickness. Other parts of the beaver were used to cure colic, epilepsy and even apoplexy.

The term "thinking cap" may have its origins with the beaver. According to *Natural History* (June/July 1971), tradition tells that the secret of Solomon's wisdom was a beaver hat. Although the English did not necessarily know this, in the early 17th century they were fond of wearing beaver or felted beaver hats. Even the Pilgrims and Puritans wore them. It was customary for our ancestors to wear hats indoors and out, at the table and even in church...sometimes for warmth and in other cases for fashion. Often encrusted with jeweled hat bands, beaver hats were so valued that they were mentioned in old wills.

Hard money was almost nonexistent in the early colonies. Consequently, beaver skins became a prime medium of exchange for the Pilgrims and other early colonists. The Pilgrims traded with the Indians for fish and valuable furs, establishing trading posts at Cape Ann, Cape Cod and at the Kennebec River.

So desirable were the beaver skins that the London Merchant Adventurers who had financed the *Mayflower* voyage complained that the Pilgrims sent no pelts on the ship's return voyage. A few months later the Pilgrims shipped their first cargo of beaver and otter pelts, valued at 500 pounds, to pay off their indebtedness to the merchants. The *Fortune*, the ship carrying the furs and timber from Plymouth Colony, was seized by a French privateer, who confiscated the cargo. Several years later the *Little James*, the ship carrying cod and beaver valued at 227 pounds, was seized by pirates from the Barbary Coast. They sailed the ship to Morocco, sold the furs and auctioned off the passengers and crew as slaves. The ship, its cargo and the men on it were never seen again...more bad luck for the Pilgrims.

The beaver business thrived as furs became ever-more in demand. Beaver was King in old Plymouth, adding great profits to their simple economy, but it was a source of trouble too. Sometimes unfriendly relations between the Pilgrims and Indians resulted from mistrust or cheating. Later rivalry and strained relations existed between Plymouth and other colonies from disagreements over the fur trade.

Beaver hats stayed in style until the end of the 18th century, when silk hats were invented. By this time the Pilgrims had long gone. Other trappers had penetrated the deep forests and explored many rivers in search of valuable beaver fur. Perhaps some of your ancestors trapped beaver or wore beaver hats.

SOURCES:

The Mayflower Quarterly, Vol. 37 #3 (Aug. 1971)
Willison. *Saints & Strangers*

THE INDIANS WHO MET THE PILGRIMS

For 5,000 years the ancestors of the Algonquin Indians had occupied the northeastern coastal portion of the present-day U.S. We call the region "New England"; the Indians called it "the land where the daylight appears". They called themselves Wampanoags and Abenakis (or Wabenakes), terms which meant "Eastlanders" or "People of the Dawn". They believed their Sun God, Keesuckquand, arose from the eastern ocean with the eternal promise of a new day.

Although there were evidences of the Indians everywhere when the Pilgrims arrived, they hid in the forests. In March 1621 Samoset, who spoke a few words of English, stepped from the forest and said, "Welcome, Englishmen". He explained that Squanto, who was more fluent in English because of his earlier capture by Capt. THOMAS HUNT and his subsequent journey to England, would soon arrive with Massasoit, the Great Sachem of the Wampanoag tribe.

The descendants of the ancient Native Americans met the Pilgrims who had named their new settlement Plymouth (Plimouth). The Indian name for the place was Pautexet.

Massasoit, the Great Sachem of the Wampanoags, was the leader of a band of about 4,000 Indians...enough to effectively eradicate the small band of Pilgrims. What thoughts did he have when he was brought the news that strange white-skinned people were erecting houses and beginning a settlement on the location where a great pestilence [probably smallpox] had wiped out the Patuxet tribe about three years before? Maybe he thought they too would not survive in that spot. Perhaps he thought they would not be a threat to his people. He may have hoped that these people would be his allies in his war with other tribes, particularly against the powerful Narragansetts who were harassing his borders on the west.

Whatever the reason, relations between the Indians and the Pilgrims were generally friendly and peaceful. They made a pact not to "doe hurte" to each other. The English agreed to come to the aid of Massasoit if he were attacked unjustly by any of his enemies, and the Indians promised protection against other native tribes. Gifts were exchanged. Massasoit and EDWARD WINSLOW developed a strong friendship, which helped to keep the peace treaty in effect for over forty years.

Some of the Indians became Christian converts; many married into other tribes or other races; later others went to sea in whaling ships and were lost. Few records were kept of their history.

Although there are few, if any, of the pure native race left, Algonquin place names reflect their legacy. Amazingly, some of their language, herbal lore and lineal genealogies have survived. These contain priceless information about the people who met the Pilgrims.

SOURCES:

Mayflower Pilgrim, Vol. 37 #2 (May 1971)
Willison. *Saints & Strangers* (1945)

YESTERDAY STILL LIVES IN THE RECORDS OF THE PAST.

Margaret Krug Palen

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

Continued from Vol. 23 No. 3

The following abbreviations have been used:

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

CG--U.S. Coast Guard

MC--U.S. Marine Corps

N--U.S. Navy

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.

KIA--killed in action

M--missing person

CAMERON PARISH

NAME	RESIDENCE	RANK/SERVICE BRANCH	CAUSE
ANDERSON, ROY C.		Pvt.	
AUBEY/AUDEY, ARTHUR R.		Cpl.	FOD
BARRAS, SIDNEY THEO	Hackberry	Radioman, 3c/NR	
BACCIGALOPPE, JOHN SIDNEY	Creole	Pfc./A	DNB
CONNER, JOSEPH EUCLIDE	Creole	Fireman 1c	DNB/KIA
CONNER, LEROY R.		Pfc./A	KIA
CONNER, WILLIAM ANDREW	Creole	Machinist's Mate 2c/N	
COURIMA, RICHARD J.		Pfc.	KIA
DEMARETS, GILBERT	Grand Lake	/A	DNB
DEMARETS, HENRY J.	Grand Lake	Pfc.	KIA
DOXEY, JAMES A.		Pfc.	DOW
DUHON, GEORGE	Hackberry	S/Sgt.	KIA
EAST, DUPLICE		Pfc.	KIA
ELLENDER, JOHN C., Jr.		1st Lt.	FOD
JONES, JOHN		Pvt.	KIA
LANDRY, MARVIN R.	Hackberry	Pvt.	DNB
LASALLE, ALCIDE		Pvt.	DNB
LEBERT, CALVIN J.		Pfc.	KIA
LEBOUEF, LOREE L.	Sweet Lake	Sgt.	FOD
MILLER, PAUL W.	Creole	Pfc./MCR	
NUNEZ, AMOS		Ensign/N	
SAVOIE, ANDREW J.		Cpl.	KIA
STURLESE, ADAM GOOCH		S/Sgt.	KIA
THERIOT, JOSEPH R., Jr.		Cpl/A	KIA
TRAHAN, WILSON A.		Pfc.	DOW

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH

NAME	RESIDENCE	RANK/SERVICE BRANCH	CAUSE
ARTHUR, ROBERT	Lake Arthur	1st Lt./A	KIA
BEARD, HOWARD	Jennings	Pfc./A	KIA
BELLARD, RUFUS		Tec. 5	DNB
BENOIT, ALFRED		Pfc.	KIA

BERTRAND, HENRY		Pfc.	KIA
BLESSINGTON, HOWARD L.	Jennings	2nd Lt.	DNB
BOND, JOHN N.		Sgt.	DOW
BOURQUE, CLAUDE		Torpedoman's Mate 3c/N	
BROUSSARD, CLARENCE		Pvt.	KIA
BROUSSARD, JASPER	Welsh	Pfc./A	
BROUSSARD, JOSEPH M., Jr.	Lake Arthur		KIA
BROUSSARD, WILSON S.		Pfc.	KIA
BULLER, WESLEY		Pfc.	DOW
CARTER, JAMES EDWARD		Radioman 2c/NR	
CLUGSTON, H. R.	Welsh	Capt.	KIA
COOR, PENDER	Elton	Corp.	
COURTS, ESSIE J.	Jennings	Pvt.	DNB
DAVIS, ROBERT G.	Jennings	Pvt./A	DOI
DEMAREST, TOUSIN		Pvt.	KIA
DOISE, YVES S.		Pvt.	DNB
DUHON, STEPHEN		T/Sgt.	KIA
DURKES, WILFRED J.		Pvt.	KIA
FALGOUT, JOSEPH R.		Pfc.	DNB
FONTENOT, LUKE		Pvt.	DNB
FOREMAN, CYRIL C.		Pfc.	KIA
FUSELIER, MURPHY C.		Pvt.	KIA
GARY, ARVY		Pvt.	DOW
GILLARD, RUFUS		Tech. 5	DNB
GUIDRY, LEO ADAM	Jennings	Gunnery Sgt./MCR	
GUILLORY, LENUS J.		Pvt.	KIA
GUILLORY, ROOSEVELT N.		Sgt.	KIA
HEBERT, CLEVELAND		Pfc.	DNB
HEBERT, FRANCIS XAVIER	Jennings	Yeoman 3c/NR	
JEANISE, DANIEL LEO	Jennings	Pvt.	
KELLAM, FREDERICK C. A.	Jennings	Major	KIA
KEYS, EDWARD R.		Pfc.	KIA
LAFLEUR, DALLAS		Tec. 5	KIA
LAGRONE, OTIS		Pvt.	KIA
LANDRY, WILBERT		Pvt.	KIA
LeBLANC, WILSON		Pvt.	KIA
LEJEUNE, CARLTON J.		Pvt.	KIA
LEJEUNE, CLIFFORD		Pvt.	DOW
LEJEUNE, ELROY		Pfc.	DOW
LEWIS, LONNIE R.		Pvt.	DNB
LINER, HENRY W., Jr.		2nd Lt.	FOD
MANOUVRIER, PAUL B., Jr.		Aviation Cadet	DNB
MATTHEWS, ALTON MICHAEL	Lake Arthur	Pfc./MCR	
McLEAN, MARCEL		Pfc.	KIA
MONCEAUX, SAM		Pvt.	KIA
MONLEZUN, ALVIN J.	Lake Arthur	1st Lt.	
MORGAN, CECIL W.	Mermentau	Pfc.	KIA
MORRISH, TONY H.		Sgt.	KIA
MYERS, JAMES	Jennings	Pfc./MCR	
MYERS, WALTER J.		Sgt.	DNB
NELSON, CLIFFORD		Pvt.	KIA
NELSON, VIDRIE	Mermentau	Pvt.	
NEWMAN, ERNEST		Pvt.	KIA
PHILIP, LOUIS, Jr.		Pvt.	KIA

PITRE, ATNEY		Sgt.	KIA
PULVER, CALVIN C.		Sgt.	KIA
REDDELL, DUDLEY		Pvt.	DOW
SAVOY, SAMUEL		Tec. 5	DNB
SEAGRAVES, CLINTON L.		S/Sgt.	KIA
SWIRE, DAVE	Jennings	Pvt.	KIA
THIBEAUX, AROS		Pfc.	KIA
THOMPSON, BROWDER JULIAN	Jennings	Pvt.	KIA
TOUCHET, LINUS	Lake Arthur	Pfc./MCR	

MISCELLANEOUS

The following men were also casualties from the five-parish area of southwest Louisiana. However, no place of residence has been established for them from the sources used.

BENOIT, THEOGENE	Aviation Mech.	
CRAWFORD, BAYELE KIRK	Sgt.	KIA
CRNKOVIC, EDD		KIA
DELLARD, CURTIS		KIA
FREEMAN, JOHN	Tech. 5	DOW
HOLAWAY, RAY L.	Pvt.	KIA
LAURENT, LYNN, Jr.	S/Sgt.	KIA
McCORMICK, CURLEY		KIA
MADDEN, JAMES E.	Sgt.	KIA
MORNHINVEG, WARNER	1st Lt.	
ORR, JOSEPH S.		KIA
PERKINS, EDWIN N./W.		KIA
PHILLIPS, LLOYD A.	Pfc.	KIA
SAUVAGE/SAURAGE, CARY	Capt.	KIA
SHEPARD, JOSEPH WOODARD		KIA
STODDARD, HARRY GORDON	/A	DNB
WATKINS, G./B., Jr.		

The National Archives Internet site (<http://www.nara.gov/nara/searchnail.html>) lists those who died in prison camps during World War II, but no men from the five-parish area of southwest Louisiana were listed. It also lists men who were wounded in the war, as well as those who were released from prison camps.

RECEIPT BOOK OF CAPT. DANIEL GOOS

Capt. DANIEL GOOS, a native of the Island of Foehr off the coast of Germany, became a lumber and shipping entrepreneur who did much to build Lake Charles into a prosperous city. His original receipt book is still in existence.

One entry states that GOOS paid HENRY RIGMAIDEN \$40.75 on Nov. 2, 1860, for driving some oxen. Other local names that appear in the book include: JAMES REEVES, A. J. CLENDENNING, SIMON LEMOINE, GEORGE GILMER, H. GOOTMANN, A. J. PERKINS, GEORGE W. SEAMANS, ANGUS McKENZIE, F. G. MOELING, ROBERT GIBSON, SAMUEL LYONS, GEORGE ZERO, JOHN WILLIAMS, J. B. MILLER, JOHN FRAZER, JAMES RIGMAIDEN, DANIEL and SHALTEN CARLIN, H. R. BLACK, WILLIAM JOHNSON, JOHN E. GOOS, MATHIAS ZIMMICK, H. R. YOUNG, JOHNSON MOSS, THAD MAYO, and PAT FITZGERALD.

SOURCE: *Adventures in Old Calcasieu*, Mike Jones, S.W. La. Historical Society, McNeese University, Lake Charles, La., 1991, reprinted from 'Pioneer's Receipt Book is a Guarded Possession', *Lake Charles American Press*, 8/10/1981.

OLD HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND RECIPES
Contributed by ELIZABETH FETNER, Member #875

The following old household hints and recipes were taken from *The White House Cook Book* by HUGO ZIEMAN and Mrs. F. L. GILLETTE (c. 1887, 1894, 1899, 1904). It belonged to Mrs. FETNER's maternal grandmother, ANNIE IRENE THOMPSON (1879-1954), who married ZIMRI K. FERGUSON in Leesville, La., in 1901.

SASSAFRAS MEAD. Mix gradually with two quarts of boiling water, three pounds and a half of the best brown sugar, a pint and a half of good West India molasses and a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid. Stir it well and when cool, strain it into a large jug or pan, then mix in a teaspoonful (not more) of essence of sassafras. Transfer it to clean bottles (it will fill about half a dozen), cork it tightly and keep it in a cool place. It will be fit for use the next day. Put into a box or boxes, a quarter of a pound of carbonate of soda to use with it. To prepare a glass of sassafras mead for drinking, put a large tablespoon of the mead into a half tumbler full of ice-water, stir into it a half teaspoonful of the soda and it will immediately foam up to the top. Sassafras mead will be found a cheap, wholesome and pleasant beverage for warm weather. The essence of sassafras, tartaric acid and carbonate of soda can, of course, all be obtained at the druggist's.

METHELIN OR HONEY WINE. This is a very ancient and popular drink in the north of Europe. To some new honey, strained, add spring water; put a whole egg into it; boil this liquor till the egg swims above the liquor; strain; pour it in a cask. To every fifteen gallons, add two ounces of white Jamaica ginger, bruised, one ounce of cloves and mace, one and a half ounces of cinnamon, all bruised together and tied up in a muslin bag; accelerate the fermentation with yeast; when worked sufficiently, hang up; in six weeks draw off into bottles.

ANOTHER MEAD. Boil the combs from which the honey had been drained with sufficient water to make a tolerable sweet liquor; ferment this with yeast and proceed as per previous formula.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Don't sleep in a draught.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't stand over hot air registers.

Don't eat what you do not need just to save it.

Don't sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.

Don't stuff a cold lest you should next be obliged to starve a fever.

Don't sit in a damp or chilly room without a fire.

Don't try to get along without flannel underclothing in winter.

SOAP FOR WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING. A soap to clean clothes without rubbing: Take two pounds of sal soda, two pounds of common bar soap and ten quarts of water. Cut the soap in thin slices and boil together for two hours; strain, and it will be fit for use. Put the clothes in to soak the night before you wash, and to every pailful of water in which you boil them, add a pound of soap.

MANAGEMENT OF STOVES. If the fire in a stove has plenty of fresh coals on top not yet burned through, it will need only a little shaking to start it up; but if the fire looks dying and the coals look white, don't shake it. When it has drawn till it is red again, if there is much ash and little fire, put coals on very carefully. A mere handful of fire can be coaxed back into life by adding another handful or so of new coals on the red spot and giving plenty of draught, but don't shake a dying fire, or you lose it. This management is often necessary after a warm spell when the stove has been kept dormant for days, though I hope you will not be so unfortunate as to have a fire to coax up on a cold winter morning. They should be arranged over night, so that all that is required is to open the draughts in order to have a cheery glow in a few minutes.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET: Put into a panful a spoonful of grated horse radish; it will keep sweet for days.

TO TAKE SPOTS FROM WASH GOODS: Rub them with the yolk of egg before washing.

TO TAKE WHITE SPOTS FROM VARNISHED FURNITURE: Hold a hot stove lid or plate over them and they will soon disappear.

CISTERN WATER may be purified by charcoal put in a bag and hung in the water.

OX-MARROW POMADE FOR THE HAIR. One marrow bone, half a pint of oil, ten cents' worth of citronella. Take the marrow out of the bone, place it in warm water, let it get almost to boiling point, then let it cool and pour the water away; repeat this three times until the marrow is thoroughly "fined." Beat the marrow to a cream with a silver fork, stir the oil in, drop by drop, beating all the time; when quite cold, add the citronella, pour into jars and cover down.

POLISH OR ENAMEL FOR SHIRT BOSOMS is made by melting together one ounce of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti; heat gently and turn into very shallow pan; when cold, cut or break into pieces. When making boiled starch the usual way, enough for a dozen bosoms, add to it a piece of the polish the size of a hazel nut.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the goals of genealogists is to preserve the values and ways of life of our ancestors. Part of their social history was the way they lived, the recipes they used and the things they used. Do you have any old family recipes or stories to share?]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

(Lake Charles Weekly American, 10 July 1889)

Lamp wicks should be changed often enough to insure having a good lamp. They may be washed in strong suds if they appear dirty.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sickroom are excellent deodorizers.

When beating cake dough, beat from bottom of mixing bowl with wooden spoon, bringing it up full and high with each stroke. As soon as cake is smoothly mixed, stop beating or cake will be tough.

Dark carpet often looks dirty, so after it has been swept, wet cloth or sponge and wipe carpet. A few drops of ammonia in the water will brighten colors.

Parsley eaten with vinegar will remove the unpleasant effect that onions have on the breath.

HELPFUL HINT FROM ELIZABETH BEALL FETNER. Many of the books published by Wise Publishing contain snippets of articles from old Leesville, La. newspapers. Many of these have the names of Lake Charles families. Many families came from Leesville to East Texas. Other East Texas families came from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT? Consider a membership to the SWLGS. A gift card will be sent to the recipient.

MY ANCESTOR, WILLIAM HAYES

Contributed by HAROLD HAYES, Member #1019

WILLIAM HAYES was born in Halifax, Pennsylvania, about 1730 and is known to be a Lutheran. His parentage and nationality are unknown. Mrs. CAMELLIA T. DENYS, who has done extensive research on the HAYES family, stated that she believed JOHN HAYES to be the father of WILLIAM HAYES because while she was researching in Virginia she found that their names were linked. However, we have no proof of this and JOHN HAYES could be WILLIAM's older brother, an uncle or a close cousin.

About 1753 WILLIAM HAYES married SARAH BOSMAN, the daughter of THOMAS and MARY BOSMAN. SARAH BOSMAN was born in Prince William County, Virginia, about 1734, where her father had leased a farm or plantation in 1734. The surname BOSMAN is also seen as BOZMAN. WILLIAM HAYES and SARAH BOSMAN were the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Fairfax County. The youngest of the children was born about 1770.

In 1742 Fairfax County was formed from Prince William County, Virginia, and in 1748 WILLIAM HAYES appears on the tax rolls of Fairfax County. WILLIAM and JOHN HAYES are found in the order books of Fairfax County, Virginia, from the years 1749 to 1768. WILLIAM HAYES was named co-executor of the will of his father-in-law, THOMAS BOSMAN, and signed as a witness in the will of his mother-in-law, MARY BOSMAN. Both wills were probated on the same date, 19 June 1754. The BOSMANs may have contracted a disease and died near the same time. After 1754 WILLIAM HAYES appears on the tax rolls as a "Freeholder" when he takes over the plantation after the death of THOMAS and SARAH BOSMAN.

It has been said that at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence (4 July 1776) one-third of the people were "Loyalists", loyal to the King of England; one-third were Revolutionaries, who sought independence; and that the other third simply wanted to be left alone. The rumblings of Revolutionary War were heard long before the actual war. The people were divided in their loyalties. The lines of allegiance were known, and the Tories (British sympathizers) roamed the country burning homes and harassing the people. They stole horses and food for the British Army. The people had heard favorable reports of the "Natchez Country" where land grants were given to new settlers. It was a long and dangerous journey, but they made preparations to go. They loaded supplies, women and children on pack horses for the long trip to the Holston River in Northern Tennessee.

Most early settlers in the "Natchez Country" came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. They started the journey by water at the Holston River. Sturdy barge-boats were built, with one end enclosed for protection from the hot sun, the rain and the insects. Women, small children, bedding and food were under cover. They transported farm implements, cows for milk, horses, chickens, and hunting dogs. It was a long and dangerous journey down the Holston, Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They endured difficult traveling conditions, primitive living upon arrival and had little protection from the Indians. Log houses were quickly built and fields were cleared and cultivated. Fortunately, there was plenty of timber on the virgin lands and fish in the streams to sustain them. Survival was dependent on good marksmanship to kill squirrels, wild turkey, deer, birds and water fowl for fresh meat.

Although I have no proof that my HAYES ancestors took this route to the "Natchez Country", I will include the chronicle of two families, those of RICHARD CURTIS and JOHN COURTNEY, who traveled this route in order to illustrate the difficulty of travel in those times.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE RICHARD CURTIS & JOHN COURTNEY TRIP

On arrival at the Wilderness Fort (Kingsport, Tennessee) on the Holston River, they made preparations for a long journey, rafting down the river to the "Natchez Country". Flat boats were built; a crop

planted; game killed and salted down and packed in barrels. In the early fall when the water began to rise in the river they loaded three large, well-built flat boats. The perilous journey started with RICHARD CURTIS, Sr. in the foremost boat, with his immediate family. In the second boat were two brothers named DANIEL and WILLIAM OGDEN and a Mr. PERKINS. Occupants of the third boat are not known. Smallpox had broken out on this third boat and they were required to float a hundred yards to the rear. At night they made a different landing to prevent the contagion from spreading.

While passing a bend in the Tennessee River near the mouth of the Chinch River, the first boat was attacked by Cherokee Indians. All hands on board commenced a vigorous defense. Mrs. JOHN JONES put her son, WILLIAM, twelve years old, to the oars so her husband could use his rifle. She held up a thick wooden stool between the boy and the bullets, and well that she did, for the stool was struck by a deadly missile. Another lady took the steering oar from her husband so that he could shoot the Indians. She guided the boat until disabled by a wound in the back. HANNAH COURTNEY was grazed on the head by a ball and JONATHAN CURTIS was slightly wounded on the wrist, but no lives were lost.

While the attention of the Indians was directed to the first boat, the second boat floated by safely. The excited and blood-thirsty savages now directed their whole force to the capture of the third boat. They boarded it and massacred all on board but one lady, who was held captive until, by treaty, she was freed. But this was a dearly bought victory for the Cherokees. They contracted smallpox, which passed through their villages "like a destroying angel". Many died while suffering from a raging fever, and they sought relief by laying in the waters of the Tennessee River.

The rest of the journey was made without incident. Tracing their route we discover, they entered the Tennessee River near the city of Knoxville and traveled until reaching the Ohio River at a point near Paducah, Kentucky. From there they floated to near the present city of Cairo, Illinois, where they entered the Mississippi River for the descent into "Natchez Country". After many days and many weary miles on the water, the COURTNEY/CURTIS families reached the mouth of Coles Creek. Here they steered the flat boats eastward and made a landing. "Curtis Landing" on the south fork of Coles Creek is about fifteen miles from the Mississippi River and twenty miles north of Natchez. The total miles traveled by water was 1,371 miles.

Having probably taken a route similar to the one described above, WILLIAM HAYES and his wife, SARAH BOSMAN, arrived in "Natchez Country" with their six children about 1772. At that time WILLIAM HAYES was about 42 years of age, his wife about 38. Their children were: BOSMAN (age 17), MARY (15), THOMAS (10), LUCY (7), WILLIAM, Jr. (4) and JOHN (2). A seventh and last child, MARTHA (called PATSY) was born in the 'Natchez Country' in 1772.

The "Natchez Country", also known as British West Florida, was first settled by French explorers traveling from Canada, who built a fort named Rosalie on the site of present day Natchez, Mississippi. The Choctaw, Chickasaw and Natchez Indian tribes occupied all the lands surrounding the fort. Following the French and Indian War, in 1763 this area was ceded to Great Britain. The British issued land grants from 1763 until 1781 and changed the name of Fort Rosalie to Fort Panmure.

Evidently WILLIAM HAYES' petition for land was entered on his arrival in 1772. Before the land grant could be issued, the British land office in Pensacola, Florida, halted the granting of more land. They thought it too expensive to keep a garrison stationed at Fort Panmure to protect the settlers and the office was closed. The thought of having to make the long, hard journey back East was heart breaking. The HAYES family had brought all their worldly goods and endangered the lives of their children to Indians, robbers and wild beasts. They could not face a return trip! The settler families appealed to the Council Board and were advised to find a spot to settle. When the land office reopened, their petitions would be the first to be executed.

WILLIAM HAYES chose the South Fork of Second Creek. His application for land was granted on 14

November 1776 by the British Government of West Florida in Pensacola, Claim #1769 for 400 acres located 10 miles east of Natchez on the South Fork of Second Creek, adjoining JEREMIAH GREEN, and with vacant land on all other sides. Spain was ceded West Florida by Britain in 1780, ending land grants as far as Britain was concerned. The Spanish commandant, Governor MANUEL GAYOSO, renamed the Post Fort Natchez.

The HAYES family lived on this land for about 12 years. We have no record of their activity or home life. Probably some of the older children married there. Then WILLIAM and SARAH BOSMAN HAYES sold their land in Mississippi. These sales are documented in the Natchez Court Records; 28 November 1797, WILLIAM HAYES and SARAH, his wife, sells to WILLIAM RATCLIFFE, for 40 pounds sterling paid...200 acres: one-half of a 400 acre patent to WILLIAM HAYES by the British Government dated 14 November 1776. In November WILLIAM HAYES sold RUEBEN BAXTER the upper 200 acres, adjoining WILLIAM RATCLIFFE's land. There is a curious anomaly in these dates. We know that WILLIAM HAYES arrived in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, with his family in 1784, some 13 years or so prior to the sale of his Mississippi land. Perhaps WILLIAM HAYES went to Louisiana, then returned to Mississippi and sold the land or perhaps the land was sold in 1797 by an agent for WILLIAM HAYES. There is also the possibility that there was an error in the recordation of the land sales.

We have no knowledge of why or when WILLIAM HAYES left Mississippi. The permanent settlers there had adequate land grants to support their families, but it was a pioneer country, full of lawlessness. Robber gangs hung out in the cane-breaks and attacked travelers and committed other depredations. The British Government, heavily involved in the Revolutionary War, made only minimal attempts to govern the area.

There is solid evidence that WILLIAM HAYES, his wife and family were in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, by 1784. At this time HAYES witnessed the purchase of a tract of land in St. Landry Parish by ANTOINE BLANC from NEMENTOU, Chief of the Attakapas Indians. The deed was also witnessed by LOUIS LATIOLAIS and 13 Attakapas warriors. (See *Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History to 1900*, p. 11 & 12.)

WILLIAM HAYES settled on property located adjacent to the HARMON land, the eastern boundary extending to the present community of Branch. North of WILLIAM HAYES' land, on the west side of Bayou Plaquemine Brulee, were four tracts owned by two of his sons, JOHN and BOSMAN HAYES. A map on page 11 in *Acadia Parish, Louisiana*, depicts these land grants. A similar map is shown in *The Cole Footprints* (p. 98) and *Southwest Louisiana Records* (Vol. 9, p. 467).

JOHN HAYES was twice married, first to ANNA CLARK, then to FANNY McCLELLAND. BOSMAN HAYES also married twice, first to MARTHA IVY, then to JANE FOREMAN. The JOHN HAYES land was adjacent to the JOSEPH CORMIER tract; BOSMAN HAYES' property was bounded on the North by JOHN HAYES' property line. This family settlement and the general area became known as Prairie Hayes. (See *Acadia Parish, Louisiana: A History*, p. 39 & 41.)

The foregoing leads me to conclude that WILLIAM HAYES and his two sons, JOHN and BOSMAN, had established their Spanish Land Grants by 1784. The HAYES clan, with many families from Mississippi, settled on the Plaquemine Brulee Bayou; their Spanish Land Grants were on each side of the stream. Some of the HAYES descendants intermarried with the ANDRUS, HARMON, FOREMAN, CLARK, McCLELLAND COLE, SIMMONS and other families. Some of those who stayed in the area became prominent citizens. Many left for greener pastures in western St. Landry Parish or in Texas.

WILLIAM HAYES would have been about 54 years old when he arrived in St. Landry Parish; his wife, SARAH CELESTE (also seen as ELIZABETH) BOSMAN was about 50. Their children and approximate ages were: BOSMAN (29), MARY (27), THOMAS (died young), LUCY (19), WILLIAM,

Jr. (16), JOHN (14) and MARTHA (12). No information about WILLIAM and SARAH's life in Louisiana is known. It is presumed that they lived and died on their land grant on the Plaquemine Brulee Bayou. Their place of burial is also unknown.

According to the French survey system the arpent or long lot is the measurement for land. An arpent varied in length through time and represented an area, as well as a linear measure; in time the linear arpent became standardized at 192 feet. On average, a distance of 8 arpents (1,536 feet) was measured along a stream front. From the ends of this line, other lines were struck perpendicular to the stream, back from the stream an average of 40 arpents (7,680 feet). The resulting pattern represented quadrangles with the narrow sides parallel to the stream...this is long lots. When Spain assumed ownership of much of Louisiana in 1763, the long lot system was continued.

Most of the U.S. now uses the township and range system to survey and describe land. This survey system employs squares of land. Each square measures six miles on each side and thus occupies thirty-six square miles of surface. These squares are called "townships" and they arrayed in north-south rows called "ranges". Because other survey systems already existed in Louisiana when it came to be part of the U.S., the township and range system overlays these older methods of describing land. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, landowners already in place were assured that all valid claims would be preserved. WILLIAM HAYES, his sons, BOSMAN and JOHN HAYES, were all recognized as having valid claims and were assigned Section numbers that enclosed the area of their land grants. In usual practice, a "township" has only 36 sections but in some parts of Louisiana some townships have more or less than 36 sections.

The WILLIAM HAYES land grant was designated Section 63, Township 8 South, Range 2 East (Sec. 63, T. 8 S., R. 2 E.) of the Southwestern District of Louisiana and contained 507.93 acres. JOHN HAYES had two sections...Sections 43 and 44 in the same township, range and district as his father. BOSMAN HAYES also had two sections...Sections 45 and 46, in the same township, range and district as his brother and his father. These Section Numbers are still valid today and appear on official State Maps.

----- BAYOU PLAQUEMINE BRULEE

Bayou Plaquemine Brulee enters what is now Acadia Parish at a point about two and one-half miles north of the town of Church Point and virtually bisects the parish from the northeast to southwest. At a point just north of Crowley is the confluence of Bayou Plaquemine River and Bayou Wikoff. Plaquemine Brulee continues on a southwesterly course until it empties into the Mermentau River. Approximately half of Acadia Parish's early land owners were located on the Plaquemine Brulee.

The name "Plaquemine Brulee", which means "burnt persimmon", is used to describe the area. "Plaquemine" is translated as the fruit of the persimmon tree and "Brulee" was used by the Acadian settlers to describe the fields burnt over for spring clearing each spring. The name is also used for the stream of water which covers southern St. Landry Parish.

----- ST. LANDRY & ACADIA PARISHES

The Louisiana Territory, claimed by France in 1682, was held as a French colony until 1763, when the territory was ceded to Spain. In 1800 NAPOLEON persuaded Spain to return Louisiana to France, which sold it to the U.S. in 1803. During the French regime two Indian trading posts were established in the southwest section of the territory...Poste des Opelousas (now Opelousas) and Poste des Attakapas (now St. Martinville). Both trading posts were named for the Indian tribes which inhabited the areas.

The vast district of the Poste des Opelousas, later designated as St. Landry Parish, contained all of the present day parishes of St. Landry, Acadia, Evangeline, Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Allen, Calcasieu and Cameron. The HAYES land grants were in that part of St. Landry Parish which later became Acadia Parish on 11 October 1886. Original land titles in Acadia Parish were acquired by purchase

from the Attakapas Indians, or by grant from the Spanish government, or by "requete" (a request to occupy a certain tract of land, and order of survey), or by occupation and settlement. After the Louisiana Purchase, all land claims, to be valid, had to be verified and confirmed by the government of the U.S. All the HAYES land grants were confirmed.

PRAIRIE HAYES, ST. LANDRY & ACADIA PARISHES

Prairie Hayes, named for the colonial landowner, BOSMAN HAYES (son of WILLIAM HAYES), was once described as "bounded by Bayou Plaquemine Brulee on the south, Bayou des Cannes on the west and Bayou Mallet on the north." These limits encompass the middle half of present-day Acadia Parish. As time went by, scattered settlements developed in this vast expanse of land, including Jonas Cove (later known as Egan), Long Point, the Maxie-Ellis area, Coles Point, Richard (also known as Thraikill and Coe), Pointe Noire, Hundley and Pineville. When the railroads went through the Prairie in 1894 and 1906, other place names were created: Iota, Trilby (Glassler, Frey), Rhineland, Mowata, Rork and Rorkdell. Until these names came into use, "Prairie Hayes" was the designation for everything that lay within the described boundaries.

SOURCES:

Denys, Ms. Camellia T. *Cole Foot Prints*, 1983, revised 1997

Fontenot, Mrs. Mary Alice and Rev. Paul B. Freeland. *Acadia Parish, La., A History to 1900* (1976)

Fontenot, Mrs. Mary Alice. *Acadia Parish, La., A History to 1920* (1979)

Hebert, Rev. Donald J. *Southwest La. Records*

LOUISIANA VITAL RECORDS

The Department of Health & Hospitals has opened a satellite branch of the Vital Records Registry at the Calcasieu Parish Health Unit, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles, LA, to make it easier for Louisiana residents to obtain important documents. The Lake Charles office will be open 8 AM to 3 PM. Charges are \$15 for birth certificates, \$5 for death certificates, and \$9 for birth cards. The office is for walk-in traffic only, do not make requests by mail.

Besides Lake Charles, satellite branches will be added in Monroe, Lafayette and Jefferson Parish. An office already has been opened in Baton Rouge. The Office of Public Health currently operates full service offices in New Orleans, Alexandria and Shreveport.

If a birth record is older than 100 years or a death record is older than 50 years, it must come from the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge. The Louisiana State Archives has acquired the following: Birth Certificates (Orleans Parish Only) - over 100 years beginning with 1790-1898; Death Certificates (Orleans Parish only) - 1804-1948; Death Certificates (Statewide) - 1912-1948; Marriage Certificates (Orleans Parish only) - 1870-1948 (Index only 1831-1869). Louisiana did not maintain birth and death records until 1918.

Web site to obtain the forms is <<http://usersa.usunwired.net/mmoore/other/phs520a.htm>>

The Louisiana State Archives also has a web site at <<http://www.sec.state.la.us/arch-1.htm>>
There is a link to "Birth and Death Records" that is more specific on dates and other information.

A SUPERIOR WOMAN. "She really is a very superior woman." "Indeed. Is she a good speaker?" "Oh, no, I don't believe she ever made a public speech." "Writes, possibly?" "I never heard of it if she does." "What makes her superior to other women then?" "She can cook."

SOURCE: (*Lake Charles Weekly American*, 1/1/1896, reprinted from the *Washington Post*)

THE WILLIAM HENRY SMITH and CATHERINE PAUL SMITH FAMILY

Contributed by GLENWITH HILTON McHENRY, Member #668

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH was born 27 March 1834 in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. He was the son of GEORGE W. SMITH and ELIZABETH ILES SMITH. His paternal grandparents were ARCHIBALD SMITH, native of Worchester County, Maryland, and ELIZABETH VAUGHAN, native of Stepney Parish, Maryland. His maternal grandparents were WILLIAM ILES and ELIZABETH PACE, natives of Halifax County, North Carolina.

The SMITH family migrated to Bayou Sale, Louisiana, from Hancock County, Georgia, before 1810. They moved to Imperial St. Landry Parish near present-day Lake Charles, Louisiana (now Calcasieu Parish), where they received a 640 acre land claim in the territory known as "Rio Hondo". They settled there in 1817. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH was reared in Calcasieu Parish on the farm owned by his father, GEORGE W. SMITH. The family also raised cattle.

On the 4th of November 1852, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH married CATHERINE PAUL, a native of Rapides Parish, Louisiana. BEN HUNTER performed the marriage ceremony. CATHERINE was the daughter of MICHAEL PAUL, Sr. and MARY ANNE HOLLOWAY. Her paternal grandparents were JACOB PAUL and MARIE ANNE LaPRAIRIE. Her maternal grandparents were JAMES HOLLOWAY and CATHERINE LaCROIX. Both families were early settlers in St. Landry, Avoyelles and Rapides Parishes. The PAUL family was in the Natchez District as early as 1774. The LaPRAIRIE family was in New Orleans by 1742-1743.

After their marriage WILLIAM HENRY and CATHERINE PAUL SMITH resided in Calcasieu Parish. According to his Poll Tax receipt for 1854, his taxes were \$1.55. On the 1860 Calcasieu Parish census the family was enumerated next to his parents, GEORGE and ELIZABETH SMITH. At that time they had three children: MARY ADMONIA, DAVID ARCHIBALD and CATHERINE AMELIA. MARY ADMONIA SMITH was born 22 August 1853 and married JOHN NEWMAN. DAVID ARCHIBALD SMITH, born 29 December 1855, married JOSEPHINE E. LINDSEY. CATHERINE AMELIA SMITH was born 10 May 1858 and married MIKE CAVANAUGH, Sr. A fourth child, WILLIAM SALATHUS "LIS" SMITH was born 15 October 1861 and married NANCY CATHERINE HILL. After the Civil War ended, another son, ALBERT SIDNEY SMITH, was born on 19 December 1868. He married first, LUCRETIA PARKER; after her death he married EMMA PARKER.

In 1862 the WILLIAM H. SMITH family moved to Rapides Parish, Louisiana. On 11 June 1862 WILLIAM SMITH enlisted in Co. G, 2nd Regiment, Mouton's Brigade, Louisiana Cavalry, under the command of Captain J. A. McWATERS. He applied for a Confederate Pension on 20 May 1905 (No. 0002868), and listed three of his comrades-in-arms, J. A. WILLIAMS, CHARLES ROBERTSON and J. W. SNELLING. Witnesses were THOMAS RICHARDSON and LEE McALPIN. The document was signed by the Vernon Parish Clerk of Court, J. J. HICKS.

WILLIAM SMITH and his family were residing and farming in Rapides Parish in 1871. On 23 December 1872, SMITH paid a bill at the store in Spring Creek, Louisiana, for INDIAN HORACE, in the amount of \$6.65. On the same day he purchased a pair of shoes for \$3.25, two pairs of pants at \$3.50 each, ten shirts for \$3.00, whiskey and sugar, for a total of \$15.38. On 25 December 1871 at the store at Spring Creek, Louisiana, he sold two bales of cotton weighing 751 pounds for a total of \$122.03. He continued to make purchases at the store through 29 September 1874.

The Rev. JOHN H. CARRUTH married SMITH's sister-in-law SIDNEY A. PAUL, on 6 September 1871. The couple made their home with SIDNEY's mother, on the homeplace of MICHAEL PAUL, Sr. Later the home became known as the "old Carruth Place". JOHN CARRUTH evidently ran the Paul Store at Spring Creek. It is known that from 1884 to 1885 MICHAEL PAUL, Jr. had a store that sold dry goods, groceries and hardware in Alexandria. Conveyance #29829 dated 19 June 1874 names the heirs of MICHAEL PAUL, Sr. along with their spouses. The heirs sold 4 acres of land for

\$1.00 an acre to St. Peter's Catholic Church at Elmer, Louisiana.

In 1880 the WILLIAM H. SMITH family were enumerated on the Vernon Parish census: WILLIAM, age 46; wife, CATHERINE, 46; daughter CATHERINE A., 22; son WILLIAM S., 18; son ALBERT S. J., 12; granddaughter L. A., 4; granddaughter BEULA, 2. Two males, WILLIAM HUNT, age 19, and JAMES BISHOP, were shown to be living in the household and were listed as helping on the farm.

CATHERINE PAUL SMITH joined the Laurel Hill Baptist Church by letter in 1886. An article on the Baptist Church does not state from where her letter was transferred, but it contains four errors concerning the SMITH family. The following are corrections:

I. The SMITH cemetery is located west of Hinston, Rapides Parish, La. It was the former home and property of ARCHIBALD and SOPHIA PAUL SMITH (WILLIAM's brother and CATHERINE's sister). Some of their descendants still own the cemetery.

II. The name was ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON SMITH, not ROBERT.

III. DAVID ARCHIBALD SMITH married JOSEPHINE E. LINDSEY.

IV. ARCHIBALD "ARCHIE" SMITH was WILLIAM SMITH's brother. He married SOPHIA PAUL, the sister of WILLIAM's wife, CATHERINE PAUL. All four are buried in the Archibald Smith Cemetery.

WILLIAM SMITH and his family were residing in Rapides Parish again by 1894. Among the family papers are the family Bible, an 1854 Calcasieu Parish tax receipt, an 1894 Rapides Parish tax receipt for \$4.85, a letter dated 1874 from Llano County, Texas, from HARRIET AMELIA "AUNT BABE" PAUL CLARK (the sister of CATHERINE PAUL SMITH) and a picture of the SMITH family in 1869.

The 1900 census showed the SMITH family residing at Boyce Precinct, Cotile Ward, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, with the following information: head of household, WILLIAM H. SMITH, age 66; wife CATHERINE, age 66; and granddaughter ADA, 8. WILLIAM was listed as owning the farm. They also had 8 boarders: E. J. CUDD, 20 (no occupation listed); B. B. RODGERS, 22, saw milling; OSCAR POE, 33, day laborer, mill; EDGAR POE, 23, day laborer, mill; HENRY CLARK, 33, day laborer, mill; DUTCH WILLET, day laborer, mill; WILLIE TERRELL, 20, day laborer, mill; and CHARLES CUDD, 16, day laborer, mill.

CATHERINE PAUL SMITH died 15 February 1905. The 1910 census for Vernon Parish shows WILLIAM H. SMITH living in the household of his daughter, CATHERINE A., and son-in-law MIKE CAVANAUGH. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH died at the CAVANAUGH home near Leesville on 27 March 1834. He was laid to rest in the SMITH family burying ground near Hinston, Louisiana.

SOURCES:

Family Bible

Censuses for 1850, 1860, 1900, 1910

Marriage Certificate #8, 30 March 1821, St. Landry Parish & for Jacob Paul & Marie Anne LaPrairie, 17 July 1792, Natchitoches Parish, La.

Rio Hondo land claims: #253, Archibald Smith; #266, William Iles; #279, George Smith

E. W. McDonald. *The LaCroix Descendants, 1611-1991*

La. Genealogical Register, Vol. 19 #3 (Sept. 1972)

Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of New Orleans, Vol. 2

Glenwith Hilton McHenry. *The Louisiana Link, 1661-1994*

Jane Parker McManus. *Pioneers of West Appalachia and Laurel Hill Baptist Church, Vernon Parish, La.*

Confederate Pension application #0002868

Ledger from store or trading post at Spring Creek, La., dated 4 Dec. 1871-31 Dec. 1872

W. H. Smith. *The Carruth Journal, 1872-1902*

Conveyance record #99814 concerning heirs of Archibald Smith

Tax records: 1854, Calcasieu Parish; 1894, Rapides Parish

BAGDAD CEMETERY
BAGDAD ROAD, WESTLAKE, LA.
Compiled 1971

JAMES NORMAN MAY, b. 1888; d. 1932
LYNNETH C. WHITE, La., Pvt. 88 Cac. Recon. Cp., WWII; b. Oct. 13, 1928; d. June 6, 1966
ROBERT WILSON WHITE, b. Oct. 21, 1899; d. Jan. 10, 1951
NORA JONES, wife of HENDRICK S. HORN, b. Aug. 10, 1890; d. Oct. 18, 1954
HENRICK SCHUBART HORN, b. March 27, 1888; d. Aug. 16, 1942
MARY LEE HORN, b. & d. Aug. 26, 1921
RICHARD SCHUBART HORN, b. & d. Nov. 20, 1910
SABRA JONES OUSLEY, b. June 19, 1888; d. April 9, 1916
W. C. OUSLEY, b. 1870; d. 1953
Mrs. ADDIE THOMPSON, b. May 28, 1863; d. May 25, 1932
RUFUS F. CHANDLER, b. Dec. 18, 1879; d. Feb. 22, 1948
BERDIE MAE CHANDLER, b. Sept. 13, 1883; d. Aug. 6, 1962
J. F. SPEARING, Sr., b. June 19, 1870; d. March 11, 1951
J. F. SPEARING, Jr., b. Sept. 2, 1893; d. Jan. 9, 1918
MARY LENA ALLAIN, wife of RUFUS E. EARSOM, b. Feb. 25, 1885; d. June 21, 1952
RUFUS EDGAR EARSOM, b. Nov. 7, 1880; d. Jan. 21, 1958
JAMES ARTHUR MIMS, b. Feb. 2, 1894; d. June 8, 1959
PRESTON DAVID MIMS, son of M/M JAMES A. MIMS, b. & d. Feb. 11, 1933
SUSAN E. WEST SCOTT, b. 1876; d. 1908
THECKLAR WEST OSGOOD, b. 1885; d. 1905
ABSALOM WEST, b. 1847; d. 1924
MARTHA DeWITT WEST, b. 1845; d. 1929
EMMA OSGOOD CASEY, b. 1905; d. 1952
DeWITT CLINTON WEST, b. 1883; d. 1952
SARAH MITCHELL GROUT, b. Aug. 12, 1869; d. Nov. 21, 1956
DUDLEY CHASE GROUT, Sr., b. June 15, 1859; d. Dec. 3, 1935
DUDLEY C. GROUT, Jr., b. March 31, 1897; d. Jan. 6, 1922
Infant daughter of AGNES ROY & E. E. GROUT, d. Aug. 6, 1921
HERMAN LEE APPLEBY, Sr., b. April 16, 1880; d. June 22, 1927
LAURA GROUT APPLEBY, b. Feb. 9, 1893; d. Feb. 27, 1967
JOHN JAMES BUNCH, Confederate veteran, b. April 19, 1841; d. Oct. 4, 1923
MARTHA ROYER BUNCH, b. 1853; d. 1941
PRESTON DAVID MIMS, b. Sept. 20, 1839; d. Dec. 26, 1893
JAMES STINE, b. 1855; d. 1933
SUE ARMSTRONG STINE, b. 1859; d. 1927
Mrs. M. A. LaFOLLETTE, b. March 11, 1851; d. Dec. 7, 1933
ROY A. LaFOLLETTE, b. Dec. 8, 1879; d. July 9, 1951
VIANNA GILL COOPER, b. Dec. 14, 1840; d. Jan. 3, 1875
REUBIN JACKSON COOPER, b. May 28, 1871; d. Oct. 28, 1874
LEWIS COOPER, Jr., b. Nov. 24, 1862; d. Dec. 3, 1874
"Baby" COOPER, d. Aug. 18, 1882
JULIA ANN CORLEY, b. Dec. 30, 1831; d. Dec. 24, 1899
ALICE LAURA WEST, b. Oct. 24, 1880; d. March 29, 1897
CLEOPHA FREDERICK, b. Oct. 13, 1869; d. Nov. 29, 1932
HYRAMABIFF MIMS, b. Aug. 27, 1827; d. Sept. 18, 1891
KOSOIUSKO WEST, son of ABSALOM & MARTHA WEST, b. Nov. 20, 1887; d. Jan. 18, 1889
GEORGE ANTHONY KREBS, b. March 22, 1904; d. Sept. 17, 1960
BERTHA LEE CHATAGNIER, b. Dec. 29, 1911; d. June 28, 1946
OCTAVE MOTT (MATT?), d. Dec. 13, 1931, age 74 years
JULIA E. MATT (MOTT?), d. Sept. 1, 1866; d. April 18, 1944

ALMA MARIE CHATAGNIER, daughter of M/M W. S. CHATAGNIER, b. June 4, 1938; d. June 5, 1938
 JERRY LINN DAVIS, b. July 12, 1953; d. July 13, 1953
 Mrs. HATTIE HINES, b. April 27, 1883; d. Oct. 8, 1959
 JOHN PHILLIP STINE, La., Pvt., Co. K, 132 Inf., WWI; b. June 26, 1886; d. June 13, 1968
 MAGGIE CATHERINE VINCENT, wife of THOMAS VINCENT, b. 1890; d. 1939
 LENORA JOHNSON, wife of J. B. JACOBS, d. Jan. 14, 1897
 MINNIE ALICE JACOBS, daughter of J. B. & LENORA JACOBS, b. July 9, 1889; d. Dec. 17, 1895
 JOSEPH ANDREW CLARK, son of CHARLES W. & FRANCES CLARK, b. Sept. 22, 1893;
 d. Oct. 22, 1893
 WILLIAM EDWARD CAVENSH, b. 1903; d. 1904
 EFFIE C. CAVENSH, b. 1862; d. 1918
 MATTIE TURNER, Grove #10, Oakdale, La., b. June 16, 1881; d. Feb. 14, 1918
 MARY RIPLEY, b. 1872; d. 1959
 Mrs. BETTY MIDCAMP, b. Oct. 7, 1871; d. Sept. 22, 1968
 Mrs. CALLIE JOHNSON, b. July 1, 1850; d. Feb. 27, 1935
 JENNIE NASH JOHNSON, wife of HENRY E. JOHNSON, b. Feb. 15, 1872; d. Feb. 1, 1935
 CHARLES L. JOHNSON, b. Nov. 13, 1883; d. Aug. 14, 1938
 HENRY E. JOHNSON, b. Feb. 15, 1876; d. Sept. 12, 1955
 WILLIAM BAUYER, La., Pvt., US Army; May 12, 1935 (only date)
 MAE BLACK MIERS, wife of GEORGE MIERS, b. Feb. 4, 1900; d. June 7, 1963
 VALRE MIDCAMP, b. May 29, 1885; d. Oct. 17, 1968
 ALTY BAKER MIDCAMP, b. Feb. 14, 1891; d. March 25, 1936
 GEORGE A. RIPLEY, b. 1856; d. 1930
 ALBERT CHESLEY, son of BERT & LENA CHESLEY, Aug. 7, 1911 (only date)
 MARY T. WALTON, d. Feb. 6, 1891, age 28 years
 EMERA CANADY, son of WALTER & ELIZA ANN CANADY, b. April 2, 1858; d. Aug. 20, 1943

BAGDAD was once a thriving community located on the Calcasieu River northwest of Lake Charles. It has been incorporated into the town of Westlake.

THANKSGIVING DAYS

Since the Reformation in Europe, days of Thanksgiving had been set aside to give thanks for bountiful harvests. However, the Pilgrim's Thanksgiving Day celebrated in the New World was not only a day of gratitude for deliverance, but also a time of recreation. Although the exact date of this first celebration is not known, it took place in late November or early December of 1621, and lasted about a week. There were competitions in running and leaping and other skills. Stool ball, an ancient form of croquet, was played by both sexes. On 22 February 1630 the first public Thanksgiving Day was held in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (now Boston).

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PLEASE REMEMBER TO NOTIFY SWLGS WHEN YOU MOVE.

GENEALOGICAL DATA FROM ABSTRACT

Contributed by GAYLE ROYER SALTER, Member #1078

A lot of Myrtle Springs Subdivision in Westlake, located in Section 22, Township 9 South, Range 9 West of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

- 27 May 1890 Deed; Insolvent Estate of LEMUEL C. DEES and GARLAND M. DEES by SOLOMON BLOCK, Syndic to JABEZ B. WATKINS. A. M. MAYO, N.P.
- 10 July 1891 Entry; USA to SCOTT WILLIAMS
- 16 Feb. 1892 Entry; USA to WILLIAM T. LEWIS
- 4 Mar. 1896 Receivers Receipt; USA to SCOTT WILLIAMS
- 17 Nov. 1896 Warranty Deed; SCOTT WILLIAMS to B. J. MALONE. T. KLEINPETER, N.P.
- 18 Mar. 1897 Patent; USA to SCOTT WILLIAMS
- 1 Apr. 1897 Receivers Receipt; USA by C. P. JOHNSTON, Receiver to WILLIAM T. LEWIS
- 22 May 1897 Warranty Deed; WILLIAM T. LEWIS to CHARLES MILLER
- 3 July 1897 Patent; USA to WILLIAM T. LEWIS
- 26 July 1898 Warranty Deed; WILLIAM T. LEWIS to ADELINE WILLIAM and JOHN WILLIAMS
- 15 Sep. 1900 Warranty Deed; B. J. MALONE and ELIZA A. MALONE, his wife to CHARLES MILLER. G. G. JOHNSON, N.P., Los Angeles, California.
- 20 Sept. 1900 Succession of CHARLES F. MILLER: opened. He died 15 Sept. 1900. Heirs: MAMIE LOUSE MILLER, wife of FRED G. LOCK; HILMA ELENORA, born 1 Aug., 1878; HANNAH LOUISE, born 5 Jan. 1881, ALBERT MARTIN, born 20 Jan. 1889; EDGAR, born 3 July 1891; ERNEST RAYMOND MILLER, born 19 Aug. 1893 (last 4 being minors); and MATILDA MILLER, widow. Administratrix and Natural Tutrix, MATILDA MILLER, widow. Under Tutor, FRED G. LOCK, later GEORGE LOCK.
- 4 Oct. 1901 Petition; FRED G. LOCK vs. MAMIE LOUISA (MILLER) LOCK, residents of Calcasieu Parish. MAMIE LOUISA LOCK, temporarily absent at Bonner Springs Sanatorium in Bonner Springs, Kansas, is judged incapable of managing her person and affairs. FRED G. LOCK, Curator. GEORGE LOCK, Undercurator. FRED G. LOCK, Natural Tutor to minors IRMA LETITIA, ELAINE MATILDA, and SELMA LOCK.
- 18 Apr. 1904 Decree of Court in Succession of CHARLES F. MILLER; MATILDA MILLER recognized as surviving widow; Sole and legal heirs are: MAMIE LOUISA LOCK, wife of FRED G. LOCK; HILMA ELEANOR WACHSEN, wife of ARTHUR G. WACHSEN; HANNAH LOUISE MONDAY, wife of C. B. MONDAY; ABERT MARTIN, EDGAR, and ERNEST RAYMOND MILLER, minors. Signed E. D. MILLER.
- 23 Dec. 1913 Judgment; Emancipation of ERNEST RAYMOND MILLER.

- 17 Nov. 1914 Last Will and Testament of Mrs. MATILDA MILLER; Mrs. MATILDA MILLER is the widow of CHARLES MILLER. Bequests to Miss PAULINE SMITH and to her children and the daughters of her deceased daughter, MAMIE G. LOCK. To-wit: Mrs. HILMA E. (MILLER) WACHSEN, wife of ARTHUR G. WACHSEN, of Lake Charles; Mrs. HANNAH L. (MILLER) MONDAY, wife of CHARLES B. MONDAY, of Marlin, Falls County, Texas; ALBERT M. MILLER, EDGAR MILLER, and ERNEST R. MILLER, all of Lake Charles. Her grandchildren are listed as: IRMA, ELAINE, and SELMA LOCK. Executors, ALBERT M., EDGAR, and ERNEST R. MILLER. Witnessed by NEWTON E. NORTH, S. ARTHUR KNAPP and RUDOLPH KRAUSE. H. L. DOUGLAS, N.P.
- 21 April 1914 Succession of MAMIE LOUISA LOCK; MAMIE LOUISA (MILLER) LOCK died probably 25 July 1914 at San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Children of FRED G. LOCK and MAMIE LOUISA (MILLER) LOCK; IRMA LETITIA LOCK, born 11 Apr. 21 April 1915 1895; ELAINE MATILDA LOCK, born 10 Aug. 1897; and SELMA LOCK, born 2 Feb. 1899. FRED LOCK is the son of GEORGE LOCK. A. P. PUJO, attorney. H. L. DOUGLAS, N.P. Appraised by N. E. NORTH and C. D. MOSS. FRED G. LOCK, Natural Tutor to minors. Capt. GEORGE LOCK, Under Tutor to minors, who are his granddaughters.
- 24 June 1915 Acceptance of Service; Mrs. ELAINE MATILDA (LOCK) BENCKENSTEIN of Beaumont, Texas, daughter of FRED G. LOCK.
- 7 May 1917 Authority to Cancel; EDGAR and ALBERT MARTIN MILLER at Lake Charles, ERNEST RAYMOND MILLER at Baton Rouge, Mrs. HANNAH LOUISA MONDAY, authorized by her husband, CHARLES B. MONDAY at Marlin, Falls County, Texas, to Mrs. MATILDA MILLER. Witnessed by A. M. BARBE and PAUL A. MOSS at Lake Charles, L. D. BEALE and ALBERT LICOR at Baton Rouge, FRED E. HAILEY and O. E. CURRY at Marlin, Falls County, Texas.
E. R. KAUFMAN, N.P. for Calcasieu Parish
JOHN T. LAYCOCK, N.P. for East Baton Rouge Parish
W. E. ROGERS, N.P. for Falls County, Texas
- 5 June 1918 Judgment; Succession of MAMIE LOUISA LOCK to Judgment. MAMIE LOUISA LOCK was the wife of FRED G. LOCK, daughter of CHAS. F. MILLER and MATILDA BEHNSEN, and mother of ELAINE MATILDA (LOCK) BENCKENSTEIN, IRMA LETITIA LOCK, and SELMA LOCK. ELAINE MATILDA (LOCK) BENCKENSTEIN, IRMA LETITIA LOCK and SELMA LOCK's inheritance included shares of Edgewood Land and Logging Company, Murray Brooks Hardware Company, Not-a-Wat Mining Company, and New South Building and Loan Associates.

A B Cs OF GENEALOGY

Always remember you're unique, just like everyone else.
Anyone else out there got a bachelor GGG'Pa with 11 kids?
Be a "genealogy bird" - find new family tree branches to perch on.
Climbing my family tree was fun, until the nuts appeared.
Every time I think I know where they are, they move!
Fastest way to trace your family tree - run for public office!

(Reprinted from *Boone County Genealogical Society's Quarterly*, Madison, West Virginia, July 1999)

PAUL LAFARGUE

Contributed by BRYAN H. QUICK, Member #1218

My great-great-grandfather, PAUL LAFARGUE, immigrated to the U.S. from France in 1857, arriving at New Orleans together with his wife, EUPHROSINE, his son PAUL and a daughter, PAULINE. He established himself in Calcasieu Parish and prospered. During the Civil War, he proclaimed his status as a subject of the French Empire and sought to protect his property by registration with the French Consul. The following document is addressed to the French Consul in New Orleans, but because of the war it could not be delivered there, and PAUL took it to Galveston where it was registered. The document is translated from the original French, but the reverse side of the document signed by WILLIAM HUTCHINS is in English.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO PAUL LAFARGUE

I, the undersigned, Lafargue Paul, born at Moncaux, canton of Aspet, department of the Haute Garonne, France, the fifteenth of June eighteen hundred fifteen, presently domiciled in Louisiana, Parish of Calcasieu, wish to ask the good offices of the Consul of France, to claim in my status as a non-naturalized citizen all the protection of my government for my properties hereafter mentioned in the inventory which I have prepared, and I pray you to register them.

/s/ Touchy Victor
/s/ Paret Antoine

His (X) Mark
Paul Lafargue

My properties consist of:

1st	A house of residence with three hundred twenty acres of land and all its ameliorations on the aforementioned piece of land estimated at three thousand dollars (piastres)	\$ 3,000.00
2nd	Twenty head of tame cattle estimated at one thousand dollars.	\$ 1,000.00
3rd	Ten tame horses estimated at one thousand seven hundred dollars.	\$ 1,700.00
4th	Eighty head of sheep estimated at five hundred dollars.	\$ 500.00
5th	Fifty head of hogs estimated at three hundred dollars.	\$ 300.00
6th	Kitchen utensils, furniture and house linens, two double barrellled shotguns, estimated at on thousand dollars.	\$ 1,000.00
7th	Thirty- eight bales of cotton estimated at four thousand dollars.	\$ 4,000.00
8th	Three hundred beef hides estimated at one thousand five hundred dollars.	\$ 1,500.00
9th	Two ox-drawn carts estimated at one hundred fifty dollars.	\$ 150.00
10th	Seven barrels of sugar estimated at one hundred forty dollars.	\$ 140.00
	For a total of thirteen thousand two hundred ninety dollars	\$13,290.00

Witnesses:
/s/ Touchy Victor
/s/ Paret Antoine

His (X) Mark
Paul Lafargue

Sworn and subscribed to at Charleston this 4th day of May 1863
Before me /s/ J. V. Moss, Clerk Dt. Ct.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Victor Touchy, Antoine Paret, William Hutchins and J. C. Moss, were from Lake Charles.]

PAUL LAFARGUE died 28 Ocober 1890. The following obituary appeared in the Lake Charles *Commercial*, dated 1 November 1890.

NECROLOGICAL

On Tuesday last at the ripe age of 76, passed away Mr. PAUL LAFARGUE, a native of France; but for over fifty years a citizen of Calcasieu parish; and during the past twenty-five years a resident of Lake Charles. By his industry, economy and good management, he has acquired considerable property and leaves his aged widow in very comfortable circumstances. He was an excellent citizen quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way, unobstructive, but full of quiet and gentle humor, when conversing with friends or intimate acquaintances. Strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, he leaves not only a goodly inheritance, but an excellent name, which is to be prized above all worldly treasures. He leaves many friends and not an enemy. This fact speaks volumes in his favor.

The remains of Mr. LAFARGUE were buried in the Catholic Cemetery last Wednesday, the Rev. Father E. J. FALLON officiating.

Mr. LAFARGUE leaves a widow, a son and daughter to mourn his loss. The *Commercial* extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow.

IF ONLY

Most genealogists regret the golden opportunities that they have missed. They lament over questions that may never be answered, saying with regret, "If only I had asked my mother that", or "If only I had listened when Grandma told those stories." But although these answers may have made our research easier, there is still much our parents and grandparents did not know or even dream of.

How many of our parents and grandparents knew the names of their great-grandparents or the stories of the lives of their own grandparents? Who ever dreamed that their family could be traced to a Revolutionary War patriot or a Mayflower Pilgrim or the Magna Carta Barons? Our parents and grandparents were just ordinary people, struggling with the problems of their time, never imagining that their antecedents actually took part in the world's most historic moments.

Our ancestors were the people that shaped the destiny of the world, and left their heirs and descendants a legacy of history and discovery. As genealogists, it is our duty to preserve this ancestral legacy for future generations. Write your documented research so that your descendants will know something about their forebears...good and bad. Ancestry is like a puzzle, all of the pieces fit together to complete a unique picture that turns out to be you.

FRENCH AS A FIRST LANGUAGE? At the first Constitutional Convention, in an attempt to break completely all ties to England, THOMAS JEFFERSON suggested that the new country should adopt the French language. After all, he reasoned, "a great portion of our population speak the language, our eminent and friendly neighbors of this continent, Canada, speak it." The political balance at that time was in favor of New England, who, it would be assumed, would not have approved of this suggestion. However, the contest was fierce. After a heated debate which lasted several days, the idea of French as a first language was defeated by only one vote. *West Baton Rouge Genealogical Society Newsletter*, Vol. XIV #3 (July 1999)

SWLGS MEMORIAL BOOK FUND. Are you aware that the SWLGS has a Memorial Book Fund? Donations may be made to the fund in memory of anyone, living or deceased. Money from this fund is used to buy books for the SWLGS library. An acknowledgment of the gift will be sent to the family of the recipient and to the donor. This is an excellent way to commemorate a birthday for someone "who has it all", as well as a thoughtful sympathy memorial.

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP!

RECORDS FROM THE BILBO BIBLE
Information from MARTIN ROBERTSON of DeQuincy, La.

Cover: New Testament; Lord & Saviour, Jesus Christ; The Original Greek; Translations Diligently Compared and Revised; New York: American Bible Society, MDCCCXVI, 1848.

On front cover: DEATHS of MARION and MOLLIE ROBERTSON'S CHILDREN
[MOLLIE ROBERTSON is also seen as MARY ANN BILBO]
ALVA ROBERTSON died Dec. 12 A.D. 1915.
MOLLIE (BILBO) ROBERTSON died Jan. 29, 1924.
MARION ROBERTSON died Feb. 1st, 1926.
GERTIE BERRY ROBERTSON died Aug. 26, 1972.

WILLIAM BILBO and his wife HULDAH COLE were married Sept. the 12, 1839.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE BILBO and his wife ALZENITH LYONS were married March the 29th A.D. 1861
NEELAN COLE and his wife MARYANNE BILBO were married July the 25th A.D. 1861 (or 1867).
EMMA BILBO and NEEDHAM BERRY married October 15, 1884.

The Births of SETH ROBERTSON and HULDAH BILBO's children:
PRESTON ROBERTSON, born Sept. 23, 1889.
LESLEY ROBERTSON, born Nov. 26, 1891, Big Woods, La.

Births

WILLIAM BILBO, son of THOMAS BILBO and his wife, ANN LAWRENCE, was born March the 25th A.D. 1814.
HULDAH BILBO, daughter of ABASLOM BILBO and MARY RICHEY, was born July the 22nd A.D. 1819.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE BILBO, son of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born Jan. the 18th A.D. 1841.
MARY ANN BILBO, daughter of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born April the 10th A.D. 1843.
JOHN CARNES BILBO, son of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born October the 24th A.D. 1845.
LEONORAH BILBO, daughter of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born May the 3rd A.D. 1848.
SUSAN CORDELIAH BILBO, daughter of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born November the 11th A.D. 1850.
COLUMBUS BILBO, son of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born on the 22nd of October A.D. 1854.
WILLIAM RALPH BILBO, son of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born on March the 15th A.D. 1855.
THOMAS ABSALOM BILBO, son of WILLIAM BILBO and HULDAH, his wife, was born Nov. 15, A.D. 1858.
REBECKIA JANE, daughter of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, was born 25th day of March A.D. 1864.

Family Record--Deaths

WILLIAM LAURENCE BILBO, grandson of WILLIAM and HULDAH BILBO, died on the 12th of October A.D. 1862.
JOSEPH LAURENCE BILBO died on the 27th October A.D. 1873.
ALZENITH BILBO died June 22, 1880.
DORA BERRY, wife of AUGUSTINE BERRY, died June 4, 1918.
EMMA BILBO, wife of NEEDHAM BERRY, died March 27, 1838.

Births of ABSALOM and _____ COLE's Children
ABSALOM COLE was born April the 24th A.D. 1867.
HULDAH ANN COLE was born May 18th 1870.

JOSEPH VINCENT first wife's children
____ SVYENES VINCENT was born November 22, 1864.
MARGUERITE VINCENT was born Febary [sic] 23, 1872.
JOSEPH VINCENT was born June 19, 1843.
[Part of the page cut out of Bible]

Births of JOSEPH L. and ALZENITH BILBO's Children
WILLIAM LAURENCE BILBO was born April 19th 1862.
EMEN [EMMA?] ESTHER BILBO was born December 24th 1766 [Note says 1863].
MARY ANN BILBO, daughter of JOSEPH LAURENCE and ALZENITH BILBO, was born March the
5th A.D. 1866.
SHORLETTE ELNAIRIAH BILBO was born January 21st A.D. 1867.
JOHN MONROE BILBO was born May 6th 1870.
HULDAH TOBITHA BILBO was born Aug. the 24th 1872.
JOSEPH A. VINCENT was born April 12, 1882.

JOHN A. [ACKERS] BERRY was born July the 20th 1885.
AUGUST STEEN BERRY was born March the 27th 188_ (probably 1886/7).
GERTIE BERRY was born Jan. 20, 1903.

NEEDHAM BERRY AND EMMA MARIE BERRY Children
[No names]

MARION ROBERTSON and MOLLIE ROBERTSON Children
Births
ALVA ROBERTSON was born December 14, 1892.
LILLIE MAY ROBERTSON was born 19 of May, 1902.
WILMER ROBERTSON was born October 28, 1904 (or 1908).
RONALD EARLIE ROBERTSON was born August 15, 1907.

UCKLINE* BERRY was married to HARRIET KOONCE October 15, 1903.
[*The name is also spelled UKLINE and ACKLINE, as below]
AUGUSTINE BERRY was married to DORA McCLELLAND, December 20, 1906.
AUGUSTINE BERRY was married to his 2nd wife, Mrs. ORA CLARK of Rayne, April 28th, 1920.

UCKLINE BERRY
HAZEL BERRY, daughter of ACKLINE and HARRIET BERRY, was born Oct. 29, 1917.
MYRTIE BERRY, daughter of AUGUSTINE and DORA BERRY was born Nov. 17, 1909.

MARTIN EVERETTE ROBERTSON, son of EVERETTE and GERTIE ROBERTSON, born A _____
17, 1924.

MARY ANN BILBO ROBERTSON's Children
Births
LILLIE MAE ROBERTSON, daughter of MARY ANN and MARION ROBERTSON, was born May
17 (or 19) A.D. 1902.
WILMER ROBERTSON, son of MARY ANN and MARION ROBERTSON, was born Oct. 28th A.D.
1904.

RONALD ROBERTSON, son of MARY ANN and MARION G. ROBERTSON, was born Aug. 15th A.D. 1907.

Mrs. LILLIE ROBERTSON WHATLEY's Children

ZELDA LEE WHATLEY was born July 8th, A.D. 1923.

DAVID ENOCH WHATLEY was born Feb. 2, A.D. 1925.

SIBYL WHATLEY was born Oct. 19, 1926.

AN EARLY ANCESTOR? LOUISIANA'S OLDEST HUMAN REMAINS

Recently in Bienville Parish the skull of a pre-historic baby was found. It was born 5,600 years ago...before the first pyramid was built, a millennium before Tutankhamen's birth. This baby's skull and other bones which were found at the site are some of the oldest human remains in North America. Although there are no mounds at this site THOMAS EUBANKS, head of the Louisiana State Division of Archaeology, says that the site shows signs of repeated habitation and that there are mounds just north and south of Monroe which are a few days' walk from the burial site. The people who lived there could have built the mounds.

Other "beautifully preserved" bones, practically fossilized due in part to the mussels which made up a large part of their diet, have been found. Many mussel shells made the soil alkaline, helping to preserve the bones. Mud from the Red River sealed the site and also helped preserved the bones.

The climate at that time was warmer and drier than it is today, and there was different vegetation and different animals. Discoveries show that these early people hunted deer and loved their dogs so much that they were buried with them. The people also left bones from their food, as well as the bone, horn and shell tools they made. They lived in a time when people were starting to build and return to places they called home.

This new archaeological site will be the subject of intense national study, but vandals and floods already endanger the discoveries. Authorities are preparing a National Register of Historic Places for the site, laws protect the bones and artifacts, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers has been asked to protect the site from erosion. Members of the Caddo and Chitimacha tribes, both native to this region, support the investigation and efforts to protect the remains. Whether the public will be allowed to visit the site has not been determined.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (9/12/1999)

TOP 10 INDICATORS THAT YOU'VE BECOME A GENEAHOLIC

10. You introduce your daughter as your descendent.
9. You've never met any of the people you send e-mail to, even though you're related.
8. You can recite your lineage back eight generations but can't remember your nephew's name.
7. You have more photographs of dead people than living ones.
6. You've even taken a tape recorder and/or notebook to a family reunion.
5. You've not only read the latest GEDCOM standard, but also you understand it.
4. The local genealogy society borrows books from you.
3. The only film you've seen in the last year was the 1880 census index.
2. More than half of your CD collection is made up of marriage records or pedigrees.
1. Your elusive ancestor has been spotted in more different places than Elvis!

SOURCE: *The Prospector*, Vol. 19 No. 1 - January 1999

GEORGE WASHINGTON RYAN

SOCIAL ITEM FROM LAKE CHARLES ECHO , 15 FEB. 1868

Married at Lefranc's Hotel on 13th inst., by J. V. MOSS, Esq., J.P., Mr. GEORGE W. RYAN to Miss MARGARET E. HUTCHINS, both of Lake Charles. In acknowledging the receipt of the cake and wine, such felicitous tokens of remembrance to the printer, we tender our sincere congratulations to our newly married friends, and our earnest wishes for their permanent happiness.

[Editor's Note: JAN CRAVEN provided the preceeding item, as well as the following information from the 1870 Calcasieu Parish census, Ward 3.]

Name	Age	Sex/Race	Occupation	Worth	Birthplace
RYAN, GEORGE	23	M W	Sawyer	\$300-400	LA
RYAN, MARGARET	17	F W	Keeping house		LA
RYAN, KATSENKA	1	F W			LA
BERRY, FANNY	10	F B			

The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish states:

RYAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON

CONFEDERATE

Birth: 1 Aug. 1846, Beckwith Creek, Calcasieu Parish, La.
(s/o JACOB RYAN and REBECCA GAINES BILBO).

Death: 5 December 1938, Lake Charles, La.; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery, Lake Charles.

Marriage: 13 Feb. 1868, MARGARET EULALIE HUTCHINS (b. 1 Dec. 1852; d. 18 April 1927; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery).

Children: MARGARET KATINKA (b. 29 Nov. 1868; d. 10 Jan. 1949, Lake Charles); EMMA EUGENIA (b. 19 Feb. 1871; d. 24 Nov. 1918; m. LOUIS RUNTE); JACOB GEORGE (b. 13 Aug. 1873; d. 1876); LILY MARY (b. 13 Dec. 1875; d. 1879); GEORGIA DOVE (b. 7 March 1877; d. 2 Dec. 1904); EULALIE ADA (b. 7 March 1879; d. 5 March 1916; m. THOMAS G. MITCHELL); HENRY PRESTON (b. 6 Sept. 1881; d. 10 Feb. 1936; m. DOTTIE DELISE LILLY); MABEL ISABEL (b. 1881; d. 1 Feb. 1958; m. LEO BERTRAND); WILLIAM PORTER (b. 26 Dec. 1884; d. 21 Oct. 1957; m. MARY FRANCES BRADLEY).

Service: Co. A, 7th La. Cav. Enlisted La. On Rolls of POWs paroled 10 July 1865, Alexandria, La. Pension, 1924-1938. Member, UCV Camp #62. UCV grave marker.

Residence: Lake Charles, La.

Comment: At his death, only two Confederate veterans remained in the Lake Charles area...NATHAN CLIFTON and NATHAN S. SMART. Siblings: ASA (b. 5 March 1836; d. 16 March 1878, Lake Charles; buried Bilbo Cemetery, Lake Charles; m. 1st, 31 Dec. 1856, Lake Charles, MINERVA HODGES; m. 2nd, 7 Feb. 1867, LETHIA M. ROSS); ANNE (b. 1837; m. 1st PLENTY SEAMAN; m. 2nd, FRANK HOUSTON); JOSEPH LAWRENCE (b. 1842; m. LAURA SALLIER); MARTHA JANE (b. 1844; m. BENNETT STODDARD); JACOB ANDERSON (b. 1848); HENDERSON (b. ca 1849); LAURA REBECCA (b. 1850; m. JAMES P. GEARY); JAMES IRA: MARGARET (b. 1851; m. ROBERT L. BELDEN); HARRY (b. ca 1855); MINERVA (b. ca 1855); PORTER (ca 1859).

THE LOST CANNOT BE RECOVERED, BUT LET US SAVE WHAT REMAINS; NOT BY VAULTS AND LOCKS WHICH FENCE THEM IN FROM THE PUBLIC EYE AND USE, IN ASSIGNING THEM TO THE WASTE OF TIME, BUT BY A MULTIPLICATION OF COPIES AS SHALL PLACE THEM BEYOND THE REACH OF ACCIDENT.

Thomas Jefferson, 1791

SHORT HISTORY OF MERRYVILLE, LOUISIANA

Undoubtedly the first residents of the Merryville area were the Indians. An old map shows the location of a Coushatta Indian village near the Old Spanish Trace, where the Trace forded the Sabine River. This town in Beauregard Parish was once in the heart of No-Man's Land, the disputed borderland between the borders of the Louisiana Territory and Mexican-held Texas.

Merryville was once known as Hall City and was named in honor of a Mr. HALL, who built a planer mill to finish lumber produced by the sawmills of the Sherrill Hardwood Lumber Co. and the American Lumber Co. The first settlement was made about 1840 on the lower Anacoco Creek, seven miles north of Merryville on the Old Sabine Trace, by families whose surnames were McGEE, CRAFT, EAVES, HENNIGAN, HICKMAN, GORE and WELBORN. About this time several other families arrived from Hancock County, Mississippi; among them were the BURKS, FRAZERS, WINGATES, MITCHELLs, PHARRs, SLAYDONs, SPIKEs and WHIDDONs.

The nearby settlement of Bancroft added population to the area. A buggy road connecting the settlements of Merryville and Bancroft is thought to be the oldest road in the area.

In 1879 the land in and around Merryville was opened to homesteaders. Those already on the land began applying for land patents. THOMAS J. CARROLL and his wife, MARY ANN EAVES, had been living on land along the Hoosier Creek since the late 1860s. With COOK FRAZER and CHARLES KEARNEY, CARROLL arranged for schooling for the local children. He also arranged for JAMES McMAHON's country store to be on the new postal route.

Citizens were in a quandary about what to call the new post office and town. It is not known exactly when the name of Hall City changed to Merryville, but tradition tells that one Saturday night after some horseracing, the prominent men of the area gathered at McMAHON's store. One of them threw his hat into the air and shouted, "Aren't we having a merry time in the village tonight!" Thus the village was named Merryville. The post office opened on 30 March 1881. Deeds were recorded as "Hall City, then as Block, Hall City, now Merryville."

The first hotel in Hall City was owned by C. H. KEARNEY, a native of Canada. He also owned a cafe. Other business firms included a general store owned by J. E. McMAHON, the G. K. REISS General Store and the OBTER and SHAW Feed Store. McMAHON also owned a grist mill and cotton gin, which he sold in 1900 to J. E. M. HENNIGAN. Until the coming of the railroads, merchandise was brought in daily by ox teams by way of Singer.

The first school was established about 1875 in the swamp near the Sabine River, with HENRY KNIGHT as the only known teacher. The second school was built on the FRAZER farm and was taught by Miss LIZA STEVENS or STIVERS. THOMAS J. CARROLL, M. C. FRAZER and C. H. KEARNEY served as the School Board. A third school was located on the Bancroft Road. ROBERT JONES, A. P. WINDHAM, Miss JULIA FRANKFORT, Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. CAVANAUGH were the teachers. The fourth Merryville School was built about 1890 and was a two-room, two-storied structure with ROBERT JONES as its first teacher. Others who taught there included W. H. BALDWIN, J. O. STEWART, ALICE CARROLL HYATT, LLOYD SQUIRES, CLARA McCALL, JANET BARNES and a Mr. DORMAN. The enrollment of this school was about 500. The school term was four months.

Before 1890 there were several burials, which were held in private burial places. In 1890 WILLIAM MORRIS RICE donated land for a cemetery. This unincorporated cemetery became known as the Merryville Cemetery Association, with M. C. FRAZER, T. J. CARROLL, R. E. WELBORN, I. G. CAGLE and J. I. NICHOLS as its board of trustees.

Agriculture supported the population until the late 1890s when the lumber industry boomed in

southwest Louisiana. In the early days men felled the huge trees and floated them down the river to the sawmill at Orange, Texas, a week-long trip. By 1907 there were four principal sawmills at Merryville, namely, C. L. SMITH Mill, BAXTER Mill, J. E. M. HENNIGAN Mill and the Sabine River Mill. Shopping was usually done at Orange, Texas. Transportation across the Sabine River was by ferry. The MEADOWS Ferry and the CLINE Ferry were both operated by a hand cable.

With the lumber industry came a growing population. In 1906 the first train on the Jasper and Eastern Railroad came through Merryville on its daily run between Oakdale, Louisiana, and Kirbyville, Texas. The depot was located at the Bancroft Crossing where an artesian well provided water for the steam locomotive. Around this depot a town grew up. It was called Hall City and later became part of Merryville.

In 1906 the State Bank of Merryville was established with T. J. CARROLL as president. M. C. FRAZAR as vice president and B. H. CARROLL as cashier. According to the *Lake Charles American Press* in 1908 there were four hotels in the town...Frazar House owned by Mrs. A. P. WINDHAM, Pelican House owned by J. F. WARREN, the STRICKLAND Hotel and the Merryville Hotel. General Merchandise stores were MEYER-STRICKLAND, J. E. M. HENNIGAN, HYATT and NICHOLS, and LANIER Brothers. Butcher for the town was A. E. CARTER. The fruit and confection shop was owned by ALVEY POWELL and owners of the livery stable were D. T. SMITH and L. BURGE. The physicians who served the 1200-1500 residents were Doctors KNIGHT, FLEMING and THOMPSON. Deputy sheriffs were P. BENNETT and J. L. ESTES. Postmaster was A. P. WINDHAM.

Merryville continued to grow as the lumber industry thrived. In 1912 Imperial Calcasieu Parish was carved into five parishes and on 1 January 1913 Beauregard Parish was formed. Soon after, Merryville was incorporated. By 1912 Union organizers from east Texas had come to Merryville to organize the mill workers, and violence became a part of the life in the area. There were many incidents of armed violence, but the shootout with LEATHERBRITCHES SMITH became a local legend. Deputies came from Lake Charles to aid a posse of local men who were involved in a hunt for SMITH.

Natural disasters were not unknown to Merryville. The flood of 1913 devastated the town and the hurricane of 1918, with its widespread path of tornadoes, created great destruction. Old timers refer to the 1918 hurricane as the "August Storm."

By 1928 the population of Merryville was 2,636 and the town was prospering. By 1933 the Depression hit the small town in a big way. All the timber in the area had been cut, the last sawmill had closed and the workers had left the town. Those who remained turned back to agriculture and raising cattle to make their livings. Today the many waterways and woodlands around Merryville make it a sportsman's paradise.

SOURCES:

LCAP (8/15/1965)

Beaumont Enterprise (11/2/1907; 5/1/1908)

W. T. Block. *Early Sawmill Towns of the Louisiana-Texas Borderlands*

Beauregard Historical Society. *History of Beauregard Parish*

LUCKY LOCATION

Orange, Texas. ELI SMITH was instantly shot and killed by 6 Winchester balls, all of which passed through his body. The shooting occurred at a graveyard where the deceased was buried. An old feud was the supposed cause.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles Weekly American*, 1/8/1896

TOWN OF LAKE CHARLES INCORPORATED

Just before the War Between the States began, the small town of Charleston, named for an early settler CHARLES SALLIER, was incorporated on 7 March 1861. In lieu of a municipal government during the war years when there was a manpower shortage in the area, Patrolman CHARLES GLASSPOOL was appointed town official by the Imperial Calcasieu Parish Police Jury.

After the war the Radical Reconstruction government held sway in Louisiana, and change was in the wind. Over 12,000 men from Louisiana had been killed in the war. Parts of the state had sustained great damage and the state's economy was in a state of collapse. General ROBERT C. BUCHANAN was the Union military commander of the state, which was under martial rule. Former Confederate veterans were deprived of all the privileges of citizenship, including the right to vote or hold political office.

In 1867 GEORGE H. WELLS, a former Confederate veteran and lawyer, drew up papers to incorporate the town under the name of Lake Charles. With the permission of General BUCHANAN, the town held its first municipal election. JAMES WESLEY BRYAN, a former Confederate, was elected the first mayor. The Board of Aldermen consisted of WILLIAM H. KIRKMAN, JAMES BENJAMIN KIRKMAN, BENNETT R. STODDARD, Dr. WILLIAM G. KIBBE and JOSEPH LAWRENCE BILBO, all of whom were Confederate veterans. These men took office, over a year after the town was incorporated.

Louisiana was one of the last southern states to be re-admitted to the Union on 6 July 1868.

SOURCE: Various newspaper articles, including LCAP 2/14/1997 and Maude Reid's Scrapbooks

GEORGE H. WELLS, EARLY LAKE CHARLES RESIDENT (Information contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018, & MARGARET MOORE, Member #1066)

The Echo 2/15/1868

To The Public

My long absence from Calcasieu, together with an unfounded report that I had left this parish permanently, render it necessary for me to make this explanation. I went to Opelousas last July, to attend the District Court there. Severe and almost fatal illness in my family detained me in that Parish till the last of November. I was necessarily in attendance at Court in Opelousas from the first of December till nearly the last of January. I expect to remove my family here in a few weeks, and to make Lake Charles my permanent residence.

GEORGE H. WELLS, Attorney at Law

The 1870 census of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, Ward 3, Household #355, shows:

	Age	Sex/Race	Profession	Worth	Birthplace
WELLS, GEORGE H.	36	M W	Attorney	\$300-500	NY
WELLS, ELLEN C.*	30	F W	Keeping house		LA
(*ELLEN C. WELLS, wife of GEORGE H. WELLS, died 1 April 1886 and was buried at Corporation Cemetery, Lake Charles. The date of her birth is illegible, but her age at death was given as 46 years, 3 months and 25 days.					
WELLS, EDWARD L.	8	M W	School		LA
WELLS, ELLEN A.**	6	F W			LA
(**E. AUGUSTA in 1880 census; married EUGENE L. DICK)					
WELLS, GEO. H., Jr.	3	M W			LA

Children added by the 1880 census were:

WELLS, SUSAN M.	10	F	W	LA
(married SIM FOSTER)				
WELLS, FRANCIS L.	8	F	W	LA
(married MORGAN ROBERTS)				
WELLS, JULIA W.	6	F	W	LA
WELLS, GRACE E.	4	F	W	LA

Southwest Louisiana Historical & Biographical by William H. Perrin gives the following information on GEORGE H. WELLS.

HON. GEORGE H. WELLS, Lake Charles-A leading member, not only of the Calcasieu bar, but of Southwest Louisiana, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born September 11, 1833, at Schenectady, New York, and is a son of JOEL and SUSAN (BELLOWS) WELLS, natives of Massachusetts.

GEORGE H. received his education in the common schools of his native State. At the age of nineteen years he left school and came to Louisiana. This was in 1852, and December 19, 1854, he was admitted to the bar at New Orleans, and located at Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, where he practiced law until 1861. He was District Attorney in 1859 by appointment, and then by election, and filled the position until he resigned it for the "tented field" in the stormy period of '61. When the war commenced, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 11th Louisiana Infantry. He was soon made sergeant-major and then promoted to lieutenant. When the 11th was mustered out Lt. WELLS joined Shelly's battalion. Afterward he united with the Houston City (Texas) battalion as its Major.

During Major WELLS' army experience he volunteered four times and was discharged three times on account of ill health. After the war was over he laid aside his sword, and reopened his law office. He located at Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, in 1866, where he has since practiced law. His practice is large and lucrative, and as a criminal lawyer he has few equals in this part of the state. He is a finished orator upon almost any topic. Although his educational training was wholly in the common schools, yet so thorough it was, coupled with his voluminous reading, that he speaks with the chosen language and fluency of a classic scholar.

Mr. WELLS is democratic in his political views, but does not claim to be a politician. He was elected to the State Senate in 1878, from the district composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion and St. Mary, and in the session which followed, his course was marked by the same high ability which has given him such eminence. This closed his political career, and he has since devoted himself sedulously to the practice of his profession.

Major WELLS was married in May 1861, to Miss ELLEN C. LEWIS of Rapides Parish. She died April 1886, leaving seven children...five daughters and two sons. In 1889 he married Miss JESSIE BARDEN of Lake Charles. Children of second marriage were LILY JESSIE, BESSIE MARGARET and MARGARET BELL WELLS.

Mr. WELLS is a member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church South, and is president of its board of stewards. He is a Free Mason, and is District Deputy Grand Master of the 18th Masonic District of Louisiana.

Note: GEORGE H. WELLS died 23 February 1905 at Lake Charles. He is buried in Orange Grove Cemetery in Lake Charles. His succession, #1443, was filed 4 March 1905. Mr. WELLS was also a member of the United Confederate Veterans organization.

A FAMILY TREE CAN WITHER IF NO ONE TENDS ITS ROOTS

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE WEEKLY AMERICAN, July 8, 1896

LAKE CHARLES

Business advertisements included those for ADOLPH MEYER's Drug Store and Soda Fountain. The Missouri Pacific Railroad advertised tickets for a round-trip excursion to "points in the south and west" on July 21 for a fare of \$2. T. N. MUDGETT bought CHAVANNE's bakery.

J. M. WATSON has moved into his new home on the south side of town. Mr. GOSSETT has moved to his "new and elegant residence" on Hodges St. Mr. and Mrs. JNO. WILCOX entertained a few of their young friends with a big dinner and big melons. D. W. RYAN has been sick with fever for two weeks. The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Judge WILLIAMS. Rev. NEAL of the Jackson Street M. E. Church South preached at Moss Bluff.

A. LEVY, of the firm of LEVY & BENDEL, has gone to New York to purchase his fall stock of goods. Dr. WATKINS bought two lots on Pujo St. from A. A. WENTZ and Miss MAGGIE HAMAND for a consideration of \$1000. E. HAMAND made the sale.

On July 14 soldiers of ten companies will encamp near the Watkins depot. There will be two companies from Baton Rouge, two from New Orleans and one each from Plaquemine, Nachitoches, Ruston, Lake Providence, New Iberia and Lake Charles.

Marriage licenses were issued on July 2 for PETER PARKER and ESTELLE RICHARD and for CHARLES W. SWICE and CEWILLER MYERS.

Advertised letters for the week ending Saturday, July 4 included:

Ladies' List

ANDERSON, DOLLIE
ALEXANDER, ANNIE
BURGESS, Miss ANNIE
DYER, Mrs. J. E.
FALKNER, Mrs. MAGGIE
HALL, Miss BETTIE
HAYES, Mrs. ELOUISE

HEVLIN, Miss CHALLY
JACKSON, GEORGIAN
JONES, Mrs. ELVIRA
LEE, Mrs. GRACE
MEADWAY, MARY
R STORA, Miss
REED, CORA

RICHARDSON, ROSA
ROBERTSON, Miss L.
SIMPSON, CORDELIA
THOMPSON, ROSA
VANGANT, HELEN
WORTCH, Mrs. FANNIE

Gentlemen's List

BLAKE, JAMES
BLATE, SAM
BEVLEN, CHAS.
CALCASIEU SUGAR CO.
DENNIS, JULES
GREEN, CHARLIE

GRIFFIN, BENJ.
HILL, HAMILTON
JONES, RANSOM
KOONCE, WM.
PABST BREWING CO.
PARKER, W. S.
J. P. GEARY, Postmaster

ROBINSON, FRED
ROSS, ROBT J.
SCHIVO, SAVERIO
STEWART, JOHN
WALDE, ED

Visitors who registered at the local hotels included people from New Orleans, New York, Memphis, Boston, Houston, Galveston, Kalamazoo, San Francisco and other cities. The following guests were residents of the area who were registered at the local hotels:

HOTEL HOWARD

H. F. JAENKE, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES S. MORSE, Jennings; A. HEWITT, Welsh; GEORGE F. LOCK, JAMES G. SIMPSON, Westlake; E. J. CLEMENT, Oberlin; JAMES W. WYCHE, New Iberia; J. F. DOUGLAS, Cameron.

WALKER HOUSE

Mrs. WEBBER, Miss DRUZILLE KENT, Mrs. ALICE WALKER, Beaumont; ED BURLESON, Prien Lake; Miss DURBRIDGE, Bon Air; R. E. SEIGLER, Grant; C. L. SHAW, NICOLUS GABRIEN, JOHN GABRIEN, CHARLES BARKER, H. B. MILLS, MAMIE WILLS, Jennings; N. L. KELLY, Hawk Eye; JESSE LYLES, Sugartown; S. R. DAVIS, JAMES DAVIS, Fenton; WILLIAM GRIFFIN, JOSHUA

GRIFFIN, Johnson's Bayou; JOHN ALLEN, BEN CHADWELL, Cameron; H. H. LIETH, B. F. SEIFRED, Orange; Mr. TRAHAN, Grand Chenier; JASPER PITRE, CARR HAUGHTELLIN, Welsh; J. VINCENT, Vinton; J. C. LeBLEU, Cayous Coulee; W. KAY, China; L. SCHOFIELD, S. D. READ, city; WM. REESE, Crowley; J. L. BUTLER, Sulphur City; Miss SOLTRE, Oak Dale; Mrs. JOHNSON, Lock Moore.

CHINA

Sawmills are busy. ED BUCKLIN hauled lumber for a bridge across the marsh on the China-Raymond Road. EMERSON BOLLES took a fine load of lumber from the sawmill to Dr. TERRY in Jennings. In some way fire caught in the foundation of the Powell Co.'s sawmill during the night, but by hard work the mill was saved. Principal loss was on the engine fixtures, lumber and loss of time. DELL SCOTT and BUR SCOTT hauled over 1000 sacks of rice to the rice mill at Jennings.

WILLIE ULYSSES and MINNIE ROBERTS are taking music lessons from Mrs. LEWIS of Jennings. Miss AGNES KELLOGG will teach the Liberty Ridge school this summer. There was a well-attended debate between Jennings and Liberty Ridge, with Liberty Ridge winning. The death of Mrs. HENRY McKAYNE leaves a family of five young children. (Signed) A. Pigtail

RAYMOND

Debate between Nubbin Ridge and Jennings debate clubs was won by Nubbin Ridge. Madames PARKER and HOUSE did a "rushing business" during the contest selling ice cream and lemonade.

L. COTTON and S. C. DAVIS took a trip to Vernon Parish last week on a prospecting tour. They reported a drouth in that section and seem to think Calcasieu is good enough for them yet. JOHN COOPER of the firm of BRIGGS & COOPER was taken down with malarial fever while at his father's in Jennings. C. T. LESLIE and E. L. BROWN each have lumber to build a house and barn.

(Signed) UNO

FENTON

HERB DAVIS, and his brother were at the Calcasieu River near Indian Village, fishing and hunting for a few days. In taking a shot gun from the wagon, the hammer caught on something, discharging the load in his neck, severing the jugular vein. He died almost instantly. The remains were taken to his father's home.

D. C. KIMBALL made a business trip to Lake Charles. Mr. and Mrs. I. J. MILLS and their daughters, ADA and GRACE, started a month's visit with relatives in Iowa. Mr. MILLS will make a tour of the principal cities in the north as a rice salesman.

OAKDALE

Crops are doing well now, as we have had plenty of rain. Corn will not be very good, on account of the long dry spell. Cotton, cane and sweet potatoes are fine. Health is good. Oh! The quantities of nice large watermelons we have.

Mrs. I. WATSON returned home from a visit to her parents. SAM REED was able to drive up to Oakdale last week after an illness of four weeks. He will give his clerk, E. LAFLUR, a week's vacation. JOHN McLEOD of Turkey Creek visited his mother. J. G. GRAY of Lake Charles visited. A lemonade treat was held at J. B. WELCH's.

LEE BANKS is preparing to run a big cooper shop. Call on him if you need barrels. The firm is Banks & Pate, Cooper Shop, Oakdale, Louisiana.

Lightning struck a barn last week in Pine Prairie, killing one man and stunning another. The barn and a horse were burned. WILLEY WELCH fell while running and broke his shoulder bone. JOHN CURRY of Ville Flat (sic) committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Rev. I. WATSON has organized a ladies' prayer meeting for Thursday nights. Rev. J. C. WILLIAMS has gone to preach at Pine Chapel.

(Signed) Pine Knot

PRIEN LAKE

JOE BRETON left to work on the new railroad and took his two teams with him. BILLY WHITAKER and FRANK LESLIE left for Forest Hill to work in the sawmill.

A holiday dance was given at the NARCESSE AUGER's house. JOHN SHAEFFER and family and B. F. CARY and family spent July 4th at the roomy mansion of Capt. LOCK. A merry crowd of young folks, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. E. N. HAZARD, spent an enjoyable time on the banks of Prien Lake under the trees on Capt. CLINE's place. Some of the guests were EMMA BAKER, IDA CHITWOOD, DAISY BAKER, LAURA WATSON, NELLIE LINE, EMMA HAMAND and GRACE HARRIS.

LAKE AREA TRIVIA

Contributed by HENRY DOIRON, Member #733

Q. Where was "Battle Row"?

A. Railroad Avenue.

Q. The largest rice mill in the world was located in Lake Charles. Where and what was it?

A. The Louisiana Rice Mill located at the north end of Kirkman Street, at the river.

Q. Why does Orange Grove/Graceland Cemetery have 2 names?

A. Orange Grove (Protestant) was in the city. Graceland (Catholic) was outside the city limits. They were divided by a small ditch and eventually were combined.

YOUR OBITUARY

Have you ever considered what is going to appear in **YOUR** obituary? A recent reading of obituaries in a weekly newspaper that has been published in Oklahoma since a time previous to statehood (1907) showed some of the usual problems. Many of these obituaries will be of scant use to a future genealogical researcher. Times have not really changed, and here are some of the facts that were omitted.

1. The woman's maiden name, if she is married.
2. No title to show she was not married.
3. Age is frequently given in years only. Date of birth is seldom mentioned.
4. No summary of where the deceased has lived.
5. Parents names are not mentioned.
6. Deceased siblings are sometimes not mentioned.

Is there something that can be done to insure a genealogist's obituary will be more useful? Yes. Write your own. Keep it up to date. The newspapers do this on celebrities; we can do it on ourselves. Set aside the payment necessary to insure insertion of the whole thing. Make doubly sure by instructing the family as to your wishes.

SOURCE: *The Genealogical Record*, Vol. XXXV #4, Dec. 1993, Houston, Tx. Genealogical Forum.

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 70 other genealogical societies. These publications are excellent research tools and are housed at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujoe St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

LOST GRAVES ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE NECHES RIVER by W. T. BLOCK tells of some of the extinct cemeteries in Mid-Jefferson County, Texas. *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXIX #1 (Spring 1999), Southeast Texas Genealogical & Historical Society, Beaumont, TX.

LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOURCES, including Genealogical and Historical Societies, libraries and genealogical publications are listed with addresses. *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI #2 (June 1999), Louisiana Genealogical Society, Baton Rouge, LA.

QUEBEC CENSUS RECORDS and the history of Canada are discussed in this article by WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE. The first national census was taken in 1871 and continued every ten years thereafter. Canada has a 100-year privacy rule regarding the release of censuses, but the 1901 census was released eight years early in 1993. Quebec had censuses which were taken by the French as early as 1666. *Genealogy Bulletin* Vol. 15 #3 (May/June 1999), A Heritage Quest Publication, Bountiful, UT.

THE HISTORY OF THE MENNONITES AND ANABAPTISTS is given in *Treasure State Lines*, Vol. 24 #2 (1999), Great Falls, MT.

THE REMAINS OF THE CREW OF THE H. L. HUNLEY and those of other Confederate soldiers were found by archaeologists digging beneath a football stadium at the Citadel in Charleston, S.C. In February 1864 the five-man crew of the *Hunley*, a hand-cranked Confederate submarine, sank the Union blockade ship *Houatonic*, an incident believed to be the first time that a submarine sank an enemy ship. All the crew were lost. A total of 27 Confederates were buried in a sailors' cemetery over which the stadium was later built in the 1940s. At that time, due to a clerical error, the headstones were removed, but the remains were left behind. The original *Hunley* crew will be reburied next spring with a period military procession through Charleston's historic district. The target date for raising the *Hunley* from the waters in which it sank just offshore in Charleston is January 2001. *The Calcasieu Greys* (Aug. 1999), SCV, Lake Charles, LA.

ETHNIC ORIGINS: 101. Not all American colonials are British, French and German! Percentages, statistics and ethnic studies have for decades missed both the numbers and the influence of secondary ethnic groups in colonial history. Pre-Columbian ancestry may include many unknowns, such as the legendary Welsh of the Ohio Valley, the Melungeon origins which can be traced to the Portuguese and other early settlers of unproven origin. In more modern times, by an agreement with Catherine the Great in 1760, Germans from Alsace and Baden immigrated to cultivate the regions along the Volga and the Black Sea. They were joined by others fleeing the Napoleonic Wars. At their peak the German population in Russia reached 1.7 million. Between 1870 and 1914, 25% of them fled to America and Canada. Between 1914 and 1945, 50% of the ethnic Germans perished either in famines during the Stalinist years or in Siberia where they were exiled during WWII. Although their descendants were born in Russia, their names prove their German heritage. *Southern Indiana Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. XX #3 (Aug. 1999), New Albany, IN.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The latest mass migration has been a Jewish exodus of former Soviets who have moved to Israel. In the past ten years since the Kremlin opened the gates for the Jews to leave, over 800,000 have arrived in Israel. These, added to the 150,000 who came in the 1970s have made Russian immigrants the largest ethnic group in Israel. Descendants of these people will be considered Israelis, and the memories of their native country may be lost. This is a valuable lesson for genealogists. Read everything available for the family, then compare that to the general history of the various regions where your ancestors lived. You may have a surprise. You may solve a mystery!]

"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.

HARRINGTON, BOYERE, FRENCH/FRANCE

THOMAS HARRINGTON m. 1827, MARY BOYERE (Franklin Court House). CHARLES HARRINGTON had children in KY and SC before having children in southwest Louisiana. JEAN/JOHN HARRINGTON m. LYDIA/LEDE FRENCH/FRANCE and had seven or more children in southwest Louisiana. All three men were in the same part of southwest Louisiana in the early 1800s. Were they related? Where did they come from? Who were their parents? Where was LYDIA from and who were her parents?

JEANETTE C. SINGLETON, 3074 Potomac Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808 <jsingle307@aol.com>

GALLIER, CLOUTEAUX/CLOUTIER

Seeking the date & place of a marriage between THOMAS "TOBE/TOBY" GALLIER (b. 15 Sept. 1864; d. 25 Dec. 1956, from Jefferson/Orange Co., Texas) and ESTELLE CLOTEAUX/CLOUTIER (b. 24 Oct. 1892). They had a son, WINFRED GALLIER (b. 10 Dec. 1918). When & where was ESTELLE born/buried? What happened to her? I have over 1200 GALLIERs and their families identified, back to 1615 in France. Do you wish to share information?

GWEN LEONARD, P. O. Box 1301, Pasadena, TX 77501-1301 <CUALLTO@aol.com>

BENNETT, PERKINS, ANDRUS, LYONS, HEWITT

Interested in the identity of ELLEN BENNETT, age 54, born in Louisiana, and in household of ALLEN PERKINS in 1870 census. MARGARET ANDRUS PERKINS' mother was ELLEN LYONS (b. 1816), who would have been 54 in 1870. ELLEN LYONS is not listed with her husband, CLAIBORNE ANDRUS, in this census, but she is in 1850 and 1860. In the 1880 census she has remarried to J. T. HEWITT. Can a BENNETT researcher shed some light on ELLEN BENNETT?

JAN CRAVEN, 2008 Cheryl Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70611-3339 <jcraven@usunwired.net>

BOOK REVIEWS

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher or author. The books will be placed in the SWLGS Library and later some of them will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles.

The following books were presented to the SWLGS for review by Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. Website: <www.heritagebooks.com>

INDIANS FROM NEW YORK IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, CANADA, Vol. II. Toni Jollay Prevost. Heritage Books, Inc. 1995. 255 pp., arranged alphabetically within each section, no index. Soft cover. Item #3P620, \$43.00 post paid.

Researchers seeking information on Indians who once lived in the state of New York will find this volume valuable. It contains data about the Cayuga, Chippewa (Ojibway), Delaware, Mohawk, Munsee (Muncey), Oneida, Onondagas, Seneca and Tuscarora Indians who either migrated to, or were natives of, Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Included are 1851 census abstracts for certain counties in Ontario and Quebec, as they pertain to Indians. Some historical notes and an extensive bibliography are also provided.

BOOK REVIEWS

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED RAINS COUNTY, TEXAS, NEWSPAPERS, 1890-1939. Elaine Nall Bay. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999), 93 pp., full name index. Soft cover. Item #B092. \$15.50 plus \$4.00 S/H.

Often the facts and events reported in a newspaper add substance to genealogical skeletons created from vital and census records, deeds and other documents. The information gleaned from these newspaper abstracts may help "color" the picture of them. Surnames in this collection represent people from a variety of locations in Rains County, the state of Texas, and the U.S. and will be of interest to those searching for their ancestors not only in Rains County, but in other locales of the country.

Seven different newspapers are abstracted in this work; each newspaper's abstracts are presented in chronological order. In some cases, only one issue has been extracted, but these special editions are especially rich with biographical information. These abstracts include births, deaths, crimes, business openings, local elections and more. Information is taken from several existing copies of Rains County newspapers for various significant years. There are very few issues of pre-1900 local newspapers, and those that do exist are in extremely delicate condition and have been abstracted in this work. The anniversary editions include valuable biographical sketches of Rains County citizens who moved to the area during the infancy of the county. The newspapers on microfilm are in the Rains County Public Library collection. The old newspaper articles give an insight into the lives of our ancestors.

STORY OF A FRENCH HOMESTEAD IN THE OLD NORTHWEST. Francis R. Howe, James Dowd, editor. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999 facsimile reprint). 162 pp., illustrations, maps, appendix, bibliography, full name index, plus subject index. Soft cover, Item #D592. \$19.00 plus \$4.00 S/H

In 1907 FRANCES HOWE wrote a book about her life in the Old Northwest. JAMES DOWD found the original and added an introduction, footnotes, and much other new information.

The first chapter is dedicated to the author's grandmother, MARIE LeFEVRE, who was born in 1783 in the French settlement known as Riviere des Raisins, then within the charter limits of Connecticut Colony and on the site of the present-day town of Monroe, Michigan. The second chapter shows the reader the life of the author's grandfather, JOSEPH BAILLY de MESSEIN, who was born in Quebec in 1774, of a wealthy and noble French family. JOSEPH BAILLY was one of those grand entrepreneurs who happened to enter into the fur trade. This book shows the way of life of a fur trader, from BAILLY's beginnings to his demise in the late 1820s. If your ancestor was a French fur trader, BAILLY's life was probably much like his.

Mr. DOWD has included a genealogical section which follows the descendants of GASCON LeFEVRE to the author FRANCES HOWE. The authoress is a descendant of the famed Ottawa-French leader, SHABNI, who became a political representative of the Potawatomi tribe among the Illinois River Bands. Several very old letters, one dated as early as 1860, some old newspaper articles and a sketch of FRANCIS HOWE, whose father General HEZEKIAH HOWE fought in the War of 1812, are included in the appendix. An old map shows Fort Dearborn and the Indian trails and villages of the Potawatomi.

I AM SEWN BETWEEN ANCESTRY AND POSTERITY. I AM A DROP OF WATER IN THE FLOWING RIVER OF TIME; A MOLECULE IN A MOUNTAIN: A CELL IN A GREAT FAMILY TREE.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court

BOOK REVIEWS

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. This 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. *The Register* contains genealogical compilations and source record translations which are invaluable to anyone researching New England forebears. It is a necessary research tool for anyone researching New England families.

VOL. LVIII, 1904. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999 facsimile reprint), 412 pp., 3 comprehensive indexes (full name, places and subjects). Soft cover. Item #NR 58, \$35.50 plus \$4.00 S/H.

Genealogies: GEORGE HOLMES, CHARLES CALDWELL, THOMAS WRIGHT, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, WILLIAM LUDDINGTON, CLEMENT TOPLIFF, JOHN HILL, JOHN MOORE, EDWARD FRISBIE, HENRY SHERBURNE, RICHARD CLARKE, JOHN HODGIN, DIGORY SARGENT, SAMUEL HODGKINS (of HOTCHKISS), THOMAS BLATCHLEY (or BLACHLEY). Family histories: KING, COTTON, HOLBROOK, YENDELL, VAIL, WHITMAN, BROOKS. Bible Records: CHASE, HEARSEY, BELCHER. Memoirs: NEWTON TALBOT, WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON, JOHN JOSEPH MAY, JOHN TYLER HASSAM. Church Records: Marriages by Rev. JOSIAH BADCOCK, Andover, NH, 1732-1828; Baptisms for the First Church of Barre, MA, 1767-1831; Second Church of Scituate; Hawke (now Danville), NH; Vernon, CT, 1762-1824; Baptisms for the First Church of Holden, MA, 1743-1822; and the Fourth Church of Guilford, CT. Other Records: A List of Revolutionary War Soldiers; Historical Sketch of Newington, NH; Genealogical Gleanings among the English Archives; Deaths in Hampton, NH 1727-1755; Soldiers in the French and Indian War, 1758; The Early Bells of Paul Revere; Christ Church Bells; notes, queries; death notices; the Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and more.

VOL. LXI, 1907. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999 facsimile reprint), over 400 pp., 3 comprehensive indexes (full name, places and subjects). Soft cover. Item #NR 61, \$38.50 plus \$4.00 S/H.

Genealogies: COLLINS, WILSON, BURBANK, BELLAMY, JONES, WILLETT, EVARTS, CONEY, BAILEY, KIRKWOOD, CURTIS, TARBELL, CRARY, BALL. Family histories: BULLOCK, LAWRENCE, SHERMAN, DIGGENS/DICKENS, BROWNE, TORSEY, FROST, LEE, HALE, SHORNBURNE. Memoirs: WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, WILLIAM TRACY EUSTICE, Rev. GEORGE MOULTON ADAMS, Rev. EDMUND FARWELL SLAFTER, WILLIAM CLAFLIN. Genealogical records: inscriptions at Sudbury, MA; Hartland, CT church records; records of the 2nd Church of Scituate, Norwell, MA; inscriptions from the Old Burying Ground, Lyme, CT; church records of Eastbury, CT; list of emigrant Liverymen of London, 1641; passenger lists to America; marriages solemnized by Rev. JEREMIAH BARNARD, Amherst, NJ 1780-1829; Shaker records of Harvard, MA; a Revolutionary order; and more.

COXEY'S ARMY. Many of us are familiar with the saying "There's enough food here to feed COX's Army", but who was COX? Actually, the name was COXEY, not COX...a sound-alike situation that is familiar to genealogists. During the CLEVELAND administration there was a great depression and much unemployment, especially in the South and West. Public and private charity was the only remedy offered; however, some "crackpot" thought that the government should provide work for the unemployed. In the summer of 1894 numerous groups of the unemployed were organized into "armies" under self-styled generals to march to Washington to demand that the federal government provide a system of work-relief. The most famous of these "armies" was led by JACOB B. COXEY from Ohio. His "army" numbered at least 500 when it reached Washington, and little provision had been made for food and housing. Before he could lay his demands before Congress, COXEY and several of his followers were arrested for walking on the grass near the Capitol; the rest were chased off. COXEY's idea was ahead of his time, but his march was speedily imitated by other "marches of the unemployed".

MEMBER No. 1019

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City, State Lake Charles, LA 70605
Date 1 September 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 HAYES, Felix King
(Father of No. 2)
b. 21 Aug. 1878
p.b. Hayes, La.
m. 9 Dec. 1903
d. 12 Aug. 1967
p.d. Welsh, La.

2 HAYES, Irving Virgil, Sr.
(Father of No. 1)
b. 4 Dec. 1904
p.b. Durald, La.
m. 6 Nov. 1925
d. 25 June 1977
p.d. Welsh, La.

5 MCCOWN, Nettie
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 13 Sep. 1884
p.b. Kentucky (probably)
d. 10 July 1943
p.d. Welsh, La.

1 HAYES, Harold G.
b. 3 Sep. 1930
p.b. Durald, La.
m. 18 Jan. 1958 - Nevada
d.
p.d.

6 AGUILLARD, Alexandre
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1 Jan. 1860
p.b. St. Landry Parish, La.
m. 10 Nov. 1883
d. -- 1940
p.d. Basile, La.

3 AGUILLARD, Mary Louise
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 16 Dec. 1907
p.b. Durald, La.
d. 27 July 1994
p.d. Welsh, La.

7 SAVOY, Valentine
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 17 May 1867
p.b. Durald, La. (probably)
d. -- 1930
p.d. Basile, La.

PANZARELLO, Pauline R.
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 18 Jan. 1958 d.
p.b. Kittanning, Pa. p.d.

8 HAYES, Enoch Luther
(Father of No. 4)
b. 12 July 1858
p.b. Hayes, La.
m. 3 Aug. 1877
d. 18 July 1943
p.d. DeRidder, La.

9 DEROUEN, Baziline
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 18 Feb. 1851
p.b. Hayes, La.
d. 18 Dec. 1885
p.d. Hayes, La.

10 MCCOWN, Johnathon William
(Father of No. 5)
b. 13 June 1861
p.b. Kentucky (probably)
m. 15 July 1883
d. 12 Oct. 1936
p.d. Roanoke, La.

11 ESTES, Martha Ann
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 22 May 1865
p.b. South Carolina
d. 8 Aug. 1946
p.d. Welsh, La.

12 AGUILLARD, Francois Almazir
(Father of No. 6)
b. ca 1820
p.b. St. Landry Parish, La.
m. 25 May 1841
d. 20 Nov. 1885
p.d. St. Landry Parish, La.

13 MILLER, Eliza
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 13 July 1823
p.b. Grand Coteau, La.
d.
p.d.

14 SAVOY, Valentin
(Father of No. 7)
b. 5 May 1836
p.b. St. Landry Parish, La. (probably)
m. 19 Nov. 1855
d.
p.d.

15 FRUGE, Denise
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 HAYES, Paren, Sr.
b. -- 1834 (Father of No. 8,
m. ca 1857 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 6 Sep. 1876

17 SIMMONS, Mary Ann
(Mother of No. 8,
b. -- 1838 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. -- 1899 - Tx.

18 DEROUEN, Louis Ozeme
b. 18 July 1829 (Father of No. 9,
m. -- 1849 Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 HEBERT, Marie Euphemie
(Mother of No. 9,
b. 17 Jan. 1831 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. 3 July 1920

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

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

22 ESTES, Raise
b. - NC (Father of No. 11,
m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

23 WILLIAMS, Betta
(Mother of No. 11,
b. - NC Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

24 AGUILLARD, Pedro Francisco
b. -- 1791 (Father of No. 12,
m. 20 Apr. 1819 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. -- 1857

25 SAVOY, Celeste
(Mother of No. 12,
b. -- 1803 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. -- 1865

26 MILLER, Jean
b. 1 Feb. 1799 (Father of No. 13,
m. 23 May 1818 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. after 1842

27 TAYLOR, Marie Louise
(Mother of No. 13,
b. -- Jan. 1801 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. after 1842

28 SAVOY, Pierre Valcours
b. -- 1808 (Father of No. 14,
m. -- Feb. 1828 Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

29 RITTER, Eugenie
(Mother of No. 14,
b. - La. Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

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

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

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AN OLD WOMAN AND HER ANCESTORS

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
 She had so many ancestors she didn't know what to do.
 She put them on charts along with their mates,
 But that didn't satisfy her, so she verified dates.

She called all her cousins and aunts and uncles too.
 She asked them all questions, some of which were taboo.
 They said their parents and grandparents were great.
 In fact, they said all their ancestors were first rate.

She sent for war records and to her surprise,
 Two of her ancestors had gone AWOL and deserted their wives.
 Another had been court-martialed for deserting in battle.
 Still another had been hanged for rustling cattle.

She searched and she searched and she finally found
 A hero, an ancestor of whom she could be proud.
 "Let's forget all those others," to herself she thought.
 "I'll just keep his records and burn all that rot."

So she kept researching and charting and burning until
 Her charts were full-except the lines she refused to fill.
 Then she wrote her family history in simply glowing terms:
 Heroes, leaders, royalty-her ancestors-all upright, no worms.

But she still wasn't happy; her family history was dull.
 Maybe she needed those reprobates to enliven it all.
 So she added some lines and put the bad guys back in.
 Now her family history had vigor.

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