

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

# KINFOLKS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News/Society Library	3
Calendar of Events/Memorials	4
Computer Capers	6
Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI	7
November Program	8
January Program	12
Women's History Month	15
Elizabeth Washington Foote Chevis	19
History of the Census	25
Census Microfilm at SW LA Gen. & H. Library	32
Lake Charles News Items	34
1901 Lake Charles City Directory	37
Early Settlers of Iowa, La.	39
Black Panthers	44
Imperial Calcasieu Parish Policy Jury Proceed.	45
Iowa Cemetery, Iowa, La.	46
Information from Exchanges	48
Queries	49
Book Reviews	50
Affidavit of Arsene LeBleu	52
Chart - Myra Whitlow	53
Index	54
2000 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	56

**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 337/625-4740. 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

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 2000

Officers elected at the November meeting to serve in 2000 are:

President - PAT HUFFAKER

Vice-President - SANDRA MIGUEZ

Recording Secretary - FAYE SEDOTAL

Corresponding Secretary - JAN CRAVEN

Treasurer - EMMA MAE WEEKS

### JANUARY MEETING

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

Program - "Show and Tell" was presented by SWLGS members - VERLIN SONNIER, BILLY ROSTEET, GERALD BECNEL, and DEBBY WILLIAMSON.

### MARCH MEETING

This meeting will be held on Saturday, March 18, 2000, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles.

Program will be presented by GAYLE ROYER SALTER. Her topic will be "Community At Rest: Royer Cemetery".

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### NEW MEMBERS

- 1249. PATSY WALDEN, Rt 1 Box 277, Buna, TX 77612-9716
- 1250. CRISTON NELSON, 2555 Beauvoir Dr., Iowa, LA 70647
- 1251. SHARON B. McCONNELL, 5939 Deerfield Rd., Riverside, CA 92504-1207
- 1252. MARY PRESLEY LILLEY, 3 Ridge Rd., Franklin, VA 23851
- 1253. ORA LEE COLE PERKINS, P. O. Box 914, DeQuincy, LA 70633
- 1254. SARAH MURCHISON, 2122 Marye St., Alexandria, LA 71301
- 1255. GLENDA THOMPSON AUSTIN, 60 Spring Court, Many, LA 71449-5703
- 1256. BARNEY VAN WINKLE, 7427 Maple Tree Dr., Houston, TX 77088
- 1257. JEAN PAUL UTLEY, 1108 Wilshire Dr., Alexandria, LA 71303
- 1258. TERRY G. FONTENOT, 200 John Wayne Dr., Lafayette, LA 70508-4918
- 1259. GRACE SMITH MURRAY, 206 Lozes Ave., Lafayette, LA 70508-5226
- 1260. HUBERT L. LANGLEY, 135 Lone Pine Dr., Huffman, TX 77336-3220
- 1261. RONALD DAVISON, 31 Carol Place, New York, NY 10303
- 1262. BEVERLY RENCHER, 193 Gulf Dr., Creole, LA 70632
- 1263. BERTHA DUHON, 1040 Little Chenier Rd., Creole, LA 70632

Membership to Date - 241

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### SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Capuder, Lawrence, Sr.	<i>1896 in Le Petit Paris: Turning the Century in Southwest Louisiana</i>
New Orleans Diocese	<i>Archdiocese of New Orleans Sacramental Records, Vol. 14 (1820-1821)</i>
Hebert, Rev. Donald J.	<i>Louisiana Families in Southeast Texas - 1840s to 1940s</i>
Hall, LuVerne and Donald O. Virdin	<i>New England Family Histories: State of Connecticut</i>
Becnel, Gerald Arthur	<i>River Road Moments: Growing Up in the 1930's and 1940's</i>

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**IT IS NOW TIME TO PAY YOUR 2000 DUES. MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 18, 2000, AND YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE SECOND ISSUE OF KINFOLKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN MAY.**

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2000**

**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**

March 25 - Saturday - NGS Regional Conference, Radisson Inn-Airport, New Orleans, LA  
Registration begins at 7:00 A.M.; Lectures from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.  
Speakers: CHRISTINE ROSE and CURT WITCHER  
Registration Fee: \$40 (NGS Member); \$50 (NonMembers); Lunch - \$14.50  
To register: NGS Regional Conference, 4527 17th St. N., Arlington, VA 22207;  
e-mail <conference@ngsgenealogy.org>; Web-site <[www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)>

March 31-April 1 - Angelina College Spring Genealogy Conference, PO Box 1768, Lufkin, TX 75902  
Friday, 6:00 P.M. - 9:45 P.M. Speaker: RHONDA R. McCLURE  
Saturday, 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Speaker: RHONDA R. McCLURE  
Conference Cost (includes three meals) - Pre-registration \$55.00, At Door \$75.00

April 29 - Saturday - Houston Genealogical Forum, PO Box 271466, Houston, TX 77277  
Scottish Rite Temple, 2900 N. Braeswood, Houston, TX  
Speaker: JAMES HANSEN

April 29 - Saturday - La. Gen. & Hist. Society, PO Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884  
Days Inn Conference Center, Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, LA  
Registration begins at 8:00 A.M.; Lectures from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.  
Speakers: ANNE S. ANDERSON (Louisiana, Here We Come: Anglo Migrations); R. DALE OLSON (Jean Laffite: A Process of Demythification); ALBERT J. ROBICHAUX, Jr. (Researching Your German Coast Ancestors); BETH A. STAHL (Unlocking the Treasures of the LDS Databases).  
Registration Fee: \$27.50 until April 1st and \$32.50 after that date - includes coffee breaks, lunch and free parking.

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### IN MEMORIAM

**STEPHANIE BROUSSARD HEBERT**  
1945 - 1999

**SETH EUGENE WEED**  
1919 - 1999

**JOSEPH J. COOLEY**  
1930 - 1999

**JAMES P. LeBLANC**  
1919 - 1999

**RALPH EDWIN SCALES**  
1930 - 1999



## COMPUTER NEWS

More genealogist than ever before are using the Internet for genealogical purposes. Be sure to use all punctuation marks in the address. The following web sites may be of interest:

<i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i>	<a href="http://www.britannica.com">http://www.britannica.com</a>
<i>Genealogical Helper</i>	<a href="http://www.everton.com/genealogy/helper">http://www.everton.com/genealogy/helper</a>
Boston Ancestors	<a href="http://www.BostonFamilyHistory.com">http://www.BostonFamilyHistory.com</a>
Canadian Geographic Names	<a href="http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/">http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/</a>
German Migration	<a href="http://www.germanmigration.com/default.asp">http://www.germanmigration.com/default.asp</a>
Dutch Genealogy	<a href="http://www.thewebconnection.nl/genealogie/">http://www.thewebconnection.nl/genealogie/</a>
Irish Research	<a href="http://tiara.ie">http://tiara.ie</a>
Russian Genealogy	<a href="http://www.mtu-net.ru/trr/">http://www.mtu-net.ru/trr/</a>
Antique Maps	<a href="http://www.antiquemaps.com">http://www.antiquemaps.com</a>
Common Threads	<a href="http://www.gensource.com/common/search.cfm">http://www.gensource.com/common/search.cfm</a>
List of La. Parish Clerks	<a href="http://www.lafayetteparishclerk.com/district.html">http://www.lafayetteparishclerk.com/district.html</a>

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## COMMITTEES AND THEIR MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 2000

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

**PUBLICATIONS/SALES TABLE** - Beverly Delaney and Lee Granger.

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

**SOCIETY LIBRARIAN** - Yvonne Guidroz

**SURNAME INDEX** - Anna Hayes, Margaret Moore, Jan Craven, Jeanette Watson, Sandra Miguez, and Brenda Reed.

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

**WELCOME** - Harold Hayes

**CALCASIEU PARISH GENWEB MANAGER** - Margaret Moore

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

**SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.** - Margaret Moore

<<http://usersa.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>

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## 1999 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

### OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 468 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES & COUNTRIES:

ALABAMA	1	MARYLAND	6	TEXAS	84
ARIZONA	4	MINNESOTA	2	UTAH	2
ARKANSAS	1	MISSISSIPPI	7	VIRGINIA	2
CALIFORNIA	8	NEVADA	1	WASHINGTON	3
COLORADO	1	NEW JERSEY	1	WISCONSIN	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	NEW MEXICO	3	WYOMING	1
FLORIDA	2	OKLAHOMA	2		
ILLINOIS	1	OREGON	3	FOREIGN	1
INDIANA	1	PENNSYLVANIA	2	MEXICO	1
KENTUCKY	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	2		
LOUISIANA	320	TENNESSEE	2		

**CYBER CORNER**  
by MARGARET MOORE, Member #1066

**SURNAME INDEX**

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. is making strides in the computer world and offering a new service, which we hope will benefit our members who are online or who have Internet access through local libraries. This service will feature the Surname Index, an index composed of all surnames listed on charts which have been submitted by our members' throughout the years. Some submitters are now deceased; others have not retained their membership; still others are current members. All charts which have been submitted are on file and their surnames have been included in the Surname Index.

Each surname in the index has one or more member number reference, indicating on which chart/charts those surnames may be found. Copies of the desired chart/charts may be obtained from the library for 20¢ per copy, plus postage. Your requests may be made by regular mail or by e-mail, but fees must be paid before copies are sent. The original card file listing the indexed surnames, which was housed at the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library in Lake Charles, is no longer in use. However, a hard copy (paper) is available.

The Surname Index will be maintained by ANNA HAYES. Special thanks for typing and preparing the Surname Index for Internet use are given to JAN CRAVEN, MARGARET MOORE, ANNA HAYES, PAT HUFFAKER, SANDRA MIGUEZ, BRENDA REED and JEANETTE WATSON.

The mailing address of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library is 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA 70601 and the e-mail address is <gen@grok.calcasieu.lib.la.us>. The web site for the Surname Index is <<http://rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasieu/library/surname.htm>> and should be online by the time you receive this quarterly.

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**VIRTUAL CEMETERIES**

Many of the cemeteries in southwest Louisiana need to be "read", while others just need to be updated. The process is often a chore...going to the cemetery, writing the information, taking it home and then transcribing the scribbled notes...and there is always the possibility of transposing a number or making a typing error. Technology soared, and digital cameras were the answer! A digital camera does not use film like an ordinary camera. It stores the photos in its memory or some other media, such as a floppy disk. When the pictures are downloaded, they must be identified and designed on a web page using the "html" format, a kind of computer language.

Thinking Sallier Cemetery looked rather small, especially compared to Big Woods or Orange Grove/Graceland, I decided to photograph every tombstone in the cemetery with my digital camera; no errors would be made by the transcriber. After taking over 300 pictures, I made Sallier Cemetery a Virtual Cemetery. You can visit this cemetery, headstone b headstone. The web site is <<http://rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasieu/cemetery/sallier/sallier.htm>>.

This project prompted the desire to make another Virtual Cemetery. JAN CRAVEN, ANNA HAYES and MARGARET MOORE are currently working on Ritchie Cemetery in Moss Bluff. It can be found online at <<http://rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasieu/cemetery/ritchie/ritchie.htm>>.

There will be other Virtual Cemeteries added to our list, as well as some random shots of various cemeteries. Check from time to time to see what we have added at <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasieu/calcemtc.htm>>.

**ISN'T GENEALOGY FUN? THE ANSWER TO ONE PROBLEM, LEADS TO TWO MORE!**

## ANCESTOR CHARTS AND TABLES, VOLUME VI - 2000

A new volume of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* is published by the SWLGS every three years as a money-making project and to provide a resource by which our members may share their research with other genealogists. The sixth volume in this series will be published in the year 2000, and we ask each of our members to submit information on their ancestors. Complete instructions for submitting ancestor charts and Ahnentafels (Tables of Ancestors) appeared in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #4 (1999), and the next generation which each of our members needed to submit appeared on the mailing label. However, because most of our members will be contributing their six and seventh generations, directions will be repeated for the submission of data in Ahnentafel form.

The sixth generation is merely a continuation from the fifth, but is in Ahnentafel form and will have numbers from #32 through #63. The method is the same as used for five-generation ancestor charts. Double the number for the father and add one to the number for the mother. Example: #32 is the father of #16 on your five-generation chart; #33 is the mother. Continue until the last numbers for the sixth generation are #62 (father of #31) and #63 (mother of #31).

The seventh generation is simply a continuation of the sixth generation, using numbers from #64 to #127. The father of #32 on the sixth generation will be #64 on the seventh; the mother is #65. Continue with ancestors of the seventh generation until you reach #126 (father of #63) and #127 (mother of #63).

The following form should be used, putting the number first, then the surname (in capital letters); the given name (in lower case); birth date and place; death date and place; marriage date and place. Continue to the next line for the man's wife, putting the number, then her name, birth date and place; death date and place. Repeat the procedure for each couple. If information about an ancestor is not known, show the ancestor/ancestors as unknown. Example:

### TABLE OF ANCESTORS

#### SIXTH GENERATION

- 32. TYLER, Joseph - b. 17 Dec. 1758, Shutford, Eng.; d. 15 Aug. 1828, Oxfordshire, Eng.; m. 12 Oct. 1791, Oxfordshire, Eng. to
- 33. WALFORD, Ann - b. ca 1766, Oxfordshire, Eng.; d. 18 Jan. 1837, North Newington, Oxfordshire, Eng.
- 34. HUNT, Thomas - b. Warwickshire, Eng.; m. before 1791 to
- 35. HALL, Elizabeth - b. Swafford, Eng.
- 36-43. Unknown
- Etc.

The previous five volumes of *Ancestor Charts and Tables* are full of information and examples. If there are any questions, please refer them to PAT HUFFAKER (337/477-3087) or e-mail <phuffaker@usunwired.net>, ROSIE NEWHOUSE (337/436-9970) e-mail <newhouse@iamerica.net> or BETTY ROSTEET (337/625-4740).

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### E-MAIL ADDRESSES OF SWLGS MEMBERS

BERTRAND, VIRGINIA, TX	CORRECTED	VOWB@earthlink.net
FETNER, BILL & ELIZABETH, LA	CORRECTED	wff@centurytel.net
JORDAN, DOLORES, LA	CORRECTED	cen10563@centurytel.net
O'NEALE, BESS, CA	CORRECTED	Philnbess@northcoast1.com
YOUNG, THEODORE, TX		redyoung@webtv.net

If you would like to have your e-mail address listed, please send permission.

## **NOVEMBER 1999 PROGRAM**

The November program was presented by members of the SWLGS. The following information was extracted from their speeches.

### **FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS & RESEARCH**

Prepared by ROSIE NEWHOUSE, presented by MYRA WHITLOW

Next to church records, census records are probably the most used tool for genealogical research. Finding our ancestors in a census record can give joy and instant gratification, but there are a few facts to remember when researching the census.

The first nine censuses were conducted by assistant federal marshals who had been appointed by the senior U.S. Marshals in each Federal Court system. From 1790-1820 the census taker turned in his reports to the senior marshals of his district, who summarized the reports and sent them to Washington, D.C. Because of this system the original census records were not burned when Washington was destroyed by the British in 1814; they were still in their districts.

In 1830 a law was passed requiring all original census records, including the 1790-1820 records, to be sent to Washington. Unfortunately, some clerks failed to do so, and many records for this period have not been found. However, some of these records may still exist, buried in some federal courthouse basement or lost in an attic.

**MIGRATION.** Migrations must be considered when researching census records. It was not unusual for a family to relocate five or six times during a lifetime. People usually moved together in groups, so it is important to research the neighbors. People, especially those from farming families, usually married persons from neighboring farms and, if they migrated, usually settled in the same area. Study the migration trails into new territory; for the most part, moving families stayed fairly close to marked trails. Migrating families did not usually make a long move at one time, but tended to make several short moves, establishing themselves in a locality for a couple of years before they moved on. It might have taken ten years to finish the move. If a parent died during the move, the surviving spouse would often live with a child. If this child were a daughter, you must research the names of the neighbors "back home" to determine her married name. Another problem was moving during census time. A family may have been enumerated before they left or when they arrived at their new destination, or never counted at all.

**LOCALITY.** Know your geography and become familiar with the region you are researching. Territorial, state, county and parish boundaries changed. For example, in 1820 the present state of Oklahoma was included with the Arkansas Territory and ten years later, in 1830, Oklahoma was included in the Missouri Territory census.

**CENSUS DATES.** These dates were the date census taking began, and were not necessarily the day the enumerator arrived at a household. August 2, 1790, was the first federal census day, and the census takers had 9 months to do the job. If the census taker arrived at your ancestors' home on April 1, 1800, he was required to enumerate only the people who had been living in the house on August 2, 1790; a death or birth after the established census day would not be included in the enumeration.

**WOMEN'S NAMES.** Between 1790 and 1840 the only time a woman's name was listed in a census was if she was head of a household. Usually this meant that she was a widow, so check and compare previous censuses.

**SPECIAL COLUMN.** Unique to the 1820 census was a special column listing all males 16-26 years old. The purpose of this column was to find out the number of young men of military age.

**HANDWRITING/SPELLING.** Census records were hand-written and some enumerators had unusual ways of writing certain letters. The letter "f" could look like an "1" or a "t"; the letter "s" could be mistaken for an "r" or an "e". Compare entries and allow for spelling variations.

**SAME NAMES.** Problems arise when a father, son, grandson and great-grandson have exactly the same name. Pay attention to dates and locations to be sure to connect the right date with the right person.

**MULTIPLE MARRIAGES.** In the case of multiple marriages, a woman's children by her first marriage/marriages were often listed with her current husband's surname.

**ELDERLY PEOPLE.** Before the days of nursing homes, the elderly usually lived with one of their children or another family member...a child, grandchild, sibling, niece or nephew. Check for a missing parent or grandparent with other family households.

Most of the facts mentioned can be applied to any form of census or other records. Do not limit your research to only federal censuses. Other records which might provide information include: County/Parish and State Censuses, Agricultural Records, Manufacturing/Industrial Records, School Records, Court/Land Records, City Directories and Military Records.

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### **COURTHOUSES CAN BE FUN!**

Presented by BETTY ZEIGLER

Research in courthouses can be rewarding, but it can also be fun to see what information you can find. The Clerks of Court in Louisiana generate their own funds. The Louisiana Legislature sets the fees for filing of suits, succession records, marriage licenses, copies, etc. Our local Clerk of Court, JAMES R. ANDRUS, and his Chief Deputy, HARRY SOMMERS, both assured me that genealogist would be welcome at the Calcasieu Parish Courthouse.

Most records for Calcasieu parish prior to 1910 were burned in the fire that destroyed the courthouse. However, a few suits and succession records which had been checked out by attorneys were returned after the fire. Some deeds and other records were also brought in after the fire and re-recorded. Several mortgage and conveyance books were salvaged, as well as a few pages of marriage and succession records. Livingston Title Co., a private company, may have a few things filed prior to 1910, but they charge a fee for research.

Courthouse records are a major source of genealogical information. Genealogists should become familiar with the basic types of these records, which can provide you with information on birth, marriage and death dates, parentage, property ownership (both real and personal), and business activities.

**MARRIAGE RECORDS.** These might include a marriage contract, marriage bond and a marriage license. When ordering a copy of a marriage license, always ask for the application and/or bond. The bond may give you a clue to the father, brother or uncle of the bride. Marriage records are cross-indexed under the names of both the bride and groom. The index gives a book and page number, but be sure to look at the original document. You will be surprised at the information which appears on some of them. In Calcasieu Parish the older records and the indices to most of them are located downstairs in the Archives.

**PROBATE RECORDS.** These records are also known as succession records in Louisiana and contain a wealth of information. Individual succession records often vary in the quantity and quality of information which they contain. In early times record keeping was not consistent, so sometimes these



records may fail to yield the desired information. The length of time between the date of the person's death and the time the succession was filed affects the accuracy of the information, especially where death dates are concerned. The more time that elapsed, the more vague and less reliable the information tends to be. The settlement of a sizable estate may extend over a period of years, and can be very detailed, especially when minor children are involved or when the family had a legal dispute. Sometimes when you find such a record, you will be able to understand why certain branches of a family did not speak to others.

**CONVEYANCE RECORDS.** Tracing land ownership is an important part of genealogy since the records generated often tell where our ancestors lived, when they arrived and approximately when they left. Conveyance records show the sale of property and often establish that a couple were married. Wives' names are often mentioned in sales made by their husbands because of their legal interest in the property; sometimes the maiden name of an ancestor is recorded. Conveyance records are indexed by both the vendor (seller) and the vendee (buyer). Sometimes the index will provide a brief description of the type of transactions involved. Sales of estate property, slaves and donations are examples of transactions that frequently took place between family members. In some cases, relationships are spelled out; in others, they are inferred. Using conveyance records can be time consuming, tedious and back-breaking work; conveyance books are extremely heavy.

**BRAND BOOKS.** In previous years cattle owners were required to register their livestock brands with the Clerk of Court. Some of these older brands may be available in some parish courthouses. Today brands are registered with the state.

**CIVIL SUITS.** If your ancestor ever filed a suit, it will be recorded in the parish/county courthouse. There is a cross-index for the plaintiff and defendant.

**OTHER RECORDS.** Many other public records are available at the courthouse. Among them are the Notarial Index, Oath Books, Doctors and Ministers Registrations, Autopsy Index, Naturalization Records, and Miscellaneous Index. Not all records are open to the public. The Adoption Records and Juvenile Records are not available.

Each courthouse will be different; each department will be different. The clerks are public servants, but should be treated with utmost courtesy. The records are public records and you have the right to see them, with the exception of those records which, by law, are closed to the public. Please remember to treat these records carefully. They are a valuable part of our history and cannot be replaced.

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## **OUTMIGRATION**

Presented by YVONNE GUIDROZ

The forces influencing migration have been in existence almost since the beginning of time. People arrive in a locality and shortly thereafter, for one reason or another, they moved. The driving forces were generally new opportunities, better and less expensive land and a chance to better their station in life. In many cases, family ties caused them to move, usually south and west. Political and military reasons, soil depletion and overpopulation were other factors, but many just were attracted by the sheer adventure of the movement.

Migration patterns varied. Some paths were created from those traversed by wild animals, some from Indian paths; these migratory paths have, in some cases, become our modern turnpikes and freeways. Outmigration is actually emigration, where people spread outward from various central points.

When tracking an ancestor's movements from the colonies to other places in the country, ask yourself where are there clues in the "homeplace" that identify an out-migrating person or family and where to

look for clues about their destinations. Look for the land records at the homeplace to see if they are selling land. Check deeds later than the years you think they departed; sometimes deeds were recorded much later than the actual departure. Check the Tax-Defaulter's List to see when the taxpayer was first delinquent; failure to pay taxes may have meant he moved on.

Check the state for the period in which your ancestors lived. Look at Revolutionary War records, census and pension records and D.A.R. records. Check Colonial Land Records. The greatest collection from the Carolinas is at the State Archives or the Caroliniana Library in Columbia, S. C. Census records are enumerated by land records. Examine maps and learn what group migrations were taking place at that time. Check wills, which often contain heirship of a relative who has already moved to another state. Look for the possibility of a name change. This happened frequently, either by design or from the fact that most people were uneducated and spelled names according to the sound.

Migration began to the lower south, specifically towards Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana where it was less crowded and the soil was richer than that of the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas and Georgia. Fort Conde' was first established in Alabama. ST. DENYS started Natchitoches, the first permanent settlement in Louisiana. In 1716 ANTOINE CROZAT sold trading rights to JOHN LAW, who tried to entice people to Louisiana, but LAW's scheme failed. In 1763, through the Treaty of Paris, the French ceded the New Orleans area to Spain and gave other land to Great Britain. Creoles, people of French or Spanish extraction who were born in the colonies, then began moving to the area around Opelousas and later to the St. Martin Parish area.

Meanwhile in 1755 when the war between France and Great Britain ended, the British rewarded some of their soldier-veterans with land in the colonies. In 1770, for example, Pennsylvanians came to Natchez, Mississippi, via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A second group arrived with General LYMAN from New England by way of Pensacola and the Mississippi River. British people moved in from Maryland, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and Virginia. About this time the Acadians were entering the area, as well. The Attakapas and St. Mary Posts were then established.

Most of our ancestors who arrived during the Colonial Period came either by Indian trails or by water. Their mode of travel by Indian trails was either by walking or riding horseback, and later by wagon. Those who arrived by water came on flatboats, which covered only fifteen miles a day and went only downstream. When they reached their destination, the flatboats had to be taken apart; most of the time the lumber from the boat was sold, but sometimes it was taken back upstream and used to rebuild another flatboat. In 1811 flatboats were replaced by steamboats, which were faster, more comfortable and could make the return trip as well.

In 1798 when the Territory of Mississippi was created, about 4,000 people came to live along the Mississippi River. Many others settled in the Tombigbee Valley, where they received land from an Indian chief. Only about one-fourth of the people who came to the Tombigbee area could be called 'Planters'. Most were frontiersmen, woodsmen and herders. Planters with large and medium holdings were generally Whigs of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Catholic faiths. The smaller farmers who subscribed to ANDREW JACKSON's frontier philosophy were usually Methodist or Baptist. When settlers moved into an area, county seats were established; then they built a jail and a court house---probably in that order.

In 1803 Spain sold Louisiana to the U.S. and in 1809 Amite, Franklin, Warren and Wayne Counties, along with a portion of the Cherokee area, formed Madison County (not be confused with the present-day Madison Co., Mississippi).

When tracing migrating ancestors remember:

1. Many people of northern Alabama moved to Giles County and Franklin County, Tennessee, and waited until the problem of Chickasaw and Cherokee cessions were settled. The Chickasaw and

Cherokee Territory opened in 1816. The Choctaw lands opened in Alabama around the Lowndes County area in Mississippi about 1820-1830 and in Alabama about 1830.

2. Many of our ancestors came from the Carolinas to Louisiana; the transplanted YOUNGs became LEJEUNES, etc.

3. Colonial Louisiana had many people who immigrated and migrated alone.

4. People migrated from east to west, as well as from west to east. For example, some of the people who traveled to Texas in the 1820s returned during the 1840s and 1850s.

Some of the major migration trails were: the Great Indian Warpath, the Lower Cherokee Traders' Path, Macon-Montgomery Trail, Choctaw Mississippi Trail (from Alabama to Mississippi, through Montgomery), Natchez Lower Creek Trail, Old Trading Path from the South, Carolinas to Mississippi, Mississippi Trail, Natchez Trace (450 miles long), Pontotoc Trail, Gaines Trail (east Mississippi to the Tennessee River, Alabama), Mobile to Natchez (known as the "Three-Chopped Way"), Choctaw-Bay St. Louis Trail, Jackson Military Road, Lake Pontchartrain Road, Gainesville Road (Old Spanish Trail from Florida), Old San Antonio Road, Great Spanish Road (via the Red River), Natchez-New Orleans Trail (along the River Road and the Water Route (Tombigbee River from Alabama to Mississippi, then to the Big Black River).

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### **SWLGS PROGRAM - JANUARY 2000**

The January program is traditionally a "Show and Tell" presented by members who show items of interest. The following information is extracted from their talks.

VERLIN SONNIER said, "I was born and raised in the old sawmill town of Edna, La., which is located five miles south of Kinder, on Highway 165. I attended Fenton High School in Fenton, La., four miles south of Kinder. One of the three remaining homes in Edna is the house where I was born and lived in for eighteen years. The house was built in 1938, the year I was born, by my parents, LOUIS and LEANISE SONNIER, who had moved to Edna in 1925.

"In 1906 the Powell Lumber Co., one of the largest lumber manufacturing companies in Calcasieu Parish, was established with a capitalization of \$125,000. The company manufactured the 'Calcasieu Long Leaf Yellow Pine' lumber, making a specialty of railroad and mining timbers. For that purpose it had mills situated on the Southern Pacific, Colorado Southern, Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City Southern railroad systems. Its headquarters were in the Viterbo building in Lake Charles. The company owned a large acreage of the best long leaf pine, and had its own standard gauge railroad, twenty miles long, running into the heart of its holdings.

"In 1907 at Edna the company erected a mill; which had a capacity of 100,000 feet. Officers of the company were: W. P. WEBER, Pres.; D. R. KELLY, Vice Pres.; and GEORGE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.

"With the coming of the mill, workers and their families came to settle in Edna. In 1908 the population was 200. In the surrounding villages the population totaled 500 people. On August 21, 1908, the post office of Edna was opened and the post master was MILTON D. CHITWOOD. On May 31, 1921, the post office was closed, since the mill had closed a short time before and the people were moving on to new sawmill locations.

"About 1963 my nephew DANNY WHITAKER and one of his cousins were walking around the area of the old Edna mill and found one of the large saw blades that the mill had left behind; the blade was about five feet in diameter. They moved the blade and saw a hole under it. After moving the blade off the hole, they discovered this was an old well. DANNY, being an adventurous boy, went about eight feet down into the well and found a jar with Confederate money in it. There were bills in good

condition...two \$500, three \$50, two \$20, two \$10, and two \$2 bills." Mr. SONNIER showed some of the Confederate money which the boys found.

Mr. SONNIER is seeking information concerning a \$100 Confederate bill which was issued by the State of Louisiana in Shreveport, La., on March 10, 1863. If anyone knows how he can find out more about this money, please contact VERLIN SONNIER.

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BILLY ROSTEET showed an old rifle-type gun which was owned by CHARLES SALLIER, a pioneer settler for whom the town of Lake Charles was named. According to legend, in the early part of the 1800s SALLIER shot his wife, KATHERINE LEBLEU SALLIER, because she had allegedly been too friendly with JEAN LAFITTE, the pirate, who had given her an amethyst brooch. LAFITTE was a business associate of SALLIER, as well as the associate of KATHERINE's brothers, ARSENE and MARTIN LEBLEU. Thinking that he had killed KATHERINE, SALLIER left immediately for the wilds of Texas, where he later is found in some of the old records for the area around Houston. Actually, the shot was deflected by the amethyst brooch which KATHERINE was wearing. The shot cracked the brooch and KATHERINE lived for many years after the incident. The cracked brooch is still in the possession of one of the SALLIER descendants.

The old gun was handed down to JOSEPH CHARLES SALLIER, one of the sons of CHARLES and KATHERINE LEBLEU SALLIER. An old family story tells that JOSEPH CHARLES SALLIER and his wife, a childless couple, were found by JAMES CHURCH, his wife and small baby, MARY JANE, who had been born in 1842. The little family supposedly came from Pennsylvania and were on their way to Mrs. CHURCH's parents in Texas, which at that time was at war with Mexico. Mrs. CHURCH, who had been very sick, died. JAMES CHURCH left the baby with the SALLIERs and went on to Texas. Various stories tell of him fighting in the war for independence, but nothing can be proven; nevertheless, he never returned, and, although, there were no formal adoptions in those days, the SALLIERs raised MARY JANE CHURCH as their own child. On 13 November 1860 in Lake Charles MARY JANE CHURCH married MIGUEL J. ROSTEET, and that's how CHARLES SALLIER's gun came into the possession of the ROSTEET family.

BILLY ROSTEET also showed pictures of his ancestor, JOSEPH CAMARSAC LEBLEU, one of the sons of ARSENE LEBLEU, LAFITTE's business partner. JOSEPH CAMARSAC LEBLEU fought in LEE's Army of Northern Virginia and in the pictures he was dressed in his Confederate uniform. The old black-and-white pictures had been enlarged and colored. Through those processes the images were enhanced and the details of the uniform were sharpened.

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GERALD BECNEL told of writing a book about some of his memories of growing up in the river town of Vacherie, La. in the 1930s and 1940s. His humorous descriptions brought back memories of simpler times. For example, he told about his mother's "middle-of-the road driving", and how everyone in the town would take to the ditch when they saw her coming. He described old wooden blue (not yellow) school bus which had benches along the sides; children had to "alternate legs" for more room. His book, entitled *River Road Moments: Growing Up In The 1930's and 1940's*, is reviewed in this issue of *Kinfolks* and can be bought from Mr. BECNEL.

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DEBBY WILLIAMSON shared two letters written between her great-grandfather, DAVID BLOCHER, and her great-great-grandfather, WILLIAM WARD, in 1870. In the letters BLOCHER asked WARD for the hand of his daughter, LUCY WARD, in marriage, and WARD gave his permission. Their daughter MABEL BLOCHER was DEBBY's grandmother. These letters, with their typical flowery

style, are fine examples of the courtesy and respect of an earlier time. Transcriptions of the old letters follow below. Mrs. WILLIAMSON also showed pictures of these people and their descendants.

Sedalia, Mo. Jan 14/70

Mr. Ward,

Through the divine Providence of God your daughter and myself became acquainted about a year and half ago. And I have sought and been in her Society more or less ever since until we have become very much attached to each other. She has accepted my hand and affection and we have agreed to link our destinies together in sympathetic companionship to share the joys and sorrows of life, thus intensifying the one and dividing the other until true manhood and woman by virtue shall create wholeness of endeavor in thorough accord with the intent of holy marriage. And I now ask your consent.

Can I have it?

Yours fraternally,  
David Blocher

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January the 16th 1870

Sir your communication of the 14 inst. has been recd. In that you nearly [sic] make a request that I give my daughter L. E. Ward to you in marriage. She is the child of my old age. And in the gift her relation in life will be changed. But she will still be my daughter and also your wife in that capacity I give my assent without any reservation what ever.

And now receive my Benediction. Now may the Grace of our once humble but now highly exalted Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ may the sweet union and comfortable communion of the Holy Spirit reign rule rest and abide with you both now and forever. Amen.

W. R. Ward

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#### FROM OUR MEMBERS

**CORRECTION.** The sentence "Many families came ~~from~~ Leesville to East Texas" should be amended to read "Many families came ~~from~~ East Texas to Leesville" when the sawmill opened there in the late 1890s. "Helpful Hints", *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #4, p. 191.

**MORE INFORMATION ON NEWTON, LA.** (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 23 #1) GLADYS FARNSWORTH DOYLE informs us that the LEE KOONE store was located on Hwy. 378, just west of old Hwy. 171, on the north side of the road, between GAIL BERRYMAN's house and the highway.

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**FORT WAYNE GENEALOGY LIBRARY ON THE INTERNET.** The Fort Wayne, Indiana Genealogical Library, one of the world's largest research centers, is now on the Internet. Their site is <[www.genealogycenter.com](http://www.genealogycenter.com)>.

**WE DIDN'T FIND IT!** Did you find a typographical or grammatical error in *Kinfolks*? Our typist and proofreaders search for errors, but now and then something slips by us. One proofreader excused an error by saying, "We deliberately put that there to see if anyone was reading our articles." Not true, of course, but it is true that "The typographical error is slippery and sly; you hunt and seek for it, but sometimes it sneaks by."

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

Odom Library



## **WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH**

Women's History Month is celebrated each March. In accordance with the observation this year, the U.S. Census Bureau has released some statistics tracing the progress of women in the workplace, their education and other information. Although women have made considerable progress in their income levels, their wages still lag behind those of men; for every dollar men earned, women earned only 74 cents, a considerable increase over 1973 statistics when women earned only 57 cents. Not surprisingly, the percentage of women in the workplace has risen; 62% of married women work, now, almost triple the number of those who worked in 1951. Women are also better educated, and many more are graduating from college. They are waiting longer to get married and give birth later in their lives than their mothers did. For additional information, consult the Census Bureau Web site at <http://www.census.gov>.

### **FEMALE LINES IN YOUR HERITAGE**

Many genealogists are concerned only with research on their surname, failing to realize or to acknowledge their equally important (and sometimes far more interesting) female lines. Many women are completely neglected in family research, and are often no more than a given name on a family tree---the "forgotten women" or "silent women" in genealogy.

In history, as well as genealogy, women have been sadly neglected, but the legal status of women has changed through the centuries. Study the traditions and laws concerning the status of females during the time you are researching. Until the mid-to-late nineteenth century when laws reformed the status of married women, legal records and even marriage agreements, did not necessarily give the surname of the women.

It is easier to trace male lineage; women's surnames changed when they married. Finding the maiden names of the females in your family is challenging and often difficult work. In many cases, the surnames of the women were not given on old records. The laws and customs of earlier times considered females to be inferior creatures, merely possessions of their fathers, the chattel of their husbands and the mother of their sons. Just as she shared the financial and social status of her father or husband, a woman was also required to share their religious and political beliefs, usually without any argument or opinion. In many civilizations and nations up until recent times, the father or husband literally had the power of life and death over all the females in his household.

Females had little control of their own lives or their own property, and were of so little legal importance that often they were seen in the old records merely as somebody's daughter, wife or "relict" (widow), mentioned only by a given name.

Usually a married woman could not sign contracts, sell her own land or even make her will without her husband's explicit permission. Her personal property and her inherited property were, in fact, her husband's and he could mortgage, sell or give everything away without her consent---including her clothes, jewelry, personal possessions and land. This practice was called "coverture" and the woman was known legally as a "femme covert", showing that a woman was under the legal protection of her husband and he could treat her possessions as his own. Therefore, a woman's signature on an early deed or land record rarely appears, as it had no value.

In many cases, the only monetary protection a married woman had was her dower rights or widow's rights, usually a lifetime interest in one-third of her husband's property. Laws regarding dower rights changed and varied from time to time and from place to place, but upon her husband's death, she was entitled to one-third of the rents and profits from the land. Although widowed women often made wills, sometimes they merely relinquished their dower claims to the estate to the eldest son, whose first or middle name may indicate the maiden name of his mother. These relinquishments were recorded in court records, probate books or deed books. If she left no other record concerning the disposal of her

property, it is difficult to determine the time of her death. If she had disposed of all of her estate during her lifetime there may be few records, but after her death some quarrels among her children may have occurred about her property disbursement. Look for lawsuits and other court records that might divulge the names of her children, as well as the names of her married daughters.

In the earliest days, although the life of a married woman left a lot to be desired, unmarried women were considered merely burdens, and to earn their support were sent to the homes of relatives, often becoming an unpaid nursemaid, companion, cook, seamstress and housekeeper. Later, a single woman (femme sole) or widow might conduct business in her own right; therefore, females can sometimes be found on tax records, censuses denoting head of a household, legal contracts, such as wills, deeds, sales, etc. In the frontier days, many women owned such businesses as bakeries, boarding houses, millinery and dressmaking establishments, which could be found on tax lists.

However, because a woman, even though she may have been a widow, is not seen on a marriage bond as giving permission for her daughter to marry does not mean that she was not alive at the time; it merely was the custom for legal affairs to be handled by the male members of the family.

Most widows remarried quickly, usually to provide financial security and male protection for their young children. Older women, especially those with adult children with whom she might live, were less likely to remarry. Check marriage records after the death of her husband to see if the widow remarried. A new marriage might give her maiden name.

In early records of birth and death of children, the name of the mother is rarely given. The church or civil records often state only the name of the father. The "Begats" in the Bible are also an example of "only the men having children".

In pre-1800 England and in the colonial days of the American colonies, the law of primogeniture, whereby the eldest son inherited the bulk of his father's estate, was generally followed. Daughters might be mentioned in some of the old wills as having been previously provided with a dowry; therefore, they did not receive a portion of the estate. After the Revolutionary War laws were changed and all children of the marriage began to inherit equal shares of their parents' estate. Names of all the surviving children will be listed, often with their daughters' married names.

Even a woman's citizenship depended on the status of her husband or father. Immigrant women were not required to file for U.S. naturalization until 1921-1922, but some did. Generally naturalization records will produce the names of very few early immigrant women.

If you are having difficulty finding an ancestress, it may be possible that you are looking under the wrong name. Consider the possibility that your ancestress may have been married previously and carried her married name into the new family. If her name was "Mary Lee Jones", perhaps the "Lee" was her maiden name, not "Jones"; the "Jones" surname might denote a previous marriage. Check out all possibilities.

Even if your research fails to discover the maiden name of your ancestress, you can find out about the way she lived, current beliefs, events of the time, and the status of women of her time. Consult sources such as social histories, newspaper articles, journals, diaries, histories, etc. Despite the many chores, many women kept diaries in which they recorded household affairs, town gossip, the weather, news of friends and relatives, births, marriages and deaths and current events. Check with relatives and the library in the area of your research to see if any old diaries exist.

Make a time-line, filling in all the significant events, from the nation and the area in which she lived from the time of her birth to her death. Even historical novels which have been thoroughly researched for historical facts can shed light on the times and events which shaped her life. Gather all information you can pertaining to her...census records, widow's pension, information on her children (baptismal

records, marriage records). The people who lived next door or in the house with her may have been her parents or her sisters and brothers. Study the records of any collateral relatives you can find. Each of the clues to her life may lead you to her maiden name and may teach you something more of her life.

Remember that certain ethnic groups, including the Irish and Dutch, kept their maiden names in many instances and can be found by these maiden names on certain records, as well as on their tombstones and obituaries. Study the use of patronymics in people of foreign extraction.

In genealogy the lines that refer to a single matrilineal line (the mother, the mother's mother, etc.) are numbered with odd numbers (1,3,5,etc.). They correspond to the even numbers used in the paternal lines.

Don't neglect your matriarchal lines. Their legacy to you is as important as that of their male counterparts. They endured the same (or perhaps worse) hardships as the men of their time; they dreamed and hoped, laughed and wept; they plowed the fields, raised the children, nursed the sick, took up arms to defend their homes and helped conquer and civilize the frontier. They were the strength and guiding force behind their husbands and sons. They helped write our history and made private and public contributions to our heritage. Through these women we have inherited courage, perseverance, intelligence...and DNA. An old adage states, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

#### SOURCES:

Rosean R. Hogan. "Female Ancestry", *Ancestry*, Vol. 12 #2 (Mar./Apr. 1994) Salt Lake City, Utah  
Donn Devine. "The Widow's Dower Interest", *Ancestry*, Vol. 12 #5 (Sept./Oct. 1994), Salt Lake City, Utah  
Diane S. Ptak. "Chasing Elusive Women", *Everton's Genealogical Helper*, Vol. 51 #4 (July/August 1997), Logan, Utah

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### DNA AND GENEALOGY?

DNA, the genetic material in a cell, is abbreviation for the scientific tongue-twister "deoxyribonucleic acid". In layman's terms DNA can be simply described as the molecular material from which genes are made. It is the substance that regulates physical differences and similarities between people. DNA can be used to prove (or disprove) paternity and in proving (or disproving) criminal cases. Every cell in the body has DNA in two places: small amounts in the nucleus of the cell and a larger amount outside the nucleus.

Nuclear or "aDNA" does not survive for long periods after death, tending to deteriorate with time and exposure; it is best used for the identification of living and recently dead persons. The "mtDNA" is located outside the nucleus in energy-producing bodies called mitochondria, which provide the energy for the operation and activity of the cell. Although nuclear DNA changes from one generation to the next, mitochondrial DNA lasts for centuries and can be passed down unchanged on the maternal side of families for as many as 39 generations.

Every woman has the same mitochondrial DNA as her mother, her maternal grandmother, back 39 generations. Every man has the same mitochondrial DNA as his mother, but it will not be passed down to his daughters; instead, his wife's mitochondrial DNA will go to his daughters, and then on through that daughter's lines. Take your pedigree chart and follow your mother's line lineage as far back as you can go on the direct maternal line. [Have you previously neglected or forgotten the women in your background?] The women at the end of the chart will have the same mitochondrial DNA that you do. If you are a man, this line stops with you, unless you have sisters to carry it on.

However, if you are a woman the mitochondrial DNA of your female ancestors will pass down to your daughters.

The longest human lineage ever traced established a blood tie between a 9,000 year old skeleton known as the "Cheddar Man" and an English school teacher who lived in the area where the bones were found. [See *Kinfolks*; Vol. 21 #4, p. 159.] Because the mitochondrial DNA comes through the maternal line, the teacher would be related through "Cheddar Man's" mother or sister.

From Olde Mecklenburg Gen. Soc. via *The Family Tree*, Vol. IX #4 (Aug./Sept. 1999), Moultrie, Georgia.

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### ONLY THE MEN HAD BABIES

My ancestor William had children,  
All named with birth dates and places.  
But his wife is not even mentioned.  
Of her, there are not even traces.

Surely she must have existed.  
Was born, was a child, and had dreams,  
Grew up and learned to keep house,  
Was a person, but nameless it seems.

She had parents, and someplace, a home.  
Her brothers are listed, no doubt.  
But she was only a girl,  
So not really worth telling about.

She was half of my ancestor's heritage;  
Without her he wouldn't have life.  
His genes are half hers, but I find,  
She was only his father's wife.

Once a girl first "dau", then was "wife"  
She belonged to her father till married,  
And then she belonged to her husband,  
And beside him, unnamed, she was buried.

How awful to think my descendants  
Might search for a name for me.  
Be unable to find identity,  
And wonder just who I might be.

(Author unknown. From *North Central North Dakota Record*, reprinted in *The Prospector*, Clark Co., Nev.)

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**WHAT WILL BECOME OF MY RESEARCH?** Don't just leave a collection of loose papers to a library. Organizing and indexing your research will make it easier for descendants, other genealogists and librarians to use them.

## **ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS**

Contributed by BEVERLY CHEVIS PERKINS, Member #835

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS was born on 23 December 1809 in Farquier County, in eastern Virginia, in one of the most beautiful valleys between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Potomac River. She was the fourth child of RICHARD FOOTE and HELEN GIBBON STUART. She was named for her father's aunt, ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, who lived in the house of GEORGE WASHINGTON and was remembered in his will. On her maternal side ELIZABETH was descended from Reverend DAVID STUART, a connection of "Bonnie Prince Charley". STUART, along with many other Scots, had fled to Virginia after the Battle of Culloden.

The young ELIZABETH FOOTE was extremely curious and pursued knowledge with industry and pleasure. When she was five years old, her mother died, and the bereaved child turned to religion to help her in her grief. Her father married a second time, and although the stepmother was kind to the children, she lived only a few years.

RICHARD FOOTE then secured the services of the best private teachers available to educate his children. The boys went to college and the girls were instructed at home. The father was an old-fashioned gentleman, who desired that his daughters should return to the "simplicity of manners which he so admired in their ancestors"; he thought that a fashionable Boarding School was at variance with his ideas of a lady's education and would not tolerate it. As a result, at the age of twelve, ELIZABETH was deprived of instructors. As she grew older she was thrown into the society of young ladies who were better educated than herself. Mortified at being excelled by others, ELIZABETH began the process of self-education, learning Latin and French, drawing and painting. She applied herself so much to her studies that her health was impaired. She learned that "her happiness depended not upon the giddy crowds that while through the mazes of fashionable life."

In the year 1830, ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE met and married Dr. FRANCIS THORNTON CHEVIS. "Talented, handsome and of the highest reputation, she could but yield to his address, and consented to leave her loved retirement and share with him the fortunes of life." CHEVIS was born on 13 January 1804 in Caroline County, Virginia, and was the son of DAVID TALIAFERRO CHEVIS and ELIZABETH FITZHUGH THORNTON.

Four children were born of the marriage of FRANCIS THORNTON CHEVIS and ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE. They were:

1. GIBBON STUART CHEVIS, born 1842, Raymond, Mississippi; died in Washington, La.; married 18 June 1879, Washington, La., to ALZINA MARIE de la MORANDIERE.
2. LAURA HEMANS CHEVIS, born 1831, Virginia; died 1844 in Mountville, La., of "congestive fever."
3. FRANCIS FENELON CHEVIS, born 1835; died 23 December 1862, Vicksburg, Miss., a casualty of the Civil War.
4. WILLIAM HAYWARD FOOTE CHEVIS, born 1836; died 1844, Mountville, La., of "congestive fever."
5. LAURA HAYWARD CHEVIS, born April 1845, Virginia, shortly after her father's death; died 9 November 1870, Port Barre, La.

Tragedy stalked the family. In 1844 WILLIAM HAYWARD FOOTE CHEVIS, age 8, died suddenly after a short but severe attack of "congestive fever", and in a few weeks he was "followed to his grave" by his sister LAURA HEMANS CHEVIS, who died unexpectedly at the age of 13, also of "congestive fever." Dr. CHEVIS, an eminent physician of the time, died in King George Co., Virginia, on 14 June 1845 of pulmonary consumption. He left considerable property, but many debts were owed to him by "persons who if they had proper views of their responsibility to the widow and orphan would pay them over to their use." His widow stated that his account books showed \$30,000 owed to him and "not enough has been collected to give bread to his surviving family."



Consequently, since the debtors failed to pay their obligations, the widow ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS was obliged to support herself and her children. She returned to the Northern Neck of Virginia in order "if possible, to obtain justice in the distribution of some property falling to my children." There she found herself "friendless, and left to suffer, forgotten" and decided to rely on her literary talents to support her family. She published her *Sketches in Prose and Poetry* in 1849, which was "respectfully and affectionately dedicated by his friend and admirer, the authoress" to "The Most Successful General of His Age, The Pure Patriot, The Exalted Statesman, The Idol of His Country, Maj. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America."

Her style is flowery, according to the custom of the time. In her book are, among other themes, poems entitled "To Cedar Grove" (the early residence of RICHARD FOOTE of England), to "The Mocking Bird", to General TAYLOR, and poems dedicated to her departed loved ones. Her prose reflects travel and ideas of the mid-1800s. The following essay and poem are from this book; spelling, punctuation and sentence structure have been copied as written.

One can only imagine the terror described in the essay of the woman and children lost on a nightride across the Louisiana prairie in the early 1800s and their relief when the husband comes back with a guide.

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS was also the author of the poem that tells of the flood of the Red River swallowing land, house and man. This was the devastating flood that flooded her home and also destroyed her child's grave.

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**SKETCHES IN PROSE AND VERSE**

by Mrs. ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE CHEVIS  
(Printed at the Publication Rooms,  
No. 258 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 1849)

**WESTERN LOUISIANA**

In 1843, this remarkable portion of the Union appeared to me one of the most highly favored by nature in many respects. As yet, I was a stranger, perfectly unacquainted with its peculiar climate and consequent unhealthfulness.

How enchanting was its serene atmosphere, how beautiful the deep blue of its evening skies, lit up by stars whose rays seemed to me to flash brighter here, than they did in my own native land. And of truth we are told by astronomers, that these lamps of night are more numerous and appear nearer in Southern latitudes than in the Northern. This is the only pleasant hour for visiting and social enjoyments, as the extreme heat of noon renders one distressingly languid throughout the greater part of the day. The refreshing dews of twilight are more abundant after intense heat. Then too the wild profusion of flowers, that adorn the landscape on every hand, exhale their delicious fragrances and fill the soft voluptuous air with an almost spiritual delight. Then too come forth those who have reclined within their chambers or shaded verandas, whilst as heat furnace glowed the mid-day air. Within the moonlight's full, yet softened gleam, how tenderly beautiful fond woman's smile! For here dwell many female forms, lovely even as the far famed Circassian, whose faces are remarkable for bewitching gentlemen, a heavenly repose of expression.

"A music breathing from the face."

Beauty in the human figure can never be perfected, unless nature and art lend their aid. The climate here may have a serene tendency; at all events it imparts a quiet dreaminess, which partakes much of indolence. Woe to the high spirited restless stranger who abides here for gain, as the industrious habits of the cooler regions are incompatible with health; no, he must keep down the full beating of too

ardent pulses, and learn to be as indolent as the native Creole, e'er borne with safety the breath of this insidious air.

Then haste ye lean dyspeptic complaints! Partake of the fullness and quiet of this pleasure loving people, who from whatever clime they come, have to assimilate in some degree with the truly amiable and mild influences around.

The scenes in this vicinity of Opelousas (sic) are foreign to one from the interior of the broken and varied scenery of Virginia; in vain shall we look here for cloud-capt mountains or wooded valleys, from whence issues the clear and pure streams. Around here spread the boundless prairies (sic), with their dim far off horizon touching the green landscape, even as the ocean's wave. If monotonous, yet there is sublimity in these wide spread savannahs, and within those lone plains are felt an unknown power, save by the sailor on the free high seas, whose paths are so swiftly erased as the tracks of human steps on the verdant prairie (sic). Here as the sun sinks, suddenly dipping the broad and ruddy disc beneath the dark green wave-like foliage of the distant verge, the lone traveler feels awed at the desolate waste; but if around him cling for protection, the wife and wondering babes. Ah! how shall he steer without compass or guide, save by those stars of heaven. Thus were we bewildered on those pathless wilds, when night, with its dim terror inspiring shadows, was spreading around its curtains. There fringed with the low o'erhanging vines and shrubbery, crept by the muddy bayou and dangerous "mari", all to the eye of affrighted traveler was one mingled scene of wavering grass and hidden swamp. And here alone in the carriage sat the mother, supporting the trembling children, suppressing her emotions of terror, to encourage their timid and alarmed spirits. Distinctly came to the listening ear, the howl of the fierce wolf and heavy tramp of the wild herds, whilst the father sought a distant glimmering light to learn how far we were from the desired point. This dilemma was unlooked for and therefore had to be borne motionless. I held within my firm grasp the reins, whilst the spirited horses seemed impatient as myself; but here comes the cheering voice of husband, accompanied by a guide, and once more we plunge into the unknown and pathless wilds.

In the winter and spring, clear and beautiful as a fairy scene, sparkle the lakes, or rather basins of pure water, hollowed out by the motion of the waves. Here stalks the pure white crane in full view, gentle as the domestic goose with its bright orange colored legs. But varied and noisy tribes of paroquets (sic) are more remarkable, as they fly in immense flocks, and with their loud chattering are heard at a great distance.

"And here, as the gardens of Gul in her full bloom,  
Are the splendors of hue and varied perfume,"  
Where, in verdant tints of the glossy green,  
Mid sister flowers the magnolia is seen.

The beautiful and valuable variety of oranges are more numerous on the Bayou de Glace; the sweet are delicate and require considerable attention until they attain a large size; it is preferable to have them in a Northern exposure, as they become more hardy.

The live oak is an object of curiosity when first seen; reminding one of the trees which appear in a tropical landscape. Its foliage seems lighter and cooler than the glossy leaves of the magnolia.

This region can scarcely be said to be **American**, in the character of its varied inhabitants, made up principally of French and Spanish, and high literary attainments are seldom to be met with, except in the cities. Doctor T\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_, a finished scholar and most polished gentleman, remarked, that he considered the climate of that region, clouded as it perpetually is, with miasma, as unfavorable to the full development of the human powers of mind or body. Some eminent men are here; but there are few natives who care for aught but the grosser pleasures of wealth and ease.

They may delight in music's voluptuous swell, but painting and statuary, with the higher branches of mathematics, are rarely found to have disciples amidst the rich parishes of the Southwestern portion of

Louisiana. In the extreme west of the state all is in a measure primeval.

Where nature's wild and rugged reign,  
Half yields and half her rights maintain,  
There tangled brakes and cultured lands,  
The wide-extended view commands;  
Where marshy fens and stagnant pools,  
The scattered feeble race control,  
While fever's heat and chilling damp  
Too soon put out life's fitful lamp.

All of Western Louisiana seems to have been, but a few centuries back, one immense swamp---drained slowly by the deep canal-like creek or bayou. And hundreds of years must still roll round before this country shall appear in full perfection, or the marshes be reclaimed, wherein towers the huge Cypress. From the Red river to the Gulf, one continued communication is kept up, it seems, by subterranean waters; and when that river overflows the whole lower region is more or less affected by it. The extreme lightness or porousness of the recent soil is every where penetrated by this red flood. Woe to the settlers, when the Mississippi's dark waves advance to meet the interior floods. At times it appears as a floating garden; and the stranger, if buried beneath the turf, must make his bed in the cozy waters.

\* \* \* \* \*

**TO THE RED RIVER IN 1844  
WHOSE WATERS INUNDATED THE ENTIRE COUNTRY,  
WHERE THEN LIVED THE AUTHORESS**

Thou sanguinous and darkly rolling stream!  
By Alexandrine halls,  
Lo! now thou sweepst, bold and free,  
As late from drifted thralls.

Thy waves o'erfilled with distant spoils,  
And red with furious rage,  
Shall oft the fertile vales o'erspread,  
E'er whelming force assuage.

Thy kindred streams now deeply flow  
All o'er the level plain,  
Where dark the creeping bayou's wind,  
And loathsome reptiles reign.

Alas! when they wild waters burst  
Their frail and trembling verge,  
Then doth each deep-worn, sluggish rill,  
O'erflow with angry surge.

As through the wide-spread prairies green,  
Thy sanguine course we trace,  
Waters glided once the limpid gleam,  
Now foaming waters chase.

When late with bold, impetuous force,  
Thou swept the stranger's home,  
How sadly sighed my aching heart,  
Assured of woeful doom.

Now Coutoubleu's lofty banks,\*  
Then too by thee o'erflown,  
My unvailing tears were shed,  
And deep embittered moan.

What if the most beauteous plains adorn,  
Thy sometimes placid face,  
For me thou never more canst smile  
I only sorrows trace.

Behold! where yonder prine-like one,  
Hath stately palace placed,  
Upon the dark and crumbling mould,  
Where late swift billows chased.

O! vain the fair, the lofty walls,  
Where wealth and science charm,  
If still be feared terrific storm,  
As in the late alarm.

Hark! heard ye sadly wailing moan,  
That from the helpless rise,  
As loudly wild the waters roar,  
And drown their wretched cries!

Alas! the hunter strong and bold,  
Sighs o'er his favorite lost, \*\*  
And joins the household grief for him  
"Neath raging tempest tost.

I have some friends still dwelling there,  
And if we meet no more,  
I'll breathe for them the heart-warm prayer.  
Till gained immortal shore.

Farewell! If to they dreaded clime  
Again my bark be borne,  
Heaven aid to bless the sacred sopt  
Where sleep my children lone.

(\* Coutoubleu refers to Bayou Courtableu, near Opelousas, Louisiana. \*\*The note in the book states "James, Mr. Alcott's favorite and most valued servant; whilst rescuing some cattle from the entangled undergrowth, his horse taking fright, precipitated him never more to rise.")

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#### **LINEAGE OF ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE**

I. RICHARD FOOTE, b. England; d. Stafford Co., Va.; m. CATHERINE FOSSAKER of London. He emigrated from Truro, Cornwall Parish, England, in mid-1600s and settled on the Potomac in the parish then known as Stafford.

II. RICHARD FOOTE, m. Miss LUND. Being the eldest son and heir of his father's estate, RICHARD inherited all of the entailed property in England, the income of which amounted to 20,000

pounds per annum. Unfortunately for RICHARD, on his return to England after his visit to Virginia, he found his second brother in possession of the estate, since his father had died in his absence. Such was declared to be the will of the father, since the son had married without his consent and against his expressed wish. It is supposed that the cause of his father's opposition was the fact that RICHARD had married a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Found among the old records was a document from the English Crown permitting the family of RICHARD FOOTE to worship in the Roman Catholic Church.

III. RICHARD FOOTE, b. 1772, Truro Hall, Va.; d. 1834; m. 1st, HELEN GIBBON STUART; m. 2nd, \_\_\_\_ TALIFERRO (widow of THORNTON ALEXANDER). He was heir to his brother, WILLIAM HAYWARD FOOTE (d. 1846, Hayfield, Va.) to a plantation left to WILLIAM by their aunt ELIZABETH WASHINGTON, with instructions that if he should die without issue, the property would go to his brother RICHARD.

IV. ELIZABETH WASHINGTON FOOTE, b. 23 December 1809, Fauquier Co., Va.; d. 21 March 1890, Port Barre, La.; m. 1830, (Dr.) FRANCIS THORNTON CHEVIS, s/o DAVID TALIAFERRO CHEVIS and ELIZABETH FITZHUGH THORNTON.

V. GIBBON STUART CHEVIS, b. 1842, Raymond, Miss.; died Washington, La.; m. 18 June 1879, Washington, La., ALZINA MARIE de la MORANDIERE, d/o THEODORE FRANCOIS DUCOUDRAIT LAMORANDIER and LOUISA LODOISKA DEMARET.

VI. THORNTON FRANCIS CHEVIS, b. 1889; died 1973; m. NINA YOUNG (1899-1996).

VII. BEVERLY ANN CHEVIS

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**DAVID FAMILY REUNION.** Coordinator Mrs. IRENE CORMIER announced that the reunion will be held April 30, 2000, in Welsh, La. Information pertaining to the reunion is contained on the DAVID Legacy Web page at <<http://www.angelfire.com/or/davidlegacy/index.html>> or e-mail to ROBIN CARVALLO at <[RCarvallo@aol.com](mailto:RCarvallo@aol.com)>.

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### **TOP 10 INDICATORS THAT YOU HAVE BECOME A GENE-AHOLIC**

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 are 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 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: G. Martin, from RootsWeb Review, Vol. 1, No. 17, Oct. 1999 <<http://www.rootsweb.com>>  
Jefferson Genealogical Society, Vol. XIV, No. 6

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**HAVING DIFFICULTY in copying old newspaper clippings which have yellowed? Try using the "photo" option on the photocopier.**



## SEARCHING FOR THE VOICE IN MY HEART

Author Unknown

It was the first day of census, and all through the land,  
Each pollster was ready---black book in hand.  
He mounted his horse for a long dusty ride,  
His book and some quills were tucked close by his side.  
A long winding ride down a road barely there,  
Toward the smell of fresh bread wafting up through the air.  
The woman was tired, with lines on her face,  
And wisps of brown hair was tucked back into place.  
She gave him some water, as they sat at the table  
And she answered his questions, the best she was able.  
He asked of her children. Yes, she had quite a few.  
The oldest was twenty, the youngest not two.  
She held up a toddler with cheeks round and red.  
His sister, she whispered, was napping in bed.  
She noted each person who lived there with pride.  
And she felt the faint stirring of the wee one inside.  
He noted the sex, the color, the age.  
The marks from the quill soon filled up the page.  
At the number of children, she nodded her head  
And saw her lips quiver for the three that were dead.  
The places of birth she "never forgot"  
Was it Kansas? or Utah? or Oregon, or not?  
They came from Scotland, of that she was clear.  
But she wasn't quite sure just how long they'd been here.  
They spoke of employment, of schooling and such.  
They could read some, and write some, though really not much.  
When the questions were answered, his job there was done.  
So he mounted his horse and rode towards the sun.  
We can almost imagine his voice loud and clear,  
"May God bless you all for another ten years."  
Now picture a time warp...it's now and me,  
As we search for the people on our family tree.  
We squint at the census  
And scroll down so slow,  
As we search for that entry from some long, long ago day,  
Wondering that the entries they made effect us this way.  
If they knew they would wonder at the yearning we feel,  
And the searching that makes them so increasingly real.  
We can hear, if we listen, the words they impart,  
Through their blood in our veins and their voice in our heart.

[Clark Co., WA Gen. Soc. (Dec. 1997) via *Kin Tracer*, Vol. 21 #2 (Spring 1998), Marin Co., CA]

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## HISTORY OF THE CENSUS

The census has been used from ancient to modern times to determine the number of people in an area and their material assets, usually for the purpose of taxation or military conscription of men. The Old Testament of the Bible records the enumeration at the Exodus of the fighting strength of the Israelites and of the non-military Levites. Censuses were also taken in ancient Babylonia, Persia, China and

Egypt. Roman census taking, which was extended to the entire civilized world at that time, perished at the fall of the empire.

In the Old Testament of the Bible it is recorded that a national disaster occurred among the Hebrews which was coincidental with an enumeration of their fighting men. For hundreds of years there was a "taboo" on census taking, based on the "sin of David" for "numbering Israel" (Samuel 2:24 and Corinthians 1:21). It was thought by many that the counting of people would lead to divine wrath and a superstition developed among Christian nations that censuses were evil and would lead to great suffering. Even in the British House of Commons in 1753, fear was expressed that counting the people would lead to "some great misfortune or epidemical distemper." In Kenya as late as 1926 tribes refused to be counted because of superstition.

The first recorded census in England was that which William the Conqueror took in 1086 for the purpose of finding out how much land he owned, levying taxes on that he did not own and for distributing confiscated lands among his followers. It contains only the Christian name of the under-tenants, with no surnames for the Norman families. Nor does it include London or several of the counties, but it is the oldest survey of a township and a manor. It was called the "Domesday" or "Doomsday Book", because there was no appeal from the verdict of the twelve local jurors who decided the matters on land and taxes.

There was a long interval between the time of the Domesday census and the mid-seventeenth century when periodical censuses were taken in England. A census was taken in Quebec and Acadia in the mid-1600s. The German states began to take censuses in 1742; Sweden, in 1748; Denmark, in 1769 and Spain in 1787. Regular censuses were not taken in England until 1801.

Colonial censuses were taken on an irregular basis for the various English colonies. It was not until 1790 that the first federal census of the United States was taken and a decennial census pattern was begun. The requirement for a regular census is written into Article I of the Constitution. The purpose of these first censuses was to establish members for the House of Representatives, based on the population of each state. It was anticipated that each state would grow and shift, so it was necessary to recount the people for reapportionment to the House.

The early federal censuses recorded only the names of heads-of-households and enumerated all others, free or slave, who were living within the household. They were grouped by sex and ages. One interesting aspect of the census was the counting of slaves; it was decided that each slave was to be counted as three-fifths of a person. In the 1790 census only white heads-of-households were listed; these were usually males, the only persons who had voting privileges. It was not until 1870, after the War Between the States that all African-Americans were listed; until that time only free blacks were listed in the census.

Indians, for the most part, were not considered "free" persons as were whites, and were not taxed or allowed to vote. Only male Indians who did not live on treaty lands or reservations but lived with the white population were enumerated on the yearly censuses.

U.S. marshals of the U.S. Federal Court System were responsible for the first census. They appointed assistant marshals, who were given nine months to complete their task, although it often took eighteen months because of the difficulties of travel and isolation. The first census takers were required to make two copies of their data, one of which was to be posted in a public place to assure accuracy of the information. These lists were given to federal district courts. In 1790 when the population of the fledgling country was tabulated, President GEORGE WASHINGTON suspected that the total of 3.9 million people was too low. Secretary of State, THOMAS JEFFERSON, was in charge of the first census.

The 1820 census classified slaves and free blacks by gender and age. There was information taken on

occupation and the number of non-naturalized foreigners in each household. Look for the 1820 and 1830 census records for Wisconsin under those of Michigan.

In 1840 a law provided for gathering data for agricultural, manufacturing, mining, commerce and educational statistics. In the census of 1850 there were six schedules: free inhabitants, slaves, deaths during the previous year (mortality schedules), agricultural, educational and social statistics, which gave information on education, religion, pauperism, crime and wages.

Slave schedules were taken only for the 1850 and 1860 censuses. These schedules list the name of the slaveholder, the area of residence, the number of slaves (age, sex and color). Some census takers listed the slaves by their first names.

In 1860 the people of the present-day state of Nevada were enumerated with those of Utah; Oklahoma was enumerated with Arkansas; Wyoming records are found with those of Nebraska; and Colorado was included with Kansas.

The 1850 census and all successive censuses give the names, and sometimes the relationships, of all the members of a household. These censuses vary in the information given about birth dates, children, education, naturalization, etc. The 1910 census showed whether the man was a veteran, duration of marriage, number of children.

The 1920 census included the year of naturalization and the native language spoken, as well as the naturalization status of every foreign-born person in the household. Because the 1920 census was taken shortly after WWI, census enumerators had to list the city, state, province or region of any foreign-born or those with foreign-born parents who were born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia or Turkey. This was the first time the American territories of American Samoa, the Panama Canal and Guam were enumerated. In this census servicemen were listed as residents of their duty posts; a Soundex Index for overseas servicemen is available. Indians were listed with the general population. The latest federal census which has been released to the public is that of 1920.

The 1930 census asked if there was a radio in the house; the 1940 census asked if there was running water in the house and if the house was served by a toilet in the house or an outhouse. The 1930 census will be released in the year 2002, but only the southern states will be indexed. As part of the WPA project, workers began indexing the census, but only the southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, parts of Kentucky and seven counties in West Virginia were finished when World War II broke out, and workers were needed on more important projects.

Special government censuses, called non-population censuses, were taken various years and provide information for the genealogist. Agriculture schedules were taken from 1850 through 1910. Information in these censuses from 1850-1880 are detailed and provide information on a family's acreage, machinery, livestock, produce, and other aspects of farm life; only the summary reports of those from 1890-1910 have survived. Manufacturing or industrial schedules begin in 1810 and show not only manufacturing data, but any business activity of a family, such as fishing, mining, etc. with a gross income of \$500 or more; however, many of these are incomplete or no longer exist.

Social schedules, taken from 1850-1880 are economic and social indicators of a community, and should be checked by a researcher. These schedules show the names of area churches, cemeteries, social clubs, orphanages (residents listed), prisons (inmates listed), pauper's homes (residents listed), institutions for the insane, blind, deaf and mute (residents listed), libraries (and number of volumes they contained), newspapers (and the number of their circulation). They show the wages paid to farm and domestic workers, day laborers and carpenters. Other information may include city or county of residence for the person, as well as other interesting personal information. In the case of insane inhabitants, in the 1880 census you may find the name of the disease, when and at what age the

person was institutionalized, whether he/she was epileptic, suicidal or homicidal, and the date of release. Retarded people (called "idiots"), deaf mutes and blind inhabitants also have personal information given about them. Homeless children sometimes have the names of parents, and tell whether the child's mother and/or father was deceased, whether the child was abandoned or surrendered by the parents, whether the origin of the child was "respectable" or whether the child was removed from criminal surroundings, whether the child was arrested, sentenced and convicted, etc.

Prisoners or convicts have much information given about them. In addition to place of residence and the prison to which they were sentenced and the date of sentencing, information is given about the term of imprisonment and the offense. Information on residents in poor houses, work houses and asylums tell whether the person is able-bodied, blind, alcoholic, epileptic, insane or disabled; also whether the mother, father, wife or children are in this institution; date of admission, etc.

Social Statistics Schedules give statistical information about the names and numbers of colleges, schools and pupils in an area; the total real estate and personal property value of that area; the names of libraries, newspapers, Poor Houses; average monthly wage for a farmhand, carpenter, day laborer, male domestic and females; number of criminals in the district, native and foreign; etc.

Mortality schedules, taken from 1850-1880, give information on those who died in the previous year. Various schedules may include name, age, sex, color, whether free or slave, whether married, single or widowed, birthplace, month of death, occupation, cause of death, as well as other data. These mortality schedules are sometimes the only record of death for many people, since most states did not require death certificates until the early 20th century.

Strangely enough, none of the original manuscripts of these non-population schedules for Louisiana are located at the Louisiana Archives. The 1850-1880 Agricultural Schedules are housed at Duke University, as are the 1850-1870 Social Statistic Schedules. The Slave Schedules, Mortality Schedules and other special schedules can be found at the National Archives. These Non-Population Schedules have been microfilmed. A list of the microfilm and roll numbers, as well as the repository for the microfilm is given in the *Genealogy Bulletin*, No. 41 (Sept./Oct. 1997).

Special veterans' censuses also give much information. The Revolutionary War veterans census was taken in 1840. A census of Union veterans or their widows was taken in 1890. The 1910 census also showed military service.

Census takers were not always educated or well paid people, a fact which accounts for many errors on their records. However, they did try to contact as many people as possible since they were generally paid for each person they counted and each fact they enumerated. According to the *Manhattan Standard*, a census taker in 1870 "received two cents for every name taken, ten cent for every farm, fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry, two cents for every deceased person, two cents on the whole amount for names enumerated for social statistics, and two cents per mile travel."

Census days varied. Census day was the day in which the official census of the country began, and all of the people who were alive on that day were to be counted. Children born between June 1 and the actual day when the census taker came were not listed on the census, but those who were living June 1 and had died before the census taker came were listed. This may explain why your ancestor was not listed when you think he should have been born, or why he was listed after you thought he was dead. Census takers were also delayed by inclement weather, poor transportation and by such things as epidemics in an area. The following dates were the official census dates:

1790-1820	first Monday in August
1830-1880	June 1
1890	first Monday in June
1900	June 1
1910	April 15

1920                    January 20  
1930-2000            April 1

The early censuses, though not as complete as researchers might wish, showed that the population of the nation was rising at a rate of about thirty-five percent every decade. Problems with census taking arose; the population was highly mobile and some were uncounted; many of the immigrants did not speak or understand English and refused to answer the census taker's questions.

Some state censuses were taken as early as the 1790s; others were taken as late as the 1940s. Some of this information may differ from the information derived from federal censuses, and is worth checking.

Census records are not alphabetized, but indexes to them are. Many of the censuses have Soundex Indexes, which makes any variation of the surname available. These indexes make researching easier and less time consuming, but genealogists should be aware that there are errors and omissions in the indexes and should, as always, consult the primary source.

Despite the fact that the politicians were thinking of taxes and apportionment in taking federal censuses, genealogists of today have gleaned much knowledge from them. In fact, the census is one of the most widely used resources for documenting the American family. Federal censuses from 1790 through 1920 have been released. Many of the early censuses have been published; later censuses can be found on microfilm. Most microfilmed census enumerations are available for purchase or through inter-library lending.

Be aware of the many abbreviations on the census. For example, "do" stands for "ditto"; "R" is "roomer"; "GF" means "grandfather". Four letter words were not abbreviated, so in some cases "IA" might be Indiana and not Iowa. Many of these abbreviations are not found until the 1910 census. The Soundex has even more abbreviations.

The Soundex is a phonetic system of locating a surname. The Soundex includes a code, a number of abbreviations, all of which are vital to locating the surname. When Social Security was enacted in 1935, many people did not have documents to prove their age. Therefore, the census became an important tool for proving birth and age data. However, if information about residential locations was unknown, the census records were difficult, if not impossible, to use. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) began indexing the 1880, 1900 and 1920 censuses using a coding system to simplify finding persons of the same surname, regardless of location. Soundexes for 1880 include only those families with children ten years of age or younger, while those for 1900 through 1920 include everyone.

The last census to be taken was in 1990. Officials state that it was less accurate than others [which were also incomplete or inaccurate] and estimate that approximately four million people were not counted in 1990. Is it any wonder that some of us can't find our people on the census records?

The next census is scheduled for 1 April 2000 and will be the largest census ever taken. It is estimated the Census Bureau will count about 275 million people living in 119 million households. Because of the enormous cost in locating and counting all the people, serious proposals were made to estimate the population by "sampling", but the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the population must actually be counted. However, it seems that the census for the year 2000 may drop many questions, such as how many children a person has ever had, the last year an individual has worked, source of water for the home, method of sewage disposal, and whether the home is a condominium. In addition, five items will be moved from the short form that goes to everyone to the long form received in only one household in six. These questions include marital status, housing units in structure, value of home, monthly rent and number of rooms in the home. The short form will ask only name, age, sex, relationship within the household, race, Hispanic origin and whether the home is owned or rented. These seven questions are the fewest since the census of 1820 and will not provide much genealogical

information for future researchers.

Each country had its own system of census taking. The English system, which is followed by the United States, is decennial (ten years). In France it is quinquennial (five years) and includes absent family members and notes temporary residents; it requires the usual birth and marital data, as well as the names and dates for all children (living or dead), literacy, usual place of residence, occupation and business information. Italy's census is decennial and includes the above information, plus the name of the person's father and land ownership.

Many census records for the U.S. and other countries are available online. There are also many articles dealing with census information on the Internet. A Web link to census sites is <<http://www.census-online.com>>.

The Census Bureau states that 9.6% of the current American population is foreign-born, although that is less than the peak in 1910 when the foreign-born population was 14.7%. Long past is the time when emigrants came largely from western Europe. Today Latin America and Asia are the primary sources of emigrants. These changes have been reflected in many ways...in schools where teachers have to speak a second language, in the music being played over radios, in the new varieties of ethnic foods and restaurants, in names of new residents in an area.

As always, use the census records with discretion as a secondary source. When filling out your personal 2000 census record, remember to make a copy for future generations of your own family.

#### SOURCES:

*Encyclopedia Britannica*

"Foreign Population Shifting Focus", *Lake Charles American Press*, 4/10/1998

*Kansas Kin*, Manhattan, KS Genealogical Society, Vol. 32 #4, 1994

William Dollarhide, "A Review of Non-Population Census Schedules", *Genealogy Bulletin*, #41 (Sept./Oct. 1997); "Census Facts & Figures", *Heritage Quest*, #76 (July/Aug. 1998)

Roseann R. Hogan, "The Federal Census in Historical Perspective", *Ancestry*, Vol. 12 #4, July/Aug. 1994.

Byron Sistler, "The Census", *Tennessee Family Connections*, Vol. 2 #1, March 1994, TFC Publications, Memphis, TN

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#### CENSUS WARNINGS!

**BEWARE!** According to WILLIAM DOLLARHIDE, the 1857 territorial census taken for the southwest corner of Minnesota is fake! Seven unoccupied counties...Cottonwood, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Rock...were created in 1857 and on paper were fraudulently peopled with 4,000 individuals who didn't exist and never had. Perhaps this was because Minnesota wished to become a state and there was a certain population requirement for statehood. The warning also extends to the 1850 and 1860 federal censuses taken there. These seven counties were created from what was originally Brown County (which was established in 1855) and unorganized territory. Only one of the counties has records that date back to 1868; the others have no records earlier than the 1870s.

Mr. DOLLARHIDE said that the tip-off to the deception is that all the 4,000 "enumerations" were done by the same person (the handwriting on the census records is the same) in less than a week...quite a feat for a mostly wilderness area of some 2,000 square miles. And even more interesting, each 1857 "family" listing conveniently ends at the last line of a census page...truly a wonderful happenstance.

SOURCE: *The Bulletin*, Vol. 23 #7 (March 1999), Houston (TX) Genealogical Forum

## NO OCCUPATION

One day the census taker came  
And wrote down in a book.  
Since I was hanging 'round,  
I thought I'd take a look.  
He put all our names and ages,  
And even put down Dad's vocation.  
But after Mother's name he wrote,  
"No occupation."

My Mother's up before the dawn,  
And through the work she races.  
She cooks the breakfast, straightens things,  
And washes all our faces.  
She packs our lunches, finds our books,  
Of course, it keeps her busy.  
She washes, irons, sweeps and dusts,  
You'd think it would make her dizzy.

She bakes a cake, and then some pies,  
And finds some time for sewing.  
There's mending, making over too,  
Because we're all still growing.  
Then dinnertime, the dishes next,  
First one thing, then another,  
And when our homework bothers us  
We say "Please help me Mother."

She keeps going all the time,  
And though she's often weary,  
She's never really out of sorts  
But is always bright and cheery  
She keeps so busy everyday  
She surely needs some vacation,  
And yet the census taker wrote  
She has no "no occupation."

[This little piece of humor was seen in several publications.]

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The SWLGS subscribes to three genealogy/history magazines for the enrichment of our members. These are: *The Family Chronicle*, *History Magazine* and *Heritage Quest*. These magazines are donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, La.

**HELPFUL HINT:** Always request copies of the **original** record. In these days of computers, microfilm and microfiche many records have been copied and put into data bases. To assure fewer errors, request a photocopy of the original record, with a notation stating "no computer copies". Each time a record is typed and retyped or put into a computer the chances of errors increase.

**LOUISIANA ROYALTY.** According to *Preservation in Print* (April 1996), the first American-born Princess of Monaco was ALICE HEINE. At one time she resided in an elegant two-story carriage house in the French Quarter at 912 Royal Street in New Orleans.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, La., houses the following Federal and State Censuses on microfilm.

# FEDERAL CENSUS

CD-Compact Disk    D-Mortality    F-Fiche    I-Book Index    M-Microfilm    S-Soundex

AL	1790-I; 1810-I; 1820-I; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M; 1860-I,M
AR	1820-I; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M; 1860 I,D,M; 1870-D
AZ	1850-D; 1860-D
CA	1850-I,D
CO	1850-D; 1860-D
CT	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M
DE	1800-M; 1820-I,M; 1830-M
DC	1800-M; 1820-I,M; 1830-M
FL	1820-I; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,M; 1860-M
GA	1790-I; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,M,D; 1860-M; 1870-F
ID	1870-I,D; 1880-I,D
IL	1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I; 1850-I,D
IN	1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I, 1850-I,D
IA	1840-I; 1850-I,D,M
KS	1860-I,D; 1870-D; 1880-D
KY	1790-I; 1800-I; 1810-I,M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M, 1860-D; 1870-I(CD)
LA	1810-I,M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M; 1860-I,D,M; 1870-I,D,M; 1880-D,M,S,I(CD); 1890-I,M; 1900-M,S; 1910-M,S; 1920-M,S
ME	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M; 1850-I
MD	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M
MA	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M; 1860-I(CD)
MI	1830-M; 1840-M,I; 1850-I; 1860-I,D
MN	1850-D; 1860-D; 1870-D; 1880-D
MS	1810-I; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M; 1860-I,D,M; 1870-M; 1890-I
MO	1830-I,M; 1840-I; 1850-I,M; 1860-I(CD)
MT	1870-I
NE	1860-I
NV	1850-I(CD)
NH	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M; 1850-I
NJ	1830-M
NY	1790-I; 1800-I,M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M; 1850-I(CD)
NC	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M,I; 1830-M; 1840-M; 1850-I,D,M; 1860-M; 1870-I(CD)
OH	1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I; 1850-I,D
OK	1890-M
PA	1790-I; 1800-I,M; 1810-I,M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I; 1870-D
RI	1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M
SC	1790-I; 1800-I,M; 1810-I,M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,M; 1860-D,M; 1870-I(CD)
TN	1810-M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M
TX	1850-I,D,M; 1860-I,D,M,I(CD); 1870-D,M,I(CD); 1880-I(CD); 1890-D(CD)
VT	1790-I; 1800-M; 1810-M; 1820-M; 1830-M
VA	1790-I; 1810-I,M; 1820-I,M; 1830-I,M; 1840-I,M; 1850-I,D,M; 1870-I(CD)
WV	1850-D; 1860-I,D; 1870-I(CD)
WI	1830-I; 1850-I
Dkt.Ter.	1860-I; 1870-I,D; 1870-I,D
Id.Ter.	1870-I,D,I(CD); 1870-I,D,I(CD)



Ind.Ter. 1900-M,S  
Wyo.Ter. 1860-I; 1870-I,D; 1880-I

## OTHER SOURCES FOR CENSUS INFORMATION AND SUBSTITUTE SOURCES

### Books:

AL 1704-1818 & 1800-1819 & Decennary Census Index 1831-1939  
AR 1819-1829 Tax Lists; 1823-1829 Sheriff's Census; 1830-1839 Tax Lists  
IA 1836 Territory Census; 1841-1849, Vol. 1 & 2  
IL 1787-1819 & 1810-1818  
IN Early Indiana (Harrison Co., 1810)  
KS 1855  
KY Wills to 1851; Tax List 1790 & 1800  
MO 1789-1819  
NH 1600-1789; 1791-1799  
NJ 1793  
NC 1784-1787  
OH 1779-1789; Early 1800, 1810 US & 1803 State  
SC 1794-1800; Land Grants: 1600-1791-1799  
Republic of TX - First Census 1829-1836  
VT Early 1600-1789; 1791-1799

CD's - Census Indexes & Tax Lists of Colonial America Pre-1790

AL, CT, DC, DE, IL, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, VA, VT  
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## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION INFORMATION FROM CENSUS RECORDS -

Year of immigration to the U.S. - the 1900 census (column 16), 1910 census (column 15), and 1920 census (column 13). This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

Year person was naturalized - the 1900 census (column 18), 1920 census (column 15).

Naturalization status - the 1900 census (column 18), the 1910 census (column 16), the 1920 census (column 14). The letters in those columns represent: 'Al' for alien, 'Pa' for first papers, and 'Na' for naturalized. For more information about naturalization records:

<<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/natural.html>>.

Parents' birthplaces - the 1900 census (columns 14-15), 1910 census (columns 13-14), and 1920 census (columns 21 & 23).

SOURCE: *Newsletter*, Collin County Genealogical Society (TX) - Vol. 16, No. 4, March/April 1998 via *The Bulletin*, Houston Genealogical Forum - September 1998

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**APRIL U.S. WAR MONTH.** Did you realize that, with the exception of the War of 1812, every big war in which the U.S. was involved from 1775 until 1898 began in April? The Revolutionary War began 19 April 1775 at Concord and Lexington. War with Mexico was declared 24 April 1846. The Black Hawk War, our greatest Indian war, began 21 April 1832. The Civil War began with an attack on Fort Sumpter 12 April 1861. The Spanish American War was declared 21 April 1898.

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**REPRINTED** the following from the Henry Co., IL *Newsletter*, Feb. 1992: "Our ancestors lived without sugar until the 13th century; without coal fires until the 14th; without buttered bread until the 16th; without tea or soap until the 17th; without gas, matches or electricity until the 19th; without cards, canned or frozen food until the 20th. Now what was it you were complaining about?"

**ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN**  
**July 15, 1896**

Have you a bathing suit? If not, get one and join the procession of evening bathers. It's a delightful, as well as healthful, sport and our people are taking advantage of opportunities. Summer amusement also includes "round trip excursion tickets to points in the south and west", sold by the Missouri Pacific Railroad system.

BERT BARRIS is home for the summer. A. J. MITCHELL returned home from his arduous duties as legislator and Rev. JOSEPH SPEARING and family have gone to spend a month on the Gulf shore. A. A. LEWIS returned from Pineville, where he has been with the surveying corps on the K. C. W. & G. Railroad. Miss GEORGIA LEVINGSTON returned from her visit to friends in Orange, Texas. Miss EMMA BAKER of Newton, Kansas, returned home after a visit of two months.

The Capt. CLOONEY residence is a scene of busy enjoyment these days, for about forty students of the Jesuit Grand Coteau College are spending their vacation on the Calcasieu. Other visitors to the city were: J. M. HOUSTON of Forest Hill; Mr. HAUCK from near Lakeside; Lawyer ODOM from his "country home near Forest Hill"; C. J. BEERS, formerly connected with the rice mill here, and now living in New Orleans; C. E. BOEHM of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Miss ANNA GRANT, the daughter of one of the leading attorneys in New Orleans, who was visiting Miss JULIA GORHAM, daughter of Judge GORHAM; Mr. BABCOCK from north of Welsh who was visiting his son-in-law, RICHARD HARRISON; and Capt. J. J. PEETZ of Galveston who was visiting his sister, Mrs. GREEN HALL.

Miss E. R. USHER is visiting in San Antonio. Prof. J. E. KEENY, who has been visiting in Kansas since the close of the summer normal in Lake Charles, is now in Ruston filling the position of instructor in mathematics at the Louisiana Chataqua. J. E. LOXLEY returned from a business trip to New Orleans.

J. E. SCOTT is building a new house on Cleveland Street, while Rev. HARRIS just moved into his new home on Common Street. The ALBERTI property at the corner of Hodges and Iris Streets was sold. WASHINGTON ELENDRER will soon move to his new home near JOHNSON'S. L. J. SMITH, a contractor on the K. C. S. & G. Railroad, rented a house and will move his family to our city.

Professor SHADDOCK has supplied a number of our citizens with very fine figs. CHARLIE HAZZARD sent a magnificent muskmelon to *The American* office. It measured thirty-one inches around the short way and thirty-four inches the long way.

Messrs. BURLESON & DUHON have called a meeting of their creditors for July 21st to see if more time can be granted them. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, they will at once proceed with rebuilding their mill. LOCK, MOORE & Co. and PERKINS & MILLER have received a large order for lumber, which will give them steady work for several weeks. This will help the mill boys and a lot of other people.

J. W. ROSTEET, having qualified as parish treasurer, took charge of the office last week, relieving A. RIGMAIDEN. Dr. J. B. McMAHON was elected Board of Health physician by the policy jury. Lawyers of the town included W. F. SCHWING and J. D. CLINE.

Pastor of the Christian Church was Rev. CLAUDE L. JONES. Rev. NELL, pastor of the Jackson St. M. E. Church, South, and C. T. WHITE, lay delegate, left for Opelousas to attend district conference. Rev. H. J. HARP, pastor of the Broad St. M. E. Church, South, and A. M. MAYO, lay delegate, also went to the conference.

A warning was issued to "Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury", which would destroy the sense of smell and completely damage the whole system when entering it through the

mucuous surfaces." Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, is taken internally and contains no mercury. It is sold by druggists for 75¢ a bottle.

The tobacco in the Watkins' Bank lot, although plowed very late, is making a splendid growth and bids fair to be a fine crop. This is another evidence of the adaptability of our soil and climate to the production of fine Havanna cigar tobacco. E. HAMAND brought to the newspaper office a first-quality leaf of Havanna tobacco that was grown in Prof. THOMSON's garden, leaving no doubt that the growing of Havanna tobacco will become a leading industry in Southwest Louisiana.

It seems that "the lake, the beautiful scenery and our pushing, hustling city are having their effect upon the military force now camped near the lake on the BARBE place." Today Assistant Surgeon ROBERT H. ALDRICH and Miss GERTRUDE S. HART, one of the maids of honor of the Baton Rouge company, were married at the residence of our honorable district clerk, H. C. GILL, by Rev. T. G. ALFRED. The bride and groom are from Baton Rouge.

Hotel arrivals included people from many cities across the U.S. The larger Hotel Howard catered to businessmen and those from distant parts, while guests at the Walker House were generally people from local areas. Area people listed for the week ending July 15, 1896, were:

#### **Hotel Howard**

H. S. BRIGGS, W. S. BRIGGS, J. H. HOFFMAN, Dr. E. M. BURKE, Mrs. MATTIE D. MORELAND, Dr. THOMAS L. TERRY, wife and child, Jennings; N. O. ALLEN, Orange; I. A. BROUSSARD, Lafayette; FRANK ROBERTS and wife, Rev. JOSEPH SPEARING, J. B. WALKER, A. S. RICHARD, J. G. FOURNET, JACOB WELL, city.

#### **Walker House**

J. C. LEBLEU, Cayous (sic) Coulee; JESSE LYLES, Pearl; J. E. BLAND, Orange; JOSEPH CHENIER, ELEZEA FONTENOT, F. W. DUNN, CALEB SIMMONS, Oberlin; M. B. McRILL, Kinder; D. W. DONAHOE, Johnson's Bayou; W. Z. McKEAN, Grand Chenier; J. J. MILLS, Fenton; ELASTIE HEBERT, Lacasine; J. REY, China; D. P. LYLES, D. S. LYLES, Sugartown; JACOB CLINE, Jennings; JOHN EVANS, Glenmora; ED. BURLESON, Prien Lake; GEORGE FORD, Ford's Mill; LANG CLARK, A. FARMULEE, F. A. HUTCHES, city.

Advertised letters, similar to general delivery, are a way of tracing people when a permanent address was unknown. Those advertised by J. P. GEARY, Postmaster, for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1896, are:

#### **Ladies' List**

BETHENSEN, Miss DETLY  
BOUETTE, Miss H.  
CLARK, Miss E. C.  
CLARK, Miss LIZZIE  
DAVIS, Miss STELLA  
DAYMAS, Miss MARY  
DOWDEN, SARAH A. E.  
ENLIGHT, Miss MOLLY  
GOHERN or GOHEM, Miss ANCIER  
GUGEA, Mrs.  
HALL, Mrs. LUCY  
HARVEY, Miss H. L.

HOLMES, Mrs. ELLEN  
JONES, Mrs. SELESTIEN  
KNIGHT, Miss ANNIE  
McDONALD, Miss ALICE  
MILLER, Mrs. LOUISE  
PERKINS, Miss MARY  
RICHARDS, Miss MARY  
RICHARDSON, ROSE  
RINE, Miss CATHERINE  
SERAN, Miss MARY  
WASHINGTON, LUCY  
WEBSTER, ANNIE

#### **Gentlemen's List**

BANES, CHARLES  
BEBLEY, JOHN  
BERRY, L.  
CALLY, J. T.  
CANNON, DANA

CLARK, JAMES A.  
CONNOSE, M. L.  
DUDLY, WILLIAM  
EVENS, HILLRA  
HANNAN, JOHN A.

JONES, ANDREW  
JOSEPH, H.  
LAWSON, R. G.  
LESSENER, JOSEPH  
McGINNESS, J. H.  
MANSFIELD, HENSON  
MERCANTILE, LEE (Buggy Co.)  
PITTMAN, H. C.

ROBERSON, ARANS  
ROGERS, L. J.  
SALMISSE, LIONRDO  
STOCHR, L.  
TAMAS, WILLIAM  
UNRUH, ADAM B.  
WADDY, ED.  
WATERS, EDWIN  
WEST, T. J.

### **NEWS FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF LAKE CHARLES**

Mr. SUDDUTH is building a neat residence in south side. Prof. BLAND is teaching a private school on the south side, with a nice enrollment. RYAN & RICHARD's Mill is running full time.

MINA, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MAGEE, is having a fever. Last Friday evening a social gathering was held at the MAGEE residence where guests amused themselves by playing games and listening to music.

Our 4th Ward councilman, A. B. McCAIN, is having a round with the sick bed this week. On July 10 a girl was born to Mr. McCAIN and his wife.

Mrs. MARTIN of Alexandria is visiting her sister, Mrs. CLARENCE BARBE of south side. Misses DAISY BROWN and ETHEL EDGAR, with Messrs. FRED GEORGE and EDMOND CHAVANNE, visited the Sulphur Mines. C. B. LOYD went to New Orleans on business.

Who is it that opens the gates along south Ryan Street every night? Look out, boys, you don't want to let the pigs out.

### **NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH**

#### **PRIEN LAKE**

Time to cut hay and plant potatoes. School opened last week in the public school buiding with an attendance of 32 pupils. Miss LORENA KEARSE of Lake Charles is the school mistress.

GARDETTE EGGLESTON, who is an employee of the K. C. W. & G. Railway, came with family and friends for an outing and remained all week. Ice cream was made very day.  
(Signed) "AGRICOLA"

#### **RAYMOND**

MARK RITTER is building C. T. LESLIE's barn. J. W. FAIN came from Jennings on a cattle buying expedition. BEN CARR drove a bunch of fat cattle to Jennings. The rice crop is in need of a flooding rain.

WILLIAM WILDMAN came home from Marksville, where he had been on a prospecting tour. A. CROWELL and family, who have been visiting his son, ARTHUR, left for their Michigan home.  
(Signed) "UNO"

#### **OAKDALE**

Having plenty of rain here. ELDER MITCHELL of Ville Platte spent the night at W. T. DUNN's and reported that crops were sorry in that section. A. RICHEY, who has been working with W. T. DUNN on the farm this year, has gone to SPENCER's mill to work. I. L. FISH and M. J. WILLIAMS moved up to SPENCER's mill. Two days later Mr. FISH, while working at the mill, was struck by a piece of timber and hurt, but not dangerously. W. C. NASH, was on the sick list, but is up again and resumed business at D. J. WILLIAM's mill.

W. T. DUNN came back from a business trip to Lake Charles on the train, which was nearly wrecked. It ran over a cross-tie and cut it in three pieces. Most likely someone put it on the track. Miss JENNIE BROWN went to Lake Charles on business.

## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

The earliest existing city directory for Lake Charles is that of 1901. Listings are copied as given in the original and will be continued until the contents are completed. Abbreviations are given as found in the original and are: col.-colored; lab.-laborer; lbr.-lumber; res.-residence; tchr.-teacher; wks.-works.

### PAGE 61

ABRAHAM, Mrs. J., widow, res. 834 Railroad Ave.  
ABRAHAM, Mrs. C., widow, res. 834 Railroad Ave.  
ABREGO, S. J., engineer Hodge Fence Co., res. 519 Pine St.  
ADDISON, Mrs. M. J., widow, res. 720 Kirkman St.  
ADDISON, MYRTLE, wks. Mudgett's Bakery, res. 720 Kirkman St.  
ADDISON, NELSE, sign painter and stage carpenter Opera House, res. 720 Kirkman St.  
AIKEN, W. S., not employed, res. 530 Clarence St.  
ALLEN, CARLEY, boat caulker, res. 729 Ford St.  
ALLEN, LILLIE, student Public School, res. 720 Ford St.  
ALLEN, EMMA, student Public School, res. 720 Ford St.  
ALLEN, FRED C., bartender, res. 809 Ryan St.  
ALLEN, JOSEPH, teamster, res. 408 Belden St.  
ALLEN, MOSES, drayman, S. K. & Co. Livery Stable, res. Louisiana Ave.  
ALLENS, SAVANNAH (col.), cook, res. 316 Kirkman St.  
ALLENS, S. J. (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr.Co., res. 707 Blake St.  
ALLENS, LILA (col.), widow, res. 707 Blake St.  
ALBERTSON, W. H., sec. and treas J. C. Elstner Grocery Co., Ltd., 203 Broad St., res. 414 Division St.  
ALBHOUSINE, P. A., widow, res. 412 Lawrence St.  
ALCOTT, R. B., res. 410 Ann St.  
ALEXANDER, N. (col.), L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
ALEXANDER, NOBE (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 1002 Hutchens.  
ALEXANDER, MASEY (col.), washerwoman, res. 1002 Hutchens St.  
ALEXANDRIA, ALEX (col.), gardener, res. Bilbo St.  
ALEXANDRIA, JOSEPHINE, (col.), washerwoman, res. Bilbo St.  
ALEXANDRIA, JANE Mrs. (col.), cook, res., Bilbo St.  
ALEXANDRIA, F. A. (col.), preacher, East Knappville.  
ALEXANDRIA, CALIFORNIA (col.), tchr. Private School, East Knappville.  
ALLISTER, TOM, helper C. I. Works, res. 312 Ryan St.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGES 60 and 61

Consumers' Co. Ltd.---Ice and Meat  
Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.  
J. A. Grimaldi Livery & Feed Stable, Westlake (Telephone 17)  
Hemenway Furniture Co.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGES 62 and 63

Carlson & Co., Jewelers  
Consumer Ice Co.  
Cramer's-Newspapers, Periodicals & Magazines  
Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co.

### PAGE 63

ALLISON, J. Y., pastor Presbyterian Church, res. 505 Pujo St.  
ALPHONSE, T., wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
ALSTON, L. L., contractor and builder, res. 1029 N. E. corner of Iris and Reid Sts.  
ALVIN, DOUGLAS (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
AMBROS, ALEC (col.), wks. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., res. 605 Franklin St.

AMBROS, ROSA (col.), wks. L. C. Laundry, res. 605 Franklin St.  
 AMBROSE, ALEC (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr.Co.  
 ANDRUS, MORGAN D., farmer, res. 519 Hodges St.  
 ANDRADE, PHILLIP B., record clerk, 15th Judicial District Court.  
 ANDREWS, ED., lab., Lake City Mill.  
 ANDREWS, JAMES (col.), wks Rice Mill, res. 1301 Hodges St.  
 ANDERSON, CHARLIE, bartender, res. 729 Ryan St.  
 ANDERSON, Dr. L. C., dentist, office Ryan St., res. 610 Broad St.  
 ANDERSON, MOSS, wks. Favorite Market, res. 615 Ryan St.  
 ANDERSON, CARRIE (col.), cook, res. 137 Front St.  
 ANDERSON, J. E., sailor, res. 627 Mill St.  
 ANDERSON, WM. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
 ANDERSON, SAM, wks. Pope's Mill, res. 221 Banks.  
 ANDERSON, EMILE, helper, Tug Boat *Ernest*.  
 ANKENY, Mrs. M. A., widow, res. 711 Broad St.  
 ARNOLD, Mrs. M., widow, res. 230 Nix St.  
 ARBOGAST, J. C., lumberman, res. 312 Clarence St.  
 ARENSON, CHAS., barber, res. 624 Church St.  
 ARENSON, HENRY, barber, 821 Ryan St.  
 ARFSTEN, NICK, res. 426 Ryan St.  
 ARRINGTON, B., wks. J. G. Powell's Mill, res. 201 Nix St.  
 ARMSTEAD, IKE (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.,  
 ARMSTRONG, TINSEY (col.), boarding house, 115 Louisiana Ave.  
 ARMSTRONG, C. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill, res. 217 St. Joseph Street  
 ARMSTRONG, BRAYTON, mgr. Hemmingway Furniture Co., res. 705 Ryan St.  
 ARMSTRONG, TAYLOR (col.) lab., East Knappville.  
 ARMSTRONG, HANNAH (col.), washerwoman, East Knappville.  
 ASTOR, TONY, Clk. V. Broato, res. 1202 R. R. Ave.  
 ASHTON, LENA (col.), cook, res. 417 Louisiana Ave.  
 ASHTON, HENRY (col.), driver, res. 808 Ryan St.  
 ATHENS, WM., river man, res. 420 Bilbo St.  
 ATHENS, W. J., physician, res. 631 Lawrence St.  
 ATKINS, EDMOND (col.), lab., Lake City Mill.  
 ATKINSON, W. B., agent, Wells-Fargo Express Co., res. 725 Common St.

#### ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 64

Locke, Moore & Co., Ltd., Westlake, La.

#### PAGE 65

AUGUST, HENDERSON (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.  
 AUGUST, JOHN (col.), lab. brickyard, res. East Knappville.  
 AUGUSTUS, J. R., upholsterer, res. 709 Belden St.  
 AXE, A. (col.), washerwoman, res 920 Blake St.  
 AYSA, ABDOLLA, peddler, res. 111 Hodges St.  
 AZEMA, BOB, cook P. J. Mathieu.

(continued next issue)

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**WHAT IS A DATESTONE?** Sometimes referred to as Marriage Stones, Datestones are architectural features with the initials of a husband and wife and a date carved onto a piece of granite, which was used as a lintel stone above the front door. Sometimes, however, the dates commemorate an inheritance when the building was altered or improved. The carvings may not always appear on a lintel, but may be a dated stone on a chimney or corner of a house. Many of the older ones have been incorporated into a wall or used as a garden ornament. Many Datestones can be found in the Channel Islands. *The Family Tree* (Oct./Nov. 1999), Moultrie, Ga.

## **EARLY SETTLERS OF IOWA, LOUISIANA**

The little town of Iowa (pronounced I-way) is located just east of Lake Charles. The settlement of the town and the area near it was part of JABEZ WATKINS' scheme for selling land to farmers by proclaiming southwest Louisiana to be a virtual "Garden of Eden" because of its temperate climate, rich soil and many streams. In the 1880s and 1890s WATKINS placed advertisements in newspapers and periodicals in New York, in the Mid-West and even in Europe. He described a "Garden Community" with educational and religious advantages, and promised a waterway directly from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico for easy transport of produce; unfortunately for the farmers who left their homes and sold their lands to come south, his advertisements did not measure up to reality.

A few farmers, who kept herds of livestock, had already settled in the area. The name of their community was Sherman in honor of an early settler. Settlers from many places, especially the drought-stricken farmers from the Mid-West, responded to WATKINS' tempting advertisements and cheap railroad fare, and poured into the area. Most of them expected to see land ready for cultivation; instead they found uncleared lands...sometimes marshy or swampy, sometimes covered with piney woods. Roads were few and muddy or dusty, according to the season; transportation to other small, isolated settlements was mainly by water. There were no railroads, so shipping produce to market created additional difficulties. Those that came from the drought-ridden Midwest were astonished at the heavy rainfall of the area. Mosquitoes and snakes were not only annoyances but threats to health. Some returned home, but most stayed to farm the virgin soil and to develop the area.

The first settlers who came from the Midwest arrived at Sherman in 1882. Early settlers from Iowa included: CYRUS BEBEE, JOHN F. COOKE, LEE FUNK, C. T. GIBBS, RUFUS GILLSON, DUNCAN HAGGART, ROBERT HAGGART, ALLAN D. HARLAN, JACOB H. HARMON, ISAAC JONES, WILLIAM PALENS, JOSEPH SHARP, MALCOLM SHARP, JAMES STORER, HENRY WAIT. JOHN LIGHTNER came from Iowa in 1887 with his father-in-law, JOSEPH CLARK, who came from Canada. Other early settlers were: JOHN FRED DENISON from Minnesota; EDWARD HURSH and H. G. THURMON from Michigan; JOHN J. IRWIN from Ohio; JAY DeWOLF from Pennsylvania; Dr. JOHN CALVERT, A. K. DAVIS, WALTER LOWE and VERN STUTSMAN from Indiana; ELMER BOWER, NATHAN DENNY, A. J. FINDLEY, WILLIAM ARTHUR MELENDY and JOHN SHAFER from Kansas; MILO SPAULDING, JON METZGER and FRED PETTICREW from Illinois; ADDISON ESTES from Kentucky; and EARL FOSTER from Canada. Others who came were: HARVEY DOWN, JOHN PIERCE, ISRAEL NEWCOMER, L. P. WILCOX, JAMES ANDERSON BOWMAN, ISAAC WILTIE, HENRY DOAN, E. POSTER, HENRY COLEMAN, S. R. SMITH and a man named WITHERWAX. According to BERT WAIT who arrived in 1887 there were only 13 families in Sherman; all were from Iowa, except one which was from Kansas.

As the area developed, other settlers from Louisiana went to Iowa. JAMES I. WATSON came from Singer. NARCISSE LAMBERT left the Hayes-Lacassine area to settle at the thriving village. EUZEBE BOURGEOIS came from Andrus Cove. ARTEMON OCTAVE FONTENOT came from Vermillion. RAYMOND FONTENOT, the LeBLANCs and the BOUQUETs came from Welsh. FERDINAND HEYD, a native of Germany, also left Welsh to settle at Iowa.

In 1891 the postmaster discovered that there were two towns named Sherman in the state, so its name was change to Iowa for the state of Iowa from which Professor SEAMAN A. KNAPP and other mid-westerners came during the 1880s and 1890s. However, the old name of Sherman was not completely lost to history; a street in the town was named Sherman. EDITH LIGHTNER, who was born in 1892, was the first baby girl to be born in Iowa.

When the settlers first arrived, many of them established small private schools in their homes or vacant buildings. The first public school in the town was established in the 1890s, north of the present railroad tracks. According to a thesis by JAMES I. WATSON, in 1917 there were 68 elementary school students and four high school students. The three elementary school teachers earned an annual

salary of \$562, while the high school teacher earned \$945. In 1921 PERCY DENISON became the first graduate of Iowa High School.

In the 1890s JABEZ WATKINS built the Kansas City, Gulf and Watkins Railroad, which connected the area with Alexandria, but his dream for a waterway to the Gulf was not fulfilled. Farmers planted rice, corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables and even a little sugar cane...about everything they needed; some raised cattle. Fish and game were plentiful; wild hogs were in the woods. About the only staples they bought at the store were matches, coffee, baking powder, a little white flour and simple medicines, such as quinine.

Mail came from Welsh, although there wasn't much mail in those days. It was delivered to the resident nearest Welsh, who would then take the mail to his nearest neighbor, who, in turn, would take it to the next person, etc.

In 1928 oil was discovered just north of Iowa, on land owned by ARTEMON OCTAVE FONTENOT. People thought that the Iowa area was situated on a pool of oil. The first producing well was located on property belonging to BERT WAIT. Fortunes were made, and the town of Iowa became more than a dot on the map.

Iowa was incorporated in 1951, when there were 1,162 persons residing in the town. The little town is flourishing, growing bigger and more important with each passing year.

Sources of information:

Various articles in Maude Reid scrapbooks and newspapers, including "Iowa, 1880-1930" (Ross, LCAP 7/31/1988)"

Findley, Margaret D. A "Patchwork" Collection of Miscellaneous Genealogical Information About Iowa Settlers and Their Descendants

Ross, Nola Mae. *Pioneers of Southwest Louisiana, Vol. II*

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[Editor's Note: The following genealogical information about the first settlers of the town is gleaned from an article entitled "Iowa, La., Population 400---Coming Oil Center of La." in the Lake Charles Weekly *American Press* (10/21/1933), which was reprinted in A "Patchwork" Collection of Miscellaneous Genealogical Information About Early Iowa Settlers and Their Descendants by MARGARET DODSON FINDLEY (privately printed, 1994). Mrs. FINDLEY is a member of the SWLGS.]

With the coming of the farmers from the North and Mid-west came barbed wire. One person said that a native of the area had never seen a wire fence and objected very strongly to the invention of such a fence as cattle could not be driven through the prairies as they had been. Another man stated that when he arrived here the weather was stinging cold, and he was amazed to see the natives bare-footed and wearing straw hats and overcoats. Asked why they did not wear shoes, they replied, "We never wear shoes here".

Mr. STORER was the first storekeeper and postmaster in Iowa. In 1933 VICTOR HUGO UNGER published the town's first newspaper, *The Messenger of Calcasieu Parish*, a weekly publication.

A successful merchant in the town was LEE A. FUNK, the son of MICHAEL FUNK and ADELINE NEWCOMER from the central part of the state of Iowa. LEE A. FUNK came to Louisiana in 1888 and located at the town of Roanoke for seven years. He returned to his home state for several years and came back to reside in the town of Iowa. He married NORA COLE, and they were the parents of two girls. His second wife was HENRIETTA V. JONES, who had taught school at Roanoke for several years. The couple had four children: HELEN (born about 1897, married F. L. BROUSSARD of



Breaux Bridge); MARION (born about 1900, taught thirty-three years at Crowley High School); FRANCIS WILLARD (daughter, died at age 21, deceased by 1933); and G. BARCLAY (born about 1907, studying medicine at LSU in 1933).

Mr. ARTEMON O. FONTENOT, the son of OCTAVE FONTENOT and LOCADIA LaFLEUR, was born at Chatagnier on April 19, 1869. He came to Welsh at the age of 21 to attend school. After several years in Lake Charles, he returned to Welsh and married GERMAINE FONTENOT, the daughter of PAULIN FONTENOT and PHILOMENE POUSSON, a direct descendant of the POUSSON family of Bordeaux, France. A. O. FONTENOT was engaged in rice farming, cattle raising and was a rice grader and buyer. In 1920 he purchased a warehouse in Iowa and began a farmers' supply house, taking as his partner his son-in-law, P. J. ST. ROMAIN. In 1924 his family moved to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. FONTENOT had four children, namely:

PEARL LACARDIA, born May 8, 1897; married P. J. ST. ROMAIN

Children: RUTH INEZ (age 16, 1933); P. J., Jr. (age 14); CHESTER ARTEMON (age 10);

PHILIP WALDON (8); DON ERNEST (age 3).

OLIVE PHILOMENE, born August 9, 1900; married E. J. MALLET of Kinder. They have one child, JUANITA (age 10, 1933).

LAVONIA AGNES, born March 1, 1902; married Z. K. WARD. In 1933 they resided at Denver, Colorado.

Children: GERMAINE (age 3 in 1933); TED ANTHONY (age 7); WILLIAM (age 4).

LETA JOSEPHINE, married HENRY EISLER of Iowa. They have one child, GERMAINE CLEMENTINE (age 7 months in 1933).

Another early settler was FERDINAND HEYD, a native of Alsace Lorraine, who arrived in New Orleans in 1888. He lived there a year, then located near Eunice, Louisiana. He worked by the day for five years and accumulated enough funds to buy a farm. In 1903 he married EVA (FUSSIÉLER) MILLER, a widow, who had four children: FRUGE, CLEVELAND, MAMIE, and DAVID MILLER. In 1918 they located in Iowa and engaged in rice farming and cattle raising. Mr. HEYD was considered a wealthy and substantial citizen, due to his earnings in oil and his many acres of valuable land. The HEYDs had four children:

JOHN, born about 1904; married MASIE JOHNSON; they had one child in 1933.

ALBERTA ROSE, age 27 in 1933, was single.

FERDINAND, age was 24 in 1933; married MARIE F. HEBERT. They were the parents of two children, LAURENCE and BERNICE.

MARY, age 22 in 1933; married ABIE FONTENOT and had one child, ERVIN.

JOHN FRED DENISON, originally from the state of Iowa, came to Lake Charles in 1887 and in 1889 located in Iowa, Louisiana, to raise rice and cattle. His father was WILLIAM DENISON, who was born in Ireland and his mother was SARAH GOLDSMITH of Canada. He married CARRIE SUTTLES of Lake Charles. Her parents were JOSEPH B. SUTTLES of Alabama, who located in Louisiana after the Civil War, and MARY KILGORE, a member of a prominent Texas family. JOHN FRED DENISON and CARRIE SUTTLES DENISON had seven children, whose names and ages in 1933 follow: PERCY F. (30 years), J. HORACE (28), BERNICE A. (25), RHODA R. (23), HOWARD G. (21), GORDON E. (19), ARLIE EULA (15). Mr. DENISON was the first man to drill oil in this section.

RUFUS E. GILLSON, a farmer, came from the state of Iowa to the town of Iowa on Christmas Day in 1899. His father was JAMES B. GILLSON of Indiana, who died in 1903. His mother was MIRA A. MOTLEY of Iowa state. In 1901 RUFUS E. GILLSON married JENNIE HAGGART of Iowa state. They had one child, ATA ETHEL INES (Mrs. HAROLD J. LONGENBAUGH of Katie, Texas). Mr. GILLSON has a 100 acre farm.

W. J. LOWE, who was born February 5, 1832, came to Iowa, Louisiana in 1888. His father was H. H. LOWE from Maine, who moved to Indiana. His mother was G. JOHNSON. W. J. LOWE was reared

by his grandparents, the JOHNSONS. He began raising rice, plowing with his oxen, etc. He married MAUD ALICE FOSTER of Minnesota. Her parents were EARL FOSTER and SARAH DENISON. She was four years old when her parents located in Iowa in 1885. W. J. and MAUD ALICE LOWE were the parents of four children: NETTIE ANN (Mrs. PIERSON), HAZEL LEOLA (deceased by 1933), EULAH PEARL (now Ms. GROUTT), and EARL RAY (age 20 in 1933). In 1933 they had one three-year-old grandchild, KATHLEEN LOIS PIERSON.

FRANK EDWARD GENIUS, a registered pharmacist who was originally from Natchitoches Parish, opened a drug store in New Roads in partnership with his brother. After the high water in that section, in 1912 he moved to Kinder where he continued to operate a store until 1929. He then came to Iowa where he opened the first drug store in the town. In August 1919 Mr. GENIUS married MARY EMMA BERGERON of Plaquemine. They have three children: WYNONAH (age 23 in 1933; taught at Kinder High School), ROMA ANASTASIA (age 19) and ELLERY (age 17).

CURTIS CADY, a native of Vermilion Parish, was the proprietor of Cady's Service Station. His wife was NETA MORGAN, and, in 1933, the couple had a two-year-old boy and a 17-month-old girl. The CADY family moved to Iowa in May 1933.

H. V. THURMON, the son of G. W. THURMON of Louisiana, Missouri, and CATHERINE JOHNSON of Illinois, came to Iowa from Michigan in 1895. In 1933 he owned a garage and filling station.

### **IOWA SHOWS PROSPERITY**

(From the *American Press*, July 28, 1930)

(Reprinted from MARGARET FINDLEY's *A Patchwork Collection*)

Iowa Community is not standing still. In spite of the intense heat of the past weeks, work is still going on, and more improvements are being made.

The large new general store recently completed by RAYMOND FONTENOT is a pleasure to the eye and would attract attention in a much larger place than Iowa. DAVE FOREMAN now has under construction on the new state highway south of the town a big combination garage-filling station, grocery store, restaurant and barber shop. The W. & S. rice warehouse operated by J. I. WATSON and C. P. STUTSMAN has been remodeled and a large addition built.

The offices of the Iowa branch of the American Rice Growers' Cooperative Association, located over the B. T. WALL general merchandise store, have been remodeled and redecorated. Handy lockers, tables, benches, chairs, electric fans and many other comforts have been added, making it a pleasure to hold meetings there.

Out in the country F. G. PETTICREW has built another fine new barn and is making a number of other improvements which will add to his already attractive farm.

### **JOINT BIRTHDAY PARTY**

(From the *American Press*, Nov. 21, 1930)

(Reprinted in *A Patchwork Collection*, MARGARET DODSON FINDLEY)

Iowa---A number of Iowa ladies met at the lovely country home of Mrs. M. A. SHARP at Woodlawn Tuesday for a quilting party, one of the old-fashioned kind, like our grandmothers used to have, with a great big, bountiful dinner served during the noon hour. The ladies tied and finished two quilts during the day and had a lovely social time along with it. Those present were Mrs. W. J. LOWE, Mrs. JESSE NEWCOMER, Mrs. A. K. DAVIS, Mrs. RALPH PETTICREW, Mrs. F. G. PETTICREW, Mrs. M. A. SHARP, Miss BEULAH LOWE and Miss JULIETTE SHARP.

Rev. C. B. WHITE of Marksville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. PUGH for a few days this week.

Mrs. J. E. RUPERT and son, RICHARD, attended the play "The Belle of Barcelona" in Lake Charles on Tuesday night. JOHN ROBERT IRWIN and RENE BECNEL are now enrolled with the Lake Charles Business College, taking up their new work Monday morning. Misses ANNIE LANCASTER, FRANCES LeBLANC, MYRIE COCO and MILDRED ROBERTS were in Lake Charles Monday evening.

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### **METHODISTS HAVE SOCIAL**

(From the *American Press*, Nov. 25, 1930)

(Reprinted in *A Patchwork Collection* by MARGARET DODSON FINDLEY)

Iowa---The social held at the Methodist Church Friday night was a great success; there was a fine crowd, a delightful program and the ladies sold out both their supper and the quilts and aprons. The program directed by Mrs. B. L. PUGH was as follows: Musical play, "The Candy Shop, Mrs. PUGH's piano students; piano solos by VERN STUTSMAN, Jr., MARGERY WATSON, MELBA LeBLEU, KATHERINE SHAW; piano trio, MILDRED and WANDA STORER and ETHEL FEAR. Recitation, AGNES ANN FINDLEY; recitation by RALPH PETTICREW, Jr.; vocal duet by Mrs. RALPH PETTICREW and Mrs. CHRISTINA EVANS; and two selections by the junior band.

HOWARD COOKE was delightfully entertained last Friday night in honor of his birthday. About 20 members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Lake Charles came out to Iowa and gave him a big surprise.

OTIS DENNY and HAROLD LONGENBAUGH enjoyed a deer hunt on the Atchafalaya last Thursday and Friday. Mr. DENNY shot a deer this time.

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### **CHICKEN THIEVES AT WORK**

(From the *American Press*, 5/13/1931)

(Reprinted in *A Patchwork Collection* by MARGARET DODSON FINDLEY)

Iowa---Improvements are still going on at Iowa. Four new streets are being graveled through the town, the PEARSON store building is being remodeled and will be a drug store when finished. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. FONTENOT, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. RUPERT, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. STUTSMAN, Mrs. LULA PIERCE and GEORGE STORER have all given their homes a new coat of paint. F. G. PETTICREW has remodeled his house, while his son, RALPH, has built a new kitchen and repainted and papered his home.

Chicken thieves began their annual activities in Iowa community last Thursday night by visiting F. G. PETTICREW's hen roost, north of town, breaking the lock on the hen house and helping themselves to about 24 fine blooded Rhode Island reds. This is the second time Mr. PETTICREW has been visited. There seems to be an organized gang that shows up here just about the same time very year, and evidently have the finest flocks spotted, for it is always the best chickens taken. Last year sitting hens were taken off the nest at the MELENDY farm, causing a double loss of both young and old chickens.

Graduating exercises and presentations of diplomas will be held at the school auditorium May 21. RAY ROBERTSON will be class valedictorian, LILLIAN GOSS, salutatorian. MILDRED ROBERTS will give class history; GIFFORD DeWOLF, class will; FRANCIS LeBLANC, class poem; IRIS FEAR and WANDA STORER will render a piano duet. Other class members are: MILDRED MAXINE ROBERTS, HAZEL J. STOLZLE, MARY ELIZABETH COOKE, ANNIE MARGARET LANCASTER, EDDIE LEE CORBELLO, ELMER A. LEIDIG, BENJAMIN METZGER, WILSON ARDOIN, ISADORA HEBERT, GORDON E. DENISON, RAY F. LeDOUX and BERKELY BREAU.

Mrs. EDNA SPALDING and her guests, Misses RUBY HARRIS of Jennings and MAURINE BOWERS of Roanoke, enjoyed an outing at Prien Lake Tuesday. Mrs. H. E. APPLEBY and Miss HELEN APPLEBY entertained with an attractively planned party Tuesday evening at their home, 324 Tenth St., complimenting ELMER LEIDIG, a graduate of the Iowa High School, and RAY ROBERTSON, valedictorian of the Iowa senior class. The class colors, red and white, were charmingly featured in the decorations and refreshments.

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### **THE BLACK PANTHERS OF THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS BORDERLANDS: ARE THEY EXTINCT?**

W. T. BLOCK, SWLGS member, tells of the black panthers that used to roam the sea marshes, river lands and forests of Louisiana's "Neutral Strip", screaming at night while they searched for their food. Before World War II, the Texas-Louisiana gulf marshes were huge fields of sea cane, averaging 15 feet high. In his memoirs, K. D. KEITH, an ex-Confederate captain and resident of Beaumont and Sabine Pass, wrote of animal trails through the cane marshes of Sabine Pass where once deer, panthers and black bears abounded. When all the men were away with the Confederate Army, as darkness approached, the frontier settlers of Grand Chenier and Cameron barred their window shutters every night (there were no glass windows there then) to keep the panthers out. After dark, they could hear the screams of the big black cats as they left the sea cane marshes for higher ground in search of easy prey---goats, sheep, hogs or even on occasion, a human.

Panthers, like many of the world's predators, sought their prey the easiest way possible and became expert at pouncing from tree limbs. They clung to the sea cane marshes, to the creek bottoms or the Neches, Sabine and Calcasieu River lowlands, where large numbers of feral hogs congregated to fatten on the "mast" of nut-bearing trees. The only enemies of panthers that did not carry a rifle were the bears or huge alligators.

There were many reports of panther attacks. As late as 1896 Captain J. J. JORDAN of the cotton steamer *Robert E. Lee* killed a panther at Drodgy's Shoals on the Sabine River. Since 1950 only a few sightings of panthers have been reported. Undoubtedly, the black panther is extinct or nearly so.

A century ago a bear hunter's prowess was measured by the number of bears he killed each season. The *Galveston Weekly News* of 28 January 1878 reported that "...E. STEPHENSON, the old bear hunter of Southeast Texas, killed last season 33 bears and up to date this season, has killed 49." There were many reports of bear attacks. Even the black bear of the East Texas piney woods is probably extinct. There were many people in east Texas and western Louisiana killed by black bears in frontier days. With scarcely a doubt, however, the big panther was the more vicious of the two killers.

SOURCE: *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXIX No. 2 (Summer 1999), Southeast Texas Genealogical Society, Beaumont, Tx.

[Editor's Note: Old timers used to talk about the black panthers that roamed the wooded lands along the Calcasieu River. Our family had a camp on the West Fork of the Calcasieu, about four miles north of Westlake. My father told of seeing the big black cats when they were building the camp in the 1920s. Until World War II, when the woods in the area were used for Army maneuvers, we could sometimes hear the big cats scream in the night...a sound one doesn't soon forget.]

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**BARBADOS RECORDS** are an important but often overlooked source of records for those who are researching English families who settled in colonial America, particularly Virginia and New England. Because of prevailing winds and tides, thousands of immigrants from England went to Barbados before going to the mainland colonies. Some of them stayed only a short time; others remained, but their descendants went on to settle in Virginia, New England, Pennsylvania and other colonies.

## IMPERIAL CALCASIEU PARISH POLICE JURY PROCEEDINGS, 1871

[Editor's note: In the wooded wilderness that was early Calcasieu Parish, wild animals were so prevalent that the Policy Jury paid bounties for their hides and scalps. Wolves, wildcats, panthers and cougars were threats to livestock, as well as to people in isolated rural areas. These early Policy Jury proceedings were taken from Maude Reid Scrapbooks.]

### June 5th, 1871:

A public road is ordered laid out from the Calcasieu River at Mrs. AMADEE PUJO's residence by the most direct route to the Calcasieu Sulphur Mines and Sulphur Wells of Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, and the following persons are appointed to lay out said road: Dr. W. H. KIRKMAN, E. H. MOSS, JACOB ELENDER, VALENTINE VINCENT, SIMEON VINCENT and O. R. MOSS.

The Parish Judge, Recorder, Clerk of the Court, Justices of the Peace, Members of the Police Jury in their respective wards, and JAMES COLE of the 1st Ward and O. L. LYLES of the 5th Ward are authorized to issue certificates for wolf, tiger and wild cat scalps, at the rate of \$4.00 for each wolf and tiger scalp, and \$2.00 for each wild cat scalp.

J. V. MOSS, Clerk

JOSEPH L. RYAN, President

### June 7th, 1871:

The following ferries in Calcasieu Parish are declared to be public ferries: TURNER's, McCORQUODALE's and WHITTEN's on the Sabine; HORTMAN's, NIX's and CARRIERE's on the Calcasieu and Darbonne; LeBLANC's and LOPEZ's on the Mermentau River; MILLER's and CHAUMONT's on Bayou Nez Pique.

LOUIS LeFRANC and E. R. SIMS appointed a committee to examine the Court House of this Parish and report its condition, and the probable cost of repairs to the building. Drafts issued to the following:

JACOB RYAN, Parish Treasurer	\$121.02
D. J. REID, balance on printing in 1870	15.00
W. H. HASKELL, for handkuffs (sic)	6.00
J. SALLIER, merchandise for office	4.27
W. H. HASKELL, Sheriff, for summoning jury for April term of Dist. Court	250.00

WILLIAM H. HASKELL, Sheriff, authorized to have repaired and strengthened the facing of the outside Jail door with suitable iron.

### July 3, 1871:

The Court House is to be repaired by raising it one foot higher than at present. To be leveled and 20 new heart cypress blocks at least 14 inches in diameter to be put under it. Two new cypress sills to be put in. All the sash to be repaired and refilled where necessary, with proper hinges and fastenings, and fastenings to the door.

Window shutters for the Clerk's and Sheriff's offices and for the attick (sic), with necessary hinges and fastenings, new cypress steps.

Said repairs to be paid in Parish warrants.

J. M. REID issued a draft for \$200.00 for summoning Jury at April term of Court, 1870. [Note in scrapbook states "John. M. REID was sheriff at that time".]

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It is a revered thing to see an ancient castle not in decay, but how much more it is to behold an ancient family which has stood against the waves and the weathers of time.

Francis Bacon

**PINE HILL CEMETERY RECORDS, IOWA, LOUISIANA  
AND MISCELLANEOUS GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ABOUT EARLY SETTLERS  
OF IOWA, LOUISIANA AREA**

Compiled by Mrs. CLYDE H. (MARGARET D.) FINDLEY  
Regent, Calcasieu Chapter LSDAR, 1994

**PINE HILL CEMETERY SURVEY & ADDENDA**

**BLOCK #1**

HEBERT, RAYMON 15 Mar. 1881 - 8 Nov. 1960. Wife: NANNIE MILLER HEBERT  
HEBERT, NANNIE MILLER 12 Nov. 1885 - 14 Mar. 1963. Husband: RAYMON HEBERT  
CORBELLO, LUTHER D. 23 Aug. 1912 - 15 Dec. 1975. Wife: PAULINE "POLLY" BEARD  
CORBELLO  
CORBELLO, PAULINE "POLLY" BEARD 6 June 1917 - 21 Mar. 1968. Husband: LUTHER D.  
CORBELLO  
MILLER, DAVID GLENN 8 Aug. 1962 - 30 July 1979

**BLOCK #2**

LYLES, PEARL M. 4 Apr. 1895 - 29 Aug. 1965  
HEBERT, LILLIE M. MILLER 30 May 1893 - 24 Jan. 1974. Son: ELWIN HEBERT  
DUPLECHAN, JOHN 15 Feb. 1911 - 7 May 1991. Wife: DEALY P(ELICAN) DUPLECHAN  
DUPLECHAN, DEALY P(ELICAN) 23 July 1915 - (tomb set)  
MILLER, "MONTY" 14 Jan. 1955 - 15 Jan. 1955. Parents: OTIS and HELEN MILLER  
DYER, LOYCE FRANKLIN 5 Dec. 1919 - 6 Dec. 1955  
MILLER, CLAUDE 8 Sept. 1901 - 31 Dec. 1981. Married 19 June 1924, THERESA H. MILLER  
MILLER, THERESA H. 9 Nov. 1903 - 21 Apr. 1981  
HEBERT, ELWIN C. 17 Aug. 1913 - 30 Sept. 1987. Parent: LILLIE M. MILLER HEBERT

**BLOCK #3**

HEBERT, DALLY 5 May 1917 - 28 Sept. 1965. Wife: MABEL R(OBIDEAUX) HEBERT. Son of  
"BOULE" HEBERT. Brothers, DANIEL HEBERT, FREDERICK HEBERT, SIMON HEBERT  
HEBERT, MABEL R(OBIDEAUX) 21 May 1918 - 3 Jan. 1987. Parents: DARIUS and JOSEPHINE  
B. ROBIDEAUX. Nephew: JIMMY HEBERT  
HEBERT, FREDERICK "DICK" 17 July 1910 - 25 Dec. 1966  
HEBERT, WILFRED S(IMON) 15 Feb. 1915 - 20 Jan. 1988  
HEBERT, DANIEL "DAN" 7 Aug. 1905 - 11 May 1977. Wife: VIOLA "TRIX" COX HEBERT  
HEBERT, VIOLA "TRIX" COX 3 Mar. 1905 - 23 Feb. 1970  
FRUGE, infant (JOSEPH) d. 7 Mar. 1938. Parents: M/M W(ILFRED) SIMON FRUGE  
FRUGE, W(ILFRED) SIMON 19 Jan. 1918 - 27 May 1964  
ROBIDEAUX, DARIUS 31 Mar. 1880 - 18 Oct. 1968. Wife: JOSEPHINE B. ROBIDEAUX.  
Daughter: MABEL ROBIDEAUX HEBERT  
ROBIDEAUX, JOSEPHINE B. 7 Sept. 1882 - 24 Aug. 1917. Husband: DARIUS ROBIDEAUX  
BILSBOROUGH, HAROLD 10 June 1901 - 6 May 1981. Wife: DOROTHY R. BILSBOROUGH  
BILSBOROUGH, DOROTHY R. 2 Aug. 1914 - (tomb set). Sister: MABEL ROBIDEAUX HEBERT  
ROBIDEAUX, LAWRENCE T. 11 Sept. 1911 - 18 Mar. 1993  
3 unmarked graves  
Bk. C - owner A. J. FRUGE

**BLOCK #4**

METZGER, ALVIN I(SAAC) 4 Oct. 1910 - 24 Sept. 1984. Wife: BUNA (PUGH) METZGER.  
Migrated from Indiana. Father: JOHN S. METZGER. Mother: LUCY SHIVELY METZGER  
21 Feb. 1879 - 31 Jan. 1964. GrFa: ISAAC S. METZGER. GrMo: SUSAN METZGER.  
Brothers: J. EMORY METZGER, DAVID L. METZGER, BENJAMIN "BENNIE" METZGER,  
PAUL METZGER.

METZGER, BUNA (PUGH) (tomb set) Migrated from Alabama. Father: AMIGRADE PUGH.  
Mother: HELEN ALFORD PUGH  
METZGER, JOHN S. 10 Sept. 1878 - 24 July 1955, d. in Indiana. Wife: LUCY SHIVELY METZGER  
METZGER, LUCY SHIVELY 21 Feb. 1879 - 31 Jan. 1964. Husband: JOHN S. METZGER  
METZGER, J. EMORY 11 Dec. 1908 - 16 May 1969. Rotarian. Wife: MARY METZGER  
METZGER, MARY (tomb set)  
METZGER, DAVID L. 2 Aug. 1915 - 18 Jan. 1992

**BLOCK #5**

WITHERWAX, DOCK(E BURTON) 14 Nov. 1875 - 5 May 1951. Wife: CLARINDA "CLARA"  
MILLER WITHERWAX, b. Redbird, Nebraska, Dakota Territory. Migrated to Iowa, La. 1880.  
Father: JERIMIAH WITHERWAX. Son: EDWARD LEE WITHERWAX. Brother: MERRIT  
DOTTIE WITHERWAX  
WITHERWAX, EDWARD LEE 2 Feb. 1915 - 14 Apr. 1993. Wife: EDNA B. RACCA  
WITHERWAX 24 June 1921 - (tomb set)  
3 unmarked graves (children of EDWARD & EDNA WITHERWAX)

**BLOCK #6**

MORGAN, BEN 1904 - 1963. Wife: BLANCHE H(AMILTON) MORGAN  
MORGAN, BLANCHE H(AMILTON) 1903 - 1986. Husband: BEN MORGAN. Sister: GLADYS  
HAMILTON BARNES [Mrs. ED]  
COOKE, EMMA L(AURA) WINTERS 17 Oct. 1915 - 6 Dec. 1984. Husband: ELBERT LAURENCE  
COOKE  
COOKE, ELBERT LAURENCE 31 Dec. 1911 - (tomb set)  
COOKE, NOBLE EDWARD 5 Sept. 1912 - 4 Nov. 1992. Wife: ELVINA M. HARRIMAN COOKE.  
Son: DAVID E. COOKE. Brothers: LAWRENCE COOKE, CHESTER COOKE, THOMAS  
COOKE, HENRY COOKE, Sr., ARTHUR COOKE. Sisters: ETHEL COOKE BENOIT [Mrs.  
SONNY], MARY COOKE CONNOR [Ms. LEE J.].  
COOKE, ELVINA M. HARRIMAN 20 May 1910 - 14 Apr. 1990. Husband: NOBLE EDWARD  
COOKE

**BLOCK #7**

McCARTY, WILLIAM SHERMAN 31 July 1865 - 12 May 1945. Wife: ICEY DORA McCARTY  
McCARTY, ICEY DORA 21 Dec. 1879 - 11 Feb. 1963. Husband: WILLIAM SHERMAN  
McCARTY  
LANCASTER, CHARLES ROBERT "ROBBIE" 26 Mar. 1909 - 10 July 1980. Wife: E. RUTH  
YANTIS LANCASTER. Son: RONNIE LANCASTER. Daughters: GAYLE LANCASTER,  
CHARLOTTE LANCASTER. Sister: ANNIE MARGARET LANCASTER  
LANCASTER, E. RUTH YANTIS 25 Apr. 1915 - (tomb set)  
FUSELIER, FRAZIER 4 Oct. 1895 - 5 May 1966. Wife: LILLIAN R. FUSELIER  
FUSELIER, LILLIAN R. 2 Aug. 1899 - 4 July 1966. Husband: FRAZIER FUSELIER  
FUSELIER, JOSEPH H. 29 June 1875 - 23 Feb. 1961  
SPAULDING, IRA J. "HAYWIRE" 13 Apr. 1896 - 16 Feb. 1959. wife: CLARA PEARL  
(McCARTY) SPAULDING. Father: MILO SPAULDING. Mother: DORA SPAULDING.  
Brother: LEVI SPAULDING

**BLOCK #8**

KNIGHTEN, ELLIS C. 25 Oct. 1884 - 30 June 1972. Wife: BESSIE L. KNIGHTEN  
KNIGHTEN, BESSIE L. 1 Sept. 1896 - 3 June 1965. Husband: ELLIS C. KNIGHTEN  
COBLE, CLYDE J. 29 June 1912 - 13 Feb. 1969. Wife: BERTHA M. (HARGRAVE)  
COBLE, BERTHA M. (HARGRAVE) 27 Nov. 1911 - (tomb set)  
COBLE, ELBERT ROSS 1952 - 1981

(continued next issue)

## 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 and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

**A STUDY OF TWO MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHERN PERKINS FAMILY** by DANIELLE NEAL will be of interest to all PERKINS descendants.

*The Journal*, Vol. XI #2 (1999), Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, La.

**The LOST STATE OF FRANKLIN**, originally land belonging to North Carolina, was transferred in 1784 to the American government. The settlers, however, formed an independent state named for BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, negotiated a peace with the Cherokee Indians and even attempted to expand the state's boundaries. The Franklinites fought the Cherokees when war again broke out and were offered the protection of Spain against the Indians, although, it was suspected that Spain fomented the Indian attacks. The formation of the state of Franklin is an important but little known piece of American history.

*The Courier*, Vol. XXXVIII, #1 (Oct. 1991), Tennessee Historical Commission

**EGYPTIANS IN ACADIA?** In contrast to most North American Indians, the Micmacs, who were an Algonquian tribe native to the part of Eastern Canada called Acadia, possessed their own written language. This written language was supposedly invented and taught to them by a French priest, PIERRE MAILLARD, who lived among the Micmacs in the 18th century. The strange part about the Micmac writing is that the signs are often very similar to Egyptian hieroglyphics having the same meaning. With today's knowledge, it seems unreasonable to believe that Father MAILLARD could have invented Micmac writing with its Egyptian affinities; he died 61 years before the first book was published on deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics. Either the similarities are the product of chance or Pre-Columbian contact occurred between the Micmac and Egyptian voyagers.

*Acadian Genealogy Exchange*, Vol. XXVIII #2 (Oct. 1999), Covington, Ky.

**OLD LOUISIANA LAND MEASUREMENTS** are based on the French and Spanish systems and include the "arpent" and the "vara". An "arpent", according to a decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court of 25 May 1903, was defined as 192 feet to be used as a lineal measure. Much of the land of Louisiana facing streams was measured in "arpents" for the frontage and depths and would vary. A "vara" was 33 inches in length and is found in the old land titles along the Sabine River, in West Calcasieu and West Cameron Parishes.

*A La Pointe*, Vol. 10 #4 (Nov. 1999), Point de l'Eglise Historical & Genealogical Society, Church Point, La.

**GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES ON LA.** in the National Archives, in the Archives & Special Collections of McNeese State University (Lake Charles) and in the Special Collections of LeDoux Library (Eunice) are discussed in detail.

*The La. Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI #4 (Dec. 1999), La. Genealogical Society, Baton Rouge, La.

**BASQUE NAMES IN NEW MEXICO** lists names and meanings of words of Basque origin. Louisiana, like New Mexico, boasts many ancestors of Spanish descent, and many of the names are the same. Gonzalez, Hernandez and Lopez, for instance, are Basque paronymic names.

*New Mexico Genealogist*, Vol. 38 #4 (Dec. 1999), New Mexico Genealogical Society, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**GENEALOGY IS LIKE PLAYING HIDE AND SEEK. THEY HIDE, YOU SEEK.**

*The Family Tree*



## **"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.

### **THOMPSON, WEST, DAMERAL, BRACK**

Seeking information on family of SARAH THOMPSON who married RICHARD WEST (1790-?) before 1840, and later DAMERAL and BRACK. Her later marriages were in Newton Co., Texas, but she is in the 1850 Calcasieu Parish census as the Widow WEST, living with ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

JUANITA D. MILLAR, Seven Mile Farm, 7229 Gholson Rd., Waco, TX 76705-5336

### **DRAPER, STINE**

Looking for birth place of ELLA DRAPER (b. 12 Jan. 1851, Ky.; d. 22 April 1906, Sulphur, La.; buried Farquhar Cem.; m. 1 Dec. 1881, EDWARD STINE. Children were: SADIE, IRWIN and HOWARD STINE.

ELLA D. WATSON, 2725 Henderson Bayou Pl.; Lake Charles, LA 70605-2257

### **BROWN, YELLOTT**

Searching for JAMES BROWN who left his five children, DELLA, ROBERT, MARTIN, FREDERICK and EDGAR with their Aunt LUCY YELLOTT in DeQuincy, La. ca 1895.

LINDA SUE BROWN JONES, 458 Maggie Mack Lane, Sevierville, TN 37862 or e-mail <LoyJones@BellSouth.net>

### **LeDOUX, SOCIER**

Need marriage information about OTTO LeDOUX (b. 22 Jan. 1884, place unknown; d. 26 April 1947, Sulphur, La.; m. ALICIDA (ALICE?) SOCIER.

VIRGINIA WILLIAMS BERTRAND, 9211 Honeycomb Dr., Austin, TX 78737-1116 or e-mail <VOWB@earthlink.net>

### **COLE, CLIFTON**

Seeking date and place of birth, place of death and parents for STEVE COLE (d. 18 Sept. 1883) who m. ALVENIA CLIFTON (b. 15 May 1851). Also need birth and death dates for AUSTIN CLIFTON.

BESS GEAREN O'NEALE, 4917 Patricia Dr., Eureka, CA 95503-6426 or e-mail <PhilnBess.NorthCoast1.com>

### **HODGES**

Looking for information on JAMES HODGES, who was in Lake Charles in census of 1860 and thought to have been buried in the Bilbo Cemetery.

JAMES L. HODGES, P. O. Box 58, Ragley, LA 70657-0058

### **de RICHEBOURG, HUGUENOT FAMILIES, GAYLE**

Am researching CLAUDE PHILIPPE de RICHEBOURG, a direct ancestor of the SW La. GAYLE family, and will share information. Need information on other Huguenot families that settled in SW La.

Rev. WILLIAM GEDGE GAYLE, Jr., 2216 Metairie Rd., Metairie, LA 70001-4205 or e-mail <Gayledrycreek@aol.com>

### **DUHON, BROUSSARD, TRAHAN**

Need birth and death dates and parents of JOSEPH DUHON and wife, THEOTISTE BROUSSARD, who are parents of MARIE DUHON (m. PAUL TRAHAN).

NADINE GRANGER DROST, 515 Sayles St., Sulphur, LA 70665

**BALLANCE, PENNEL, PERKINS, HEARD, DOUCETT, LeBLEU**

Looking for information on RAYFORD CRAWFORD BALLANCE (d. 1874; buried Moss Bluff Cem.). He m. ROSE ANN PENNEL (d. 1889). Their daughters m. into PERKINS, HEARD, DOUCETT and LeBLEU families.

MAURICE JEAN LeBLEU, 4388 FM 390E, Brenham, TX 77833-6405

**DUPREAST, WARDEN, KOONCE**

Interested in information for WILLIAM ALFRED DUPREAST (b. 15 March 1849, Gainesville, Miss.). He m. 21 March 1867, Hancock Co., Miss., MARY JANE WARDEN (b. 1 Aug. 1847, Marian Co., Miss.). They were found on 1870 census for Calcasieu Parish, La. Especially interested in descendants through the KOONCE line. I share research on the French Huguenot DUPREAST family from 1689, where they were in New Kent Co., Va.

LOU DUPREAST MAYO, HC 76 Box 108, Aimwell, LA 71401

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**BOOK REVIEWS**

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher or author, and are placed in the SWLGS Library. Later some of them will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles, while others remain in the Society Library.

The following two books may be ordered from Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578.

**1896 IN LE PETIT PARIS: TURNING THE CENTURY IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA**, current text by Lawrence Capuder, Sr., Little Paris Printing Co., Strongsville, Ohio (1999). Soft cover. Cost. \$15.00 plus \$1.00 P/H. Order from Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578 or from <amazon.com>.

Few towns are as fortunate as St. Martinville, Louisiana, where the entire downtown area has been dedicated as a National Historic District. The town square has most of the original character from the turn-of-the-century days. Its architectural antiquities make it easy for a modern tourist to visualize a simpler and charming age. Acadian exiles came to the town and mixed with other French immigrants and made the small town of St. Martinville a French melting pot, a bastion of Parisian culture and language, earning it the nickname of Le Petit Paris.

This book is reprinted from the 1896 booklet prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, which was trying to promote St. Martin parish. It contains old advertisements; information about the parish and its towns, including Arnaudville, Breau Bridge, St. Martinville; biographies of prominent citizens; and many photographs, which have been restored by Steve Comeaux. The book is further enhanced by an "Annotated Index of Featured Persons and Their Families," which provides much genealogical information. *1896 in Le Petite Paris* is a fine travel souvenir, a family keepsake, a book for leisure reading and an historical and genealogical reference!

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**LOUISIANA FAMILIES IN SOUTHEAST TEXAS (1840s-1950s)**, Rev. Donald J. Hebert. Hebert Publications, printed in the U.S. 414 pp., full name index. Hard cover. \$45.00 plus \$2.50 s/h.

Through church and civil archives, this book deals with selected southwest Louisiana families who moved into southeast Texas. Although there may be many variants in spelling of the names, most of these southeast Texas families can be traced back to Louisiana Acadian or French families. It follows the same format as Fr. Hebert's *Southwest Louisiana Records*, giving information on the person, the date and place of the event, sponsors of the baptism, names of parents and citations of sources. Other pertinent information is included in some cases.

The book is further enhanced by *Reminiscences of a Texas Missionary* by Fr. P. F. Parisot, who wrote of his experiences in Calcasieu, Grand Coteau and St. Martinville in the mid-1850s. There are also census and military lists. Included are the French/Acadian/Louisiana names on the 1836 Muster Rolls for Beaumont or Liberty, Texas; the 1850 and 1860 Jefferson Co. census; 1860 Orange Co. census; 1860 Liberty Co. census.

For researchers of French/Acadian ancestors who went to Texas, this book is a must! For those ancestors who simply disappeared from southwest Louisiana, this book may be your answer!

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The following book was presented to the SWLGS for review by Heritage Books Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. Website <[www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)>

**NEW ENGLAND FAMILY HISTORICALS-STATE OF CONNECTICUT** by LuVerne V. Hall and Donald O. Virdin. Heritage Books Inc., 1995. 219 pp., arranged alphabetically, index. Soft cover. Item #HO52 \$23.50 plus \$4.00 S/H

This book is a guide to the abundance of genealogical works that have been written about New England, particularly Connecticut. The authors have compiled a valuable bibliographic reference tool for genealogists searching for ancestors with New England or Connecticut roots. Listed are family histories, genealogies and some local histories. Bibliographic references are grouped alphabetically by surname, with titles arranged alphabetically by author. Individual book listings include the name of the author, publisher and publication date (as available) to make location of the book easier. This book also provides a list of the major Connecticut libraries, codes to library abbreviations with a very brief glossary, a list of Connecticut genealogical societies, a bibliography and an index of full name.

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**RIVER ROAD MOMENTS: GROWING UP IN THE 1930's AND 1940's** by Gerald Arthur Becnel. Privately Printed. (1997-1999), 160 pp., pictures, no index. Soft cover. Order from Gerald Arthur Becnel, 3801 Olive St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-2811. \$15.00 plus s/h.

This book contains a witty series of recollections and reflections centered on the author's early life on the River Road in Vacherie, La., in the 1930's and 1940's. It tells of experiences and family bonds in a small community at a time which, although not very long ago, is now gone forever. Each of these stories can stand alone and can be read in any order. Many of them are humorous; all have been told with love. Some of the stories have such titles as "The River" (some of Becnel's boyhood adventures on the river), "Name Calling" (about 'Cajun' nicknames), "Nanny Eyes" (bout an old-maid aunt who taught school), "The Wooden Bus" (experiences on an old wooden, blue school bus), "Porches" (about front porches, kitchen porches, sleeping porches...not many of us use them anymore), "M'am Ernest Driving" (about his mother, the middle-of-the-road driver), "Doing Nothing" (something which is hard to do today), "Dying at Home" (something people are rarely allowed to do today), and many other interesting and entertaining vignettes. The old adage tells us that "We live our lives in moments, not days", and the author has shared many of his "moments". This book is humorous and fun to read. It makes us recall similar childhood memories. All family historians should write such a book for their descendants to enjoy!

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#### **YOU KNOW YOU'RE A GENEALOGIST WHEN....**

You think picnics in cemeteries are normal or that EVERYBODY does it.

You have more pictures of tombstones than of the kids.

You ask all the people you meet what their grandparents' surnames are.

The mailman can't believe that you got this much mail from someone you don't even know.

### **AFFIDAVIT OF ARSENE LeBLEU**

This day the 14th of November, 1823, before me, JAMES RAY, Notary Public in and for the Parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, personally appeared ARSENE LeBLEU, of said Parish, who declared that he lived a number of years in a state of concubinage with SARAH ANDRUS, now deceased, during which time, they had four children, born, to wit: the first, or eldest, named MARTIN LeBLEU, now aged about eight years; the second named MARIE JOSETTE LeBLEU, aged about six years; ARSENE LeBLEU, aged about three years; and MICHEL LeBLEU, aged about two years, of which said children he, the said ARSENE LeBLEU acknowledges himself to be the father---his acknowledgment made in order that the said children may be permitted to the enjoyment of their rights as such in the estate of the declarant.

In testimony whereof, the said ARSENE LeBLEU has hereunto signed by making his ordinary mark, not knowing how to write, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, and before me, the aforesaid notary, this day and year above written, and in the 48th year of the independence of the United States.

Witnesses:  
REUBIN ANDRUS  
GUY H. BELL

his  
ARSENE X LeBLEU  
mark  
JAMES RAY (Seal)  
Notary Public for the office of the  
Parish Judge of St. Landry

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF ST. LANDRY

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original deposited and filed in this office on November 14, 1823, and now on file in this office in Book F-No. 1, page 466, and being No. 349 of 1823.

In witness thereof, witness my official signature and seal of office at Opelousasss, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, this 30th day of December 1927.

S. T. LITTELL  
Dy. Clerk

\* \* \* \* \*

### **DIED AT A RIPE OLD AGE MRS. LASTIE HEBERT, DAUGHTER OF A PIONEER SETTLER**

Mrs. LASTIE HEBERT, daughter of AUGUSTUS SOULANGE, one of the pioneers in southwest Louisiana, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. EUGENE LEGER, northwest of Iowa, yesterday, aged 86. Old age was the complaint which caused her death.

Mrs. HEBERT was the daughter of AUGUSTIN SOULANGE, who came here from Italy nearly a century ago and settled along what became afterward known as Bayou Serpent. Two of her brothers, PAUL and AUGUSTIN, died recently age 84 and 82 respectively. One of her sisters, Mrs. ARTEMISE HORTON, is still alive at the age of 80. Mrs. HEBERT leaves the following children living: Mrs. EUGENE LEGER, Mrs. J. C. LeBLEU, Mrs. DORIS NELSON, DOSILIE, COLIN and FRANCIS HEBERT, Jr. She was active and healthy almost to the time of her death.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The discrepancy between the name AUGUSTUS in the first paragraph and AUGUSTIN in the second are as they appeared in the old article from the Lake Charles Daily American, Oct. 5, 1903. She died Oct. 4, 1903.)

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**HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 2000 DUES?????**

MEMBER # 852

Name of Compiler Myra WHITLOWAddress 1613 Arkansas St.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70607Date June 1993*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 FOREMAN, Adam Thomas

(Father of No. 2)

b. 12 July 1877  
p.b. Ridge, La.  
m. -- Dec. 1900  
d. 1 Sep. 1946  
p.d.

2 FOREMAN, Mike Morris

(Father of No. 1)

b. 15 Dec. 1905  
p.b. Ridge, La.  
m. 28 Apr. 1928  
d. 6 June 1980  
p.d. Sulphur, La.

5 SPELL, Ella

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 10 May 1882  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
d. 12 Jan. 1957  
p.d. Lafayette, La.

1 FOREMAN, Myra

b. 4 June 1929  
p.b. Lafayette, La.  
m. 14 Jan. 1949  
d.  
p.d.

8 PREJEAN, Alcide

(Father of No. 3)

b. 20 July 1869  
p.b. Lafayette Par., La.  
m.  
d. -- 1957  
p.d. Nederland, Tx.

3 PREJEAN, Ella (Helen DUHON)

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 31 Dec. 1904  
p.b. Lafayette Par., La.  
d.  
p.d.

7 LEGERE, Aurora

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 21 Mar. 1881  
p.b. Lafayette Par., La.  
d. 11 Dec. 1934  
p.d. Carencro, La.

WHITLOW, Lawson Dorwin

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 21 Jan. 1914 d. 16 Apr. 1989  
p.b. Magnolia, Ar. p.d. Houston, Tx.

8 FOREMAN, Alcide (Ollie)

(Father of No. 4)

b. ca 1856  
p.b. Ridge, La.  
m. ca 1875  
d. ca 1936  
p.d. Ridge, La.

9 SPELL, Zillian (Cissie)

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 7 Nov. 1859  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
d. 29 Apr. 1945  
p.d. Sulphur, La.

10 SPELL, William Strickland

(Father of No. 5)

b. ca 1850  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
m. ca 1873  
d. ca 1888  
p.d. Lafayette Par., La.

11 MEAUX, Mayleine (Melonie)

(Mother of No. 5)

b. ca 1858  
p.b. Indian Bayou, La.  
d. ca 1888  
p.d. Indian Bayou, La.

12 PREJEAN, Adolph Dominique

(Father of No. 6)

b. 16 Jan. 1830  
p.b. Lafayette Par., La.  
m. 15 July 1850  
d. 14 Apr. 1872  
p.d. Lafayette Par., La.

13 LEGER, Emerite

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 21 July 1829  
p.b. Lafayette Par., La.  
d. 15 July 1850  
p.d. Lafayette Par., La.

14 LEGERE, George Washington

(Father of No. 7)

b. 20 Jan. 1856  
p.b. Black Bayou, La.  
m. 23 Jan. 1877  
d. ca 1910-1915  
p.d. Lafayette Par., La.

15 BLANCHARD, Theoland Agalade

(Mother of No. 7)

b. ca 1862  
p.b. Black Bayou, La.  
d. 6 Nov. 1952  
p.d. Lafayette, La.

16 FOREMAN, Benajah

b. ca 1830 (Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 29 Sep. 1850  
d.

17 SPELL, Melissa Ann

(Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. -- 1838  
d.

18 SPELL, Elijah (Elie)

b. ca 1832 (Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 22 May 1850  
d. ca 1892

19 HOFFPAUR, Minerva

(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1840  
d. ca 1895

20 SPELL, David

b. ca 1805 (Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. ca 1832  
d. ca 1860

21 FOREMAN, Malinda

(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1805  
d. ca 1875-90

22 MEAUX, Jean Baptiste

b. 16 Dec. 1819 (Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. ca 1839  
d.

23 HARRIS, Marie Emily

(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1820  
d.

24 PREJEAN, Aurelian

b. 25 Jan. 1801 (Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 24 Apr. 1820  
d. 9 Nov. 1835

25 LEGERE, Marie Ann

(Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 9 July 1795  
d. 1 Dec. 1846

26 LEGER, Augustin

(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b.  
m.  
d.

27 MECHE, Marie Emarante

(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. 12 Oct. 1801  
d.

28 LEGERE, Hypolite

b. 21 Dec. 1826 (Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 4 June 1855  
d.

29 ADDISON, Mary (Marie)

(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1833  
d.

30 BLANCHARD, Hillare

b. ca 1830 (Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
m. 3 May 1854  
d. ca 1890

31 LeBOUEF, Azalie

(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
b. ca 1830-32  
d.

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

Abraham 37	Barbe 35,36	Chevis 19,20,24	Edgar 36	Guidroz 2,5,10
Abrego 37	Barclay 41	Chitwood 12	Eggleston 36	
Addison 37,53	Barnes 47	Church 13	Eisler 41	Haggart 39,41
Adee 5	Barris 34	Clark 35,39	Elender 34,45	Hall 3,7,34,35,50
Aiken 37	Beard 46	Clifton 49	Enlight 35	Hamand 35
Alberti 34	Bebee 39	Cline 34,35	Estes 39	Hamilton 47
Albertson 37	Bebley 35	Clooney 34	Evans 35,43	Hanchey 5
Albhousine 37	Becnel 3,13,43,50	Coble 47	Evens 35	Hannan 35
Alcott 37		Coco 43		Hansen 4
Aldrich 35	Beers 34	Cole 3,40,45,49	Fain 36	Hargrave 47
Alexander 24,37	Bell 52	Coleman 39	Farmulee 35	Harlan 39
Alexandria 37	Benoit 47	Comeaux 50	Farnsworth 14	Harmon 39
Alford 47	Bergeron 5,42	Connor 47	Farque 5	Harp 34
Alfred 35	Berry 35	Connose 35	Fear 43	Harriman 47
Allen 35,37	Berryman 14	Cooke 39,43,47	Fetner 5,7	Harris 34,44,53
Allens 37	Bertrand 7,49	Cooley 4	Findley 39,40,42,43,46	Harrison 34
Allison 37	Bethensen 35	Corbello 43,46	Fish 36	Hart 35
Allister 37	Bilsborough 46	Cormier 24	Fitzhugh 19,24	Harvey 35
Alphonse 37	Blanchard 53	Craven 3,5,6	Fontenot 3,35,39-43	Haskell 45
Alston 37	Bland 35,36	Crowell 36		Hauck 34
Alvin 37	Blochier 13,14	Crozat 11		Hayes 5,6
Ambros 37,38	Block 44		Foote 19,20,23,24	Hazzard 34
Ambrose 38	Boehm 34	Dameral 49	Ford 35	Heard 50
Anderson 4,38	Bouette 35	David 24	Foreman 42,53	Hebert 3,4,35,41,43,46,50,52
Andrade 38	Bouquet 39	Davis 35,39,42	Fossaker 23	Heine 31
Andrews 38	Bourgeois 39	Davison 3	Foster 39,42	Henning 5
Andrus 9,38,52	Bower 39	Daymas 35	Fournet 35	Heyd 39,41
Ankeny 38	Bowers 44	DeLaMorandiere 19,24	Franklin 48	Hodges 49
Appleby 44	Bowman 39	DeRichebourg 49	Fruge 46	Hoffman 35
Arbogast 38	Brack 49	DeWolf 39,43	Funk 39,40	Hoffpaur 53
Ardoin 5,43	Breaux 43	Delaney 5	Fuselier 47	Holmes 35
Arenson 38	Briggs 35	Demaret 24	Fussieler 41	Hortman 45
Aresten 38	Broussard 4,35,40,49	Denison 39-43		Horton 52
Armstead 38		Denny 39,43	Garrett 5	Houston 34
Armstrong 38	Brown 36,49	Doan 39	Gayle 49	Huffaker 3,5-7
Arnold 38	Bunch 5	Dodson 40,42,43	Gearen 49	Hunt 7
Arrington 38	Burke 35	Dollarhide 30	Geary 35	Hursh 39
Ashton 38	Burleson 34,35	Donahoe 35	Genius 42	Hutches 35
Astor 38	Burwell 5	Doucett 50	George 36	
Athens 38		Dowden 35	Gibbon 19,24	
Atkins 38	Cady 42	Down 39	Gibbs 39	Irwin 39,43
Atkinson 38	Cally 35	Doyle 14	Gill 35	
August 38	Calvert 39	Draper 49	Gillson 39,41	Jackson 11
Augustus 38	Cannon 35	Drost 49	Gohern 35	Jefferson 26
Axe 38	Capuder 3,50	Dudly 35	Gohern 35	Jobe 5
Aysa 38	Carr 36	Duhon 3,34,49	Goldsmith 41	Johnson 5,34,41,42
Azema 38	Carriere 45	Dunn 35,36	Gorham 34	Jones 34-36,39,40,49
	Carvallo 24	Duplechan 46	Goss 43	
Babcock 34	Chaumont 45	Dupreast 50	Granger 5,49	Jordan 7,44
Ballance 50	Chavanne 36	Dyer 46	Grant 34	Joseph 36
Baker 34	Cheney 35		Grouett 42	
Banes 35	Chenier 35		Gugea 35	Kearse 36



Keeny 34	Martin 36	Pierce 39,43	Smith 3,5,34,39	Washington 20,23,
Keith 44	Mayo 34,50	Pierson 42	Socier 49	24,26,35
Kelly 12	McCain 36	Pittman 36	Sommers 9	Waters 36
Kilgore 41	McCarty 47	Pizanie 5	Sonnier 3,12,13	Watkins 39,40
King 12	McClure 4	Poster 39	Soulange 52	Watson 5,6,39,42,
Kirkman 45	McConnell 3	Pousson 41	Spaulding 39,44,	43,49
Knapp 39	McCorquodale 45	Prejean 53	47	Weber 12
Knight 35	McDonald 35	Presley 3	Spearing 34,35	Webster 35
Knighten 47	McFatter 5	Pugh 42,43,46,47	Spell 53	Weed 4
Koonce 50	McGinness 36	Pujo 45	Spencer 36	Weeks 3
Koone 14	McKean 35		St. Denys 11	Well 35
	McMahon 34	Racca 47	St. Romain 41	West 36,49
LaFleur 41	McRill 35	Ray 5,52	Stahl 4	Whitaker 12
Lafitte 13	Meaux 53	Reed 5,6	Stephenson 44	White 34,42
Lambert 39	Meche 53	Reid 45	Stine 49	Whitlow 5,8,53
Lamorandier 24	Melendy 39,43	Rencher 3	Stochr 36	Whitten 45
Lancaster 43,47	Mercantile 36	Rey 35	Stolzle 43	Wilcox 39
Langley 3	Miguez 3,5,6	Rice 5	Storer 39,40,43	Wildman 36
Law 11	Millar 49	Richard 35,36	Stuart 19,24	Willard 41
Lawson 36	Miller 34,35,41,	Richards 35	Stutsman 39,42,	William 36
LeBlanc 4,39,43,	45-47	Richardson 35	43	Williams 36,49
45	Mills 35	Richey 36	Sudduth 36	Williamson 3,13,14
LeBleu 13,35,43,	Mitchell 34,36	Rigmaiden 34	Suttles 41	Wiltie 39
50,52	Moore 5,6,34	Rine 35		Winters 47
LeBouef 53	Moreland 35	Ritter 36	Taliferro 24	Witcher 4
LeDoux 43,49	Morgan 42,47	Roberson 36	Tamas 36	Witherwax 39,47
LeFranc 45	Moss 45	Roberts 35,43	Taylor 20	
LeJeune 5,12	Motley 41	Robertson 43,44	Terry 35	Yantis 47
Lee 13	Murchison 3	Robichaux 4	Thompson 3,5,49	Yellott 49
Leger 52,53	Murray 3	Robideaux 46	Thomson 35	Young 7,12,24
Legere 53		Rogers 36	Thornton 19,24	
Leidig 43,44	Nash 36	Rose 4	Thurmon 39,42	Zeigler 9
Leslie 36	Neal 48	Rosteet 2,3,5,7,	Trahan 49	
Lessener 36	Nell 34	13,34	Turner 45	
Levingston 34	Nelson 3,52	Royer 3,4	Tyler 7	
Lewis 34	Newcomer 39,	Rupert 43		
Lightner 39	40,42	Ryan 36,45	Unger 40	
Lilley 3	Newhouse 7,8		Unruh 36	
Littell 52	Nix 45	Sallier 13,45	Usher 34	
Lock 34		Salmisie 36	Utley 3	
Longenbaugh 41,	O'Neale 7,49	Salter 3,4		
43	Odom 34	Scales 4	VanWinkle 3	
Lopez 45	Olson 4	Schwing 34	Vincent 45	
Lowe 39,41,42		Scott 34	Virdin 3,50	
Loxley 34	Palens 39	Sedotal 3		
Loyd 36	Parisot 50	Seran 35	Waddy 36	
Lund 23	Paul 3	Shaddock 34	Wait 39,40	
Lyles 35,45,46	Pearson 43	Shafer 39	Walden 3	
Lyman 11	Peetz 34	Sharp 39,42	Walford 7	
	Pelican 46	Shaw 43	Walker 35	
Magee 36	Pennel 50	Shively 46,47	Wall 42	
Maillard 48	Perkins 3,19,34,	Shoptaugh 5	Ward 13,14,41	
Mallet 41	35,48,50	Simmons 35	Warden 50	
Mansfield 36	Petticrew 39,42,43	Sims 45	Washington 19,	



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56

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# KINFOLKS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Society News/Society Library/Calendar of Events	59
March Program	62
Memorial Day & Military Records	63
Constructing Families from Census Records	66
Soundex Coding of Federal Census	71
Romero's - Spain, Louisiana, Mississippi	72
Enoch Luther Hayes	76
John Ray Sanders, The Georgian	78
George Washington's Southern Campaign	80
Battle of Culloden	83
Sylvester Pettigrew Rode with Custer	84
Pine Hill Cemetery, Iowa, La.	86
1901 Lake Charles City Directory	89
Lake Charles News Items	92
Obituaries	95
Louisiana Woman Observes 100th Anniversary	97
David H. Lyons, Cal. Tax Collector/Document	99
Louisiana Members of the 58th Congress	101
Types of Records	102
Information from Exchanges	103
Queries/Book Reviews	105
Armchair Research	108
Chart - Evelyn Garrett	109
Index	110
2000 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons	112



**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 337/625-4740. Permission is granted to republish information from *Kinfolks*, provided the SWLGS and the author or compiler (if identified) is given due credit.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

SWLGS Web Site - <<http://usersa.usunwired.net/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>

### MAY MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 20, 2000, at 10:00 A.M. in the Calcasieu Health Unit Auditorium, 721 E. Prien Lake Rd., Lake Charles.

Program will be presented by Dr. JOHN K. GRIFFITH, Jr. His topic will be "Civil War Surgeons and Medicine".

\*\*\*\*\*

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE MARCH MEETING -

Our year-end report for 1999 to the Calcasieu Parish Public Library reflected that we had given them 14 books valued at \$320.90, 53 rolls of Civil War Pensions microfilm at \$424., and 76 exchange quarterlies valued at \$1,200.50 for a total of \$1,945.40.

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Correct web site address is <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/la/calcasie/surname.htm>>

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Word has been received that Father DONALD JOSEPH HEBERT, 57, of Mire, La. died Tuesday, Feb. 22, 2000, at his residence in Mire. Fr. HEBERT was pastor of the Church of the Assumption BVM in Mire since 1989.

A spokesman for Hebert Publishing Company indicated that they plan to have the CD out by June. If you plan to order his books Vol. 1 through Vol. 41, you may call 337/873-6151 or write Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578. They are hoping to have Vol. 42 of the S.W.L.R. series out by June.

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The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, will conduct workshops on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to noon on - June 17 - Beginning Genealogy; July 15 - Organizing Records; and August 19 - Computer Resources.

*Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish.* Check these sources for records and information on the veteran you are researching.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.** Documents such as hospital records, prisoner-of-war records, casualty lists, enlistment rolls, draft lists, court-martial records and military prison records, rolls of honor, and military academy records can be found in the National Archives for various wars.

The Veterans' Administration has recently discovered 10 million duplicates of 20th century military records thought to have been destroyed in the 1973 fire. If you were informed that the records you sought were burned, write again to the National Personnel Records, GSA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132.

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



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1268. DAVID SANDERSON, 205 Newport Dr., Oakdale, LA 71463-3142  
1269. JAMES DUPLICHIAN, 1465 Old River Rd., Mansura, LA 71350  
1270. ROY HUNT, 655 Marie Antoinette St. #213, Lafayette, LA 70506-6263  
1271. KATHY BROWN, 877 Whitehall Circle, Florence, SC 29501-8928  
1272. LEAH BURWELL LEGER, 3364 Mark Rd., Lake Charles, LA 70605-0144  
1273. LIBBY THRAILKILLE SHIPMAN, 3015 Chalkley Pines Rd., Sulphur, LA 70663  
1274. BONNIE F. KING, 2735 King Rd., Sulphur, LA 70663  
1275. PAM WALKER TARASIEWICZ, 2712 Roxton St., Sulphur, LA 70663  
1276. WILLIAM L. BENNETT, 2420 Cox Rd., Westlake, LA 70669-2020  
1277. JOYCE HART ROSE, 5620 Skylark Dr., Alexandria, LA 71303-3943  
1278. JOHN J. HYATT, 513 Northridge St., Denton, TX 76201-0826  
1279. RICHARD P. HOLMES, 630 Contour St., Lake Charles, LA 70605-5510  
1280. MARTIN E. ROBERTSON, 120 Louise Goode Rd., DeQuincy, LA 70663-4840  
1281. BARRIE C. HIERN, Sr., P. O. Box 994, Shannon, GA 30172  
1282. LARRY WISE, 809 E. Napoleon St., Sulphur, LA 70663

Membership to Date - 434

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### **SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS**

Szucs, Loretta Dennis

*Family History Made Easy*

Todd, Vincent H.

*Christoph Von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern (NC)*

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### **COMPUTER SITES**

Surname Related Web Sites

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~websites>

Genealogy Online

<http://www.Ancestry.com>

1895 United States Atlas

<http://livgenmi.com/1895.htm>

Genealogy Bulletin

<http://www.genealogybulletin.com>

Social Security - Updated 2-2000

<http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com>

La. Land Records

<http://searches.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/laland/laland.pl>

Geographic Names Info System

<http://mapping.usgs.gov/www.gnis/gnisform.html>

Genealogical Society of Ireland

<http://www.dun-laoghaire.com/genealogy>

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### **IN MEMORIAM**

**WARRICK J. DICKSON**

**1920 - 2000**

**REV. DONALD J. HEBERT**

**1942 - 2000**

**W. ALLEN SINGLETON**

**1933 - 2000**

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2000**

**MAY**

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

**CALCASIEU HEALTH UNIT AUDITORIUM, 721 E. PRIEN LAKE RD., LAKE CHARLES**

**"CONFEDERATE SURGEONS AND MEDICINE" by Dr. JOHN K. GRIFFITH, Jr.**

August 11-12 - Friday, Saturday - ARK-LA-TEX Annual Seminar, Shreveport, La.  
Ramada Inn, 5116 Monk House Dr., Shreveport, LA 71134 (800-284-0224)  
Speaker - Dr. GEORGE K. SCHWEITZER  
Friday - 8 PM - "Cherokee Genealogical Research - Dr. Schweitzer  
Saturday - Registration 8 AM, Lectures begin at 9 AM - "German Genealogical  
Research", "Pennsylvania Genealogical Research" and "Scots-Irish  
Genealogical Research" Ends at 3 PM with Questions.  
Registration - Friday Evening-\$5.00; Friday, Saturday and Lunch-\$35.00;  
Saturday - Lectures Only - \$20.00  
Deadline for Pre-Registration is July 31, 2000. Mail to: ARK-LA-TEX Gen.  
Assoc., P. O. Box 4462, Shreveport, LA 71134-0462.

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## SHARING WITH OTHERS

As you may have noticed, an increasing number of our members are contributing information and articles to **Kinfolks**. These articles provide our publication with a greater scope of interest and a wider variety of topics.

All of us are amateurs with limited time and many obligations, but the articles for **Kinfolks** do not magically appear. They are the result of thought, research and valuable time. Many societies are decreasing or completely eliminating their publications for lack of material and contributors. We, so far, have not had this problem.

Each of you can make vital contributions to your Society through articles you write for **Kinfolks**. Someone will be interested in what you have learned on your genealogical travels, "how to" tips, information extracted from old land records or family Bibles, old newspaper articles, letters, tidbits from other societies, anecdotes, town histories, early business enterprises, founding families, interesting ancestors, immigration records, an interview with an elderly person, etc. You need not be a polished author to contribute; we will help you write and edit.

Consider researching a project if you feel that you cannot write. Early newspapers and the MAUDE REID Scrapbooks are full of topics on the early history of southwest Louisiana. Research the origin of a certain surname, the history of a major event in America and how it affected migration patterns and genealogy, the students of an early area school. Send us a copy of an early letter, the family pages of an early family Bible, an old obituary, genealogical information from your land abstracts, telephone pole notices of deaths, old military service papers (bounty land records, enlistment and/or discharge papers, pensions, widow's pensions), etc.

About 500 issues of **Kinfolks** are mailed quarterly to our members and to other societies with which we exchange publications. With your interest and help we can make our publication even better. Won't you share your ideas and experiences with us?

For assistance or further information, please contact BETTY ROSTEET, **Kinfolks** Editor, 2801 St. Francis St., Sulphur, LA 70663 (phone 337/625-4740) or send your article to SWLGS, PO BOX 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

## MARCH PROGRAM

GAYLE ROYER SALTER was the speaker at the March meeting of the SWLGS. Her topic was entitled "Community at Rest: Royer Cemetery". She discussed general methods of researching a cemetery, which follows. In researching the Royer Cemetery, Mrs. SALTER is trying to find complete information on the persons who were known to be buried there; on some of these people she needs additional information. If you have family members buried at Royer Cemetery, north of Sulphur, please phone Mrs. SALTER at (337) 528-2451 or contact her at <gsalter104@aol.com>.

### METHODS OF RESEARCHING A CEMETERY

1. Inventory of headstones and unidentified gravesites
2. Interview with oldest living trustee
3. Library research: family books, family files, obituaries, census records, special books (such as Hebert's *Southwest Louisiana Records*, and SWLGS *Ancestor Charts & Tables*)
4. Marriage licenses in area of your interest
5. Death Certificates (Bureau of Vital Statistics)
6. Interviews with known family members
7. Land Records
8. IGI (International Genealogy Index), World Family Tree, other Internet sources
9. Repeat steps #1 through #8 over and over and over and over!

The following is a partial list of persons buried at Royer Cemetery, followed by the names of the earliest known person in any line for which I am still searching. Any help would be appreciated.

GLADYS ABSHIRE BABINEAUX (COLUMBUS ABSHIRE & OZANIA HANKS)  
ARTHUR JORDAN ALEXANDER (GILBERT HENRY MARSHALL)  
THELMA ALPHA (MARIA MARTIN, ?CAVANAGH & ELIZABETH)  
CHURCH WELLS ALSTON (TINA/GINA BARNES)  
AMBROISE BABINEAUX (EMELIE LANDRY, MARIE CLEOTHILE BONCHARD)  
HERBERT MIMES BAKER (JOSEPH BAKER & MARIE CELESTINE LaGRANGE, LEAH JONES)  
GEORGE STEVEN BASS ( WILLIAM CARTER BASS & EVA LOU ALLEN)  
AURELIEN BENOIT (EDGAR BENOIT & ODELIA BABIN)  
OLIVER CAIN (SUSAN RITTER, ERNEST MOREAU & ANASTASIA MANDOZA)  
JOHN DEMERITT (JOHN DEMERITT & SARAH ADAMS)  
PAUL SHAUMBURG DOWERS (A. T. DOWERS & RHONDA JANE COMBS)  
ARTHUR LIONEL DUNHAM (GEORGE THOMAS WALTON & MARGARET/MOLLIE)  
SAMUEL HENRY DUNHAM (WILLIAM CROFFORD DAVIS & SUSAN HOLMES SMITH)  
CAPTOLA ESCOUBAS KOONCE (ADOLPHE ESCOUBAS, MARY ASLIE LYONS)  
RAYMOND GLYNN JEGHERS (LEMUEL "PETE" BAUKMAN & EMMA MALONE)  
DEWEY M. KIMBALL (JAMES DAVID KIMBALL & GEORGIA ROGILLIO)  
GEORGE EDWARD KING (WILLIAM THOMAS KING & MOLLY ADALIE GEOTZMAN)  
GRACE KOONCE (GEORGE WASHINGTON KOONCE & POLLY HEARN)  
FRED EMERSON LEACH (WILLIAM G. MORRIS & LAURA HOLMES)  
JOHN A. MANNING (HENRY MANNING, ROSA ANN WALKER)  
WESLEY ROBERT McDONALD (THOMAS McDONALD & MELISSA MOORE)  
INA MARIE MORGAN MATTHEWS (ERASTE MORGAN, ELMIRA CAVANAGH)  
LLOYD CASIDY NIXON (GEORGE NIXON & ? , MARTHA BROWN)  
DUKE PARKER, Sr. (JAMES B. PARKER, MOLLY AUSTIN)  
EDGAR NEY RICHARDS (JOHN DANIEL RICHARDS & LOUISA SUSAN WOODSIDE)  
TINY LEE ROYER SMITH (JOSEPH E. DICKENS & MARY NICHOLS)  
JOSEPH ALONZO SMITH (JOHN B. SMITH & ADELAIDE "DELIE" GUILLORY)  
EMILE THERIOT (JEAN BAPTISTE THERIOT & VICTORINE LEONARD)  
RACHEAL ANN WILLIAMSON (JUDGE GRIFFIN WILLIAMSON & EDNA MARNEE DOWDEN)



## MEMORIAL DAY & MILITARY RECORDS

Memorial Day is a day set aside to honor U. S. military veterans. Born from the tragedy of the War Between the States, the first unofficial Memorial Day occurred on 25 April 1866, when widows of Confederate soldiers in Columbus, Mississippi, placed flowers on the graves of Union soldiers, their former enemies. In 1868, three years after the war ended, Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, proclaimed May 30 Decoration Day, urging Americans to remember and honor all the dead soldiers of the late war by decorating their graves.

In 1971 Congress decreed that Decoration Day be expanded to include all those who had died in service to their country, and the holiday was renamed Memorial Day, a day on which flags fly and patriotic speeches are given. We should never forget the sacrifices of the many American servicemen who gave so much for us to enjoy freedom, peace and prosperity.

Military records may be found in state and federal archives. They include such documents as enlistment and muster rolls, service records, discharge papers, pensions and widow's pensions. Other military records include the following:

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

**PENSION ROLLS.** Federal pensions were granted to veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, the Mexican War and the Civil War (Union only). Confederate pensions were granted by the former Confederate states. Many of the pension rolls have been published. Some may give name, age, place of residence, unit and time of service, name of widow and other pertinent information. Federal pensions can be found at the National Archives. For Confederate pensions, write the state which granted the pension, or the Museum of the Confederacy, 1201 East Clay St., Richmond, VA 23219.

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

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

**PUBLISHED BOOKS.** A variety of books are available for each war or military action, such as *Massachusetts Officers and Soldiers in Seventeenth Century Conflicts*; *Massachusetts Officers and Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars*; *U. S. Quartermaster's Department Roll of Honor of Soldiers Who Died in Defense of the American Union*; *Louisiana Veterans of the War of 1812*; *War of the*

*Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish.* Check these sources for records and information on the veteran you are researching.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.** Documents such as hospital records, prisoner-of-war records, casualty lists, enlistment rolls, draft lists, court-martial records and military prison records, rolls of honor, and military academy records can be found in the National Archives for various wars.

The Veterans' Administration has recently discovered 10 million duplicates of 20th century military records thought to have been destroyed in the 1973 fire. If you were informed that the records you sought were burned, write again to the National Personnel Records, GSA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132.

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

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

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

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

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### **A WORD OF WARNING!**

Technology has issued us into the Age of Information, but sometimes technology does not provide for preservation of data. All of us have old photographs, photocopies of documents and notes which are faded and old cassettes which have developed "dropouts", so we must find better ways to store our valuable data.

Microfilm, microfiche, CD-ROMs, floppy disks and digital images require less storage space than original documents, photos and other papers, and are in general use. However, in thousands of repositories original documents have been destroyed after digitized copies were made. Destruction of original data is something of which we all should be aware and about which we should be concerned. We should remember that new technology makes machines obsolete almost immediately. Most of our children and grandchildren do not know what a phonograph (and certainly not a Victrola) is; we cannot play our old records because technology has made the machines obsolete. Disks from word processors can no longer be read; they just aren't making word processors any more. By the same token, will we have the proper hardware and software to retrieve digitized information on the new machines of the future?

According to CURT B. WITCHER, Past President of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, (*Forum*, Vol. 11 #4, Winter 1999), copies made on 20 pound, 25% rag, acid free paper kept in a stable environment, should last from 370 to 750 years before needing to be transferred again. Information transferred to silver halide microfilm should last 90 to 150 years. When information is transferred to CD-ROM...well, no one really knows.

Be on the safe side! Make hard copies (paper) of any important research and data. Some of the paper might turn yellow, but the information will still be there. Make several copies to send to interested relatives. Even if some of the copies are lost throughout the years, surely one will survive in the family. Take precautions to preserve your valuable research for future generations.

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

## **CONSTRUCTING FAMILIES FROM CENSUS RECORDS**

The year 2000 is a year in which the federal census will enumerate the population of the U.S. As genealogists, we are increasingly aware of the census as a source of data for family information. Census records are readily available and fairly easy to use. However, for many reasons, researchers should use these records only as secondary sources to substantiate other facts. Information on the records is only as good as that which was given to the census taker, and only as accurate as the data which he recorded.

Original American census records were merely a collection of loose papers. When they were bound or microfilmed, some pages were not done in the correct order. If you find a person living alone, check the sequences of numbers to assure the correct dwelling; you may also find the rest of the family.

Remember that there are many errors in the census records, as well as the indexes to them. Sometimes these are merely typographical errors or a transposition of letters in a name. In other instances, erroneous information may have been inadvertently or deliberately given to the census taker. People did not always take kindly to the government interfering into what they considered their private affairs, so sometimes they withheld facts or gave false or incomplete information to the census taker.

If you use an index to the federal census, then always check the census records. Indexes are neither complete or completely correct. If you haven't been able to locate a family in the census index, rethink your facts. Perhaps the surname is misspelled; a letter or two may be transposed, or there may be a typographical error.

Don't assume that the surname was always spelled as it is today. Pronounce the name in every possible way; then spell it phonetically each way. Try every possible variant of each spelling. For example, if you are searching for the surname Rogers, try Rodgers or Roger; for Bryan, try Brian or Bryant; for Chesson, also see Chiasson and Chaisson; for Davis, look at Davies or Davids; for Eberhardt, try Everhart or Eberhart. These surnames may be, but are not necessarily variants of your family's surname.

Try sound-alikes when searching for an illusive surname...Burke for Burg, Baird for Beard, Camp for Kemp. Add or subtract a vowel; for Bader, try Baeder, for Bell try Belle or Beall; for Hays, see Hayes. Add or subtract an "s"; for Richard, try Richards; for Hook, try Hookes or Hooks. Consider the fact that a foreign-sounding name may have been translated or changed; Schwartz or Swartz might have become Black; Burnbaum might be changed to Burns; Schmidt might now be Smith.

After you have abstracted all the surnames of your family (including neighbors who might be in-laws) with their given ages, try to approximate birth years and analyze your findings. Remember the census was only as accurate as the census taker or the person who gave him the information. Don't presume that ages given on the census necessarily indicate the exact birth year. Few had calendars, and the age given was often approximate. Also study the neighbors; several families living near to each other may denote family ties and may possibly provide additional information.

Don't assume! In many cases, the relationship of the person to the head-of-household is not always accurate. In olden days 'Sr.' and 'Jr.' were not always used to designate a father and son, but were also used to denote the older and younger of two men of the same family, perhaps an uncle and nephew. A grandson or nephew who was living with a family was often called their 'son', and listed as such in the census. Don't assume that the wife is necessarily the mother of all the children listed in the household.

Beware of nicknames, which were often casually given to census takers. For example, Molly, Polly, Meg, Peggy, and Peg were nicknames for Margaret, but they may have been actual given names. In some families of Acadian descent, nicknames were used exclusively, and few knew the actual

baptismal name of another person.

Members of the household giving information to the census takers were often illiterate and could not spell their own names. Pity the poor census taker who had to spell phonetically, names which he had never heard, perhaps pronounced with a foreign accent. No wonder Margarethe and Marguerite are seen as Margaret and Angus was translated as Agnes or Anguish. Ethnic pronunciations also account for some errors. The "H" is silent in French, whereas in Spanish the "J" is pronounced like an "H". Therefore a name such as Helene could easily be recorded as Helen or Ellen.

Some men only gave their initials to the census takers, creating another dilemma for genealogists. Was Thomas S. Sherman the same man as T. S. Sherman or T. Samuel Sherman? Other sources must be consulted to prove this. If Thomas S. Sherman had Polly listed as a wife in one census, and T. S. Sherman had Margaret listed as a wife in another census, this is still a matter for investigation. Although the man may be the same, and Polly is often a nickname for Margaret, his wife may or may not be the same person as was listed in a previous census; perhaps he has married a second time. Clarification is needed in such cases. Check ages, birth places, ages of children and all data on several censuses, as well as other records, to establish proof of identity of your ancestors.

Prior to the 1850 census every person enumerated in a household was not necessarily a family member. Many men were only statistics listed in the household of another person before 1850. Servants, laborers, relatives, visitors, and boarders were listed as "others" in the household. A man may have lived in the area, but because he was not head of a household, was not mentioned in censuses before 1850. Determine each relationship by using other sources. After 1850 the relationship to the head of the household was generally mentioned.

Carefully estimate dates of births and marriages of your ancestors. Then check the census records for the family names in the area and time of your research. If you think your John Smith would have been born approximately 1850, this man could not be the John Smith who was shown in the 1860 as a married man with a family. Check subsequent censuses for your ancestor.

Learn the accepted patterns of marriage for the area and era you are researching. In general, rural people married earlier than did their more educated or urban counterparts. In some rural areas girls married as early as 13 years of age, but boys did not usually marry until they were at least 18 years old. Apprenticed females, however, were not allowed to marry until they reached the age of 18 and apprenticed males had to be 21. Indentured or bond servants were not allowed to marry until their term of indenture was completed. It is also helpful to know the ethnic background of your ancestors; marriage patterns were brought from the Old World in many cases.

The date on which the census was taken is an important factor. Even though the census taker may not have recorded the information until a month or two later, only the people living in the household on the enumeration day were counted. A baby born days or weeks later than the specified enumeration date could not be counted. Conversely, those who were living on the specified day, but died later, were enumerated.

Naturalization status can be found in the 1900, 1910 and 1920 censuses. The letter "A" stands for Alien, "Pa" stands for Papers and means that he/she had already applied for citizenship, and "Na" means that the person was naturalized.

Do not limit your research to just the ancestor whom you are researching. Instead, check the census records of his children and neighbors, remembering that familial groups usually traveled together and settled near each other. Be sure to record the pertinent information of all persons found in the same general area with the same surnames that you are researching; they may turn out to be relatives or in-laws. Some of the census records may tell where they were born or previously resided, giving clues for further research.

If you cannot find your family on the census, perhaps you are looking in the wrong place. Study old maps to find border changes of states, counties or parishes. Before definite borders were established it was not unusual for two colonies or states to claim an area. For example, in the 1700s, both Virginia and Connecticut claimed western Pennsylvania. In the border areas of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia people often bought land and registered their claims where the price was the lowest, so check various locations for data on these families. The 1820 and 1839 federal censuses for Wisconsin are included with those of Michigan; the 1860 census for Wyoming is included with Utah; the 1860 Colorado census is with Kansas; early Nevada censuses are with Utah.

Study local history. It is not unusual for the name of a town or parish/county to be changed during the course of its history. For example, Leesburg, Louisiana, is now Cameron; Charleston is now Lake Charles. According to *Footprints* (Feb. 1996), the quarterly publication of the Fort Worth (TX) Genealogical Society, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BARKER lived in the same house for 62 years, but the name of the county in which he lived was changed three times...from Johnson County to Hood County and finally to Somervell County!

If you "lose" your family from the time of one census to another, perhaps you will find your family living in the household of another family. The death of the breadwinner often brought drastic changes to the family's lifestyle. Sometimes some or all members of a family went to live with relatives; in other cases, a mother with young children may have had to take a domestic job with another family; often a mother remarried and brought her family with her into her new home. Look for relatives and neighbors of your family to see if this is a possibility. However, your family may have moved on. Study the immigration patterns for the area to find the general trend. Did most of the families in the area move west or south? Remember most moved in familial, neighborhood or church groups to another location.

For the most part the 1890 census was burned, but fragments of that census have recently been located for Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota and Texas. There are approximately 6,100 names on these census records, which have been microfilmed by the National Archives. If your ancestors were in these areas, check the remnants of the burned 1890 census.

There is also a special census which was taken in 1890 especially for Union veterans. In this census widows of Union soldiers are also listed. A few Confederates were listed in error, and their names were crossed out, but the information is still legible.

What information can be gleaned from census records? Although each census asked for different information, the following items are usually found: person's name and year of birth; the state or sometimes the country of birth, in the case of an immigrant; date of marriage; number of children in household and their ages (some of these may be relatives living in the household); year of immigration (1900-1920); naturalization information; foreign-born parents (1880, 1919, 1920); military service; real property; and economic data. For more information see "DATA FOUND ON U.S. CENSUSES, 1790-1920", following this article.

Remember to check other kinds of census records, such as the following:

**AGRICULTURAL CENSUS** - contains valuable information if your ancestor was a farmer (1850-1880).

**MORTALITY SCHEDULES** - contain the name, age, race, date and cause of death for persons who died in the year preceding the date of the census (1850-1880).

**INDUSTRIAL CENSUS** - contains information on those engaged in manufacturing (1850-1870).

**SPECIAL CENSUS OF SURVIVING UNION VETERANS OR THEIR WIDOWS** - contains age, rank, unit or regiment, date of enlistment, date of discharge, address remarks, etc. However, a widow, especially if she were a second or third wife, did not necessarily know all the information.

**CENSUS OF NATIVE AMERICANS** - taken in 1900, it enumerates name, age, tribe, residence,

etc.

**STATE, TERRITORIAL OR LOCAL CENSUSES** - many areas had special census enumerations before they became a state. Other state and local census enumerations were taken at various times for various purposes. Investigate those in the area of your interest.

Census records can help to reconstruct families, but researchers should be wary of information on them. Let census records be your guideposts, but never rely wholly upon them. As always, consult primary sources and other records for a preponderance of evidence in your research.

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### **DATA FOUND ON U.S. CENSUS, 1790-1920**

- 1790**-Name of head of household; number of free white males 16 years old and over; number of free white males under 16; number of free white females; all other free persons; number of slaves.
- 1800**-Name of head of household; number of free white males and females, divided into age groups; all free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of slaves.
- 1810**-Name of head of household; number of free white males and females, divided into age group; all other free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of slaves.
- 1820**-Name of head of household; number of free white males and females, divided into age groups; number of free white males between 16 and 18; names of foreigners not naturalized; numbers of male and female slaves and free colored persons, divided by age groups; all free persons, except Indians not taxed; number of persons, including slaves, engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufacturing.
- 1830**-Name of head of family; numbers of free white males and females, divided into age groups; number of slaves and free colored persons; number of deaf, dumb and blind by age group; foreigners not naturalized.
- 1840**-Name of head of household; numbers of free white males and females, divided into age groups; number of slaves and free colored persons, divided into age groups; number of deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiots; number of persons employed in each of seven occupations; number of scholars; number of white people over age 20 who were unable to read and write; name of military pensioners.
- 1850**-Address (visitation number and dwelling number); name, age, sex, color (white, black or mulatto) of each resident; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic; value of real estate owned; profession of each free male over 16; place of birth; whether married within the year; whether able to read or write (for those over age of 20); whether a pauper or a convict.
- 1860**-Address; name, sex, age, (white, black or mulatto) of each resident; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic; value of real estate and personal property; profession for each person over 15; place of birth (state or territory, country); whether married within the year; whether attended school within the year; whether able to read or write (for those over 20); whether a pauper or a convict.
- 1870**-Address; name, age, sex, color (includes Chinese and Indian); citizenship (for males over 21); profession; value of real estate and personal property; place of birth; whether father or mother were foreign-born; whether born within the year; married within the year; attended school within the year; whether able to read and write (for those 10 years and over); whether, deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.
- 1880**-Address; name, relationship to head of household; sex, race, age, marital status; whether born or married within the year; profession; number of months unemployed; whether sick or temporarily disabled; if so, by what; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, maimed, crippled or bedridden; whether attended school; ability to read and write; place of birth of person, father and mother.
- 1890**-Most of these census schedules were destroyed by fire in 1921. About one percent remained. These have been microfilmed on M407, which contain three rolls. A card index of 6,160 names for the surviving rolls has been microfilmed on M496, two rolls, entitled *Index to the Eleventh*

*Census of the U.S., 1890.*

- 1900**-Address; name, relationship to head of household; color, sex, month and year of birth; age, marital status; number of years married; if female, mother of how many children; how many living children; place of birth for person, father and mother; if foreign-born, year of immigration, number of years in U.S., whether naturalized; profession of each person 10 years old and older; months not employed during the year; months attended school; ability to read, write and speak English; whether dwelling is rented or owned; if owned, is there a mortgage; whether dwelling is a home or farm; number of farm schedule.
- 1910**-Address; name; relationship to head of household; sex; color; race; age; number of years married; mother of how many children; number of living children; place of birth for person, father and mother; if foreign-born, year of immigration, whether naturalized; whether able to speak English; language spoken; profession (industry and job done); whether employer or employee; whether out of work on 15 April 1910; weeks out of work in 1909; ability to read and write; whether attended school since 1 Sept. 1909; whether dwelling is owned or rented; whether mortgaged; whether a home or farm; number of farm schedule; whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; whether deaf and dumb or blind.
- 1920**-Address; name; relationship to head of household; whether home owned or rented; whether mortgaged; sex; color or race; age; if foreign-born, year of immigration; whether naturalized; year of naturalization; whether attended school since 1 Sept. 1919; ability to read and write; place of birth and native language of person, father and mother; whether able to speak English; profession; industry; employer or employee; salary; farm schedule.

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**1930 CENSUS SNEAK PREVIEW**

The 1930 census will be made public in the year 2002, and genealogists are anxious to see what it reveals. The 1930 census asked for the following information:

**Residence**...address, number of dwelling and number of family in order of visitation. This number supplied by census taker.

**Name**...complete name of each person living in household on April 1, 1930. Children born after April 1 are not included.

**Relation**...relationship of each member of household to head of household.

**Home Data**...is home owned or rented, value or monthly rental, radio set, is residence a farm.

**Personal Description**...sex, color or race, age at last birthday, marital status, age at first marriage.

**Education**...school attendance since 1 Sept. 1929, able to read or write (persons 10 years or older).

**Place of birth**...of each person enumerated, with parents.

**Native language**...language spoken in home or before coming to U.S.

**Citizenship**...year of immigration, naturalization, if able to speak English.

**Occupation/Industry**...type of trade or profession, industry or business, class of worker (salaried, unpaid, etc.)

**Employment**...whether at work yesterday or last working day, number on unemployment schedule.

**Military Service**...if a veteran, of what war.

Only the southern states will be indexed in this census. The indexing project was begun as a part of the WPA, but WWII broke out before the indexing could be completed. Louisiana is among those states which have been indexed.

As with any other census, genealogists are eager to peruse the data. If you want information from this census or any other closed census, apply for information using Search for Census Records-Form BC 600 from the National Archives. The information is costly, \$50, but may be worth the money. The completed form and check should be mailed to Jane L. Woods, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, P. O. Box 1545, Jefferson, IN 47131.



## SOUNDEX CODING OF FEDERAL CENSUSES

The Soundex System is a coded method of identification through surnames on the federal census enumerations from 1880 to, and including, 1920. However, not every state has been indexed and coded for every census. The selected censuses were coded and indexed to identify persons who would become eligible for Social Security. The 1880 Soundex includes only those households with children 10 years old and under, while all households were included in the censuses of 1900, 1910 and 1920.

The Soundex can be used to locate families on the original census records, by locating the county, volume number, enumeration district number (E.D.), and line and page number on the original census. The system saves much time in locating an ancestor and is especially useful in locating surnames which the census taker or person giving the information might have misspelled.

Each Soundex listing consists of a letter of the alphabet and three numbers; there are never more than three digits. The letter is **always** the first letter of the surname. The three numbers which follow it represent the consonant sounds of the name. Surnames with prefixes, such as von Pool and DeBlanc are treated inconsistently, so it may be necessary to search for all possibilities. However, Mc and Mac are not considered prefixes. The following is an example of the Soundex coding system.

NUMBER	LETTERS REPRESENTED
1	B P F V
2	C S K G J Q X Z
3	D T
4	L
5	M N
6	R

Vowels (A, E, I, O, U) and the letters H, W and Y are disregarded in the Soundex, but are often represented by a zero. For example, in a surname such as Lee, the Soundex code would be L000.

The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles has all the Soundex microfilms for Louisiana, as well as a guide to the Soundex. All other Soundex microfilms may be ordered through the library. Web site - <http://www.genealogy.org/soundex.shtml>

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### IRISH ANCESTORS?

In the late eighth century, about the time of Charlemagne, the Norsemen began their period of invasion and expansion. By the ninth century the Danes were controlling Ireland and had imposed a yearly tax of one ounce of gold on each Irish householder. Failure to pay the tax would be punished by having the nose slit. Irishmen were not wealthy and gold was scarce in the Emerald Isle. Consequently, the tax was a great burden, and the majority of householders were unable to pay it.

The delinquent tax lists soon became formidable, and it seemed as if Ireland would become a nation of slit noses. The people stood for it for thirteen years, and then rose, massacring many of their oppressors. The odious law was repealed. If you had ancestors who lived in Ireland during the ninth century, it is likely that the men in the family had split noses.

*The Family Tree*, Vol. IX #4 (Aug./Sept. 1999)

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### ONLY A GENEALOGIST REGARDS A STEP BACKWARDS AS PROGRESS.

*The Family Tree*

## **ROMEROS**

**MIGUEL (1738 - 1792) - SPAIN, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI - ELIE (1879 - 1953)**

Prepared by MAXINE DELAUNE SABLICH

Genealogy Information furnished by PAT DELAUNE HUFFAKER and ROSIE ROY NEWHOUSE

### **NOW FOR A LOOK INTO OUR PAST**

The ROMERO name is mentioned in Spanish records at various times, but rose to prominence during the 1600s. Most surnames can be traced to a beginning in one particular country, but a few names have more distinct origins. In some cases, a name began in one country and spread to others. It was very unusual for a name to spring up in different areas. The ROMERO name is one of these unusual names. It is native to both Italy and Spain. In Italy, it began as a personal name that simply described a person who came from Rome. In Spain, the ROMERO name owes its origin to the religious practice of the middle ages of undertaking pilgrimages. The name is taken directly from the Spanish word for a pilgrim, that is, a *romer*. It is interesting to note that the Spanish word for the herb "rosemary" is also *romero*.

Our story begins in Spain in the city of Malaga. Malaga is one of the oldest Mediterranean seaports. The Moors considered it a paradise. It has become the principal city of the Costa del Sol, where many Americans maintain vacation homes.

MIGUEL ROMERO, my great-great-great-great grandfather, was born in Malaga in 1738. He married MARIE DeGRANO in 1763. MIGUEL and MARIE had three sons born in Malaga. They were: JOSE in 1764, JUAN in 1774, and ANTONIO in 1777.

While MIGUEL and MARIE were busy raising their family, the Louisiana Territory was transferred from the country of France to the country of Spain. This territory consisted of land bordered to the west by the Sabine River, north by the Missouri River, east of Pensacola, Florida, and south by the Gulf of Mexico. This event half-way across the world would affect their family for generations to come.

The Spanish government began recruiting families to immigrate to Spanish Louisiana. The government drew up a contract with the settlers, stipulating that the government would provide the cost of the voyage and maintenance to Louisiana where each family would be provided land, a house, livestock, farming implements, seeds for crops, and all other necessities needed to survive until the emigrants were able to support themselves. At that time they would repay the Spanish government the cost of their voyage and maintenance; in return they would receive ownership to their land, home, and some livestock. Representing the Spanish government, DON FRANCISCO BOULIGNY succeeded in convincing sixteen families, consisting of eighty-two people to emigrate to the Louisiana Territory. The MIGUEL ROMERO family was one of the sixteen families. These families packed all of their belongings and boarded the brig *San Josef* on June 1st, 1778.

On the 13th of the same month the brig was required to land in Cadiz, Spain, to be provisioned for the long journey. The captain provided all passengers money to hold them over until the brig set sail again. For one reason or the other 15 people decided not to make the trip, so on the 21st of July only sixty-seven people embarked on the journey to the Louisiana Territory.

The first port of call for the brig was Puerto Rico. They arrived on August 20th. The brig next landed in Havana, Cuba, on September 9th. Some people decided to stay in Cuba and not continue the journey. When the brig landed in New Orleans on November 15th, 1778, only 40 people had arrived from Cuba.

After extensive preparations, DON FRANCISCO and the eight remaining families, accompanied by a handful of soldiers and some leased slaves, left New Orleans in mid-January 1779 to settle in the

Attakapas country. They traveled up the Mississippi River in large flatboats propelled by long oars. On February 7th, the little calvacade of boats entered Bayou Plaquemine. Then they crossed the Atchafalaya Basin. Four days later, the group entered Bayou Teche.

Their first settlement was near the present town of Charenton, where each family received a tract of land measuring 6 arpents along Bayou Teche and 40 arpents deep. (An arpent is an old French land measurement. One arpent equals 0.85 acres. So each family received land 5.10 acres across and 34 acres deep.) Oxen, cows, and horses were purchased from the French settlers in the area. The settlement lasted but a few months for the spring rains that year flooded Bayou Teche and the surrounding land with over six feet of water. Desiring higher grounds, the Spaniards gathered up what was left of their belongings and started up the Teche.

Twenty miles above the abandoned site, the group came upon a slight bluff where they purchased 240 arpents (204 acres) of land along the west side of Bayou Teche and established their second settlement, "Nueva Iberia." The settlers' homes all measured fifteen by twenty-eight feet and were raised nine feet off the ground in anticipation of future flooding.

These first Malagueno settlers had many problems: (1) They had virtually been bribed to come to the Louisiana Territory with promises of subsidies. Since the government had lived up to their obligations they expected to be repaid for their investment. What occurred, however, was that the settlers expected the subsidies to continue and gave little thought to repayment. (2) Since the Malaguenos were farmers, and not seamen or shopkeepers, it was planned that they would grow wheat, barley, flax, and hemp. But they soon discovered that these crops would not grow in south Louisiana. Ten years after their establishment, the Spanish settlers were only growing small plots of corn. (3) The economic circumstances in which the Malaguenos found themselves continued to be an ongoing problem. Unable or unwilling to produce commodities for sale or barter, they begged, borrowed and bought on time all of their necessities. Not only the government hounded them for payment of debt, but so did local merchants and tradesmen.

MIGUEL and MARIE had two children born in Nueva Iberia. They were MARIE BERNARDA, b. 1781, and BERNARDO, b. 1784. When MIGUEL wasn't tending to his crops and raising his family, he found time to serve in the militia in 1789.

Because of the crop failures and the fact that the settlement's Spanish population had not increased sufficiently, the Spanish government more or less abandoned the "Nueva Iberia" settlement. In 1787 Governor MIRO ordered Commandant DARBY to circulate notices that no one was to buy from or sell to the Malagueno families until they had first paid off their debt to the government. In 1789, MIRO relented and announced that the Malaguencs could buy and sell at will, but could not leave the District without his permission. The following year he relented again and permitted a few Malagueno families to leave Nueva Iberia.

In 1795, Baron de CARONDELET took several important steps. First, he allowed these Malaguenos to leave the Nueva Iberia District. Then he abolished the District and the outstanding debts of the residents, and confirmed to the residents of the District the land on which they lived. This land was quickly sold, and the families secured grants of land on Spanish Lake (also called Lake Tasse). Spain had little lasting influence and this contributed to the end of the Spanish phase of Nueva Iberia's history.

Nueva Iberia is the only town in the state of Louisiana to have been founded by the Spaniards. Today, the site of the "Nueva Iberia" settlement includes Bouligny Plaza in downtown New Iberia, where a memorial was dedicated in 1976 to the Spanish settlers of 1779.

The population of the Attakapas country during this time was mainly Acadian/French and most of the Spaniards married into these families, eventually causing the Spanish language and customs to be

absorbed into the Acadian/French language and customs. Spanish names were given French versions, such as: Miguel - Michel, Antonio - Antoine, Jose - Joseph, Juan - Jean. Therefore the French versions will be used in the rest of this article.

MICHEL died in 1790 so MARIE with her four sons and one daughter moved near Lake Tasse, where she occupied, cultivated and laid claim to land there.

To us, the most important child of MICHEL and MARIE's children is ANTOINE who was one year old when his family left Spain. He married MARIE THERESA SEGURA in 1803 in New Iberia. ANTOINE purchased land in St. Martinville, Louisiana, so he and MARIE THERESA left Lake Tasse in the early 1800s. While living in St. Martinville, MARIE THERESA and ANTOINE had five sons: ANTOINE born in 1804, JOSEPH born in 1806, RAPHAEL born in 1808, SYLVESTRE born in 1811, and BALTHZARD born in 1814.

An event that was probably common in those days occurred; the younger sons, SYLVESTRE and BALTHZARD, became my great, great grandfathers. I know this is very confusing so I'll try to explain. SYLVESTRE married MARIE CARMELITE VIATOR in 1835 and were parents of my great grandfather, ANTOINE ADOLPHE in 1843. BALTHZARD married MARIE IRMA LeBLANC in 1844 and had my great grandmother, MARIE in 1846. So in reality my great grandfather and great grandmother were first cousins.

Although my great grandfather was christened ANTOINE ADOLPHE, he was called ADOLPHE. He enlisted in the Confederate States Army in 1862. He was in the 7th Cavalry, Company G. He surrendered at New Orleans, La., and was paroled June 12, 1865. He married MARIE ROMERO (d/o BALTHZARD and MARIE IRMA LeBLANC ROMERO) December 21, 1865, in New Iberia. He filed for a soldier's pension July 18, 1915, and at that time his address was RFD#2, New Iberia, La. He owned 161 acres of land that was valued at \$1,650. MARIE and ADOLPHE had nine children, who were DEMOSTHAN, THODORA, ELODIAS, ELIAS, ELIE, ELOI, FEDORA, MARIE, and JOSEPH.

When ADOLPHE died in 1924 MARIE filed a Widow's Application for Pension. She stated in her application that ADOLPHE died of pleurisy and her only means of support was a share of crops on about 70 acres of very low land. She also stated the value of the property to be between \$1,300 and \$1,500.

My grandfather, ELIE, the 5th child of MARIE and ADOLPHE was born October 28, 1879. He married my grandmother, LUCIE LYNDIA LANDRY, December 26, 1901. LYNDIA, as she was called, was born December 11, 1881, in Loreauville, La. Her parents were HERMOGENE and HERSILU BROUSSARD LANDRY. They lived on a family farm on the outskirts of New Iberia in a settlement called Coteau. Life was hard in the country with their growing family.

When representatives of the seafood industry came to New Iberia recruiting workers to move to Biloxi, Ms. to work in their factories, ELIE and LYNDIA saw this as a chance to give a better life to their children. They packed all of their belongings and took their five daughters, two sons, and one grandson to Biloxi in the early 1900s.

I wonder if my grandfather thought back to when his great, great grandfather had left Spain for a better place for his children.

LYNDIA died in Biloxi, June 30, 1931, and ELIE also died in Biloxi, March 25, 1953.

The country settled by the ROMEROS is long gone, yet it is theirs forever. Out of the hard work, simplicity of their lives, their vitality, hopes, and sorrows, and through their courage and pride to inspire their children and their childrens' children came a legacy that will never die.

If I'm ever asked to describe my family, I would say that they were hard working people who believed in Laissez Le Bon Temps Roule', which is French for "Let the good times roll."

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### ROMERO LINEAGE

1. MIGUEL ROMERO, b. 1738 in Malaga, Spain; d. 1792, New Iberia, La.; m. 1763, MARIE DeGRANO, b. 1739; d. 1814.
2. ANTONIO ROMERO, b. 1777, Malaga, Spain; d. 1852, St. Martinville, La.; m. 2) MARIE THERESA SEGURA, b. 1785.
3. SYLVESTRE ROMERO, b. 23 Dec. 1811; m. 1835, MARIE CARMELITE VIATOR, b. 22 June 1818; d. 8 May 1848.
3. BALTHAZARD ROMERO, b. 5 July 1814; d. 17 May 1864, New Iberia, La.; m. MARIE IRMA LeBLANC
4. ANTOINE ADOLPHE ROMERO, b. 9 Mar. 1843, Iberia Parish, La.; d. 19 Aug. 1924, New Iberia, La.; m. 21 Dec. 1865 MARIE ROMERO, b. 3 Nov. 1846, Iberia Parish, La.; d. 24 April 1935.
5. ELOI ROMERO, b. 9 Dec. 1879, Coteau, La., d. 25 Mar. 1953, Biloxi, Ms.; m. 26 Dec. 1901 LUCIE LYNDIA LANDRY, b. 11 Dec. 1881, Loreauville, La.; d. 30 June 1931, Biloxi, Ms.
6. LOLLIE MARIE ROMERO, b. 11 Sept. 1911, Coteau, La.; d. 22 June 1987, Lake Charles, La.; m. LOUIS ELOI DELAUNE, b. 7 Feb. 1907, Catahoula, La.; d. 25 April 1967, New Orleans, La.
7. PATRICIA ANN DELAUNE m. RICHARD EARL HUFFAKER in Brownsville, Tx., and MAXINE DELAUNE m. VERNON SABLICH in Biloxi, Ms.

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Many members of the SWLGS share the ROMERO lineage.

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### DNA AND JEFFERSON

Although available evidence strongly suggests that THOMAS JEFFERSON and his wife's slave, SALLY HEMINGS, had a relationship over time, there is now almost incontrovertible evidence that JEFFERSON was not the father of any of her children. In 1802, while he was president, JEFFERSON was the center of a scandal in which he was accused publicly of fathering several children by HEMINGS, and her descendants carry on the oral tradition that JEFFERSON was indeed their ancestor. It has recently been suggested by scholars that JEFFERSON, his brother RANDOLPH or some of RANDOLPH's six sons might have fathered HEMINGS' children, but, except for ESTON, the youngest son of SALLY HEMINGS, DNA tests have failed to link the descendants of the slave with the JEFFERSON family. However, the JEFFERSON family "Y" chromosome, which passes unchanged from father to son, has been linked to the descendants of ESTON HEMINGS. But was the direct ancestor really our third president or merely a member of his extended family? Perhaps the mystery may never be completely solved.

**FLOOR: the place for storing your priceless genealogy records.**  
*The Family Tree*

## **ENOCK LUTHER HAYES**

Contributed by HAROLD HAYES, Member #1019

ENOCK LUTHER HAYES was my great-grandfather and was the father of my grandfather, FELIX KING HAYES. As a young boy I remember going with my parents to DeRidder to visit Grandpa ENOCK and his third wife, "Miz" BLANCHE (MARTHA BLANCHE SIMMONS). My older brother, ENOCK WILLIAM HAYES, was named for two of our great-grandfathers, ENOCK LUTHER HAYES and JOHNATHON WILLIAM McCOWN.

ENOCK LUTHER HAYES was born in Hayes, Louisiana, on 12 July 1858. His parents were PAREN HAYES and MARY ANN SIMMONS. PAREN HAYES had been born in Prairie Hayes, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, about 1834, and in 1835 came to Hayes with his parents.

ENOCK LUTHER HAYES married his first wife, BAZILINE DEROUEN on 3 August 1877 in Hayes, Louisiana. He was nineteen years old and BAZILINE was sixteen years old at the time of their marriage. BAZILINE DEROUEN was the daughter of LOUIS OZENE DEROUEN and MARIE EUPHEMIE HEBERT. The DEROUEN lineage can be traced to Quebec, Canada, and the HEBERT line is Acadian.

Three children were born of this marriage. A son, FELIX KING HAYES (born 1878) became my grandfather. There were also two daughters, ELLEN CORA (born 1882) and HATTIE (born 1885).

BAZILINE DEROUEN died 18 December 1885 of one of the many diseases that were prevalent in that era, perhaps from typhoid or yellow fever. She was twenty-four years old at the time of her death. Her youngest child, HATTIE, was only eleven months old and the oldest child, FELIX KING, was seven years old. At the age of twenty-seven ENOCK LUTHER HAYES was a widower with three children whose ages ranged from 11 months to seven years. It was necessary to find a new wife and mother for the children.

ENOCK LUTHER HAYES married his second wife, NANCY NAOMI McGHEE on 18 May 1887 in Liberty Hill, Williamson County, Texas, where they made their home after the marriage. NANCY NAOMI had been born in Lynchburg, Lincoln County, Tennessee, in April 1870 and was the daughter of THOMAS NEWTON McGHEE and SARAH ELLEN WEEKS. At the time of their marriage ENOCK was twenty-nine years old and NANCY was seventeen. They had eleven children. Their marriage ended with the death of NANCY NAOMI McGHEE in 1919. At the time of her death their youngest child was my great-uncle, RUFUS DELBERT "R. D." HAYES, who was six years old. ENOCK LUTHER HAYES was a widower again at the age of sixty-one, with five children under the age of eighteen.

MARTHA BLANCHE SIMMONS, nee HALL, was the mother of six children and the widow of JAMES TILLMAN SIMMONS, Jr., who died on 18 April 1900. She became the third wife of ENOCK LUTHER HAYES. They were married after 1919, probably at DeRidder, Louisiana. Called "Miz BLANCHE", MARTHA BLANCHE was beloved by all the HAYES clan. I remember her as a kind and gentle lady.

At the time of this marriage ENOCK LUTHER HAYES was about sixty-one years old and MARTHA BLANCHE SIMMONS was about fifty-one. After they were married, ENOCK bought a farm near Pleasant Hill in Beauregard Parish, Louisiana. Pleasant Hill is near the city limits of DeRidder. ENOCK and BLANCHE were members of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church.

BLANCHE is buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, as is her first husband, JAMES TILLMAN SIMMONS, Jr. and four of their six children. ENOCK is buried in the Liberty Hill Cemetery in Texas, with his second wife, NANCY NAOMI McGHEE, and five of their eleven children. The Liberty Hill Cemetery is located on State Highway 29, two and one-half miles west of Liberty Hill, Texas.

As children, my brothers, sisters and cousins all enjoyed our trips to DeRidder to visit Grandpa ENOCH and "Miz" BLANCHE. Grandpa ENOCH had an orange orchard with lots of Satsuma orange trees, and he let us pick all the oranges we could hold. As an added treat we were allowed to sit in front of the fire place and throw our orange peels into the fire.

Grandpa ENOCH had a wonderful sense of humor. My mother's favorite story was about his courtship of "Miz" BLANCHE. Apparently they had known each other all of their lives. "Miz" BLANCHE had been a widow for a long time when ENOCH came courting, and she was not in the mood to take on the responsibility of a home and a ready-made family. Grandpa ENOCH told about the various arguments he offered to convince her to marry him. As he told the story, it took him several trips to DeRidder to win her hand. Whatever he did, worked; they stayed married until his death in 1943.

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#### **INFORMATION FROM LAND RECORDS**

Contributed by SANDRA FISHER MIGUEZ, Member #334

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

- 4 Jan. 1861 U.S. to MARCELLIN GRANGER. Homestead Cert. 8056.
- 1 July 1861 Conveyance to MARCELLIN GRANGER of Opelousas, La. Signed by Pres. Abraham Lincoln.  
J. W. GRANGER, Recorder, General Land Office.
- 8 Sept. 1886 Notarial. MARCELLIN GRANGER, surviving husband of Mrs. OZITE SALLIER, states he has but two surviving children of that marriage...JOSEPH J. GRANGER and DENISE, wife of F. X. LaGRANGE.
- 9 Jan. 1909 Affidavit. JULIEN RICHARD states that the two children of OZITE SALLIER and MARCELLIN GRANGER were DENISE GRANGER, wife of F. X. LaGRANGE, and J. JUPITER GRANGER. DENISE GRANGER LaGRANGE had two children... MARIE MEDUSA LaGRANGE, married to JOSEPH GRANGER, and F. M. LaGRANGE, both of whom were at the age of majority on Sept. 8, 19--.  
JERRY CLINE, Notary Public.
- 25 Sept. 1900 Partition. Mrs. MARIE MEDUSA GRANGER, born LaGRANGE, wife of JOSEPH GRANGER (he signed by mark), and FRANCIS MESANT LaGRANGE, only heirs of FRANCOIS XAVIER LaGRANGE and DENISE GRANGER, both deceased.  
THAD MAYO, Notary Public.
- 2 Mar. 1900 Affidavit. A. M. MAYO states that FRANCOIS MESANT LaGRANGE is over 60 years of age, a resident of the parish for the last 20 years or more.  
JOHN D. DAIGLE, Notary Public.
- 20 Feb. 1920 Mortgage. F. M. LaGRANGE and wife NECESS OGER.  
E. J. LEVEQUE, Division Clerk.

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**GENEALOGIST'S MOTTO: A new cousin a day keeps the boredom away.**

## **JOHN RAY SANDERS, THE GEORGIAN**

Contributed by BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER, Member #539

JOHN RAY SANDERS was born 6 May 1830 on a small plantation in Georgia. He was next to the youngest of eight children born to DAVID and NANCY MOORE SANDERS. When he was four years old his parents died, and the children were placed in different homes. A couple named WORTHY, who lived across the county line, took JOHN RAY and reared him as one of their own. One of his early boyhood memories was riding to church on horseback behind Mrs. WORTHY. In later years he entertained his grandchildren by singing a song he had heard while tying the horse to a hitching post at church. It was entitled "Premeditate Before It Is Too Late." JOHN RAY was typical of his Scotch-Irish ancestors...low of stature, with olive complexion and soft brown eyes. These familiar characteristics are outstanding through five generations of the family.

In his early manhood JOHN RAY SANDERS worked in a Pike County, Georgia, commissary, which was owned by YOUNG DREWRY ALLEN. SARAH FRANCES ALLEN, who was the petite granddaughter of YOUNG DREWRY ALLEN, met JOHN RAY SANDERS when she went on an errand to fetch candles for her sister. They were naturally attracted to each other; she was alert and witty, and he was easy-going and kindhearted.

When he had saved \$500 he asked SARAH FRANCES "FRANKIE" ALLEN to marry him. They were married in Pike County, Georgia, February 4, 1855. For a wedding gift her father gave the newlyweds forty acres of land, a mule and one slave girl named Elmira. JOHN RAY SANDERS started farming in the same community with his in-laws.

In 1861 at the beginning of the War Between the States, JOHN RAY SANDERS donned a gray uniform and went off to fight for the South, as did SARAH FRANCES' two brothers, TOM and JOHN ALLEN. Before JOHN RAY left, he moved his wife and their three small children into her parents' home where she and four war-widow aunts lived throughout the war. EDGAR SANDERS, the eldest child, was five when his father took him upon his knee and said, "Now, Edgar, while I'm away you will have to be the man of the house and look after the women."

Young EDGAR tried as best he could to protect the ladies during the four years his father was away, especially trying to take care of his mother. On wash-days he went to the spring-house where he lay flat on his back on the wash bench to listen for bullets. If enemy armies were shooting too near Pike County, EDGAR reported to his mother and the washing was done indoors.

Homes in the county were burned, and several were taken by the Yankees to be used for hospitals. The ALLENs lived in fear as they heard the news that another railroad had been put out of commission or that another Pike County soldier had been killed in battle.

Great courage was required for the ALLENs to live through those terrible war times; there was little or no money and no one to help the ALLEN ladies with the daily farm chores. Mail was infrequent, but one day SARAH FRANCES ALLEN SANDERS received a letter telling her that JOHN RAY SANDERS had been captured at Spottsylvania and was a prisoner of war. He was very ill with catarrh\*. There were more anxious days of waiting before another letter arrived. [\*Catarrh was a general term which meant any inflammation or disease of the respiratory system.]

Finally when the news came that the war had ended, the SANDERS children and SARAH FRANCES wondered how the men were going to reach their beloved Pike County. At last, JOHN RAY returned. Some ex-soldiers had carried him part of the way; then he walked, rode horseback and traveled by train to reach home. JOHN RAY was so thin that the family did not recognize him. For fear that he would eat too much SARAH FRANCES measured his food by spoonfuls. One day SUSAN ALLEN, who was an excellent cook, announced that she had made a chicken pie. JOHN RAY said he was going to eat all he wanted that day, even if it killed him. He ate three big helpings of the pie and lived



over it. After that, JOHN RAY began getting better. This tale, to this day, adds to the fame of the ALLEN-SANDERS' chicken pie. Needless to say, at every family reunion since that time there are many chicken pies brought for covered dish dinners.

Pike County, Georgia, was a war-torn place. Homes had deteriorated and lands had grown up in weeds. JOHN RAY and SARAH FRANCES SANDERS tried to start life over. They started from scratch, barely able to accumulate a living each year. Families were unhappy over conditions and many were seeking new homes in other states.

SARAH FRANCES' older brother, JOHN ALLEN, had taken his family to Arkansas to live and wrote that they were progressing well. As time went on, more and more families left Georgia for new places. However, for seven years after the war JOHN RAY and SARAH FRANCES stuck it out on their poor farm land. Then one year SARAH FRANCES wrote JOHN ALLEN in Arkansas, telling him to plan the trip for them. They were coming to Arkansas with a group of people! The ashes of pillared homes in that section of Georgia always served as a fresh memory of the War Between the States and what life had been before the war.

In the fall of 1872 JOHN ALLEN, who was living in Columbia County, Arkansas, wrote to his sister SARAH FRANCES to plan their trip to Arkansas via train to Monroe, Louisiana. There JOHN ALLEN would meet them with wagons and take them the rest of the way, a distance of about seventy-five miles.

Packing all their clothes and a little bedding, JOHN RAY, SARAH FRANCES and their children, EDGAR, YOUNG, EUTOGA, JOE, RAY, MACK and JOHN ABRAHAM "JACK" (my grandfather) went to the railroad station in Zebulon, Georgia, to join the following people: TOM ALLEN, his wife and one child; Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM SOUTER, newly-weds; and Mrs. McLEOD, a war widow with one child. Their tickets were dated December 1872. The trip to Columbia County, Arkansas, took exactly three weeks.

#### DESCENT FROM DAVID SANDERS

1. DAVID SANDERS, born before 1800; d. 1834; m.  
NANCY MOORE, born before 1800; d. 1834,
2. JOHN RAY SANDERS, b. 6 May 1830, Ga.; d. 13 July 1910, Ar.; m.  
SARAH FRANCES ALLEN, b. 24 July 1836, Ga.; d. 8 Aug. 1910, Ar.
3. JOHN ABRAHAM "JACK" SANDERS, b. 16 March 1872, Ga.; d. 23 Oct. 1947, Ar.; m. 22 Nov.  
1893, Columbia Co., Ar.  
MARY FRANCES HENDERSON, b. 3 Feb. 1873, La.; d. 24 July 1929, Ar.
4. WILLIAM McKINLEY SANDERS, b. 24 July 1902, Ar.; d. 12 Dec. 1946, Ar.; m. 29 Sept. 1926  
IDA LEE CAULFIELD, b. 15 April 1908, Ms.; d. 5 May 1987, La.
5. ELIZABETH LEE SANDERS, b. 15 April 1928, Ar.; m. 6 Sept. 1947  
BILLY BOSWELL ZEIGLER, b. 8 Dec. 1924, Ms.; d. 9 March 1965, La.

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**DEATH IN THE 1500s.** England is so old and small that they started running out of places to bury people. So, they dug up coffins and took bones to a house in order to reuse the grave. (In those days Rag and Bone men disposed of bones, grinding them to make meal for fertilizer or carving them into bone jewelry.) The remains of POCAHONTAS were the victim of these Rag and Bone men. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 20 #1, p. 24) In reopening these coffins, one out of twenty-five coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside, and they realized that they had been burying people alive! The solution was to tie a string on a bell in the coffin to someone's wrist; this person would have to sit out in the graveyard all night to listen for the bell. Hence, on the "graveyard shift" they would know that someone was "saved by the bell" or was a "dead ringer".

*The Prospector*, Vol. 19 #4 (Oct. 1999), Clark Co. NV

## **GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN**

Contributed by MYRA F. WHITLOW, Member #852

When we look at the map of the United States in 1776 we easily can determine that Britain controlled many of the fortifications and outposts throughout the frontier. In the effort to gain independence from Britain, GEORGE WASHINGTON's troops established two fronts of attack. WASHINGTON's Northern and Southern Campaigns included one common individual named OLIVER POLLOCK, who was an immensely wealthy Irish merchant from New Orleans, who served as a personal representative of GEORGE WASHINGTON and was a personal friend of the Governor of New Spain, BERNARDO de GALVEZ. OLIVER POLLOCK played a vital role in the success of this goal.

The Northern Campaign began in January 1778, when Governor PATRICK HENRY, of Virginia, commissioned GEORGE RODGERS CLARK, who was a Colonel in the Virginia Militia, and gave an order that they take the Illinois Territory from the British. For this mission, he was only furnished 500 lbs. of powder and it was Colonel CLARK's personal responsibility to secure everything else required for this assignment.

Colonel CLARK recorded in 1778 that his mission would have failed had it not been for the valuable assistance of OLIVER POLLOCK, who furnished large quantities of powder, staples and goods for the troops, and on several occasions actually participated in the battles that ensued.

OLIVER POLLOCK spent his entire fortune supplying the army of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and Colonel GEORGE CLARK. Consequently, he was in bankruptcy as a result of his assistance to the troops. The good news is that he regained his financial status after the war. Many historians refer to OLIVER POLLOCK as "the banker of the west" for his valuable monetary assistance to the war effort.

In the Southern Campaign, it is noted that this territory involved the provinces of British West Florida and East Florida.

The Spanish controlled the west bank of the Mississippi River and the British had control of the east bank. This situation resulted in severe altercations with General BERNARDO de GALVEZ who controlled the area of the west bank that involved the necessary travels on the Mississippi River.

Spain declared war on May 19, 1779, as a dedicated ally of France. Their motive was two fold: their intent was not only to help the "American" effort (King Carlos III did not desire to appear to want to aid overthrowing the monarchy of Britain) but his principal interest was to take advantage of the situation when Britain was in such serious turmoil with France.

Governor GALVEZ was eager to engage his Spanish troops and began to add to his army by enlisting the service of many German and Acadian immigrants, who were residing on the German Coast and in the Attakapas Territory. He planned his first expedition in late August 1779; however a devastating hurricane hit the Gulf Coast and postponed his attack. Ten days later, the troops advanced to Fort Bute at Manchac, Louisiana. This installation was located about 90 miles north of Baton Rouge. Fort Bute was captured on September 7, 1779. Fort New Richmond at Baton Rouge was captured on September 21st, and within a few weeks, Natchez was captured. His troops had successfully captured three forts, and three smaller outposts, including 28 British officers and about 550 men. In these campaigns, his losses included only one man killed and two wounded.

For his successful campaigns at Fort Bute, Fort New Richmond and the city of Natchez, GALVEZ was promoted to Brigadier General.

The British realized they had some serious problems in their campaign on the Southern Front. In the capital city of Pensacola, Florida, General CAMPBELL, requested immediate reinforcements and, in fact, did receive a small group of men in response to his request and concern.

On March 4, 1780, Brig. General GALVEZ and his troops sailed for Mobile in thirteen ships...but by the stroke of bad luck, was delayed by another severe hurricane which halted his offensive. Ten days later, however, on March 17th, Fort Charlotte at Mobile fell after a four day decisive victory.

As a reward for taking Mobile, Brig. General GALVEZ was promoted to Field Marshall. He was only 33 years of age.

GALVEZ left a large armed force of troops at Mobile and began preparation for his more difficult task of planning for the capture of the capital of British West Florida at Pensacola. This action would completely push the British troops out and result in the loss of their control of the Gulf of Mexico.

After a personal trip to Havana to obtain additional supplies and troops, and to hasten the actions of the authorities, GALVEZ finally completed his extensive expedition. He had a fleet of 64 ships, a landing force of 164 officers and 3800 men under his command. They left Havana on October 16, 1780. Only two days later the fleet was again hit by a devastating hurricane. One ship was sunk, several were severely damaged and many scattered by the storm in an area from the Yucatan throughout the Gulf of Mexico. After this unfortunate development it was necessary for the ships to return to Havana.

In the meantime, the British decided this would be the appropriate time to plan for the recapture of Mobile. In January 1781, General CAMPBELL sent an army composed of 300 soldiers and 300 Indians to accomplish this mission. The attack failed, but this action alerted and aided the Spanish, and GALVEZ quickly gathered his troops, which included about 1400 regular soldiers, 25 American volunteers, 32 militiamen, 90 free blacks and 75 slaves. This force of 3800 troops attacked the British troops in East Florida, which numbered about 1000 (only about half of the army were British soldiers).

This battle has been identified and recorded as the best documented battle in history. Gen. CAMPBELL recorded in his ship's log and General GALVEZ kept a detailed diary. These documents were published following the war.

GALVEZ landed his troops at Santa Rosa Island, under the cover of night, on March 9, 1781. During the following weeks, the army gained ground closer to the main fortifications. Indians with the British troops made nightly raids attempting to stop their progress. On May 1st, cannons were utilized and both armies fired ammunition without any success. GALVEZ recorded that they fired 734 shots and 186 shells. Only one British officer was killed; one man was wounded.

On May 8, after moving forward, the Spanish destroyed the main powder magazine of the British troops, killing 75 men. The Spanish continued their assault and killed an additional 30 British soldiers. The battle had been won.

The formal surrender took place at 3:00 PM on May 10, 1781. The British had finally lost control of the Gulf of Mexico and GALVEZ's troops had achieved success in the Southern Campaign.

Following the Peace Treaty, Spain ceded British West Florida and East Florida and this acquisition facilitated American ownership in the expansion in the Mississippi River Valley and the Gulf of Mexico.

A plaque has been placed at Fort George in Pensacola, honoring the victories of GALVEZ, and was dedicated to the 25 American Volunteers who served with him in 1781.

The city of Galveston, Texas, was named to honor BERNARDO de GALVEZ, who served as the Spanish Governor of Louisiana and a distinguished General. GALVEZ died in 1786.

## **SPECIAL NOTE:**

MYRA FOREMAN WHITLOW's lineage chart includes two ancestors who served under GALVEZ in the Southern Campaign. They were: Patriots THOMAS ABRAHAM HOFFPAUIR, b. 1735 - Alsace Lorraine, Germany; and MICHEL (MICHAEL) MEAUX, b. Jan. 18, 1743, Chailevette, Santiago, Cozes, France.

Many members of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. and all members of the Calcasieu Chapter, NSDAR and Louisiana Bayou Chapter, NSDAR and Oliver Pollock Chapter, NSSAR have ancestors who served in the campaigns of the American Revolution.

Oliver Pollock Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Lake Charles, Louisiana, was named in honor of this distinguished American who aided GEORGE WASHINGTON and BERNARDO de GALVEZ in the Northern and Southern Campaigns.

ROBERT CHURCHILL, Sons of the American Revolution, has published the translation of records of the patriots and soldiers who served in the campaigns for the capture of fortifications stated in this article providing valuable documentation for application for members in the Sons and Daughters of The American Revolution.

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### **YOU THINK YOU'VE GOT TROUBLES?**

A company president was trying to buy some land in Louisiana for plant expansion and had approached the government for financing. His lawyer filled out all of the necessary forms, including the abstract, tracing the title to the land back to 1803.

After reviewing the application, the government responded thusly: "We received today your letter enclosing application for your client supported by abstract of title. We have observed, however, that you have not traced the title previously to 1803, and before final approval it will be necessary that the title be traced previously to that year. Yours truly."

In reply, the lawyer sent the following letter: "Gentlemen, your letter regarding title received, I note you wish title to be claimed back further than I have done it. I was unaware that any educated man failed to know that Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803. The title of land was acquired by France by right of conquest of Spain. The land came into possession of Spain in 1492 by right of discovery by a Spanish-Portuguese sailor named Christopher Columbus, who had been granted the privilege of seeking a new route to India by Queen Isabella.

"The good Queen, being a pious woman and careful about title, took the precaution of securing the blessing of the Pope of Rome upon Columbus' voyage before she sold her jewels to help him. Now the Pope, as you know, is the emissary of Jesus Christ, who is the Son of God. And, God, it is commonly accepted, made the world. Therefore, I believe it is safe to assume that He also made the part of the United States called Louisiana, and I hope you're satisfied."

SOURCE: *The Journal*, Vol. XI, No. 3, Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, LA

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**NIADH NASK.** One of the most ancient military honors in the world is the Ancient Gaelic Nobility Order, Niadh Nask---the Military Order of the Golden Chain. According to Gaelic historians writing in the 15th century, it was founded almost a thousand years before the birth of Christ. The Order is still in existence.

*The Family Tree*, Vol. 5 #8, Moultrie, GA

## **THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN**

If you have Scottish lineage the famous battle of Culloden, which was fought on 16 April 1746 on Culloden Moor, forever changed the history of the Scottish people...and your ancestors. Called the battle of Dummossie Moor by the Highlanders (Jacobites) who fought for Prince CHARLES EDWARD STUART, the "Bonnie Prince Charley" of legend and the son of the pretender to the English throne, this engagement decided the fate of the house of STUART, as well as the English and Scottish nations.

Since the demise of Queen ELIZABETH I in 1603, the Scottish STUARTs had been kings and queens of England. When the STUART Queen ANNE died childless in 1714, the problem of the succession to the English throne became a serious one. The Tories supported GEORGE I of Hanover in preference to JAMES STUART, the "Old Pretender", the son of the exiled former STUART king, JAMES II, who had died in 1701. In 1715 the Jacobites, mostly Catholic Highlander followers of the STUARTs, made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Hanoverian king. The attempt failed because JAMES STUART did not get the promised support of the French and because the British feared the return of Catholicism, which the STUARTs opposed.

However, as the years passed many British became disillusioned and discontented with Hanoverian rule; foremost among them were the Scots Highlanders. In 1745, with the hope of restoring his father, the "Old Pretender", to the throne, Bonnie Prince Charley landed in Scotland and the Highlanders rallied to his cause. Soon the forces of Bonnie Prince Charley had captured Edinburgh and defeated a British army at the battle of Prestonpans. His army marched into England, but the support which he was promised did not materialize. With British rule threatened by the rebellion, the so-called "Rising of the Forty-Five", Britain sent her best troops under the command of Lord CUMBERLAND to put down the rising of the clans. The culmination to this action was the famous Battle of Culloden.

At Culloden 5,000 exhausted and starving Scots irregulars were strongly outnumbered by 9,000 regular British troops. A slaughter followed in which about 1,000 of the cream of the Scottish nation were killed. The English lost only 50 men, with an additional 200 wounded. Another 1,000 Scots fled from the battlefield and were relentlessly pursued. Some were killed, while others were taken prisoner; eventually many of the Scottish political prisoners were forcibly shipped to the American colonies, where they became some of our ancestors. Scotland had sustained a terrific loss. Many of its finest men were dead or exiled, leaving grieving families to mourn...and starve.

After the battle of Culloden, with the help of FLORA MacDONALD, Bonnie Prince Charley escaped to France, and the STUART cause was lost forever. The English rein tightened on Scotland and the Scottish people were severely subdued and punished. Among other prohibitions and restrictions placed upon the Scots, one of the most grievous was the banning of the kilt.

The moorland in Inverness-shire on which the battle of Culloden was fought contains several stone circles, cairns, monoliths and other pre-historic remains, as well as several monuments erected to the memory of the brave Highlanders who died in the battle. Over the years the famous battlefield has been neglected; saplings and underbrush have threatened to take over. It is now being restored by a herd of 60 hardy Hebridean sheep, the black shaggy sheep which were introduced to Scotland by the Vikings in the 9th century. The sheep, distinctive with their four horns, will eat the scrub and saplings that have threatened the 130-acre site of the historic battle.

The battle of Culloden is immortalized in song and story, recalling a time when ordinary Scotsmen faced the wrath of the merciless English invader in what they considered a righteous cause. Just as Americans remember the battle at the Alamo as a fight for independence, Scots and Americans of Scottish descent still honor their brave Highland ancestors who fought at Culloden.

### **GENEALOGY: WHERE YOU CONFUSE THE DEAD AND IRRITATE THE LIVING**

**SYLVESTER PETTIGREW WHO RODE WITH CUSTER'S INDIAN FIGHTERS  
APPLIES FOR HIS PENSION IN LAKE CHARLES  
L. C. AMERICAN PRESS, 31 MARCH 1931**

(Information gleaned from pension application dated 30 March 1931 and other military records regarding pension, the surname PETTICREW appears on records and his signature, although the newspaper article calls him PETTIGREW.)

A man who rode Indian trails through the Black Hills of Dakota with GEORGE CUSTER in the 1870s, walked into the American Legion office in Lake Charles the other day and applied for a pension, asked for compensation from his government for services rendered longer than half a century ago. He was SYLVESTER PETTIGREW, who for 43 years has lived in Southwest Louisiana---37 years on a little farm near Iowa and for the last 6 years near Kinder.

Seventy-nine years of age, but looking more like a man of fifty, with a robust complexion, clear blue eyes and a thick mop of auburn hair tinged with strands of gray, SYLVESTER PETTIGREW stands as firm today as he must have stood back in those days of Indian fighting, when a man had either to stay fit or be slaughtered by the Red Skins. He's old, all right! There's no doubt about that. But still there's a certain "ripeness" to his well preserved age which makes one think of sturdy oak trees, battle scarred but still strong and steady in spite of the passing events.

PETTIGREW hated to ask for a pension. In fact, he wouldn't have if friends and relatives hadn't urged him to. He said he had always been able to take care of himself and his loved ones, that is up until just recently when every now and then his faithful old legs would go back on him and surrender to an attack of rheumatism. In fact, the old timer was actually embarrassed when FELIX STONE, Legion Service officer in Lake Charles, was asking questions for filling out the application blank. It seemed as if he were suffering under the impression that he was asking for charity or for somebody to give him something. When the Legion officer explained, however, that all he was doing was applying for compensation which the government actually owed him, PETTIGREW's face brightened and he gave his answers with enthusiasm.

**RODE WITH CUSTER**

When CUSTER and his squad of cavalry men stopped over night at Yankon, Ill., on a march to Dakota to clear the path for surveyors of the Northern Pacific railway, PETTIGREW said he just couldn't resist the temptation for a chance of getting in an Indian fight and signed up with the horsemen. He rode with CUSTER's forces for some 20 months, but never got into a real battle with the Indians. They rode through a lot of tough territory, he said, right through Indian villages, but the warriors were always out, either on a hunt or on the warpath against some other tribe, and there was never a real skirmish while he was in the service.

On February 7, 1874, PETTIGREW was called into the tent of his commanding officer and told that he was discharged. It seemed that his father needed him back home and had secured an honorable discharge through the War Department in Washington. SYLVESTER didn't want to leave at this time. Things were only getting interesting, but the discharge already had been sent through and there was nothing else to do but go back home to Illinois.

He didn't know it at this time but it later turned out that the discharge was the luckiest thing in PETTIGREW's life. If it hadn't been for that, just at the time that he received it, he would never have lived to tell of his experiences as a rough rider with CUSTER. Just a few months after PETTIGREW had left the cavalry and returned home, CUSTER's troops ran into a general attack of Indians at the Junction of Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers, Montana Territory and were slaughtered, the whole 264 of them, from CUSTER on down.

**COME TO SOUTH**

The spirit of the pioneer in SYLVESTER PETTIGREW did not die with his experiences with CUSTER's forces. He had only been out of the service a couple of years when he decided to come

south and settle in the lake region of Southwest Louisiana so beautifully described by a circular sent out by a railroad company. So he came to Lake Charles, got a job with a construction gang building the Watkins railroad from Alexandria to Lake Charles and then upon completion of this job settled in Iowa. He lived on his farm at Iowa until six years ago when he moved to Kinder. Like most farmers, he had his ups and downs. Some years he's been well off, others bad off. Right now things are not as rosy as they could be, but you should see his face brighten when he begins telling of what a fine set of children he has.

The PETTIGREW children are Mrs. BLANCHE JONES of Welsh; Mrs. LUCY V. WOOD of Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. GLADYS COX of Lake Charles; Miss ELSIE LEE PETTIGREW and Mrs. FRED G. PETTIGREW of Iowa.

Mr. PETTIGREW has been married two times. His first wife was Miss MARGARET MAY HETHERINGTON, and they were married in Lee County, Ill. She died about 17 years ago, after she had come south with her husband. Some years later Mr. PETTIGREW married again, the second time to Miss EVELYN MAY DOIRON of Bell City. She and her husband are now happily living together at Kinder. And if SYLVESTER gets that pension, there won't be much for the old couple to worry about from now on.

#### **DECLARATION FOR SURVIVOR'S PENSION—INDIAN WARS**

SYLVESTER PETTIGREW, born 20 March 1858 in Michigan; enlisted 8 April 1873 at Yankon, Dakota Territory, Co. G, 7th Cavalry; discharged 7 February 1874. Fought in the campaign against the Sioux in Dakota Territory. Personal description: Height, 5 ft. 7 inches; complexion, Robust; color of eyes, Blue; color of hair, Auburn; occupation, Farmer. Residence, Kinder, La. Signatures of SYLVESTER PETTIGREW, S. PRATER of Lake Charles, WARREN LEWIS of Sulphur and F. W. STONE of Lake Charles. Claim #3.0.1689579 shows that SYLVESTER PETTIGREW was a private in Co. G, 7th Cavalry; single at time of enlistment. Next of kin was his father, DAVID PETTIGREW of Lee Co., Illinois.

(The act of March 3, 1927, granted a pension to eligible persons who served 30 days or more in any military organization, including those who took part in any Indian campaigns from Jan. 1, 1817, to Dec. 31, 1898. Pensions ranged from \$20 to \$50 a month. Those aged 62 received \$20; those who were 68, \$30; those who reached 72, \$40; for 75 years and older, \$50. Mrs. FINDLEY states in her book that "In order to enlist as a soldier in CUSTER's Army, SYLVESTER gave his age as 22 years old, when he was actually 19 years old.")

Marriage license shows that SYLVESTER PETTIGREW of Amboy in Lee Co., Illinois, age 22 years, and Miss MARGARET M. HETHERINGTON of Amboy, age 20 years, were wed on 20 March 1876 at Dixon, Lee Co., Illinois, by SIMON BADGER, Justice of the Peace.

SOURCE: Margaret Dodson Findley. *A Patchwork Collection of Miscellaneous Genealogical Information About Early Iowa Area Settlers and Their Descendants*, privately printed, Iowa, La. (1994)

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#### **IOWA'S POSTMASTERS**

From a paper written by FRANK FOREMAN, May 1989  
Contributed by MARGARET DODSON FINDLEY - Member #404

The first Post Office was established in 1891 in a general store on the west side of Thompson Street. The first postmaster was JOHN STORER.

1905-1915	BERT T. WAIT	1951-1952	THELMA H. KIRBY
1913-1927	Mrs. LULA PIERCE	1952-1974	FRANK FOREMAN
1927-1935	HAZEL PIERCE	1974-1988	FRANK MILLER
1935-1951	HENRY BULLER	1988-	RUBY MELANSON

**PINE HILL CEMETERY RECORDS, IOWA, LOUISIANA  
AND MISCELLANEOUS GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ABOUT EARLY SETTLERS  
OF IOWA, LOUISIANA AREA**

Compiled by Mrs. CLYDE H. (MARGARET D.) FINDLEY  
Regent, Calcasieu Chapter LSDAR, 1994

**PINE HILL CEMETERY SURVEY & ADDENDA**

Continued from Vol. 24 No. 1

**BLOCK #10**

YOUNG, MILTON J. 30 Jan. 1910 - 22 Oct. 1985. Wife: BUNA STOKES YOUNG  
YOUNG, BUNA STOKES. 24 Nov. 1908 - 25 Dec. 1972  
STUTSMAN, VERN F. (Sr.) 4 May 1883 - 8 Jan. 1966. Wife: MANIE PIERCE STUTSMAN.  
(Sons: VERN FRANKLIN STUTSMAN, Jr. and FLOYD PIERCE STUTSMAN.  
Daughter: IRMA RUTH STUTSMAN ESTES [Mrs. JOSEPH ADDISON ESTES].  
Father: DAVE STUTZMAN. Mother: LYDIA LINIGAR STUTZMAN.  
Brother: JOHN STUTZMAN).  
STUTSMAN, MANIE PIERCE. 12 Dec. 1884 - 15 Apr. 1969. Husband: VERN FRANKLIN  
STUTSMAN, Sr. (Father: JOHN THOMAS PIERCE. Mother: SARAH ANN  
BOLLINGHOUSE. Brothers: BENNETT SMITH PIERCE and JAMES ERNEST PIERCE.  
Sisters: CHRISTINA PIERCE EVANS and HAZEL VIOLET PIERCE).  
ESTES, GOLDIE W. 5 Aug. 1893 - 14 June 1981. (Son: JOSEPH "JOE" ADDISON ESTES).  
HUVAL, EULA ABSHIRE. 18 Feb. 1923 - 9 Feb. 1974

**BLOCK #11**

MONCEAUX, WILLIAM M. 11 Feb. 1887 - 20 Feb. 1965. Wife: ALZIDA ARABIE MONCEAUX  
MONCEAUX, ALZIDA ARABIE. 24 Apr. 1902 - 14 May 1975. Husband: WILLIAM M.  
MONCEAUX  
SHREWSBURY, ROBERT P. 26 Mar. 1902 - 23 July 1965  
WITHERWAX, DORIS BEULAH. 29 June 1910 - 22 Apr. 1988. Husband: LEONARD J.  
WITHERWAX  
WITHERWAX, LEONARD J. 2 Sept. 1911 - (tomb set). Wife: DORIS BEULAH WITHERWAX  
CHAMBERS, GRACE WILSON. 3 Apr. 1898 - 9 Mar. 1980. Daughter: Mrs. CHLOE CHAMBERS  
AUGUSTINE

**BLOCK #12**

HEMPHILL, SAMUEL H. 5 Aug. 1903 - 18 Mar. 1990. Wife: NANNIE HEBERT HEMPILL  
HEMPHILL, NANNIE HEBERT. 2 Sept. 1902 - 16 Dec. 1980. Husband: SAMUEL H. HEMPILL  
CORBELLO, JOSEPH "JOE" C. 6 June 1915 - 26 Jan. 1987. (Daughter: CAROLINE CORBELLO  
DELAHOUSAYE).  
DELAHOUSAYE, DAVID "DAVE". 4 Feb. 1930 - 5 Feb. 1987. (Wife: CAROLINE CORBELLO  
DELAHOUSAYE).  
CRAWFORD, MICHAEL EUGENE. 10 Apr. 1947 - 5 May 1968. (Father-in-law: JOSEPH C.  
CORBELLO).

**BLOCK #13**

DOUGHTY, JOE. 26 Feb. 1909 - (tomb set). Wife: LOUISE R. DOUGHTY  
DOUGHTY, LOUISE R. 1 Jan. 1916 - (tomb set). Husband: JOE DOUGHTY  
WITHERWAX, JAMES "JIMMY". 8 June 1906 - 12 Nov. 1988. Wife: GERTRUDE WITHERWAX.  
(Sons: BURTON ELLIS WITHERWAX, JIMMY WITHERWAX and GERALD WITHERWAX.  
Daughters: SCOTTY WITHERWAX GARY [Mrs. DEWY], BETTY WITHERWAX HARDY  
[Mrs. HAROLD], and ELTHABYE "DUB" WITHERWAX MOSLEY [Mrs. T. H.].  
Father: DOCKE WITHERWAX. Mother: CLARINDA "CLARA" GOSS WITHERWAX.



Brothers: EDWARD LEE WITHERWAX, LEONARD WITHERWAX, JOSEPH WITHERWAX and PERRY WITHERWAX).  
 WITHERWAX, GERTRUDE (GOSS DYER). 7 Feb. 1906 - 17 Nov. 1975. Husband: JAMES "JIMMY" WITHERWAX. (Brothers: TODD GOSS, GORDON DYER, and JIMMY DYER. Sisters: LOUVENA GOSS STOLZLE [Mrs. JOSEPH C.] and LILLIAN GOSS CORBELLO [Mrs. Joseph C.]).  
 HAMPTON, CORRINE. 29 June 1894 - 11 Dec. 1985. (Son: DONALD HAMPTON).

#### BLOCK #14

REDELL, WILLIE "BILL" L. 8 Dec. 1887 - 1 Feb. 1977. Wife: ANNIE C. REDELL  
 REDELL, ANNIE C. 11 Mar. 1901 - 8 Mar. 1988. Husband: WILLIE "BILL" L. REDELL  
 RACCA, GERALDINE ANN. 1939 - 1960. (Grandson: TYLER MILLS GIOVANNI. 13 July 1990 - 14 Sept. 1990. Father: ELWIN A. RACCA. Mother: GERALDINE RACCA).  
 ODEN, COREY DENE. 9 Nov. 1979 - 18 Nov. 1993. (Father: RONALD ODEN. Mother: SHERRY ODEN. Grandmother: TREAVA ODEN. Grandfather: CHARLES SINGLETON. Grandmother: FERNE SINGLETON. Grandfather: GILL HARDIN. Grandmother: DORIS HARDIN. Brothers: CHAD ODEN and CASEY ODEN).  
 WITHERWAX, MERRITT DOTTIE. unmarked - 14 Oct. 1871 - 3 March 1955. Wife: EVILINA FRUGE WITHERWAX. Son: LOUIS H. WITHERWAX. (Father: JERIMIAH WITHERWAX. Mother: ELSY. ANN WITHERWAX. Son-in-law: A. C. LANDRY).  
 WITHERWAX, EVELINA FRUGE. unmarked - 7 July 1988 - 6 Feb. 1956. Husband: MERRIT DOTTIE WITHERWAX. (Brother: JACKSON FRUGE).

#### BLOCK #15

MILLER, EDWARD. 30 Dec. 1894 - 25 Feb. 1979. Wife: LILLIE W(ITHERWAX) MILLER.  
 Son: ROYLAND LILBURN MILLER  
 MILLER, LILLIE W(ITHERWAX). 24 Nov. 1897 - 21 June 1983. Husband: EDWARD MILLER.  
 (Father: DOCKE WITHERWAX. Mother: CLARINDA "CLARA" GOSS WITHERWAX).  
 MILLER, ROYLAND L(ILBURN). Memory Marker - 15 Apr. 1941 - 28 Sept. 1979 (body donated to science). (Father: EDWARD MILLER. Mother: LILLIE WITHERWAX MILLER).  
 PERKINS, JAMES LaFITTE. 28 Dec. 1897 - 19 Apr. 1949. Wife: AVERY BALL PERKINS  
 PERKINS, AVERY BALL. 22 June 1903 - 16 July 1981. Husband: JAMES LaFITTE PERKINS.  
 1st Husband: HAROLD MARSHALL BALL.  
 BALL, HAROLD MARSHALL. 13 Nov. 1902 - 19 Apr. 1966  
 RIPLEY, CHARLES L. 23 Apr. 1875 - 9 Dec. 1952. Wife: MARY ELLEN MILLER RIPLEY.  
 (Daughter: ADALINE BELLE MILLER COOKE COLEY. Grandson: HENRY PERRY COOKE, Jr.).  
 RIPLEY, MARY ELLEN MILLER. 18 Aug. 1881 - 30 Jan. 1953. Husband: CHARLES L. RIPLEY  
 WITHERWAX, JOHN R. 29 Apr. 1936 - 23 June 1959

#### BLOCK #16

COOKE, SAMUEL N(OBLE). 20 Sept. 1890 - 13 Jan. 1957. Wife: MARY ETTA MELINDY COOKE. (Sons: THOMAS PERRY COOKE, LAWRENCE COOKE, CHESTER COOKE, THOMAS COOKE, ARTHUR COOKE, and NOBEL EDWARD COOKE. Daughters: ETHEL "SONNY" COOKE BENOIT and MARY ELIZABETH COOKE CONNOR [Mrs. LEE J.]. Father: THOMAS E. COOKE. Mother: ELMIRA OLIVIA BIENZ COOKE. Brothers: JOHN FREDERICK COOKE and WILLIAM COOKE. Daughters: CLARA DEAN COOKE STUTZMAN [Mrs. JOHN] and MYRTLE COOKE MELINDY [Mrs. WILLIAM ARTHUR]).  
 COOKE, MARY ETTA MELINDY. 16 Aug. 1888 - 9 Feb. 1976. Husband: SAMUEL N(OBLE) COOKE. (Father: JERRY ARMS MELINDY. Mother: MARY ELIZABETH ADAMS MELINDY. Brother: WILLIAM ARTHUR MELINDY).  
 FOREMAN, DAVID JOHN. 11 July 1893 - 13 Sept. 1958. Wife: DOY McCLELLAND FOREMAN  
 FOREMAN, DOY McCLELLAND. 26 Dec. 1898 - 1 Jan. 1976. Husband: DAVID JOHN FOREMAN

**BLOCK #17**

STUTZMAN, AUSTIN GARNALD. 19 Feb. 1912 - (tomb set). Wife: F. GENEVIVE WINTERS STUTZMAN. Father: JOHN STUTZMAN. Mother: CLARA DEAN COOKE STUTZMAN. (Brothers: J(AY) MILLARD STUTZMAN, DAVID THOMAS STUTZMAN, JOHN HENRY STUTZMAN, and LLOYD WINSTON STUTZMAN. Sisters: TASSIE WANDA STUTZMAN, MARIE STUTZMAN and VERNIE A. STUTZMAN).

STUTZMAN, F(RANCES) GENEVIVE WINTERS. 7 Apr. 1917 - (tomb set). Husband: AUSTIN GARNALD STUTZMAN. (Father: ROBERT WINTERS. Mother: CARRIE JOHNSON WINTERS. Sisters: EMMA LAURA WINTERS COOKE [Mrs. ELBERT] and VERA JOY WINTERS DASPIT).

STUTZMAN, J(AY) MILLARD. 20 Aug. 1910 - 8 Sept. 1984. (Father: JOHN STUTZMAN-bur. Kokomo, In. Mother: CLARA DEAN COOKE STUTZMAN-bur. Kokomo, In.) Wife: KATHRYN J. McLEAR STUTZMAN.

STUTZMAN, KATHRYN J. McLEAR. 22 Oct. 1919 - 3 July 1983. Husband: J(AY) MILLARD STUTZMAN.

CARTER, FRANCIS HILLIS. 25 Sept. 1903 - 3 Aug. 1960. Wife: FLOY CARTER

CARTER, FLOY. 19 Aug. 1912 - 1 Dec. 1986. Husband: FRANCIS HILLIS CARTER

HAWKINS, JESSIE KIRBY. 15 Apr. 1892 - 10 June 1976. (Husband: Dr. JOSIAH E. HAWKINS)

KIRBY, EDWARD L(AWSON). 25 Apr. 1896 - 11 Jan. 1955. Wife: THELMA KIRBY SATCHELL SATCHELL, THELMA KIRBY. 7 Dec. 1901 - 8 Sept. 1990

STUTZMAN, TASSIE WANDA. 17 Apr. 1927 - 28 Mar. 1988

**BLOCK #18**

MOSLEY, TOMMIE T. (THOMAS T.). 21 June 1909 - 28 Feb. 1967. Wife: FRANCES JARED MOSLEY

MOSLEY, FRANCES JARED. 28 Feb. 1911 - 15 Dec. 1990. Husband: THOMAS T. MOSLEY

FUSELIER, MAURICE. 5 Oct. 1898 - 1 Jan. 1980

CONNER, LEE J., Sr. 31 Jan. 1906 - 26 Aug. 1978. (Wife: MARY ELIZABETH COOKE CONNER. Sons: ALFRED CONNER and LEE J. CONNER, Jr. Daughter: LINDA CONNER PRATHER [Mrs. TIM]).

CARTER, E. H. 3 Oct. 1898 - 4 May 1970. b. Indiana

**BLOCK #19**

DEWOLF, LILBURN HARRIS. 5 May 1907 - 29 Nov. 1992. (Wife: JULIETTE SHARP DEWOLF.

Sons: FLOYD G. DEWOLF and GEORGE ALLEN DEWOLF. Daughters: ELSIE DeWOLF ALLEN [Mrs.] and ALINE DeWOLF LANDRY [Mrs. DONALD]. Brother: Jay DEWOLF.

Sisters: GENEVA DeWOLF CHISUM [Mrs.], NINA DeWOLF CRAIN [Mrs.], HILDA DeWOLF WEBSTER [Mrs.], and EMMA DeWOLF PUGH [Mrs.]. (Father: LUTHER HARRIS. Mother: MARY HARRIS).

COX, THOMAS A. 23 May 1919 - 29 May 1986. Wife: MARGIE F. COX

COX, MARGIE F. 29 Mar. 1923 - 2 Apr. 1985. Husband: THOMAS A. COX

(continued next issue)

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**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.

**IT'S 2000...DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR GREAT-GREAT GRANDPARENTS ARE?**

## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 24 No. 1

### B's---PAGE 65

BABIN, L. C., carpenter, res. 908 corner Pujo & Reid Sts.  
BAHEL, WM. M., saloon keeper, res. 128 Bilbo St.  
BAILEY, MARSHALL (col.), cook, Tug Boat *Ramos*.  
BAILEY, JR., works Southern Pacific R. R., res. 1326 Kirkman St.  
BALTAR, D. A., res. 506 Boulevard.  
BAKER, MAUDE, bookkeeper, L.C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
BAKER, GEORGE, fisherman, res. 1727 Front St.  
BAKER, GEORGE, proprietor, Little Palace Saloon, 620 Ryan St.  
BAKER, MARY (col.), widow, res. 138 Franklin St.  
BAKER, PHILIP (col.), laborer, res. 137 Front St.  
BANKS, MARY (col.), servant, 726 Hutchins St.  
BANKS, WM. (col.), loader Lake City Mill, res. 114 Bilbo St.  
BANKS, ROSALIE (col.), washerwoman, res. 921 Blake St.  
BAPTISTE, A. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
BARBIE, R., res. 1011 Front St.  
BARGAS, MARCUS, "Chile" peddler, res. 630 Railroad Ave.  
BARKER, E. J., surveyor, res. 204 Ann St.  
BARKER, IRA, bartender, res. 204 Ann St.  
BARKER, Mrs. A., ironer, Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.  
BARKER, JAMES, wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 314 Mill St.  
BARKER, HARRY T., wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 314 Mill St.  
BARKERS, HESTER, ironer, Lakeside Steam Laundry, 121 Mill St.  
BARKER, LENA, dressmaker, res. 232 Moss St.  
BARKER, SAM, tinner, Rock Hardware Co., Ryan St.  
BARKERS, CHAS., carpenter, res. 724 Jackson St.  
BARNETT, E. E., photographer, gallery 908½ Ryan St.  
BARNES, C. H., carpenter, res. 1744 Hodges St.  
BARNES, J. W., carpenter, res. 904 Lyons St.  
BARNEY, CLAY (col.), laborer, res. 223 Ann St.  
BARNEY, CLAIBORNE (col.), lumber trucker, Lake City Mill.  
BARNUM, \_\_\_\_\_, wks. Popes Mill, bds. 904 Lyons St.  
BARRA, JOE, shoemaker and fruit dealer, 713 Ryan St.  
BARRETT, J. T., principal, Acadia College, res. Boulevard.  
BARRETT, Mrs. J. T., teacher, Acadia College, res. Boulevard.  
BARRETT, J. L., asst. principal, Acadia College, res. Boulevard.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 65

Consumers' Ice Co.; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods, Co., Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.,

### PAGE 66

BARRETT, Mrs. J. L., teacher, Acadia College, res. Boulevard.  
BARTI, ELVIRA (col.), servant, res. corner Ryan & Richard Sts.  
BASEBEAR, ADAM, wks. Pope's Mill, res. 129 Rock St.  
BASLOW, B. H., wks. B. R. Lumber Co., res. 322 Blake St.  
BASS, STEVE (col.), laborer, J. A. Bel Lumber Co.  
BASS, STEPHEN (col.), laborer, res. 145 Hodges St.  
BATES, OSCAR (col.), laborer, Lake City Mill.  
BATTE, R. A., insurance agent, res. 222 Clarence St., S.W. cor. Ryan.  
BATTISE, BEN (col.), wks. Stanford's Brick Yard, res. 419 Boulevard.  
BAUMGARTEN, E., wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.

BAUMGARTEN, GEORGE I., wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 619 Jackson St.  
 BAUMGARTEN, FRED, wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 619 Jackson St.  
 BAUER, GEORGE G., manager L. C. Rice Mill, res. 611 Broad St.  
 BAUDA, PERDEA (col.), wks coal chute, res. 630 Railroad Ave.  
 BAYS, ELLIS (col.), laborer, J. A. Bel Lumber Co.  
 BEAN, JOHN (col.), laborer, Bel's Mill, res. 610 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, CHARLES (col.), truck farmer, res. 606 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, MATTHEW (col.), Bel's Mill, res. 606 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, EDWARD (col.), laborer, res. 606 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, FRED (col.), laborer, res. 606 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, WILLIAM (col.), wks P. Jacobs, res. 510 Franklin St.  
 BEAN, DEBORA, wks P. Jacobs, res. 510 Franklin St.  
 BEAM, C. C., round house foreman, Kansas City Southern R.R., res. cor. Lawrence St. and Front.  
 BEARDSLEY, F. H., clerk, Murray Brooks Hardware Store, res. 716 Common St.  
 BEARDSLEY, B. C., rice grader, Lake Charles Rice Mill, res. 716 Common St.  
 BEARDSLEY, CLAYTON, wks. Pope's Mill, bds. 904 Lyons St.  
 BEARDSLEY, GERTIE, Ladies' Dept., Calcasieu National Bank.  
 BEASLEY, ARTHUR (col.), gardener, res. 412 Lyons St.  
 BEASLEY, SEITHELIA (col.), cook, res. 325 Gray St.  
 BEATTY, GUY, sec.-treas. and business mgr. *Daily and Weekly American*  
 BEHN, A. E., bds. A. F. DOBERTINE, 1609 South St.  
 BENJAMIN, THEODORE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 129 Rock St.  
 BENJAMIN, CAMELIA (col.), cook, res. 129 Rock St.  
 BEL, J. A., Lumber Co. Ltd., North Lake Bank.  
 BEL, J. A., president, J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., res. 527 Mill St.  
 BEL, ERNEST, clerk, J. A. Bel's office, res. 527 Mill St.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 66

Consumers' Market; Cramer's; Carlson & Co., Silver Novelties

#### PAGE 67

BELL, L. J., bookkeeper Hodge Fence Co., res. 428 Iris St.  
 BELL, GEORGE (col.) wks Pope's Mill, res. 921 Blake St.  
 BELL, JOHN (col.), carpenter, res. 311 Kirkman St.  
 BELL, W. E., wks Wells Fargo Express Co., res. 1119 Hodges St.  
 BELDEN, T. R., clerk, Kansas City Southern, res. 2444 S. Ryan St.  
 BELDEN, R. L., lawyer, res. 2444 S. Ryan St.  
 BELOIN, JOHNSON (col.), laborer J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 BELOIN, JOE (col.), laborer J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 BELVIN, JOSEPH (col.), laborer, res. 101 Belden St.  
 BELZ, Mrs., widow, res. 530 Gray St.  
 BENDEL & MEYER, merchants, 513 Ryan St.  
 BENDEL, SAM, of Bendel & Meryer, res. 515 Ryan St.  
 BENDIXON, CARL, brick mason, res. 719 Common St.  
 BENDIXON, EDWARD, carpenter, res. 113 Lawrence St.  
 BENDIXEN, HENRY, carpenter, res. 304 Hodges St.  
 BENOIT, C., wks. Powell's Mill, bds. 904 Lyons St.  
 BENOIRD, ARFONTZ (col.), laborer, res. East Knappville.  
 BENOIRD, KITTIE (col.), cook, res. East Knappville.  
 BENOIRD, WASHINGTON (col.), laborer, res. East Knappville.  
 BERNARD, E. L., lineman, C. T. & T. Co., 822½ Ryan St.  
 BERNARD, WALTER, laborer, I. L. & Waterworks Co., 132 Ryan St.  
 BERNARD, W., laborer, I. L. & Waterworks Co., 311 Ryan St.  
 BERRY, A. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.

BERRY, L. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
 BERRY, SHELTON, laborer, res. 307 Ann St.  
 BERRY, WILLIAM (col.), wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, 322 Ryan St.  
 BERRY, JOE (col.), laborer J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 BERRY, TOD (col.) wks J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 BERRY, JOE (col.), hack driver, S. K. & Co., res. 620 Boulevard.  
 BERTRAND, GEORGE, wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, 322 Ryan St.  
 BERTRAND, LEON, wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 1005 Mill St.  
 BEVENS, ELLA (col.), servant, res. 120 Bilbo St.  
 BEVERLY, MARY (col.), cook, res. 129 Hodges St.  
 BEYER, FRED, carpenter & contractor, res. 1016 Kirkman St.  
 BIBS, LOUIS (col.), laborer, Buck's Brick yard, res. 507 Haskell St.  
 BIBS, SAUNDERS (col.), teamster, res. 507 Haskell St.  
 BIBS, ELIZABETH (col.), washerwoman, res. 507 Haskell St.  
 BIBS, JOSEPHINE (col.), cook, res. 507 Haskell St.  
 BIBBS, ROBERT (col.), farmer, res. 917 Kirby St.  
 BIBBENS, ANDERSON (col.), laborer, res. East Knappville.  
 BIBBENS, JAKE (col.), laborer, res. East Knappville.  
 BIBBENS, EMMA (col.), washerwoman, res. East Knappville.  
 BIDWELL, FRANK, clerk, 910 Ryan St.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 67

Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.

(continued next issue)

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### THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES IN GENEALOGY

1. Not using family group sheets and pedigree charts.
2. Not contacting relatives for assistance.
3. Assuming that "No one else is working on my line".
4. Not using maps of the area for the time your ancestors lived there.
5. Not knowing the history of the area.
6. Not using common sense when reading family histories.
7. Gathering information on everyone by "that" surname.
8. Not using the primary sources---land, probate, church, city records---but relying on printed histories.
9. Not making photocopies.
10. Not making a master copy.
11. Not organizing your records.
12. Not paying attention to the clues your ancestors are giving.
13. Not using your imagination on the spelling of names.
14. Not remembering that memories fade and bits of information, such as dates, places, etc. can always be slightly off the mark.
15. Giving up.

SOURCE: *Heart of the Lakes Gen. Soc.*, Dec. 1993, via Crow Wing Co., MN Newsletter,  
 Vol. 16 #1, 2, 3, Jan., Feb., March 1994

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Perhaps the most common and important mistake researchers make is not properly documenting their research. When trying to avoid the above pitfalls of genealogical research, also learn to properly record where you found your data.)

## **ITEMS FROM THE LAKE CHARLES WEEKLY AMERICAN**

**July 15, 1896**

### **NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH**

#### **OAKDALE**

LEE BANKS and family visited J. L. MONTGOMERY and family Sunday. E. A. RICHARDS, the teacher at Oaklin Springs, visited. A social was held at K. RICHARD's. Rev. I. WATSON attended church at Boggy Bayou last Sunday and baptized eight persons. Rev. W. D. GODWIN returned home from Spring Creek. Messrs. L. JOHNSON, W. JOHNSON and M. JOHNSON visited their sister. Mrs. A. WILLES and daughter arrived here from Loyd's Bridge to spend a few days with her brother, LEE BANKS, and then will go to the section house to help Mrs. E. L. MONTGOMERY cook.

Rev. I. WATSON is going to preach if he has to walk. He started out, bogged down his horse, jumped, got out and went on foot. WALK, Parson, don't give up. (Signed) PINE KNOT

#### **CHINA**

Again the wind is in the north and we are enjoying (?) a drouth. JOHN GOOCH, WILL TUPPER and ED. BUCKLIN took a trip to Oberlin this week and reported that place even drier than China. FIRMAN FUSELIER, an east China farmer, says that he has had so much rain this season that his corn has been injured and his rice all fully flooded with the surplus running around his levees for weeks.

BUCKLIN Bros. put in a brand new bridge across the draw south of their place. Miss ADDIE HINES is helping Mrs. BUCKLIN with the house work this summer.

GEORGE ANDERSON is building a nice, large barn. Mrs. CHARLES ANDERSON of Lake Charles came home to visit and show off her big, fine baby. Miss ELIZA HOLMES of Eunice visited her sisters. CHARLES BARKER looked rather thin and dispeptic; his wife has been gone for nearly two weeks to visit her old home in Illinois. Poor Charley!

The POWELL saw mill is again running full time.

#### **FENTON**

We are getting considerable much needed rain. The Fenton ball team has reorganized and went to Welsh Saturday to play ball, but were disappointed on account of the rain. They expect to meet the Lake Charles Invincibles in the near future.

BAXER MILLS went to Kinder and N. J. MILLS was in Lake Charles one day last week. Dr. ODIN of Kinder was called to Fenton to see Mrs. G. W. CRAWFORD. S. J. FENTON and son, CHARLIE, went to Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. AL FRAZER spent Sunday in Lake Charles. JACOB CLINE came up from Lake Charles Monday.

JOSEPH JORDAN came up from Lake Charles to finish milling rice for MILLS Bros. The mill started up Tuesday morning. L. E. ROBINSON shipped a car of rough rice to New Orleans.

#### **LAKE CHARLES NEWS ITEMS**

***Lake Charles American Press - June 22, 1896***

News of the Cuban War indicates that the Cubans still maintain the advantage. The Spanish troops are pent up in the cities and along the trocha, and are dying by hundreds. Both yellow fever and cholera are prevalent, and it looks as if the Spanish army would almost be annihilated.

News from the local scene tells that the occasional showers of the past week "have been much appreciated by the soldiers, as they cooled their heated brows." A Saturday night excursion was given

at Prien Lake by the German Lutheran Church, and many of the soldiers from Camp Allen availed themselves of the opportunity to ride down our beautiful river. Company G of the city gave a ball in honor of the presence of the officers and soldiers of the First Regiment, who were in town. The First Regiment Band was present and rendered sweet music, while large numbers of the soldier boys and Lake Charles' fair daughters were present and participated. There was no sound of approaching battle to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. Misses E. PUJO and THERESA HORTIG gave a reception at the residence of A.P. PUJO, Esq., corner of Bilbo and Mill Streets, honoring the officers, Sponsors and Maids of Honor of the First Regiment. The boys of "Company G" can now fall out and go to work, after a vacation of ten days.

F. B. CUTTING and S. H. MCBRYDE, manager of the *Beaumont Semi-Weekly Review*, and J. B. JONES, representing the Brown Clark Paper Co. of St. Louis, were in town on business. E. HAMMAND went to Houston on business and F. E. SAUNDERS left for New Orleans. A. A. LEWIS is serving as conductor of the dummy train. F. J. ISERINGHAUSEN is now in charge of the French restaurant at the Southern Pacific depot.

The lumber industry was flourishing, but had some problems. The big Corliss engine in the Bel Bunker mill flew to pieces last week and will take some time to be repaired. There was a fire in the engine room of GRANT MUTERSBAUGH's planing mill, which did considerable damage. Fortunately there were about a dozen buckets and a cistern full of water at hand, and the fire was prevented from spreading. CHARLES FITZENREITER was in charge of the Ryan & Richards mill.

Misses SARAH and JENNIE JOHNSON of Orange, Texas, visited friends here and came to see the soldiers. Miss HATTIE FENTON was the guest of Miss D. ZENA THOMSON for a few days. Mrs. J. E. SPENCE returned from a visit with her sister in Orange, Texas, and is again at her place in the millinery store of Spence & Henderson. LEON CHAVANNE is home from Lexington, Kentucky, on a few days visit. Rev. C. W. LYMAN left for a Virginia vacation. WILL and CHARLEY FENTON were in the city, as were Mr. BUHLER of Oberlin and H. O. PENDER of the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railroad at Forest Hill. WILLIAM BRIGGS arrived home after a month's visit to northern points of interest. Dr. A. N. PIERCE was called to attend Mrs. J. E. KENDALL, south of town, who was taken ill.

An obituary stated that DANIEL BRIEN COSTELLO, who died at San Antonio, Texas on Sunday, 19 July at 6:20, was buried in Lake Charles Cemetery Tuesday, 21 July 1896. Mr. COSTELLO was "a popular young man" and had filled the position of ticket agent for the S. P. Railroad and bookkeeper at the rice mill, and later served as office deputy in the sheriff's office. He was, at the time of his death, 22 years, 5 months and two days old.

Southside Notes told that Mr. and Mrs. S. M. MEWHOUSE of Fenton and J. P. OSBORN were visitors to the area. Rev. Dr. MACK of Lake Providence, a former resident and Pastor of the Episcopal Church, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. COURTNEY. Mr. SIMPSON of Avoyles Parish visited his daughter, Mrs. S. GAUTHIRE, while P. F. LONDEAN left for Avoyles over the K.C.W. & G. Railroad. JIM McCAIN, the only bachelor florist in Southside, has some splendid sunflowers; JIM says the ladies admire his sunflowers more than they do him.

ADOLPH H. MEYER, Druggist, advertised "Phosphates---served to a queen's taste at the soda fountain." Hopkins Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn) was advertised as an "elegant lunch in milk." Ware's Black Powder for "any woe below the belt line" and to quiet "turbulence below the girdle" sold for a dollar a bottle.

J. P. GEARY, Postmaster, listed the following Advertised Letters for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1896:



#### LADIES' LIST

DYER, Mrs. E.  
FANT, Mrs. RUBY  
GATH, Mrs. CORA  
GIRARD, Miss OLYMPO  
GUESS, Mrs. M. L.  
HALES, Mrs. ELIZA  
HENRY, Miss BEATRICE  
JESSE, Miss BLANCHE  
JOHNSON, Mrs. CARRIE  
JOHNSON, Mrs. EARNEST

JOHNSON, Ms. MINNIE  
JONES, Miss HARRIET  
LEWIS, Miss CLARA  
MARKS, Mrs. MARY  
WATSON, Mrs. F. E.  
WILLIAMS, Miss A. W.  
WILLIAMS, Miss MANNIE  
WILMOT, Mrs. ANNA  
WRIGHT, Miss J. V.

#### GENTLEMEN'S LIST

ABRAHAM, FRED  
BAYOU, W. J.  
BURNS, THOMAS  
BRUNSTEIN, DAVIS  
CLARK, JOHN  
CLEMENT, JOSEPH L.  
CORBELO, CHARLEY  
DANBRET, DANIEL  
DAVESON, COLLIN  
DE GOEDE, IL  
DORRIS, WILL  
DRAKE, SAMUEL  
DREW, WILLIAM  
DYKES, JESSE  
GRIFFIN, BENNIE  
HARRIS, ISRAEL

HEBERT, D. W.  
KELLEY, JOHN  
LEWIS, WILLIE  
LOMINQUE, GEOVANNIO (Foreign)  
McMAHON, CHARLES  
MANN, T. J.  
MILLER, W. S.  
RICHARDSON, CLEM  
RICHARDSON, LESTER  
SMITH, D.  
SMITH, H.  
SMITH, H. S.  
SMITH, JNO. F.  
WALLACE, ANDERSON  
WATSON, JORDEN

People from many places, including San Antonio, Philadelphia and Chicago, registered at local hotels during the week. Most of these out-of-towners stayed at the Howard Hotel while persons from the local area generally stayed at the Walker House. Area people who registered at the Walker House included:

J. HOWELL, Oakdale; F. A. SPRAGUE, O. J. HEWITT, Roanoke; E. L. STEWART, N. J. RANDOLPH, Jennings; E. S. WILLET, J. W. JOHNSON, W. W. WAITE, Iowa; BEN CHADWELL, PHILLIP BLADEN, Cameron; L. SHUEFELD, city; JOHN LYONS, D. F. LYLES, JESSE LYLES, Sugartown; JOE COLE, JAMES KENT, S. E. STINE, Dry Creek; J. L. PERRY, Edgerley; S. PHILLIPS, Glenmora; J. WILLIAMS, THEODORE FONTENOT, JOHN McFATTER, Oberlin; JOHN SUMMERS, COOLEY JOHN, Mystic; ADOLPH HEBERT, T. P. HEBERT, L. A. PAPIN, Fenton; ED. BURLESON, Prien Lake; W. H. WHITE, H. E. HALL, Edgewood; ADAM LANGLEY, LEON PETRE, CLAIRSUIT PITRE, AMBROSE PITRE, BEN BUHLER, China; J. WALSH, Welsh; G. W. POPE, Sr., Henrietta; W. M. GUNSTREAM, Orange, Texas; and CHARLES WINKLE, D. HILL, Beaumont, Texas.

#### NEWS FROM AROUND THE PARISH

##### RAYMOND

Peaches are getting ripe. Striped potato bugs have made their appearance. MARK RITTER and JOHN DIETZ are building C. T. LESLIE's barn. H. M. BROWN went to the hospital in New Orleans. FRANK RITTER had a couple of oxen bitten by a rattlesnake; they are getting along fine.  
Signed "UNO"

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**HEREDITY: EVERYONE BELIEVES IN IT UNTIL THEIR CHILDREN ACT LIKE FOOLS!**

## OBITUARIES

Contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018

**MRS. JAMES MUSE** died Tuesday night and her remains were shipped to Glenmora Thursday for interment. *Daily American*, 9 October, 1899

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**GEORGE REEVES (1811-1876). An Old Citizen Gone.** GEORGE REEVES, Sr., one of the oldest and best citizens of Calcasieu Parish, died at his residence on Big Marsh, May 1, 1876, after a long illness. The deceased leaves a large family of children, and the memory of a pure and upright life. Peace to his ashes.

[Note: GEORGE REEVES married MARY ANN RYAN, the daughter of an old area pioneer family. Two of their sons lost their lives and another lost his sight in the War Between the States.]

*Weekly Echo*, Thursday, May 4, 1876

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**CYPRIEN DUHON.** At his residence, in this parish, on Monday, 25th inst. CYPRIEN DUHON, aged 78 years. The deceased (sic) was one of the oldest residents of Calcasieu, and was noted for his integrity, politeness and hospitality. Peace to his ashes. *Lake Charles Echo*, March 28, 1878

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**JANE COWARD GILL (1804-1885). DIED---**At the residence of her son, WM. E. GILL, of this parish, on May 12th, Mrs. JANE GILL, aged 80 years, 10 months and 10 days.

IN MEMORIAM. The subject of this sketch, Mrs. JANE GILL, relict of Dr. JOHN GILL, of Rapides Parish, was born in South Carolina, July 2, 1804, and moved with her parents to Amite County, Miss., where she met and married Dr. JOHN GILL. She and her husband moved in 1844 to Rapides Parish, where they resided until his death, which took place in 1864. Mrs. GILL soon after gave up house-keeping, and spent the remainder of her long and useful life with her children in this parish. She spent the most of her time at the home of her son, Hon. W. E. GILL, of Big Woods, where she died. She united with Ramah Baptist Church, Lawrence County, Miss., about the year 1830, and afterwards moved her membership to Mount Pleasant Church, Rapides Parish, of which she remained a member until her death, which took place the 20 of May last. In the death of Mrs. GILL, the church has lost one of its brightest lights, the community a member loved and revered by all for true nobility and generosity, the family a mother in every sense of the word; and we offer to the bereaved our sincere condolence, and we who are left, imitate her virtues, that we may receive a like reward.

Deceased was the eldest daughter of Major HARDY COWARD, one of the pioneer settlers of this parish, a follower of old JACKSON in the War of 1812. She was also directly connected with some of the best families in Amite County, Miss., among others, the BATES family, she being a sister to the mother of RICHARD P. BATES, Sr.\*, a near relative of W. A. GILL and brothers. (From clipping inside a family Bible of the family of PAULA ILES RESTREPO.) [\*NOTE: She wasn't a sister to the mother of RICHARD P. BATES, Sr. Her mother was ELIZABETH BATES, so RICHARD was either her uncle or cousin.]

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**"AUNT" LOUISA REEVES (1835-1919).** Monday the 28th there passed away one of the oldest citizens of old Calasieu Parish, Mrs. ISAAC REEVES, more familiarly known as "Aunt" LOUISA REEVES. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JACOB COLE, she was born January 8, 1835, on the old Cretian Vacherie\*, on Bayou Nezpique, east of Oberlin. [\*Vacherie is a French word meaning "ranch", a place where livestock is raised.]

Mrs. REEVES was the last and youngest of six children. Her brothers, SOLOMON, ABSALOM, JOHN, JACOB and JAMES, all preceded her to the grave. "JIM" COLE lived and died at Prairie Soileau; ABSALOM died at Clear Creek, being the first husband of Mrs. ARTIMES COCKRAN, and father of "MAN" and "LITTLE BABE" COLE of Clear Creek.

Mrs. REEVES leaves three children, FRANK, JAMES and Mrs. DELIA RICHARDSON, another son,

LEO, having died some years ago. When a young woman, in 1859, Mrs. REEVES, with Mrs. ABNER COLE, was on the same day baptized into the Aimwell Baptist Church, in Hickory Flat, near where Moeling now is. Later and until her death she was a member of Calvary Baptist Church, near Oberlin. Nearly a century ago three brothers, JOHN, JAKE and BILLY COLE, came to this country from Mississippi, giving to Calcasieu Parish a large and honorable family, Mrs. REEVES' father being one of these three brothers.

Death came suddenly and peacefully while she was making her home with her son, JIM, west of Oberlin. Interment took place at the Cole and Lyles Cemetery, south of Oberlin, Tuesday afternoon. Rev. PAUL LEDES of Kinder conducting the funeral service, a large number of relatives and friends, among them Rev. L. M. COLE, a nephew, being present. *Lake Charles Daily American*, 2 May 1919

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**GEORGE W. RYAN, ONE OF THE LAST VETERANS IS DEAD.** GEORGE W. RYAN, 93, a veteran of the Confederate Army died at his home on East Broad Street last night at 8:30. Mr. RYAN was born August 1, 1846, the son of JACOB RYAN and REBECCA BILBO RYAN at Beckwith Creek, six miles east of DeQuincy in Calcasieu Parish. His parents came to Lake Charles to make their home when he was one year of age and he has lived his entire life in Lake Charles.

On February 13, 1868, he married MARGARET E. HUTCHINS, and of this union five children survive. They are Miss KATINKA RYAN, Mrs. EULA MITCHELL, Miss MARIE RYAN, Mrs. MABEL RYAN BERTRAND of Lake Charles, and WILLIAM PORTER RYAN of Beaumont. Among others a step-sister Ms. DAISY E. RYAN of Lake Charles and 38 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren.

Mr. RYAN was a pioneer and was one of the 36 young men of Calcasieu Parish who fought in the War Between the States. Calcasieu Parish, until Mr. RYAN's death, had three remaining veterans of the Confederate Army: the two remaining are NATHAN G. CLIFTON and NATHAN S. SMART.

Mr. RYAN was the last member of a social organization known as Royal Knights of Revelry. This was composed of the young people of that time who graced social functions sponsored by this club. The passing of Mr. RYAN closed the chapter on the Royal Knights of Revelry.

Funeral service will be held at the residence on East Broad Street at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. H. L. JOHNS, pastor of the First Methodist Church, officiating and Burke Funeral Home in charge. Interment will take place at Orange Grove Cemetery. The casket was covered with a Confederate flag made by one of his daughters. Pallbearers will be: T. G. MITCHELL, J. L. BERTRAND, H. PRESTON RYAN, DENNIS K. RYAN and ROBERT RUNTE.

*Lake Charles American Press*, Dec. 6, 1938

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**OBITUARIES**

Contributed by JAN CRAVEN, Member #1018, and RANDALL PERRY, Member #1153

**MRS. CYPRIEN DUHON.** Died in this parish on 15 inst., Mrs. CYPRIEN DUHON (nee JULIA GRANGER), aged 74 years. *Lake Charles Echo*, June 18, 1881

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**TREVILLE GRANGER.** Died at the residence of his son, TRASEMOND GRANGER, in Orange County, Texas, December 9, 1881, TREVILLE GRANGER, aged 80 years. He was buried at the Sallier Cemetery today. *Lake Charles Echo*, December 10, 1881

[NOTE: According to FRANK GRANGER, a grandson of TREVILLE GRANGER, who upon remembering TREVILLE's death states that it was on 30 November 1881. Further, TREVILLE GRANGER was born 15 November 1805 (SM Ch: V. 6 #323), which would have him at the age 76 at the time of his death.]

## **LOUISIANA WOMAN WHO RECALLS INCIDENTS OF CIVIL WAR OBSERVES 100th ANNIVERSARY**

Fields, La., Sept. 26, 1953. A friendly, blue-eyed little old lady, who once helped her mother serve coffee to the Confederate soldiers near here and who has lived under 19 different presidents, Mrs. MARY STEPHENS, celebrated her 100th birthday Saturday. "Granny STEPHENS", as she affectionately is known, is the pioneer daughter of a pioneer Beauregard Parish timberman, Maj. W. A. DeWITT, the first white man to "roll a log down the Sabine, from this Louisiana side of the Louisiana-Texas waterway."

Active and blessed with a most alert mind, which retains an incredible imprint of the history-making events that took place in her colorful life, MARY STEPHENS is one of few remaining outdoor women of this one-time Spanish owned territory. She should be an honored guest at the forthcoming Louisiana celebration in New Orleans when the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase is celebrated.

Her big party took place Saturday, when State Sen. GILBERT F. HENNIGAN, who resides here, and scores of other friends, most of them old timers from scattered parts of this vast timber sector of the state, gathered to wish her "happy birthday" and to watch the twinkle in her amazingly powerful eyes. She doesn't even need glasses, after 100 years in this world.

"Granny STEPHENS" has outlived six U.S. presidents, all of whom were born after her. She saw the light of day in a Mississippi farmhouse, September 26, 1853, in Harris County, Mississippi. "Granny" still rises at daybreak to make coffee for herself and her 87-year-old son, FRANK, with whom she resides 12 miles southeast of Fields.

She has always lived a quiet life, yet can vividly describe the oxcart journey her parents and she experienced in bouncing over trails and early roadways to reach this spot when it was a desolate wilderness, uncut and settled only by three or four families. When the major, who was a "captain in the home guard during the Civil War", began hewing out the home for his family, Mrs. STEPHENS says there were only four other families in the vicinity, the FOUNTAINS, McCORQUEDALES, POOLEs and BURGESSes.

Today she and her son, who reside alone, are about a mile and a half from their nearest neighbor, a bachelor, T. L. CARTER, who has been her friend for 50 years. CARTER laughingly says, "I live next door to the Fields school". . . and it is 11 miles distance. The Oklahoman says, "Granny STEPHENS is a remarkable woman." Senator HENNIGAN says, "That's the kind of lady who helped make the south the great part of the U.S. it is today."

Right behind her son's home, which is also made from hand cut and hewn logs, the centenarian points to a little clearing where the Confederate regiments camped when the fighting was nearby. "Pa put up as many as 20 in our house some nights, and she added, "I'd help serve coffee." Her dad "used to work around DeWitt's City- - a place due west of here on the river, now overrun by the forest- - looking for Yankee spies and Jayhawkers," Granny recalls.

"Whenever they caught a spy or guard around the house, and when they got a few more they'd put them on a boat and ship 'em off." She didn't know where. Folks didn't tell the youngsters much those days. But MARY STEPHENS watched and remembered the bits of history-making action revolving around her father's homestead. There was "once a battle with a Yankee boat that tried to run the river," she volunteered, "but it was sunk," she said. "We could hear the cannon shots right up here around the house." The boat was sunk, she believes, in the battle for Sabine Pass.

Wars seem to have been milestones of her life. When she was born the Turks declared war on Russia. This own nation of hers went through the Civil War, Spanish-American War, War with Mexico, World

War I and II and the Korean conflict. But "Granny STEPHENS" shows few signs of her age, other than the countless wrinkles in her weather-beaten face. Her eyes are sharp. She sat on the front porch and recognized the color of a black and red car, some 100 feet away, without squinting. She is hard of hearing, however, and for the past few months, was ill. But early this week she left the doctor's care to get back here for her 100th birthday party. Her step is more cautious than it is slow. And she needs no one to help her get about the house.

"Niblett's Bluff" was where they caught "lots of Yankee spies", she recalls, while taking out a fold of Confederate money, which included every denomination from the \$5 to the \$100 bill. Those bills, though worthless, have something today's money doesn't have. They have the original signatures, though fading, of the treasury officers of the state banks that issued them.

"Granny" has three sons and two daughters. She lives with FRANK, of course. CARLEY, one of the boys, left years ago and has never been heard of since. The other boy is GENE, and the girls are WILLIE and SALLY. MARY's mother was SARAH MIMS, a native of Alabama, and her dad, the major, was born in South Carolina, of the trail breaking DeWITTs of the Carolina area, one of the many pioneers who ventured to the Gulf South.

SOURCE: Sam Tarleton, Enterprise Correspondent, "Woman Who Recalls Incidents of Civil War Observes 100th Anniversary", Sept. 1953, reprinted in *Pioneers of the Past*, Vol. II #2, Starks (LA) Historical Society.

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### **PRESERVING YOUR FAMILY DOCUMENTS**

Every family has letters, records, documents and various other papers they want to preserve. Some simple methods can help avoid, or at least slow down, the tearing and discoloring that inevitably comes with time and poor storage.

First, avoid storing important papers in attics, basements or storage sheds. Sunlight, moisture and extreme temperatures will speed up the deterioration process. Keep papers and photographs away from the sun, preferably in archival safe boxes or envelopes.

Do not fold papers; folding and creasing weaken the paper and cause it to tear. If something has been folded for years, carefully unfold it and lay it flat.

Avoid using paper clips, staples, rubber bands, tapes, post-it notes and other such items on important papers. These items discolor the paper and weaken it. **Never laminate** important papers, thinking this will preserve them. The heat used in the laminating process causes paper to disintegrate more rapidly.

Never keep newspaper clippings with other important papers. Newsprint has much more acid than other papers, and the acid from the newsprint will ruin the paper with which it has come into contact.

### **SCOTTISH ANCESTRY?**

If you have Scottish ancestors, look at the mortcloth accounts. In many instances, in Scotland the only surviving death records are the account books for the rental of mortcloths. A mortcloth (literally cloth of death) was a large, black velvet cloth usually ornamented with white. Its purpose was to cover the coffin from the time the body was placed inside, until the interment took place. This custom dates mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries. In some Scottish parishes a mortcloth was available for children's caskets. Mortcloth dues were the rental fees which supplemented the kirk (church) session funds and the usual rate was 12 1/2d (pence) for an adult mortcloth and 5d for a child's. (There were 10 to 12 pence in a shilling and 20 shillings to a pound.) *The Family Tree* (Jan./Feb. 1999)

The following document was contributed by KEITH FONTENOT, Clerk of Court, St. Landry Parish, LA. and is recorded in Bond Book 3, pp 211, May 10, 1880, St. Landry Parish Clerk of Court Office.

**DAVID H. LYONS  
CALCASIEU PARISH TAX COLLECTOR  
MAY 3, 1880**

**STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF CALCASIEU**

Know all men by these presents that we DAVID H. LYONS, as principal and W. E. WHATLEY, J. W. BRYAN, O. F. LYONS, P. PUJO, WILLIAM E. GILL, H. C. GILL, W. H. ROWE, A. J. PERKINS, and GREEN HALL, as securities, are held and firmly bound unto his excellency, LOUIS WILTZ, Governor of Louisiana, or to his successor in office in the following sums to wit:

DAVID H. LYONS in the full sum of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000.00), and W. E. WHATLEY, five hundred dollars (\$500.00); J. W. BRYAN, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00); O. F. LYONS, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00); PAUL PUJO, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); W. E. GILL, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); H. C. GILL, five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00); W. H. ROWE, one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00); ALLEN J. PERKINS, twenty five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00); GREEN HALL, current money of the United States of America, which we promise to pay to him, or to his successors in office, for the faithful performance of which we bind ourselves firmly by these presents, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators for the amount of the bond, thus entered into by each of us individually. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounded DAVID H. LYONS, shall well and faithfully perform and discharge all the duties incumbent on him as Ex-Officio Tax Collector for the Parish of Calcasieu, shall diligently collect all licenses and taxes listed and assessed in his district, shall punctually sell property to pay all delinquent taxes, shall faithfully and promptly, pay unto the state and parish treasurer all licenses and taxes collected by him; less his commissions, then in such cases the above obligation to be null and void; or else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

In faith we have signed these presents at Lake Charles, Louisiana, this first day of May 1880.

DAVID H. LYONS, W. E. WHATLEY, J. W. BRYAN, O. F. LYONS, P. PUJO, W. E. GILL,  
H. C. GILL, W. H. ROWE, A. J. PERKINS, GREEN HALL

In the presence of signed: A. M. MAYO [and] J. S. HAWKINS. Before me, THAD MAYO, Clerk District Court.

Approved and accepted May 1, 1880, signed THAD MAYO, Clerk.

Approved and accepted May 3, 1880, J. J. W. MILLER, President Police Jury, Calcasieu Parish.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PARISH OF CALCASIEU  
CLERKS OFFICE, 14th DISTRICT COURT**

I certify the above and foregoing to be and true and correct copy of the original bond of DAVID H. LYONS, Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector for the Parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, recorded in my office [sic] book D of mortgages pages 99 & 100.

Lake Charles, Louisiana  
May 4, 1880  
THAD MAYO, Clerk

**ORIGINAL BOND**  
of  
**DAVID H. LYONS, CALCASIEU PARISH TAX COLLECTOR**  
May 3, 1880

May 10th 1880.

State of Louisiana }  
Parish of Calcasieu }

David H. Lyons, principal and W. E. Whately, J. M. Boyan, O. F. Lyons, P. Puyo, H. C. Gill, H. B. Gill, W. H. Rome, J. P. Perkins and Green Hall, as securities, are held, and as Tax Collector firmly bound unto his excellency, Louis Alfred Wertz, Governor of Louisiana or to his successors in office in the following sum, to wit:

David H. Lyons in the full sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars and  
W. E. Whately Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000.00), J. M. Boyan Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000.00), O. F. Lyons Three Thousand Dollars (\$3000.00), P. Puyo One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00), H. C. Gill One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00), H. B. Gill Five Thousand Dollars (\$5000.00), W. H. Rome One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00), J. P. Perkins Twenty five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.00), Green Hall, current money of the United States of America, which we promise to pay to him, or to his successors in office, or the faithful performance of which, we bind ourselves firmly by these presents, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators for the amount of the bond, thus entire in to by each of us individually. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound David H. Lyons, shall well and faithfully perform and discharge all the duties incumbent on him as Ex Officio Tax Collector for the Parish of Calcasieu, shall diligently collect all licenses and taxes listed and assessed in his district, shall punctually and properly to pay all delinquent taxes, shall faithfully and promptly pay into the State and Parish Treasuries all license and taxes collected by him up his lawful commissions then in such cases the above obligation to be null and void or else to be due and remain in full force and virtue. In faith whereof we have signed these presents at Lake Charles, La, this first day of May, A.D. 1880. signed David H. Lyons, W. E. Whately, J. M. Boyan, O. F. Lyons, P. Puyo, H. C. Gill, H. B. Gill, W. H. Rome, J. P. Perkins, Green Hall. In presence of signed Adolpho J. D. Haughton Before me this 10th day of May. Clerk Dist. Court.

Approved and accepted May 1st 1880 signed Thad Mayo Clerk  
Approved and accepted May 3rd 1880 signed J. W. Miller President Parish Jury  
Calcasieu Parish La.

State of Louisiana }  
Parish of Calcasieu }  
I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original Bond of David H. Lyons Sheriff and Ex Officio Tax Collector for the Parish of Calcasieu La. recorded in my Office in Book D of Mortgage pages 99 & 100.  
Lake Charles La. May 11th 1880 signed Thad Mayo Clerk



**LOUISIANA MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS**  
(SECOND SESSION, BEGINNING DECEMBER 7, 1903)

**LOUISIANA SENATORS**

SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY, Democrat of New Orleans, was born at Monroe, La., May 28, 1837.

MURPHY J. FOSTER, Democrat of Franklin, was born at Franklin, La., January 12, 1849.

[EDITOR's NOTE: Both of these men became governors of the state and were part of the anti-lottery fight in the legislature in 1890.]

**LOUISIANA REPRESENTATIVES**

First District (City of New Orleans and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines). ADOLPHE MEYER, Democrat, was born October 19, 1842.

Second District (City of New Orleans and the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John the Baptist). ROBERT CHARLES DAVEY, Democrat, was born in New Orleans, October 22, 1853.

Third District (Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne and Vermilion). ROBERT F. BROUSSARD, Democrat, was born August 17, 1864, near New Iberia, La.

Fourth District (Parishes of Iberville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster and Winn). PHANOR BREAZEALE, Democrat of Natchitoches, was born in Natchitoches Parish, La., December 29, 1858.

Fifth District (Parishes of Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, E. Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Tensas, Union and W. Carroll). JOSEPH EUGENE RANSELL, Democrat of New Providence, was born in Alexandria, La., on October 7, 1858, of JOHN H. RANSELL and AMANDA TERRELL.

Sixth District (Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, E. Baton Rouge, E. Feliciana, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, W. Baton Rouge and W. Feliciana). SAMUEL MATTHEWS ROBERTSON, Democrat of Baton Rouge was born in the town of Plaquemine, La., January 1, 1852.

Seventh District (Parishes of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Grant, Rapides, St. Landry and Vernon, population 203,277 in 1900). ARSENE F. PUJO, Democrat of Lake Charles, was born December 16, 1861, near Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, of the marriage of PAUL PUJO, of Tarbes, France, to Miss ELOISE LeBLEU; educated at the public and private schools of Lake Charles, where he now resides; admitted to the bar October 26, 1886, by the supreme court of Louisiana, and has followed the law as a profession; was a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention of 1898, serving on the judiciary committee of that body; elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, receiving 3,233 votes, to 545 for GILBERT I. DUPRE, Republican.

SOURCE: A. J. Halford, *Official Congressional Directory of the U. S. Congress*. (Washington, 1904)

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Always send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with each request for information. This is not only a courtesy, but will almost assure a prompt reply.

## **TYPES OF RECORDS**

Beginning genealogists are often confounded by genealogical terms, such as vital records, original records and secondary records.

Vital records are documents which include information of life's most important events, birth, death and marriage. These records are now kept by civil authorities, but before their registration was mandatory, these events were recorded in family Bibles and in church records. These vital records are considered original records. Many of the oldest existing vital records have been published and are easier to read than those in the original form.

Generally, original records are documents that record the event at the time, or near the time, that it happened and are usually recorded by someone who had first-hand knowledge of the event. Original records include birth, baptismal, marriage and death records, court records, military records, land purchase and some printed sources. Many printed sources are copies of original vital records, but these should be checked against the original record for possible typographical errors. Telephone books and city directories are sometimes considered original records.

Death records may be erroneous if the person giving the information does not know the exact date or place of birth or the names of parents of the deceased. Generally speaking, the more time that elapses between an event and the recording of it, the more likely it is that mistakes can and will occur. Memory often plays us false.

In some cases, census records might be considered original records since a person who is knowledgeable about the family is giving the information; however, sometimes exact names and ages of the family members are incorrect. In other cases, wrong information was deliberately given since many people, particularly in bygone days, did not trust the government, and therefore, did not trust the census taker.

Secondary records include a variety of items. Included are: family histories and genealogies, general histories, social histories, newspapers, periodicals, cemetery inscriptions, property tax lists, poll tax lists, funeral home records, church records and newsletters, professional and occupational directories, pensions, school records and yearbooks, manuscripts, letters, diaries and journals, dictionaries and encyclopedias, translations, indexes, maps, gazetteers, atlases, ships' passenger lists, departure and arrival lists, naturalizations, electronic sources, biographies, etc. Secondary sources are excellent for "clues" to further research and may offer much genealogical information. However, they are often in error, so it is always wise to consult the original source.

When using primary or secondary records, analyze the information. Ask yourself who provided the information? When and why did they give the information? Would the supplier of the information have been reliable? Does this information fit into the chronology? Is there corroborating or conflicting evidence? Examine the record again for any details you may have skipped. If you have difficulty reading the record, can you get a clearer copy or perhaps an enlarged one? Evaluate your evidence and proceed with your research.

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## **THE BARBOUR COLLECTION**

The Barbour Collection consists of microfilmed transcripts of the vital records for 137 Connecticut towns. It was originally housed in the collection of the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. It is essential for those researching early Connecticut. The Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles houses nine volumes of this collection.

## 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 and Historical Library, 411 Pujó St., Lake Charles. The following information has been gleaned from some of these periodicals.

**SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI** by LOUIS BRASELL The most inhumane Federal Prison of the War Between the States was located twelve miles off the Mississippi Coast, between Biloxi and Gulfport, on Ship Island. Used as an anchorage by pirates in the 1500s and by the French in 1699, its swampy areas have never been inhabited by anything but snakes, birds and alligators. It was to this place that the French brought the first slave ship *Africaine* and delivered 596 Negro slaves to the Biloxi colony in 1741. The English used the island in the War of 1812. When he was Secretary of War, JEFFERSON DAVIS began the construction of Fort Massachusetts here in 1856; it was never completed, but was taken over by the Confederates and then abandoned in 1861. On 17 September 1861 the Federals occupied the fort, and in 1862 took over the Island.

For a time BENJAMIN "Beast" BUTLER used Ship Island as his headquarters before moving on to New Orleans. He continued using Ship Island for a staging area for naval warfare against the Southern Gulf Coast and also used it as a prison for political prisoners. BUTLER issued the infamous general Order #28 which stated that "the officers and soldiers of the U.S. have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans. It is ordered that hereafter when a female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer of the U.S., shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation." City officials and private citizens who offended BUTLER were sent to prison.

Ship Island prison was a "Hell Hole" of the first degree. Unbearable heat in summer and no heat in the winter, along with blowing wind and sand, flies, unsanitary conditions, malnutrition, inadequate housing conditions and poor water brought misery, starvation, disease and death to many of the Confederate prisoners of war held there. Two of the most renowned prisoners sent to Ship Island were women. ANN LARUE, was dressed in Confederate colors, passing out hand-bills on the capture of McCLELLAN, and EUGENIA LEVY PHILLIPS, wife of the former Alabama Congressman, was charged with being a prostitute; it is thought that the severity of the latter's charge had to do with the fact that she was Jewish and BUTLER was anti-Semitic.

Most of the prisoners on Ship Island were mainly Alabama Confederates who were captured at the Battle of Mobile Bay, mainly at Fort Gaines. On the Death List at the National Archives, 153 names are listed; however, there seems to be no record of a cemetery located on Ship Island, nor are there records of Confederate Dead Removal from Ship Island. What happened to the graves? A park historian stated they were probably buried on the northwest corner of the island. More details, along with a map and the names of the dead prisoners-of-war, can be found in the article.

*Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 36 #4 (Nov. 1999), Mobile (AL) Genealogical Society

**THE KENTUCKY LAND OFFICE** is now on the Internet at <<http://www.sos.state.ky.us>> to explain the process of land patents processes and to provide databases allowing online searches for each patent series. Beginning in 1763 King George of England declared veterans of the French and Indian War would be paid with land rather than money. Bounty Land Warrants authorized surveys of unappropriated land; the amount of land was dependent upon the soldier's rank and time of service. The Virginia Land Law of 1779 adapted the same method of paying Revolutionary War veterans. Land patenting is a four-step process: a WARRANT authorizing a survey; an ENTRY reserving the land is filed with the county surveyor; the SURVEY depicting the tract; and the GRANT issued by the Governor. Other information regarding Kentucky Land patents is found in the article, but much of the information pertains to land patents in general.

*Bluegrass Roots*, Vol. 26 #4 (Winter 1999), Kentucky Genealogical Society, Frankfort, KY

**TIPS FOR STAGECOACH TRAVELERS** show many of the difficulties and hardships our ancestors faced while journeying overland in a time when travel was not only dangerous, but was uncomfortable. The following suggestions were made by the Helena, Montana *Herald* in 1877 to help stagecoach passengers.

1. The best seat inside a stage is the one next to the driver, even if you have a tendency to seasickness while riding backwards. You will get over it and get less jolts and jostling. Don't let any "sly elph" (?) trade you his mid-seat.

2. In cold weather don't ride with tight-fitting boots, shoes or gloves. When the driver asks you to get off and walk, do so without grumbling; he won't request it unless absolutely necessary. If the team runs away, sit still and take your chances. If you jump, nine out of ten times you will get hurt.

3. In very cold weather abstain entirely from liquor when on the road, because you will freeze twice as quickly when under the influence.

4. Don't growl at the food received at the station; stage companies generally provide the best they can get.

5. Don't keep the stage waiting. Don't smoke a strong pipe inside the coach. Spit on the leeward side. If you have anything to drink in a bottle, pass it around. Procure your stimulants before starting as "ranch" (stage depot) whiskey is not "nectar".

6. Don't swear or lop over neighbors when sleeping. Take small change to pay expenses. Never shoot on the road as the noise might frighten the horses. Don't point out where murders have been committed, especially if there are women passengers.

7. Don't lag at the wash basin. Don't grease your hair because travel is dusty. Don't imagine for a moment that you are going on a picnic. Expect annoyances, discomfort and some hardship.

*Treasure State Lines*, Vol. 24 #4 (1999), Great Falls, Montana, Genealogical Society

**INDIAN RESEARCHERS** on the Choctaw and Cherokee tribes will be interested to know the tribal names for the months. They are:

	CHEROKEE MOON	CHOCTAW MONTHS
January	Month of the Cold Moon	Lion's Little Brother Month
February	Month of the Bony Moon	Crane Month
March	Month of the Windy Moon	Wind Month
April	Month of the Flower Moon	Women's Month
May	Month of the Planting Moon	Mulberry Month
June	Month of Green Corn Moon	Blackberry Month
July	Month of Ripe Corn Moon	Sassafras Month
August	Month of End of Fruit Moon	Peach Month
September	Month of the Nut Moon	Cooking Month
October	Month of the Harvest Moon	Little Hunger Month
November	Month of the Trading Moon	Big Hunger Month
December	Month of the Snow Moon	Big Lion Month

*The Vernon Genealogist*, Vol. 5 #3 (Sept. 1999), Vernon Parish Historical and Genealogical Society, Anacoco, La.

**DIGITAL CAMERAS FOR GENEALOGY:** Are We There Yet? by LAURA WISE discusses the usefulness of a digital camera, features to look for, problems of image storage and alternatives to digital cameras for genealogists.

*Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Vol. 49 #2 (Winter 2000)

**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

**GENE ALLERGY. IT'S A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, BUT I LOVE IT.**

*Family Tree*

## **"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.

### **BUXTON, COKERS, EDWARDS**

Seeking information on families with the surnames of BUXTON, COKERS and EDWARDS in Rapides, St. Landry and Old Imperial Calcasieu Parishes before 1935.

ODESSA WILLIS HOUSE, 1105 Shady Lane, Oakdale, LA 71463 e-mail <godessa@earthlink.net>

### **HAGGART, JOHNSTON, REEVES, CAGLE, KOONCE, DUPREE, HURSH**

Researching DUNCAN HAGGART (b. 1835, N.Y.) m. CATHERINE JOHNSTON (b. Canada, 1846), lived New York, Iowa and Iowa, La. Also researching REEVES, CAGLE, KOONCE, DUPREE and HURSH. Seeking place of death and burial for EDWARD M. HURSH (b. 25 Oct. 1854, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; d. ca 1939) m. EMMA B. (b. Jan. 1856; d. 1932). They had a cemetery plot at Pine Hill, Woodlawn, La., but EDWARD is not buried there. They lived in Michigan (ca 1886), Pennsylvania (1877), and Iowa, La. (ca 1890).

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

e-mail <maryh@newnorth.net>

### **EBERT, RAMON, COATS**

Looking for information on JOSEPH VENUE EBERT (b. France) and wife, MARY RAMON, living in St. Landry Parish when son RICHARD COLEMAN EBERT was born (12 Jan. 1855). RICHARD and wife CYNTHIA (BERTIE) COATS are buried Glenmora Cemetery.

MARGIE LEE MORGAN KELLEY, 7844 Brett Place, Baton Rouge, LA 70818

### **FOURNET**

Interested in information on the descendants of GERARD PHILLIPE FOURNET (b. 1819; d. bef. 1968) and LOUIS TREVILLE FOURNET (b. ca 1826; d. 1864), sons of immigrant ancestor, ANTOINE PHILLIPE FOURNET. These are the lost lines of the FOURNET family tree, and I am interested in including them in an upcoming FOURNET family history to be published.

LARRY CAPUDER, 8941 Chapman Circle, Strongsville, OH 44136

e-mail<STERLAR@AOL.COM>

### **McNABB, WALKER, GAUDET**

Researching the above named families.

TERRY D. GAUDET, 721 Fern Dr., Sulphur, LA 70663; e-mail <TerryGaudet@compuserve.com>

### **CRANFORD**

Need anything about the CRANFORD clan from Phillips Bluff, La.

PAMELA C. OLIVER, 2425 Dolphin Dr., Lake Charles, LA 70605

### **RIDEAU**

Looking for information on LIZZY RIDEAU (b. 1860s; d. 1900).

YVONNE CAPTAIN, 8803 Third Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910-2253

e-mail <minervatiz@aol.com>

### **REEVES, RYAN, ESCOUBAS**

Interested in any information regarding birthdate, birthplace and parents of the GEORGE REEVES mentioned in *Journey's End* who married MARY ANN RYAN. Seeking information on early ESCOUBAS family.

BRENDA L. KELLEY, 621 Hudson Dr., Westlake, LA 70669

### **CANNON, ANDRUS**

Need information regarding J. N. CANNON, who m. SOPHIA ANDRUS. Also need information regarding burial place of CLAIBORNE ANDRUS.  
ROBERT J. CANNON, 300 Marion, Longview, TX 75602

### **STANDFIELD, SPATES**

Seeking information on MATILDA STANDFIELD (b. ca 1840, Miss.; d. Bagdad, La.) m. 29 Aug. 1867 at Alexandria, La. to JAMES SPATES. She was d/o EVAN R. STANDFIELD (b. 1810, Miss.; d. 1872) and ELIZA \_\_\_\_\_ (b. 1837, Miss.).  
YANOULA R. McCOOL, P. O. Box 1694, Pearland, TX 77588-1864

**WASHINGTON FAMILY.** Dr. JUSTIN GLENN is compiling a genealogy on the descendants of Col. JOHN WASHINGTON and his wife, ANNE POPE, to be published in 2001. Thus far the data base contains 30,000 direct descendants. Anyone who is a direct descendant should contact Dr. Glenn at the Dept. of Classics, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1510 or e-mail <jglenn@mailers.fsu.edu>. Direct descendants are also eligible to join the National Society of the Washington Family Descendants. Their membership also includes descendants of NICHOLAS MARTIAU, GEORGE READE, AUGUSTINE WARNER, Sr. and Col. WILLIAM BALL. For additional information, contact MARILYN SANDERLIN, 105 Martin Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70607-8634 or e-mail <twu43@juno.com>

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**CLEAR QUERIES. . . AND SUBJECT LINES** refer to On-line queries, but the guide lines also apply to other queries. Never write your subject line or your posting in capital letters; it is very hard to read on a computer screen, and using capitals on the Internet is considered impolite. Some hints that may help you get an answer to your queries are:

1. Make your subject line specific. Include full names, places and dates.
2. Spell out all words, including the names of U.S. states.
3. Use your spell-checker for names and places.
4. Don't post the same query more than once on the same site.
5. Stick to the focus of the site.
6. Avoid "broadcast" postings. For example, don't post a query for Patrick Murphy from Ireland. Do your homework to find everything you can about the places of residence, occupations, dates, etc.
7. Use the genealogical dating system for all dates. Example: 10 June 1886.
8. Refrain from placing your family history in a query or site posting. Keep it simple. Stick to one subject per query.
9. Do not include information on living relatives and be careful about including information on yourself.
10. Don't argue on-line over questionable family information.

SOURCE: *Seattle (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Autumn 1999

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### **YOU KNOW YOU'RE A GENEALOGIST WHEN.....**

"I need to spend just a little more time at the courthouse" means forget the cleaning, washing, dinner, chores; the day is shot.

You're the only person in the bridge/poker club who knows what a Soundex is.

You worry about the roof's leaking only if the drips threaten your genealogy collection.

You can't drive past a cemetery without wondering if your ancestors are buried there.

"It is only a few miles down the road" means at least 50.

"As soon as I check out this census record, I'll fix dinner" means "call the local pizza parlor."

Your neighbors think you are crazy, your friends wonder, and YOU know you are.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Books reviewed are complimentary from the publisher or author and are placed in the SWLGS library. Some of them will be donated to the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library in Lake Charles, while others remain in the Society Library.

**FAMILY HISTORY MADE EASY.** Loretta Dennis Szucs. Ancestry.com, Inc., 266 W. Center St., Orem, UT 84057 (1998). 224 pp., index. Soft cover. Item #111. \$12.95 plus s/h.  
Website <<http://www.ancestry.com>>

This book provides essential instruction on various phases of family research and genealogy. It takes a beginning researcher from the sources that can be found within your own home to other sources of information in repositories, such as libraries and the National Archives. The author discusses federal records, state and local records, as well as Family History Centers, computers and the Internet. She emphasizes the importance of religious and ethnic research in finding your family's place in history. She gives tips on how to organize and preserve your research for future generations. Educational and professional opportunities in genealogy are also discussed. It is a guide book for genealogists of all levels of expertise.

\*\*\*\*\*  
The following book was presented for review by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. Website <<http://www.heritagebooks.com>>

**CHRISTOPH VON GRAFFENRIED'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDING OF NEW BERN (NC).** Vincent H. Todd. Heritage Books, Inc. (1999 facsimile reprint of 1920). 434 pp., index. Soft cover. Item #31390. \$31.00 plus \$4.00 s/h.

This is a fascinating story of one of the early colonies in the New World. In 1710, Christoph Von Graffenreid and a partner set sail for America with hundreds of Swiss and Palatine immigrants to establish the colony of New Bern in the province of Carolina. In the hope of making his fortune from reported veins of silver ore, Graffenreid brought many German miners and their families with him. He had been granted the title of Landgrave, and so was allowed to purchase several thousand acres of Carolina land.

Originally written in French and German, the book has been translated into English. It contains his own personal accounts of his ocean voyage, his difficulties in providing food and necessities for the colonists, relations with the Indians, conditions between the English colonists and the Indians, descriptions of the country, his business dealings and much more. The first 100 pages of the book contain an historical overview which explains the causes of the Palatine migration, circumstances in Europe, contempt for the Germans in England and America, Graffenreid's early life, establishment of the colony, early government and opposition of the colony, difficulty with the proprietors, rebellion, attacks, exploration, Indian captivity, Indian resentment of the English, plans for a new settlement, and the eventual destiny of the German settlement of New Bern. Also included is a fold-out map of the "Plan of the City of New Bern, North Carolina by Baron Christoph Von Graffenreid", dated 1710. If you have any German immigrant ancestors who came from the Palatine region in the late 1600s and early 1700s, consult this book for background information; if you have a German immigrant ancestor who went to North Carolina during this period, this is the book for you!

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**CALCASIEU PARISH MILITARY BOARD.** On Oct. 7, 1861, the members of the Confederate Military Board for Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, were: JACOB RYAN, DAVID J. REID, J. V. MOSS, WILLIAM H. HASKELL and JOHN A. SPENCE.  
SOURCE: MAUDE REID's Scrapbook #1



## **ARMCHAIR RESEARCH**

If you don't like to travel, or haven't the money or the leisure to travel, or if you are homebound, you can still do your genealogical research at home.

First, establish a small library at home. Include several "how to" books and an atlas or maps of the areas you are researching. Books, such as "The Source", "The Handy Book for Genealogists" and "The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy", are invaluable for general genealogical information and addresses. Also, buy or borrow a book on the history of the area you are researching, so you will be acquainted with the events that happened when your ancestor lived in that area. Maps will give you insights to the "lay of the land" and will help you locate county seats to which to write for information.

Learn to correspond. Identify yourself and state why you wish information on your family. Are you planning a family reunion, to publish a book, or is it for a reason of health or just plain curiosity? Contact older members in the family to see what they can offer on your family's background. Remember that dates and occasions are sometimes incorrectly remembered, so double-check these facts. Write to other relatives, who may perhaps have old diaries, letters, pictures, Bibles or other family information. Keep your requests simple and do not ask for too much at one time. Nothing is more intimidating to a non-genealogist or infuriating to a genealogist as a request for "everything you have." There may be boxes of "stuff", unorganized and hard to reach, and your request may well be ignored, while a simple request for the names of grandparents may be answered. Be sure to enclose a SASE (a business-sized, stamped, self-addressed envelope) and offer to pay the costs of copying and additional postage. Courtesy also requires acknowledging someone's efforts in answering our query, even if they had no information to share with you. Additional correspondence or phone calls may be required to establish contact and to glean more information.

Write to libraries, genealogical societies, churches, court houses, etc., but be sure to make your inquiries clear and concise. Be prepared to pay the appropriate fees for copies of records and for the researchers time, if required. Remember, a certified copy of a document is always more expensive than an uncertified one, which in most cases will suffice.

Join a genealogical society. Many societies publish a periodical with local information, helpful hints, and very importantly, a query section. If the society has a large circulation, a query will reach many people over an extremely large area, and will put you in touch with others doing research on your family. In some societies, volunteers will do limited research for other members if they are unable to go to the library or local court house. Sometimes members will do local research for a small fee.

Subscribe to a newspaper in the locality you are researching, especially if it has a genealogical column.

Consider lending libraries. Larger genealogical societies, such as the New England Historic Genealogical Society, have a large library that lends books to members by mail for a small rental fee. Other lending libraries make the lending of books a business. Two of these are the American Genealogical Lending Library, P. O. Box 244, Bountiful, UT 84010, and Stagecoach Library for Genealogical Research, 1840 S. Wolcott Ct., Denver, CO 80219. In addition to books, microfilm and microfiche can be borrowed for use at a library or at home. Much information is available from computer programs and from the Internet. Remember, however, to treat this information as a secondary source and to always check primary sources.

Don't despair if you want to or must pursue your genealogical interest at home. The best thing about being an armchair genealogist is that you can work at your own convenience -- twenty four hours a day if you wish. You are not subject to library or court house hours, yet you have records and resources available to you in the comfort of your own home. Enjoy it!

MEMBER #173

Name of Compiler Evelyn GARRETTAddress 840 MeadowlarkCity, State Bridge City, TX 77611Date March - 1985*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 Death4 DARDEAU, Rene Edward (Bud)

(Father of No. 2)

b. 8 Oct. 1870

p.b.

m. 14 Feb. 1895

d. 7 Apr. 1934

p.d. Elton, Louisiana

2 DARDEAU, Hosea Joseph (Jack)

(Father of No. 1)

b. 27 Nov. 1898

p.b. Eunice, Louisiana

m. 26 Aug. 1920

d. 22 Dec. 1966

p.d. Orange, Texas

5 ARDOIN, Louisa A.

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 15 Jan. 1874

p.b.

d. -- 1912

p.d.

1 DARDEAU, Evelyn

b. 9 Dec. 1921

p.b. Daisetta, Texas

m. 1) 4 Aug. 1939; 2) 21 June 1956

d.

p.d.

6 SARVER, George Francis

(Father of No. 3)

b. 20 July 1864

p.b. St. Landry Parish, La.

m.

d. 20 Oct. 1938

p.d. Vinton, Louisiana

3 SARVER, Estelle

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 20 Jan. 1904

p.b. Esterwood, Louisiana

d. 13 Feb. 1985

p.d. Orange, Texas

7 HAYS, Laura Ann

(Mother of No. 3)

b. -- 1867

p.b. Vermilion Parish, La.

d. 3 July 1929

p.d. Vinton, Louisiana

GARRETT, Don Leland

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 28 Jan. 1929

d.

p.b. Orange, Texas

p.d.

8 DARDEAU, Louis Edward

(Father of No. 4)

b. 29 Dec. 1844

p.b.

m.

d.

p.d.

9 GUILLORY, Cedonise

(Mother of No. 4)

b. ca 1843

p.b.

d.

p.d.

10 ARDOIN, Octave

(Father of No. 5)

b. 1 Oct. 1851

p.b.

m. 17 Jan. 1871

d. 26 Jan. 1941

p.d. Easton, Louisiana

11 FONTENOT, Orelia

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 30 Mar. 1855

p.b.

d. 8 May 1924

p.d.

12 SARVER, Levi

(Father of No. 6)

b. ca 1844

p.b. St. Landry Parish, La.

m. ca 1864

d. -- 1903

p.d.

13 HOFFPAUIR, Salania

(Mother of No. 6)

b. ca 1844

p.b. St. Landry Parish, La.

d. -- 1929

p.d.

14 HAYS (HAISE, HAYES), Jacob

(Father of No. 7)

b. ca 1835

p.b. Texas

m. ca 1866

d.

p.d. Louisiana

15 ABSHIRE, Lucy Ann

(Mother of No. 7)

b. -- 1848

p.b. Vermilion Parish, La.

d.

p.d. Louisiana

16 DARDEAU, Edouard A. F.(Father of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

m.

d. 17 Aug. 1860

17 RAULIN, Louise Ladoiska(Mother of No. 8,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 12 July 1825

d. -- 1863

18 GUILLORY, J. B. Pierre(Father of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. -- 1809

m. 19 Jan. 1836

d.

19 ARDOIN, Zelonise(Mother of No. 9,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 5 Mar. 1813

d. 20 Feb. 1886

20 ARDOIN, Gerand David(Father of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 18 Nov. 1831

m.

d.

21 VIDRINE, Sydlise J. B.(Mother of No. 10,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1831

d.

22 FONTENOT, Aurelien L.(Father of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 3 Aug. 1854

d.

23 JEANSONNE, Zeline J. B.(Mother of No. 11,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 26 Apr. 1827

d. 28 Mar. 1818

24 SARVER, William(Father of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1804

m. ca 1831

d. -- 1870

25 RAULIN, Denise Cecile(Mother of No. 12,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 8 Feb. 1813

d. -- 1878

26 HOFFPAUIR, James(Father of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ca 1808

m. ca 1827

d. ca 1882

27 FAULK, Melinda(Mother of No. 13,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. 22 July 1813

d. ca 1882

## 28

(Father of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

m.

d.

## 29

(Mother of No. 14,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

30 ABSHIRE, Edward(Father of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. -- 1820

m. ca 1839

d. ca 1857

31 BOYER, Eulalie(Mother of No. 15,  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b.

d.

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

Abraham 94	Behn 90	Cannon 106	DeWolf 88	Gath 94
Abshire 62,86,109	Bel 90	Captain 105	Delahoussaye 86	Gaudet 105
Adams 62,87	Belden 90	Capuder 105	Delaune 72,75	Gauthire 93
Alexander 62	Bell 90	Carter 88,97	Demeritt 62	Geary 93
Allen 62,78,79,88	Beloin 90	Caulfield 79	Derouen 76	Geotzman 62
Alpha 62	Belvin 90	Cavanagh 62	Dickens 62	Gill 95,99,100
Alston 62	Belz 90	Chadwell 94	Dickson 60	Giovanni 87
Anderson 92	Bendel 90	Chambers 86	Dietz 94	Girard 94
Andrus 106	Bendixen 90	Chavanne 93	Dobertine 90	Glenn 106
Arabie 86	Bendixon 90	Chisum 88	Dodson 85	Godwin 92
Ardoin 109	Benjamin 90	Churchill 82	Doiron 85	Gooch 92
Augustine 86	Bennett 60	Clark 80,94	Dorris 94	Goss 86,87
Austin 62	Benoird 90	Clement 94	Doughty 86	Granger 77,96
	Benoit 62,87,90	Clifton 96	Dowden 62	Griffin 94
Babin 62,89	Bernard 90	Cline 77,92	Dowers 62	Griffith 59,61
Babineaux 62	Berry 90,91	Coats 105	Drake 94	Guess 94
Badger 85	Bertrand 91,96	Cockran 95	Drew 94	Guidroz 58
Bahel 89	Bevens 91	Cokers 105	Duhon 95,96	Guillory 62,109
Bailey 89	Beverly 91	Cole 94-96	Dunham 62	Gunstream 94
Baker 62,89	Beyer 91	Coley 87	Duplechian 60	
Ball 87,106	Bibbens 91	Combs 62	Dupre 101	Haggart 105
Baltar 89	Bibbs 91	Conner 88	Dupree 105	Haise 109
Banks 89,92	Bibs 91	Connor 87	Dyer 87,94	Hales 94
Baptiste 89	Bidwell 91	Cooke 87,88	Dykes 94	Hall 76,94,99,100
Barbie 89	Bienz 87	Cooley 59		Hamblet 60
Bargas 89	Bilbo 96	Corbello 86,87	Ebert 105	Hammand 93
Barker 68,89,92	Bladen 94	Corbelo 94	Edwards 105	Hampton 87
Barkers 89	Bollinghouse 86	Costello 93	Escoubas 62,105	Hanks 62
Barnes 62,89	Bonchard 62	Courtney 93	Estes 86	Hardin 87
Barnett 89	Bouligny 72	Coward 95	Evans 86	Hardy 86
Barney 89	Boyer 109	Cox 85,88		Harris 88,94
Barnum 89	Brasell 103	Crain 88	Fant 94	Hart 60
Barra 89	Breazeale 101	Cranford 105	Faulk 109	Haskell 107
Barrett 89	Briggs 93	Craven 95,96	Fenton 92,93	Hawkins 88,99
Barti 89	Broussard 74,101	Crawford 86,92	Findley 85,86	Hayes 59,76,109
Basebear 89	Brown 60,62,94	Cumberland 83	Fisher 77	Hays 109
Baslow 89	Brunstein 94	Custer 84,85	Fitzenreiter 93	Hearn 62
Bass 62,89	Bryan 99	Cutting 93	Fontenot 94,99,109	Hebert 59,60,76,86,94
Bates 89,94,95	Bucklin 92			
Batte 89	Buhler 93,94	Daigle 77	Foreman 82,85,87	Hemings 75
Battise 89	Buller 85	Danbret 94		Hemphill 86
Bauda 90	Burgess 97	Darby 73	Foster 101	Henderson 79
Bauer 90	Burleson 94	Dardeau 109	Fountain 97	Hennigan 97
Baukman 62	Burns 94	Daspit 88	Fournet 105	Henry 80,94
Baumgarten 89,90	Burr 104	Daveson 94	Franklin 86	Hetherington 85
Bayou 94	Burwell 60	Davey 101	Frazer 92	Hewitt 94
Bays 90	Butler 103	Davis 62,103	Frige 87	Hiern 60
Beam 90	Buxton 105	DeCarondelet 73	Fuselier 88,92	Hill 94
Bean 90		DeGalvez 80-82		Hines 92
Beardsley 90	Cagle 105	DeGoede 94	Galvez 80-82	Hoffpauir 82,109
Beasley 90	Cain 62	DeGrano 72,75	Garrett 109	Holmes 60,62,92
Beatty 90	Campbell 80,81	DeWitt 97,98	Gary 86	Hortig 93

House 105	Lyman 93	Nixon 62	Royer 62	W-Robinson 60
Howell 94	Lyons 62,94,99		Runte 96	Wait 85
Huffaker 50,72,75		Oden 87	Ryan 95,96,105, 107	Waite 94
Hunt 60	MacDonald 83	Odin 92		Walker 60,62,105
Hursh 105	Mack 93	Oger 77	Sablich 72,75	Wallace 94
Hutchins 96	Malone 62	Oliver 105	Sallier 77	Walsh 94
Huval 86	Mandoza 62	Osborn 93	Salter 62	Walton 62
Hyatt 60	Mann 94		Sanderlin 106	Warner 106
	Manning 62	Papin 94	Sanders 78,79	Washington 80,82, 106
Iseringhausen 93	Marks 94	Parker 62	Sanderson 60	Watson 92,94
	Marshall 62	Pender 93	Sarver 109	Webster 88
Jackson 95	Martiau 106	Perkins 87,99	Satchell 88	Weeks 76
Jared 88	Martin 62	Perry 94,96	Saunders 93	Welch 60
Jeansonne 109	Matthews 62	Petre 94	Schweitzer 61	Westerman 60
Jefferson 75	Mayo 77,99,100	Petticrew 84	Segura 74,75	Whately 99,100
Jeghers 62	McBryde 93	Pettigrew 84,85	Sharp 88	White 94
Jesse 94	McCain 93	Phillips 94,103	Shipman 60	Whitlow 80,82
John 94	McClellan 103	Pierce 85,86,93	Shrewsbury 86	Willes 92
Johns 96	McClelland 87	Pilkerton 60	Shuefeld 94	Willet 94
Johnson 88,92-94	McCool 106	Pitre 94	Simmons 76	Williams 94
Johnston 105	McCorquedale 97	Pocahontas 79	Simpson 93	Williamson 62
Jones 62,85,93,94	McCown 76	Pollock 80	Singleton 60,87	Willis 105
Jordan 92	McDonald 62	Poole 97	Smart 96	Wilmot 94
	McEnery 101	Pope 94,106	Smith 62,94	Wilson 86
Kaeliebe 105	McFatter 94	Powell 92	Souter 79	Wiltz 99,100
Kelley 94,105	McGhee 76	Prater 85	Spates 106	Winkle 94
Kelly 60	McLear 88	Prather 88	Spence 93,107	Winters 88
Kendall 93	McLeod 79	Pugh 88	Sprague 94	Wise 60,104
Kent 94	McMahon 94	Pujo 93,99,101	Standfield 106	Witcher 65
Kimball 62	McNabb 105		Stephens 97,98	Witherwax 86,87
King 60,62	Meaux 82	Racca 87	Stewart 94	Wood 85
Kirby 85,88	Melanson 85	Ramon 105	Stine 94	Woodside 62
Koonce 62,105	Melindy 87	Randolph 94	Stokes 86	Worthy 78
	Mewhouse 93	Ransdell 101	Stolze 87	Wright 94
LaGrange 62,77	Meyer 90,93,101	Raulin 109	Stone 84	
Landry 62,74,75, 87,88	Miguez 77	Reade 106	Storer 85	Young 86
Langley 94	Miller 85,87,94,99	Redell 87	Stuart 83	
Larue 103	Mills 92	Reeves 95,96,105	Stutsman 86	Zeigler 78,79
LeBlanc 74,75	Mims 98	Reid 107	Stutzman 86-88	
LeBleu 101	Miro 73	Restrepo 95	Summers 94	
Leach 62	Mitchell 96	Richard 77,92	Szucs 60,107	
Ledes 96	Monceaux 86	Richards 62,92		
Leger 60	Montgomery 92	Richardson 94,95		
Leonard 62	Moore 62,79	Rideau 105	Tarasiewicz 60	
Leslie 94	Moreau 62	Ripley 87	Terrell 101	
Leveque 77	Morgan 62,105	Ritter 62,94	Theriot 62	
Lewis 85,93,94	Morris 62	Robertson 60,101	Thomson 93	
Liles 104	Mosley 86,88	Robinson 92	Thraillkille 60	
Linigar 86	Moss 107	Rogillio 62	Todd 60,107	
Logan 63	Muse 95	Romero 72,74,75	Tupper 92	
Lominque 94	Mutersbaugh 93	Rose 60		
Londean 93		Rosteet 58,59,61	Viator 74,75	
Lyles 94	Newhouse 59,72	Rowe 99,100	Vidrine 109	
	Nichols 62	Roy 72	Von Graffenried 60,107	



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112

Vol. 24 No. 2

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