

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

# KINFOLKS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Society News                                    | 171 |
| Calendar of Events/Society Library Additions    | 172 |
| September Program - A Tribute to the <i>Rex</i> | 173 |
| Sailing Down the River on the <i>Olive</i>      | 181 |
| Timeline, 1780-1789                             | 183 |
| The American Revolution                         | 185 |
| Women and the American Revolution               | 187 |
| Signers of the Declaration                      | 192 |
| Yankee Doodle                                   | 194 |
| Louisiana in 1776                               | 195 |
| Opelousas Militia Roll for 1770,1776,1785       | 195 |
| Appalachian Melungeons Use DNA                  | 200 |
| Christmas in the Confederate White House        | 201 |
| 1889 Christmas in Southwest Louisiana           | 205 |
| Aunt Sugar                                      | 207 |
| Montauk Lighthouse, New York                    | 208 |
| Cemetery Records - Cameron Parish, La.          | 209 |
| 1901 Lake Charles City Directory                | 213 |
| Information from Exchanges                      | 217 |
| Queries/Book Reviews                            | 218 |
| Chart - Hugh Delaney                            | 220 |
| Index   | 221 |
| 2001 Officers, Kinfolks Staff & Patrons         | 224 |



**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 Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo 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; *Ancestor Charts & Tables, Vol. VI (2000)* \$22.00 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.

COPYRIGHT 2001: Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA

## **SOCIETY NEWS**

**NEW**      **SWLGS Web Site - <<http://homepages.xspxdus.net/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>**

The SWLGS has purchased and donated the following items to the SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library in Lake Charles:

Microfilm - Civil War Pensions

CDs - *1880 United States Census and National Index* by Family Search

CD - *France's Forgotten Legion: French Military Service Records, Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast, 1699-1769* by Carl Brasseaux

CDs - *Western Europe Vital Records* by Family Search

*U. S. Military Records: A Guide to Federal & State Sources* by James C. Neagle

*Across the Atlantic and Beyond - The Migration of German and Swiss Immigrants to America* by Charles R. Haller

*Map Guide to American Migration Routes* by William Dollarhide

*A Complete Roll of all Choctaw Claimants and Their Heirs* by Joe R. Goss

*Birth and Death Notices in Oklahoma and Indian Territories From 1871* by N. Dale Talkington

*The "Lost" Pensions - Settled Accounts of the Act of 6 April 1838* by Craig R. Scott

*Arkansas Death Record Index (1914-1923) Arkansas Death Record Index (1924-1933)* by Desmond Walls Allen

*Arkansas Marriage Records (1808-1835)* by James Logan Morgan

*Mississippi Valley Melange, Vol. 3 and Vol. 4* by Winston DeVille

*Mississippi Newspaper Obituaries, 1862-1875* by Betty C. Wiltshire

*Early Newspapers of Natchez, MS, 1800-1828* by Gloria Lambert Kern

*Texas First Families Lineage, Vol. 1* by Texas State Genealogical Society

### **NOVEMBER MEETING**

**The meeting will be held on Saturday, November 17, 2001, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the SW LA Genealogical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.**

Program will be presented by MYRA WHITLOW of Lake Charles. Her topic will be "Princess Murat."

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

### **JANUARY MEETING**

The first meeting of 2002 will be on Saturday, January 19, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Library Meeting Room, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

The program will be a "Show and Tell" by the SWLGS members.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

1335. CYNTHIA DeCOUX STONE, 12357 Doe Crossing Lane, Glen Allen, VA 23059-1707

1336. LOUISE BASS HARRELL, 101 Gray St., Westlake, LA 70669-5613

1337. RUBY CORMIER MILLER, P. O. Box 533, Cameron, LA 70531-0533

1338. PEGGY REYES, 1445 Marshall St., Cameron, LA 70631

1339. ROBERT CARL DEMLER, Jr., P. O. Box 12627, Arlington, VA 22219

1340. DELSIE ROGERS VOORHIES, 2112 12th St., Lake Charles, LA 70601

1341. DOROTHA WHEELER HORVATH, 2211 Patton St., 9A, Sulphur, LA 70663

1342. ADELE LaFLEUR, 1917 Augusta St., Westlake, LA 70669-3605

Membership to Date - 436

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2001**

**NOVEMBER 17 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE LIBRARY MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES**  
**PROGRAM: "PRINCESS MURAT" presented by MYRA WHITLOW of Lake Charles.**

**2002**

**JANUARY 19 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**  
**CARNEGIE LIBRARY MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES**  
**PROGRAM: "SHOW AND TELL" presented by SWLGS MEMBERS.**

**January 19 - SATURDAY - WILLIAMS RESEARCH CENTER SYMPOSIUM VII**

**WHERE:** Omni Royal Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, LA.

**WHEN:** 9 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

**PROGRAM:** "An Overview of Canada-Louisiana Studies" by DANIEL USNER, Jr.; "Administration of the Illinois Country: The French Debate" by GLENN R. CONRAD; "Whose Counter Reformation? The Contest for French Mainland Colonies" by EMILY CLARK; "Controlling the Waters: The Eighteenth-Century Anglo-French Struggle for North America" by GENE A. SMITH; "The Mapping of French Cities in North America" by GUY VADEBONCOEUR; "Louis Juchereau de St. Denis: Old Myths, New Perspectives" by PATRICIA LEMEE; and "The Migration of the Acadians to Louisiana, 1764-1785" by STEPHEN A. WHITE.

**REGISTRATION:** \$25, must be received by January 7, 2002. Registration fees are non-refundable. Checks payable to The Historic New Orleans Collection and mail to WRC Symposium, 410 Chartres St., New Orleans, LA 70130.

\*\*\*\*\*

## SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

*Diocese of Baton Rouge Catholic Church Records, Vol. 19 (1892-1894)*  
*Sacramental Records of the Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, Vol. 16 (1824-1825)*  
 Eddlemon, Sherida K. *A Genealogical Collection of Kentucky Birth & Death Records*  
 Farmer, John. *A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England*  
 Lyman, Payson W. *History of Easthampton, MA together with a Genealogical Record of it Original Families*  
 Threlfall, John Brooks. *Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and Their Origins*

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2001 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 436 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

|            |     |              |   |                |    |
|------------|-----|--------------|---|----------------|----|
| ARIZONA    | 2   | MISSISSIPPI  | 6 | SOUTH CAROLINA | 4  |
| ARKANSAS   | 1   | MISSOURI     | 3 | TENNESSEE      | 3  |
| CALIFORNIA | 6   | NEVADA       | 2 | TEXAS          | 78 |
| COLORADO   | 1   | NEW JERSEY   | 1 | UTAH           | 1  |
| FLORIDA    | 3   | NEW MEXICO   | 1 | VIRGINIA       | 3  |
| GEORGIA    | 2   | NEW YORK     | 1 | WASHINGTON     | 1  |
| INDIANA    | 1   | OKLAHOMA     | 1 | WISCONSIN      | 1  |
| LOUISIANA  | 306 | OREGON       | 2 |                |    |
| MARYLAND   | 4   | PENNSYLVANIA | 2 |                |    |



## SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The members and guests of the SWLGS were treated to a rare glimpse of old Lake Charles at the meeting on September 15, 2001. The guest speaker was Mr. BILLY ROSE, a native of Lake Charles and local businessman, whose topic was the *Borealis Rex*. Anyone who has connections with old Lake Charles has probably heard tales of the famed *Rex*, a steamboat which carried freight, mail and passengers from Lake Charles to Cameron and the Gulf and back, but the *Rex* was probably best known for the many pleasure excursions she gave to the people of southwest Louisiana. The following information is extracted from Mr. ROSE's interesting talk.

### THE KING IS DEAD...LONG LIVE THE KING A TRIBUTE TO THE *BOREALIS REX*

She now rests a quarter of a mile from here, buried beneath the land-filled grounds of the Lake Charles Civic Center. Her final port-of-call is commemorated only by a small brass plaque set in the ground on the approximate location of her old Pujoe Street wharf site. The *Borealis Rex*, or *The Rex* as she was more commonly known, dominated the commercial and social life of the Calcasieu River for over 25 years in a way that nothing has done before or since. Today I hope to give you a brief glimpse into her proud history and pay tribute to the majestic stern-wheeled riverboat, the *Borealis Rex*!

The name *Borealis Rex* actually means Northern King or King of the North and derives from the Latin words "Boreal" for North wind and "Rex" which means King. *The Rex* was built and named in 1888 by Captain DAVID M. SWAIN and The River Transportation Company of Stillwater, Minnesota. She measured 121.5 feet in length x 22 feet wide with a depth of 4.3 feet and had a displacement of 89 tons. She had three decks and was a well-balanced vessel with her boiler and smokestacks located in the bow and the engine with two huge steam driven pistons in the stern near her paddlewheel.

She initially plied the waters around Stillwater, Minnesota, until 1890 when she began carrying passengers and light packages on the Illinois River between Peoria and LaSalle under the command of Captain CHARLES EBAUGH. Here she achieved a river speed of fifteen miles an hour, a record for riverboats of that time. She was then sold on June 4th, 1903, to Captain GEORGE PRINCE representing the Natchez Cotton Seed Oil Company who took her to Natchez, Mississippi. From Natchez she served the Atchafalaya, the Black, the Ouachita, the Tensas, and the Little Rivers and her "light draft" design was ideal for maneuvering around the treacherous Mississippi River sand bars.

By 1905 the population and the economy of Cameron Parish were growing rapidly. The town of Cameron, which was actually known in those days as Leesburg, was a popular summer resort with two large hotels, one located on either side of the Calcasieu River. The Calcasieu River was in fact the only connection between this rural area and the rest of the world, as Cameron Parish was by this time the only parish or county in the United States with no railroad, no highway, and no telephone lines linking it to the rest of civilization.

Captain ANGUS BOWIE McCAIN and his partner Captain BEN MOSS had been serving this vital route to Cameron with their boat, the *Romeo*, but at 65-70 feet in length it had become inadequate for their growing business. They were searching for a larger boat for their enterprise and so McCAIN went off to Morgan City in search of such a craft. There he visited with Captain GEORGE PRINCE and described to him the ideal type of boat the partners sought to buy, but Captain McCAIN returned to Lake Charles empty-handed.

The following day the *Rex* arrived in Morgan City from Natchez for repair and Captain PRINCE wired McCAIN that he should come back and inspect the *Rex*. McCAIN immediately returned to Morgan City and realized at once that the *Rex* was perfect for their plans so he, BEN MOSS, and STUART THOMPSON bought the *Rex* with McCAIN retaining the majority (approximately 51%) ownership. The *Lake Charles American* reported at the time that McCAIN's "good judgment has been thoroughly

demonstrated by this purchase."

The Intracoastal Waterway was yet to be constructed so this necessitated bringing the *Rex* from Morgan City to Lake Charles through the Gulf of Mexico. This was a most dangerous journey for such a shallow-draft riverboat so McCAIN and MOSS boarded up both the first and second decks of the *Rex* to prevent her from "taking on" water. They then had her towed through the Gulf by the tugboat *The Della*, which was owned by J. ALBERT BEL. (J. ALBERT BEL is the great-great grandfather of DELLA BEL BLAKE ROSE.) Upon reaching the mouth of the Calcasieu River the *Rex* began her maiden voyage up to Lake Charles under her own power, piloted by BEN MOSS and his engineer, Mr. BLAISDELL.

Soon after her arrival in Southwest Louisiana the *Rex* began regular service on June 8th, 1905, serving a circuit of calling points along the Calcasieu River. Her schedule was always the same with the departure from Lake Charles on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8:00 AM heading southward towards Cameron, arriving there around 2:00 PM. The crew stayed overnight in Cameron and would then depart for Lake Charles at 7:00 AM every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and arrived back at her Pujoe Street wharf around 12:30 PM.

The *Rex* could also be chartered in the afternoons or evenings for cruises, parties, dances, conventions, or other special occasions. Warm weather Sundays were reserved for day cruises to the Old Settlement at Big Lake where the passengers enjoyed an afternoon of swimming and dancing at FEAGIN's Wharf. Big Lake was a favorite resort of the day and boasted a hotel, a restaurant, two dance halls and clear green beautiful water. Many a romance began or blossomed aboard the *Rex*, especially as she cruised the shimmering moonlight waters of the area lakes and rivers.

The *Rex* quickly became the lifeline between Lake Charles and Cameron, as well as the regular stopping points along her route of Vincent's Settlement, Hackberry, and Big Lake. She was one of the last working river stern-wheelers of her time but was of vital importance, thanks in large part to a contract with the U. S. Mail Service for mail delivery to and from Cameron. She also transported cargo, cattle, crops, judges, politicians, prisoners, lawyers, students, salesmen, preachers, medical patients, and everyone and everything else imaginable.

For the next 25 years the *Rex* cruised the Calcasieu daily impacting thousands of lives and connecting Cameron to the outside world. She dominated the era economically and socially and had no rivals when it came to influence. Her arrival and her departure were major events in both Cameron and Lake Charles as locals would go down to "meet the *Rex*" to greet friends and relatives or just for the excitement of the event. Wednesdays in particular became known as "Boat Day" in Cameron and area residents would walk, paddle pirogues, or ride horses into "town" when the *Rex* landed!

The *Rex* years preceded the construction of the Calcasieu Ship Channel that now runs to the Gulf of Mexico, so piloting the *Rex* was a challenging and dangerous proposition. In the Calcasieu the pilots had to contend with swirling currents and stray logs, while traversing Big Lake meant dealing with mud bars, oyster reefs, and strong winds. The trip could also be affected by extremely high and low tides, bone chilling "Northers," thunderstorms, and mosquitoes. The water level in the Calcasieu River during the winter would sometimes drop so precipitously that the *Rex* was forced to anchor as far as 300 feet out from shore at Hackberry and passengers and freight had to be transported to and from the shore by porters using skiffs.

Travelers accustomed to wind-powered schooners with their interminable delays or to gasoline powered boats known for noisy engines with excessive vibration and exhaust were delighted traveling aboard the *Rex*. She was quiet and smooth as she glided effortlessly up and down the Calcasieu. The steam engine located at her stern powered the two slightly different sized pistons that turned the massive paddlewheel, which was as tall as the second deck of the *Rex*. The stroke of one piston was purposely longer than the other piston causing a mismatched rhythmical effect and sound but also

preventing a problem common in steam engines known as "being stuck on center."

Crew cabins and the pilothouse occupied the top deck of the *Rex* and cargo and cattle were located on the bottom deck. The passengers used her middle or second deck and here there was a large room called the Salon, which ran almost the entire length of the boat. This is where bands played and dances were held while cruising the river. There were electric lights around the Salon and the decks that were powered by a DeLox generator. There were also kerosene lamps in use especially when the generator quit working.

The decks were spacious and comfortable with plenty of space to stroll about, visit with other passengers, or just observe the beautiful unspoiled scenery of moss-filled cypress trees and virgin marshland teeming with wildlife. Passengers could perhaps find a "friendly" card game aboard, enjoy a cup of coffee, or buy a fine meal if they could afford the 50-cent tariff!

The *Rex* carried 252 life preservers - 12 for crew and 240 for passengers. She was manned by a crew of six---one pilot, two engineers, one cook, and two deckhands. On most "trips" she usually carried somewhere between a couple of dozen passengers and often as many as 75 to 100. Each trip consumed about three and one-half cords of pine lumber that her owners could purchase back then at a cost of 25 cents an acre "for all standing and dead lumber on the acre."

On August 6th, 1918, Mother Nature nearly dealt the *Rex* a fatal "blow" in the form of a hurricane. That storm would wreak havoc on much of Southwest Louisiana with its 100 mile-per-hour plus winds and the resulting storms. The *Rex* departed from Cameron that Tuesday morning, either unaware of the approaching storm or in a vain attempt to outrun its arrival. She fought steadily rising winds as she sailed valiantly for Lake Charles but would never complete her journey.

Just as she reached the mouth of the Calcasieu River in Prien Lake an overpowering blast of wind sent the *Rex* into the banks of Prien near the summer home of GEORGE M. KING. The crew quickly removed all 40 passengers and some cargo and lashed the *Rex* to two trees in an attempt for her to ride out the storm while they took shelter in the KING Camp. The wind finally died down and all appeared well but 30 minutes later it became apparent that this was only the "eye" of the hurricane passing.

Soon the wind quickly reversed direction, blowing now from northwest to southwest and picking up in strength. It knocked down both trees and broke the mooring line holding the *Rex* near the lake bank. Loose and unmanned she was quickly swept approximately a mile downstream where she was capsized by the 8 to 10 foot waves and sank. The *Rex* now lay on the bottom of the Calcasieu River channel and was severely damaged, having lost her entire upper deck and superstructure.

Weeks later, divers from Galveston determined, however, that her hull, boilers, and machinery were still intact and with the aid of heavy salvage equipment the *Rex* was "raised" from the bottom of the Calcasieu and escaped her would-be watery grave. The resurrected hull was towed to the CLOONEY Shipyard and repaired; then she was taken to the Pujo Street wharf for the rest of her restoration. She finally returned to service on April 29th, 1919, nearly ten months after her near demise, and at a total repair cost of \$15,000.00.

I discovered the following article from the *Daily American Press* in early April of 1919 that discussed the re-construction of the *Rex* (please note the references to the *Rex* in the masculine gender).

"His majesty, *Borealis Rex*, now laying at anchor at the Pujo Street wharf, is quite fit once more, and looks stunning in his new suit of white with green frills. It has taken the *Rex* a long time to recover from the severe punishment endured August 6th last, when the terrific gale shivered his timbers shockingly and left him as good as done for and on his way to Davy Jones' locker. All tight and trim and ship-shape once more the good old boat will be ready for duty within a few days and will make its usual trips with mail, freight, and passengers: accommodating, also shipments of cattle which of course will ride in the storage, naturally.

"On Sundays the *Borealis Rex* will be a pleasure boat, fore and aft. Passengers can fox-trot in the spacious cabin all the way from Lake Charles to the Gulf and back again, to the music of the best jazz band on land or sea. Good things to eat will be served to refresh the inner man amidships, nautically speaking...The kitchen on board is just about the completest thing of its kind to be seen outside a large city apartment house. There is a huge range the top of which will hold five or six steaming kettles of good things and the oven is large enough to hold a turkey, a Johnny cake, and a pan of yams.

"There is a large serving table which folds itself meekly and obediently away against the wall when not in use. There is a bin for fuel and a cupboard full of snowy dishes and the right kind of chef, and of course, he will be the right kind, can win his way to any man or woman's heart, with the gastronomic delicacies he sends out from that cozy kitchen."

The *Rex* "cheated death" again in 1930 when sparks from her boiler caught some of the spare fuel wood on fire and it became necessary to evacuate the passengers. The crew lowered a lifeboat and helped the ladies aboard don life preservers. Luckily the fire was contained in the fireroom and the resulting damage was minimal; however, in the excitement the *Rex* had run aground and was stranded in the mud.

Apparently the ownership of the *Rex* changed slightly during her career, as evidenced by this \$14,000.00 mortgage on the *Rex* between the Lake Charles and Cameron Transportation Company and the Calcasieu National Bank of South West Louisiana dated September 2nd, 1919. The listed owners of the Lake Charles and Cameron Transportation Company were T. C. McCAIN, A. B. McCAIN, and J. S. THORNTON, all with equal 1/3 shares. The rate of interest on this six-month obligation was 8% and the Notary Public who witnessed this transaction was AUGUSTUS M. MAYO. (AUGUSTUS M. MAYO was the great grandfather of BRADFORD H. MAYO of MAYO Land & Title.)

Unfortunately for the *Rex*, her prized U. S. Mail contract was lost sometime in the 1920s to a faster gasoline-powered vessel. The economic malaise resulting from the Great Depresssion greatly affected the *Rex* as well but the "last straw" was the completion of the first road through the marshlands to Cameron in 1930.

Sadly, the *Rex* had become obsolete-too slow, too old, and no longer necessary. She was unofficially "retired" sometime in 1931 and sat idle at her Pujo Street wharf for years resting and eventually rotting in the mud. On April 7th, 1938, she was sold at Sheriff's Sale for \$110 to the J. H. SPECTOR Wrecking Company to satisfy her delinquent taxes. She was again pillaged during World War II, her boilers and engines providing vital scrap metal for the nation's war effort.

Her submerged bow and timbers remained rotting in Lake Charles near Front and Pujo Street until construction of the Lake Charles Civic Center and Bord du Lac Park in the 1960s. The dredging of Lake Charles forever entombed the *Rex* under several feet of sand and mud and all that remain of the once mighty riverboat are a few old souvenirs.

Her massive eight-foot ship's steering wheel is on permanent display in the Imperial Calcasieu Museum and was donated by ELMER and LILLIE MAE SHUTTS of Lake Charles. (ELMER and LILLIE MAE SHUTTS are the grandparents of BILLY ROSE.) The *Rex*'s ship bell rang atop the Wakefield Memorial United Methodist Church in Cameron until February of 1998 when it was damaged in a storm and removed. Photos and articles about the *Rex* exist in area archives, libraries and private collections. Even some of her old passengers and those who would congregate to "meet the *Rex*" still survive to tell stories and relive now fading memories.

In researching the history of the *Rex*, I visited Lake Charles's own "renaissance man," eighty-seven year old GEORGE KREAMER, who recounted two fascinating recollections of his experiences with the *Rex*. His first impression dates to sometime late in the summer of 1923 when he recalls his father pointing out to the then ten-year-old KREAMER that the *Rex* was flying her "Stars and Stripes" at half-



mast. KREAMER questioned this and his father explained to him that like flags the world over this was in honor of the death of President WARREN G. HARDING on August 23rd, 1923.

Two summers later KREAMER, who was born on June 7th, 1913, remembers his mother giving him a dollar for his twelfth birthday to use for a ride on the *Rex* down to Prien Lake and back. KREAMER made the cruise and also treated himself to food and refreshments, returning home that evening with 20 cents remaining of his dollar. He recalls standing on the third deck near the pilothouse when the Captain asked him if he wanted to come in and steer the mighty *Rex* for a while. He never forgot what a thrill it was to guide the *Rex* and what a most special birthday that was for him!

I found another interesting tale from aboard the *Rex* in the June 15th, 1923, issue of the *Lake Charles American Press*.

"Passengers on the *Borealis Rex* were afforded an unusual sight and accompanying thrills Wednesday as the boat neared the mouth of the River at Cameron when an 86-pound tarpon jumped out of the water onto the lower deck of the boat. The majority of the passengers at the time were on the upper deck watching a school of porpoises play around the boat, when they heard the excited cries coming from the lower deck. They paid no attention for some time until they learned that the big fish had involuntarily taken passage on the boat. The gate at the side of the lower deck had been left open, so that a jump of only about three feet was necessary for the tarpon to get onto the deck. River men say that mullet often jump into boats, but a tarpon doing such a thing is almost unheard of."

Stories and personal remembrances of the *Rex* are becoming harder and harder to find as those who knew her slip away much as she did long ago. She served the Calcasieu River proudly for a quarter of a century and then when no longer needed she was relegated to her Pujo Street dock that would become her gravesite as well. Sadly, she is long gone and now nearly forgotten but her glorious history is filled with drama, romance, and honor.

So I raise a toast to the *Borealis Rex*, honor her memory, and close by saying, THE KING IS DEAD...LONG LIVE THE KING.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **MORE ON THE "BOREALIS REX"**

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In days gone by, up and down all the rivers in the country the arrival of a river steamer was a time for business, socializing and excitement. The arrival of the *Rex* at Leesburg (now called Cameron) or Lake Charles was also considered an important event. Perhaps you, your parents or your grandparents took a ride on the old boat which was so vital to the lives and businesses of people in Cameron Parish and Lake Charles. If you grew up in Southwest Louisiana, surely you have heard tales of the *Rex* in the reminiscences of "old timers," recalling the moonlight rides on the river and dancing to the famous bands onboard. The passing of the *Rex* with its tall, twin smokestacks, topped with crowns which symbolized royalty, along with those who sailed her and sailed on her, spelled the end of an era which we today can only imagine. BETTY McCAIN SHERIDAN, a descendant of ANGUS BOUIE McCAIN who captained the *Borealis Rex*, had additional information on the old boat, which she graciously shared with us. The following information was extracted from notes and newspaper articles in Mrs. SHERIDAN's collection.]

The Calcasieu River provided the main link between Cameron Parish and the outside world before roads were built about 1930. By 1905 the population and economy of Cameron Parish were enjoying a period of healthy expansion, and it became apparent that it was necessary to provide a faster and more reliable means of transportation between Lake Charles and Cameron. THOMAS C. McCAIN, ANGUS BOUIE McCAIN and J. STUART THOMPSON established a new business called the Lake Charles and Cameron Transportation Co. Then they began a search for the right boat and found the *Borealis Rex*. The steamboat, built in 1888 as a light packet steamer to run from Lasalle to Peoria,

Illinois, was later brought south.

At that time there were other boats plying the Calcasieu River, among which were the *Romeo*, the *Hazel* and the Lake Charles-to-Westlake ferry. The following was extracted from information given to Mrs. BETTY McCAIN SHERIDAN by her father, GEORGE A. McCAIN:

"Grandpa (ANGUS BOUIE McCAIN) and Capt. BEN MOSS owned the *Romeo* together. At that time there were no roads, and they had the Mail Contract to Cameron. The old *Romeo* was a twin-engine boat, probably 65 to 70 feet long. She became too small for both the passenger and freight business. Capt. BEN MOSS was the pilot. After a few years he left the business, went to Port Arthur and got on a tug boat. He fell overboard one night and drowned.

"Grandpa and STUART THOMPSON then ran the boat together and hired Capt. JIM HANSON as pilot. Daddy (GEORGE McCAIN) was on the boat while both Capt. BEN MOSS and Capt. JIM HANSON were pilots. He started as a deck hand, got to firing, wound up as clerk. He was clerk on the boat until he quit and went to live on the farm in Grand Lake.

"Eventually Grandpa bought out STUART THOMPSON. Shortly afterwards, the 1918 hurricane sank her in Prien Lake, on a run coming into Lake Charles. Grandpa had her raised and put back into commission, then sold her. His brother, my great-uncle TOM, bought her. Soon afterwards, a road was built and mail went overland. The *Rex* was abandoned.

"The *Rex* was 146 feet long [with] about a 34 foot beam. It hauled as many as 100 head of cattle on the lower deck, and was allowed 250 passengers. The *Rex* made 3 runs each week, to Cameron on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and back to Lake Charles on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday."

None of the other riverboats were as swift as the *Rex*, whose top speed was thirteen knots per hour. On the three trips southward each week the *Rex* carried passengers, the mail and a mixture of cargo, such as food, store goods, machinery, automobiles, hardware, lumber and livestock. On the return trip, in addition to passengers and mail, the *Rex* carried Cameron's agricultural products, such as oranges, grapefruit, cotton, rice, garden vegetables, seafood and livestock. The paddlewheel steamer *Borealis Rex* was run by the captain and six crew members---two engineers, one pilot, one cook and two deck hands.

On Sunday, during the warm months, the *Rex* made one-day, round trip excursions to Fegin's Wharf at Big Lake and to the Gulf of Mexico. Paying passengers enjoyed sunning themselves, a lively dance band and delicious food; a gourmet meal could be bought for about 50¢. The *Lake Charles American Press* of 2 July 1930 states: "When *Rex* first navigated the local waters, candy-pull parties were postponed. The excursions on the new boat were gala events as there was always enough fun, fresh air and mosquitoes for all."

While romantic moonlight cruises remained in many memories, the *Rex* faced the "everyday" dangers of thunderstorms, bone-chilling northers, extremely low or high tides, oyster reefs, mud flats, stray logs...and hurricanes. The hurricane of 6 August 1918 was one of the worst storms southwest Louisiana had ever experienced, and it sank the *Rex*. The indomitable *Rex* was not destined to remain on the bottom, and with the help of divers and heavy equipment, the ship was raised and sent to be repaired. It returned to service in late April 1919.

The late ARCHIE HOLLISTER, who wrote many articles on the history of Cameron Parish for the *Cameron Pilot*, wrote:

"The river was the highway to the world, and the *Rex* was the means whereby they came and went. Ordinary citizens merely going to Lake Charles for an overnight stay...drummers (the traveling salesmen of that day), recruits leaving for the army and those same recruits returning later as veterans, the public officials of the parish going about their duties, cattle-buyers, cotton-buyers, the judge of the district court and his following of lawyers, peddlers, a deputy and his prisoner, the brethren of the cloth, school teachers, insurance salesmen, solicitors of magazine subscriptions, an itinerant dentist or fitter of eye glasses, the doctor with a critically ill patient on the way to a hospital in Lake Charles or New Orleans, money-hunters (that strange breed of men), sportsmen, horsetraders, the world at

large...in short, the old *Rex* carried a fair cross-sampling of all humanity on her broad decks.

"They had to bring her around through the Gulf; there was no Intracoastal Canal, and a ticklish enough job they had of it too. Mississippi [River] steamboats are not built for rough water, and even the minor swells on the Gulf could have proved disastrous.

"It would be impossible to estimate the influence that this one boat exerted upon the lives of the inhabitants of Cameron. She was their one link with the outside world, and her comings and departures were moments of importance. It was the accepted order of the day for people to "go down to meet the *Rex*, as they expressed it. Some had legitimate business reasons for going, some were expecting friends or relatives, and others went for no reason at all, except perhaps through force of habit and the chance to get in on a little excitement. Even solid citizens, not otherwise given to foolishness, would saddle a horse and ride ten miles merely to be on hand when the boat docked."

ARCHIE HOLLISTER wrote, "Old age and hurricanes and fires finally put the *Rex* out of commission. No doubt, if the highway [to Cameron] had not been under construction at the time, the owners would have rebuilt her, but with the opening of the road only months away, it was not worth considering." In the *Lake Charles American Press* of 12 September 1931, an appeal was made for the city to buy the old *Rex* and "keep it for entertainment purposes," but apparently the appeal fell on deaf official ears. The old boat was docked at the foot of Pujo Street, and as the years passed, slowly rotted until World War II, when she was stripped of metal to be used in the war effort.

REFERENCE SOURCES: Personal papers of Mrs. Betty McCain Sheridan  
*Lake Charles American Press*, 6/15/1923; 7/2/1930; 9/12/1931; 9/12/1981; 3/27/1988; 8/24/1993;  
3/30/1998  
*Cameron Pilot*

### McCAIN OBITUARIES

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The McCAIN family was well known in old Lake Charles and had family connections with several of the pioneer families of the area. Mrs. A. B. McCAIN died on 19 January 1933. Her obituary was found in the *Lake Charles Weekly American Press* of 27 January 1933, taken from the *Lake Charles Daily American Press*. The obituary for Capt. McCAIN was in the paper of 17 July 1936. There are many descendants of this couple in southwest Louisiana.]

#### MRS. A. B. McCAIN, ONE OF PIONEER FAMILY, IS DEAD (From Friday's Daily, Jan. 20)

Mrs. CORA PEEKE McCAIN, 66, wife of Captain A. B. McCAIN and member of one of the oldest families of Lake Charles, died here yesterday afternoon at 4:30 after a short illness. Services were held at the family residence at 4:00 this afternoon, with the Rt. Rev. Monsignor H. CRAMERS officiating. Burial was in Graceland Cemetery, with Burke & Trotti in charge. Pallbearers were A. McCAIN, K. M. McCAIN, EDWARD McCAIN, V. L. HENNINGTON, J. T. MaGEE and L. J. MORRIS.

Mrs. McCAIN was a member of the third generation of four generations of PEEKE and McCAIN branches that have resided in Lake Charles and helped to settle this territory. Lake Charles was named for Mrs. McCAIN's great uncle, JOE CHARLES SALLIER; Pithon Coulee and Pithon Street were named for her grandfather, Peake Street for her father and Iris Street for her mother.

Mrs. McCAIN, daughter of Captain GEO. PEEKE and IRIS PITHON PEEKE, was born and reared at the present family home on Lakeshore Drive, the same residence in which her mother was born and reared. Also in this residence, Mrs. McCAIN was married to Captain A. B. McCAIN on February 1, 1888.

Surviving Mrs. McCAIN are her husband; five daughters, Mrs. V. L. HENNINGTON, Mrs. J. T. MaGEE, Mrs. L. J. MORRIS, Miss EFFIE McCAIN and Miss NELL McCAIN, all of Lake Charles; four

sons, GEORGE A. McCain of Big Lake, EDWARD McCain of Thibodaux and K. M. and MAXWELL P. McCain of Lake Charles; and seven grandchildren.

**A. B. McCain, 75, CAPTAIN OF REX FOR YEARS, DIES**  
Rites for retired Packet Operator to Be Held at 4:00 P.M.  
(From Wednesday's Daily)

Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Captain A. B. McCain, 75, who operated the packet, *Borealis Rex*, between Lake Charles and Cameron through the first year of the century when the boat was the only mail and passenger connection the southern parish had with the outer world. Rites will be conducted by the Rev. G. B. HINES at the residence, 1323 Front Street, where Mr. McCain died at 5 o'clock Tuesday after a long illness. Interment will be in Orange Grove cemetery, with Burke and Trotti in charge. Pallbearers will be KENNETH LIVINGSTON, BOB FISHER, J. E. LACY, A. J. BEL, WM. D. DeBARDELABEN, and ALVIN DEVER, all of Lake Charles.

Captain McCain, who was born in Washington Parish, July 2, 1861, came to Lake Charles as a young man. He captained the *Borealis Rex* from its launching here in 1902 until his retirement in 1919, when his brother, Captain TOM McCain took charge of the packet, which he operated until 1931, when it was taken out of service. Prior to his coming to Lake Charles about 50 years ago, he was a tugboat operator on the Mermentau River, and continued to operate boats there after coming here.

Captain McCain, after receiving treatment at Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Iowa, was brought back home by airplane 10 days ago. Surviving are a brother, M. B. McCain; a sister, Mrs. A. E. MAGEE; four sons, GEORGE A., EDWARD, MAXWELL and KENNETH; and five daughters, Mrs. V. L. HENNINGTON, Mrs. LESTER MORRIS, Mrs. J. T. MAGEE, and Misses EFFIE and NELL McCain, all of Lake Charles.

\*\*\*\*\*

**INDIANS VIEW ON THANKSGIVING**

Indian tribes do not necessarily view the holiday of Thanksgiving as the descendants of American colonists do. According to the Indians, the arrival of the white men was nothing to celebrate. At Thanksgiving in 2000, the Wampanoags of Massachusetts staged days of mourning near Plymouth Rock as a symbol of the poor treatment of the Indians by whites. Other tribes also protest the acquisition of tribal land during colonial expansion and the discrimination white people showed against the Indians even up into modern times. As was found in early census records, Virginia's Racial Integrity Act of 1924 linked Indians and blacks into a non-white culture, banning marriages between whites and non-whites. This Act was overturned by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1967. Many tribes have now been recognized as sovereign nations by the federal government, which gives them freedom from federal taxation, as well as the right to establish casinos and other types of gambling; in 2000 the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs said that 212 tribes in 24 states have some form of gambling and others are considering it. At the same time, many tribes want the federal housing and medical programs to which U. S. citizens are entitled. History may have glossed over the relations between the Indians and Pilgrims during the first Thanksgiving, but their legacy remains in trying to establish harmony between their descendants.

\*\*\*\*\*

**"TURTLE FROLICS"** were one of the most popular entertainments in early New England. From the mid-1700s through the early 1800s every sea captain who sailed to the West Indies was expected to send or bring home a sea turtle. Scores of turtles were taken back to New England for feasts, along with lime. Lime juice was the fashionable and favorite "souring" of the time and was combined with arrack and Barbados rum into a punch to accompany the turtle feast. (*Colonial Dames and Goodwives*, Alice Morse Earle)



## SAILING DOWN RIVER ON THE *OLIVE*

[The following was extracted by articles written by the late ARCHIE HOLLISTER and published in the *Cameron Pilot* on 3 February 1961, and republished on 26 July 2001 and 2 August 2001. Permission to reprint was kindly granted by JERRY WISE (Member #1026), publisher of the paper.]

If you will come with me, back through the pages of memory to a day fifty or sixty years ago, we will join a gay, pleasure-seeking excursion crowd on the old river steamboat *Olive*. It will be a warm day, of course, for one of the main attractions of the excursions will be swimming in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. And we will have to get up early in the morning too, for the trip will be a long one of ten or twelve hours, depending upon wind and tide. The *Olive* was not built for speed to begin with, and besides no one is in any particular hurry. The excursion has been advertised for days, if not for weeks, and the passengers on board will have come from a radius of fifty miles or more. There will be folks from Lafayette and Crowley and Rayne, from Welsh and Lake Charles, and points in between.

And they will come equipped with lunch boxes and clothing, beach umbrellas, tarpaulins and canvas for makeshift tents, straw hats the size of washtubs, and just about all the useless stuff that people of today would get together for a similar trip. There will be a band along too---musicians from Rayne and Lafayette---and dancing in the main cabin of the steamer will help to speed the hours of the tedious journey. And later on that same band will play while barefooted dancers turn the hard-packed sands of the beach into a dance floor. (This is something for you youngsters of today to think about.)

There will be a crowd on the wharf at Mermentau on the morning of the sailing, and it will be a large one. Captain DORCELIE RICHARD states that on one excursion he had 482 passengers aboard, this in spite of the fact that the *Olive* was licensed to carry only a maximum of 180. And there were several hundred others who would have come along too if there had been room for them. The wharf, just prior to the sailing, is the scene of much confused activity; families are getting separated and trying to find each other; children are getting lost; somewhere a fist fight breaks out; an occasional drunk, who has started his celebrating too early, will have to fall into the river and be fished out. And for every person who actually means to take passage on the boat, there are two or three others who have come along to help them with their bundles, or drive the buggies home.

The chief engineer has had steam up for some time, most of the excursionists are on the boat, and there is a hint of dawn in the east. The captain takes a last look around, steps into the pilot house, and blows the departing whistle. Mooring lines are loosened and the *Olive* edges away from the wharf. As she swings slowly out into the river, a late-comer or two will be seen sprinting down the pier and bridging the open space with running broad jumps. Now the current has caught the old stern-wheeler and she is churning her way down the widening river. For those who enjoy nature the early morning scenery is beautiful. The river here is narrow and dense stands of cypress and willow line the water's edge.

There are many stops along the way---Lake Arthur, Shell Beach, Laurent's Point, Lakeside and Lowery. The run across Grand Lake is pleasant this morning, but the captain tells of hazardous crossings he has made through fog, darkness and high winds, when it was touch and go most of the way, with the old boat wallowing unsteadily about and shipping water through the openings beneath the guards at every roll.

It is well past three o'clock in the afternoon when the *Olive* reaches Grand Chenier. Opposite ALCIE MILLER's Landing she sweeps about in a wide majestic curve and heads upstream again before coming to her berth at the wharf. Here the party will spend the night. There are staterooms on board where many will sleep, and others go ashore to find lodgings. Many a house near the landing will be crowded to capacity and beyond, but folks of that day are accustomed to such occasions and are not at all dismayed by it. Three or four can sleep in one bed, and quilts can be thrown on the floor for extra bedding. Somehow, they will all make out. A dance is held on the *Olive* after supper, and the

excursionists are joined by scores of people from Grand Chenier and the nearby communities.

The *Olive* was a steamboat which plied the Mermentau River between Mermentau and Grand Chenier for a quarter of a century. She was built in Mermentau sometime prior to 1890 for Captain D. E. SWEET, her owner and first captain. Captain SWEET came south from Pipestone, Minnesota, an area he had pioneered and helped to build, and appears to have been an able and public-minded citizen. At various times he held the positions of Postmaster, County Surveyor and Judge of the Probate Court.

In June of 1885 the Judge and Mrs. SWEET traveled to Florida, and while in the South visited Mrs. SWEET's mother, Mrs. VAN SICKLE, who lived in Jennings. The SWEETs liked Louisiana so well that they bought a farm while here, planning to make it their permanent residence. The farm had a large orange grove and the Judge became interested in citrus production.

Judge SWEET returned to Minnesota to dispose of his holdings there, and to have a yacht built for the removal of his family to Louisiana. It is believed that this boat was the *Louisa Storm*. Early in 1886 he sailed from Chicago, and after an interesting and hazardous trip, arrived in Mermentau. Judge SWEET soon changed his title to Captain SWEET, for he immediately engaged the *Louisa Storm* in the river traffic between Grand Chenier and Mermentau. Within a short while he saw the need of a larger vessel, and built the *Olive*, which he named for his wife, the former MARY OLIVE VOTRA.

There was a succession of owners and captains and other crew members. DORCELIE RICHARD of Lake Arthur was captain and part owner at one time. PIERRE LeGROS of Jennings was one of the chief engineers, and FRANK BLACKBURN was a pilot. The *Olive* was a sizable boat with an overall length of 130 feet, and an extreme breadth of 33 feet, measured across the guards. Unlike most river vessels of her type, she had but a single smokestack instead of the customary two. She ran a regular schedule from Mermentau to Grand Chenier, coming down the river on Tuesdays and returning on Wednesdays. Later, as business increased, her schedule was changed to provide for two roundtrips weekly.

If you wonder why she operated out of Mermentau instead of Lake Arthur, the answer is simple; Lake Arthur was little more than a hope for the future when the *Olive* slid off the ways. The old stern-wheeler continued to operate until around 1912 when she was withdrawn from the river traffic. Built for a more leisurely day, she could not compete in speed with the smaller gasoline powered boats that were beginning to appear. She was sold and her new owner stripped her of all but her upper works and converted her into a barge for general hauling.

In a way it seems a pity that she should end so. It is more romantic and fitting, though not so economical, for a fine old boat to end her days as a mass of burning timbers following an explosion of her boiler. There is nothing romantic about a cattle barge being shoved around the country by efficient and powerful tugs.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

**'YOU GIVE BUT LITTLE WHEN YOU GIVE OF YOUR POSSESSIONS. IT IS WHEN YOU GIVE OF YOURSELF THAT YOU TRULY GIVE.'**  
Kahlil Gibran

## **TIMELINE 1780-1789**

The years between 1780 and 1789 were a period of intense change and revolution. While the American Revolutionary War embroiled North America and England, major changes were taking place in the Industrial Revolution. The economic and political unrest in France increased until a full-blown revolution took place in that country, practically eliminating the nobility and aristocracy. Our ancestors who lived at that time, wherever they resided, led their lives in a volatile, changing period where traditions and social classes were often overturned to be replaced by a new individualism and new ideas.

### **TIMELINE: 1780-1789**

- 1780--UNITED STATES.** British capture Charleston, S. C. and Camden, N. J. British defeated at King's Mountain, N. C. BENEDICT ARNOLD's treacherous plot to surrender West Point is discovered. French troops land at Newport, R. I.
- ENGLAND.** Gordon Riots against Roman Catholics in London. Armed Neutrality of the North formed by Russia, Denmark, Sweden & Netherlands to protect neutral shipping from British. First Sunday newspapers appear in London.
- SPAIN.** Revolt against Spain by Peruvian Indians.
- 1781--UNITED STATES.** Americans defeated at Guilford, Conn. British defeated at Cowpens and Eutaw, N. C. and Battle of Yorktown. CORNWALLIS surrenders. British evacuate Charleston & Savannah.
- BRITAIN.** Captures Dutch settlement at Maras, India.
- AUSTRIA.** Religious tolerance and freedom of the press introduced. Serfdom abolished.
- RUSSIA.** Construction of Siberian Highway begins.
- 1782--UNITED STATES.** BENJAMIN FRANKLIN opens peace talks in Paris. Bank of North America established in Philadelphia.
- ENGLAND.** Peace talks with Americans in Paris. Relieves siege of Gibraltar by Spanish. War with India over. JAMES WATT invents rotary steam engine.
- FRANCE.** First successful hot-air balloon built by MONTGOLFIER brothers.
- SPAIN.** Completes conquest of Florida. Captures Minorca from British.
- 1783--UNITED STATES.** Treaty of Paris formally ends American War for Independence. The United States of America is formed. Society of the Cincinnati, elite Revolutionary War group, founded. Severe depression.
- BRITAIN.** Recognizes American independence. Bank of Ireland established.
- RUSSIA.** Annexed Crimea.
- 1784--UNITED STATES.** *Boston Sentinel* is published.
- BRITAIN.** Established control over India. JOHN WESLEY's "Deed of Declaration" establishes charter for Methodism. ANDREW MEICKLE invents first threshing machine. First balloon ascent in England.
- FRANCE.** First School for the Blind in Paris.
- DENMARK.** Serfdom abolished.
- 1785--UNITED STATES.** Signs trade treaty with Prussia.
- ENGLAND.** WATT installs steam engine in cotton factory. Hot air balloon crosses English Channel.
- FRANCE.** "Diamond Necklace Affair" discredits MARIE ANTOINETTE.
- GERMANY.** League of German Princes formed by FREDERICK the Great against JOSEPH II of Austria.
- RUSSIA.** Settles Aleutian Islands.
- 1786--UNITED STATES.** SHAY's Rebellion in Massachusetts. REED invents first nail-making machine. RUMSEY designs first mechanically driven boat. American Golf Club founded at Charleston, S. C.
- CANADA.** Mennonites from Central Europe settles in Canada.
- BRITAIN.** Lord CORNWALLIS appointed governor-general of India. First attempt at natural gas lighting.

- GERMANY. KLAPROTH discovers uranium.
- 1787--UNITED STATES. New constitution signed at Philadelphia. U. S. Federal government established. Pennsylvania admitted as state. "Dollar" standard introduced as currency. FITCH launches steamboat on Delaware River.
- BRITAIN. Establishes settlement for freed slaves in Sierra Leone.
- FRANCE. Internal unrest accelerating.
- RUSSIA. At war with Turkey.
- JAPAN. Famine and rice riots.
- 1788--UNITED STATES. Constitution comes into force. New York declared country's capital. Depression ends.
- ENGLAND. Transported first convicts to New South Wales, Australia.
- FRANCE. Parliament of Paris presents lists of grievances to LOUIS XVI. Bread riots.
- GERMANY. First cigar factory in the country.
- RUSSIA. At war with Sweden.
- AUSTRIA. Declared war on Turkey.
- 1789--UNITED STATES. First U. S. Congress meets in New York. GEORGE WASHINGTON & JOHN ADAMS inaugurated as first President & Vice-President; THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State; ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.
- BRITAIN. First steam-driven cotton factory in Manchester. Chrysanthemum introduced from Orient. Mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* arrive at Pitcairn Island.
- FRANCE. Abolition of feudal system. French Revolution begins.
- AUSTRIA. Austrian Netherlands declared independence as Belgium.

SOURCES: Several history books and  
Cook, Kramer & Entwistle. *History's Timeline*  
Grun. *The Timeline of History*

\*\*\*\*\*

### **CARLYSS, LA. FIRM HELPS RAISE THE MONITOR**

The USS *Monitor* was an ironclad Union ship which was engaged in battle with the Confederate ironclad, the CSS *Virginia*, off Hampton Roads, Virginia, in March 1862. The *Virginia* was the former USS *Merrimac*, which had been captured and refitted by the Confederates. The *Monitor* was a 987-ton gunboat, the first warship with a rotating gun turret which eliminated the need to maneuver the ship into firing position. This revolving turret gave the *Monitor* its distinctive look and nickname, "Cheesebox on a raft." The *Monitor* was the first Navy ship to be solely powered by steam. Its design changed the history of Naval ship design and rendered wooden ships obsolete.

In 1862 during a powerful winter gale, as the *Monitor* was being towed to Charleston for blockade duty, it was cut loose from its tow ship, the USS *Rhode Island*. Water poured through every hatch of the low-slung vessel, extinguishing fires in the boiler and cutting steam to the engine. Without power, the *Monitor* failed. Lifeboats from the *Rhode Island* fought their way through the stormy sea and rescued 36 of the 62-man crew. Most of those who died were swept off the deck of the beleaguered ship. The Atlantic Ocean did what the *Virginia* had failed to do in a two-hour battle...it sent the *Monitor* to a watery grave.

After almost 140 years of lying on the bottom of the sea off the coast of North Carolina, parts of the *Monitor* are being salvaged. Global Industries, a firm based in Carlyss, Louisiana, is taking part in the salvage operation of the famous ironclad.

SOURCE: "Global Industries," *Lake Charles American Press* (7/22/2001)



## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

As we celebrate the 125th year of American Independence, we pay tribute to the patriots who had the courage of their convictions and the strength of character to declare their independence from England, which at that time was the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. At first, most of the patriots, called Rebels by the British, were only fighting for their rights, but as the war went on, complete freedom from England became the issue. Many of us have ancestors who fought on the British or American side of the American Revolutionary War, and each side had its heroes and villains. However, there are more facts about the war than we ever learned in history classes.

One of the causes of the war was undoubtedly taxation. In the mid-1700s the American colonies were thriving. Americans had the highest standard of living and the lowest taxes in the Western World. Consequently, England, who was heavily in debt, wanted a share of the prosperity and began to tax many items, among which was tea. The colonists resisted, claiming that their prosperity and their liberty were threatened by the high taxes imposed by the British Parliament in which they had no representation. However, they were taxed only on imported goods. The tax was three cents on each pound of tea...seemingly a paltry sum to us, but to the people of the time it was burdensome. As a result, there were not one, but two "tea parties" in Boston...the familiar Boston Tea Party of December 1773 and the repeat performance of March 1774. About three million dollars worth of tea (in modern money) was dumped into the harbor, and the seeds of rebellion were sown!

The Declaration of Independence was written by THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1775, but most members of the Continental Congress were appalled by it. It was not accepted until the conflict had gone on for a year. About one-third of the American colonists were opposed to the war. The most popular song of the time for both British and Americans was "The World Turned Upside Down," which reflected their state of affairs.

The Revolutionary War was the beginning of new ideas and new inventions. A new sense of nationalism was born as ties with the Old World were severed. It was the birth of the Industrial Revolution, and new inventions were being made. In September 1776 the first submarine attack in history took place. The submarine was the invention of DAVID BUSHNELL, who called it the *Turtle*, and which was supposed to attack the HMS *Eagle*, the British flagship; instead, it got entangled with the rudder bar on the British ship, lost ballast and was forced to surface. The *Turtle* was not a military success, but it was the beginning of underwater warfare.

The Revolutionary War had many heroes. Most of them were unsung and unknown, just ordinary men and women doing extraordinary deeds. One of the best known heroes was NATHAN HALE, the American patriot who was hanged for spying and is quoted as saying, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." But there is more to the story. In September 1776 some American soldiers, some of whom were members of HALE's regiment, set fire to buildings in New York City where the British were housed. The fire destroyed more than a fourth of the city. HALE was caught on the following day, admitted he was a spy and was hanged without a trial because the British decided that he must have been one of the arsonists.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, the infamous traitor, was also a brave, skilled and daring American general who was one of WASHINGTON's favorite generals during the first three years of the war. ARNOLD nearly conquered Canada, fighting the British fleet on Lake Champlain in 1776 and forcing the British Army to surrender at Saratoga in 1777, a victory which convinced the French to enter the war on the American side. ARNOLD was a brilliant soldier, but had difficulties with Congress and with many citizens of Philadelphia who did not like him. He had a taste for high living and was upset when he had not received compensation from Congress, for his own pay or the pay which he had advanced to his soldiers out of his own pocket. Having been wounded, he had retired briefly, but withdrew his resignation when WASHINGTON offered him a prize position. In 1789 Pennsylvania sent Congress charges against ARNOLD, which led to his court martial, and the charges were sent to the newspapers

to further embarrass him. In 1789 ARNOLD had married MARGARET "PEGGY" SHIPPEN, who was a member of one of Philadelphia's leading families; but she had Tory leanings and Tory contacts. All but the two charges against him were dismissed, but WASHINGTON gave him an official reprimand. Angered by the attitude of Congress and WASHINGTON and disapproving of the French alliance, in 1780 ARNOLD switched to the British side, with the encouragement of his bride. ARNOLD was only one of the many Americans who served with the British. It is estimated that in 1779 between 6,500 and 8,000 Loyalists were in the British Army. In comparison, WASHINGTON had a field army of 3,468...a vast numerical difference. The number of American soldiers varied constantly, as did the number of enlistments in the Continental Army. Some soldiers were members of state militias, but volunteers made up the largest portion of the army. Some of these were "Summer Soldiers," who enlisted after the crops were planted in the spring and returned home in the fall for the harvest.

Many women and children followed the army, and were considered "camp followers" and were part of the baggage train. Some served as cooks, nurses and laundresses; some actually fought the British. Officers' wives usually organized the nursing. Perhaps the best known of these women soldiers was MARY LUDWIG HAYS, better known as "Molly Pitcher." The brave woman brought water to thirsty soldiers on the battleline, and when her husband had been wounded, replaced him at his cannon in the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. Another woman, MARGARET CORBIN, was badly wounded while serving in her husband's gun crew at the Battle of Harlem Heights in 1776.

By 1779 about one out of every seven Continental soldiers in WASHINGTON's Army was black, and many of them distinguished themselves at Bunker Hill. An all black regiment, the First Rhode Island Regiment, was formed with thirty-three freemen and ninety-two slaves, who were promised their freedom if they served until the war's end. This regiment fought at the Battle of Newport and were later all but wiped out.

Louisiana, which at this time was a colony of Spain, also played a part in the American Revolution. From 1779 to 1781, under the leadership of BERNARDO de GALVEZ, the Spanish colonial governor, an army composed of Spanish regulars and Louisiana militia captured British strongholds at Bayou Manchac, Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola (Fort George). These victories eliminated British control of Gulf Coast and Mississippi River. Residents from southwest Louisiana, who were part of the Opelousas Militia, took part in these campaigns.

In the final battle of the war at Yorktown, WASHINGTON's army numbered 11,000. They were aided by 29,000 French allies and thirty-seven French ships. The French outnumbered the Americans in this battle for independence! With the American victory a tiny group of colonies along the Atlantic seacoast was changed to a new nation which would expand westward and southward to become the greatest nation on the earth.

#### SOURCE:

Fleming, Thomas. "Thirteen Things You Never Knew About the American Revolution", *Parade Magazine* (Nov. 23, 1997)

Jones, Mike. "Louisiana Had Role in American Revolution", *Lake Charles American Press* (Nov. 23, 1997)

Neagles, James C. *Summer Soldiers: A Survey & Index of Revolutionary War Courts Martial*, Ancestry, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah (1986)

\*\*\*\*\*

**BATTLE OF THE KEGS.** In 1777, during the Revolutionary War, a group of Americans under the leadership of DAVID BUSHNELL loaded a number of kegs with gunpowder and set them adrift in the Delaware River in an attempt to blow up some British ships which were anchored at Philadelphia. When one ship exploded, British soldiers were sent to the wharves to search for the rebels. In their excitement, the British troops fired at anything and everything that they saw floating on the river...including the kegs. Historians have dubbed this incident "The Battle of the Kegs." Shankle. *American Nicknames* (1967)

## **WOMEN AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Although women of the eighteenth century were not thought fit to share the economic and political powers of the males, nonetheless, they played a large and active part in the making of our country. Women of that time had few legal rights; they passed from their father's possession to that of their husbands, if they were fortunate enough to marry. As a wife, a woman and all of her property, personal and real, were placed under the protection of her husband; her property could be sold or seized without her knowledge or consent. Except in the Colony of Connecticut, the husband had full control over all the children, and could send them wherever he chose.

However, marriage was preferable to spinsterhood; unless an unmarried woman had money, she was forced to live in the home of a relative, often acting as an unpaid servant. On the other hand, unmarried women, both spinsters and widows had certain legal rights, including the right to inherit and bequeath property, to make legal agreements, to administer their own estates, to keep their wages and moneys, and, in the case of widows, to have jurisdiction of their children. Despite the fact that women were not expected to and not allowed to take authoritative positions in the professions, many of them had considerable knowledge of political and social issues, and guided their husbands with intelligence and courage.

Ironically, it would have been thought crude and indelicate for eighteenth century women to seek positions of power, to become politically active or to challenge the system of male dominance, but it was perfectly acceptable for them to give birth to and raise a brood of children, to nurse the sick and dying, to run large households, to labor in the fields, to trek over the mountains and through the woods, and to fight Indians. One of the reasons that the American Revolution was successful was because of the endurance and bravery of the women. As their men carved a country out of a frontier wilderness, American women were beside them, learning to handle axes to chop down trees, to plow and plant the cleared land, to fish and to handle boats, to drive wagons and find their way through the countryside, to shoot guns to protect their families from wild animals and marauding Indians and to do everything that was necessary to make a life in the new land. American colonial women knew how to work diligently and to take risks. Death and disaster stalked them at every turn, and they lost fathers, husbands and children in this harsh land. Many of them died from disease, overwork and childbearing; but only a few despaired or gave up.

There were virtually no schools for girls during colonial times, but most girls were taught to read, write and do simple sums by family members or tutors. Girls learned to sew, embroider, spin and weave at home, where they also learned to cook and do other domestic chores, such as churning, preparing "simples" (herbal medicine) and candlemaking. However, many enterprising colonial women owned profitable businesses while others operated family businesses when their husbands died. Some of them ran farms and plantations, overseeing the multitude of details that were involved in planting, harvesting and selling a crop, while still rearing a family. Some operated ferries, or established dressmaking or millinery businesses, or ran newspapers or stores. Their letters and diaries attest to their feelings, their duties and their courage.

American colonial women showed their ingenuity, patriotism and fortitude in many ways. They sewed to replace items that the colonies had boycotted. They devised substitutes for the prohibited items, such as tea, and substituted other things for items that were too expensive or hard to get. They nursed the sick through serious epidemics of dysentery, throat distemper and smallpox that afflicted the small nation during 1777 and 1778. They knitted socks and scarves for their freezing soldiers, sewed shirts and uniforms, gathered their treasured pewter candlesticks and dishes to melt down for bullets, spied on the enemy, nursed the wounded, cared for the widows and orphans, fought alongside their men and buried the dead. They suffered and died in childbirth; they lost precious children, beloved husbands and family members. They had a great capacity for courage, heroism and self-sacrifice.

The heroines of the American Revolutionary War are legion; thousands of women took an active part in the war, on the American or the British side. Sometimes they acted as spies, listening and reporting scraps of information they overheard at dinner, at parties or at the market. Without permission, the British had quartered their troops in the homes of the Americans. Usually the families were merely turned out of their own homes for the expediency of housing the British, but often a family was relegated to a small part of the house, sometimes a bedroom wing or attic. Many of them hated the British and reported the conversations of their British "guests," sending notices of troop movement and ship arrivals to the Continental Army.

Among the youngest of the American colonial heroines was SYBIL LUDINGTON, who became known as the female "PAUL REVERE." When the British descended on Danbury, Connecticut, which was a storehouse for Patriot arms and supplies, the town soon became a scene of mayhem and destruction. The homes of Rebels and other buildings where grain and meat were stored were burned, but the homes of Tories were marked with a cross and were not burned. A few men took pot-shots at the British and managed to kill a few of them, but could do little real damage. As night came, the town was a scene of burning buildings and drunken brawls, and riders were sent to rally the militia. One of these riders was the sixteen-year-old SYBIL LUDINGTON, whose father, Colonel HENRY LUDINGTON, led the local militia. It was April, the time to plant crops, so the militia had been disbanded and the men were on leave to complete their farm chores. LUDINGTON could not make the ride to summon the men. He had to organize those who came, so he sent his oldest daughter, SYBIL, to make the dangerous night time ride over the lonely roads and through the dark woods where bands of "Cowboys" or "Skinners," lawless men who preyed on both sides, stalked the countryside. SYBIL rode through the night, knocking on the doors or shutters at each house along the way, giving the news of Danbury and calling the men to arms. By daybreak her father's whole regiment had gathered and were on their way to Danbury to avenge the British attack. As the Rebels gathered around the town, General WILLIAM TRYON, who was the last British governor of New York, ordered his men to leave the area and return to their ships on Long Island Sound; SYBIL's ride had accomplished as much as that of PAUL REVERE. To commemorate her famous ride, in 1975 a postage stamp was issued in her honor as part of the country's Bicentennial celebrations. There are also roadside markers along the route of her ride and a few equestrian statues of a young woman issuing the call-to-arms.

Throughout history women have followed every army, rendering all sorts of services to the fighting men...cooking, laundering, sewing and nursing the sick and injured; the Continental Army was no exception, and thousands of "camp followers" and their children added to the logistic nightmare of provisioning and moving the army. During battles, some women chose to fight beside their husbands or fathers, loading guns or using one of their own. One of those who did so was MARGARET COCHRAN CORBIN of Pennsylvania, a survivor of an earlier Indian attack. MARGARET's husband, JOHN CORBIN, was stationed at Fort Washington, New York. A British force of 9,000, many of whom were Hessians, attacked the fort, which the outnumbered Patriots defended bravely. MARGARET helped her husband swab and load the cannon; when he was killed, there was no one but MARGARET to take his place. MARGARET loaded the canon and fired it herself, and became known as "Captain Molly." She was wounded by British grapeshot, and Fort Washington fell to the British. Although she had sustained a disabling wound and had been taken prisoner, MARGARET eventually made her way back to the Continental Army. For her heroism, MARGARET was granted a soldier's pension and was sent to West Point to become the only woman in the Invalid Regiment, a regiment of disabled soldiers whose wounds kept them from fighting again and who acted as recruiters and instructors for the Continental Army. MARGARET CORBIN later received recognition from her native state, as well as from the Continental Congress, and "was granted a full ration of rum or whiskey." Until this time the use of liquor had been forbidden to women by the army. After the war the bad-tempered and eccentric "Captain Molly," dressed in petticoats and an artilleryman's coat. She died about 1800, and her remains were later removed to the cemetery at West Point.

Some women disguised themselves as men and joined the fighting. One of those who masqueraded as



a man was DEBORAH SAMPSON GANNETT, who served in a Massachusetts regiment as ROBERT SHURTLEFF. When she was wounded, she received an honorable discharge from GEORGE WASHINGTON. GANNETT became the first woman to receive a pension; she got \$8.00 a month.

Women who fought beside their men in the regimental lines showed spirit and courage, but the women on the frontier who protected their homes and families from raiding Tories and ferocious Indians also had their courage tested. In many cases along the frontier, the Tories or British troops enlisted the Indian tribes to make war on the settlements; the result was tragic and bloody. Frontier women learned the importance of being a good shot; ammunition was precious, and often one did not get a second chance to kill or disable an enemy. AFFA BALDWIN HARDING, who was a survivor of the Wyoming Massacre of Pennsylvania, was such a pioneer woman. (See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 17, No. 1, p. 13). She lost two sons, her home and everything she possessed. With the other survivors of the massacre, she made her way on foot through forests and swamp filled with wild animals and even wilder Indians, and walked all the way to her former home in Connecticut.

In the South, especially, where plantations and farms were widely scattered, bands of guerrillas or Loyalists preyed on the isolated settlements. Raids on defenseless settlements or homes left devastation in their wake. Homes were looted and burned; farm animals were killed; and all that got in their way paid the price. Bands of Loyalists or Tories killed patriots; groups of Patriots slaughtered Loyalists. Caught in this situation was a larger-than-life colonial woman, NANCY MORGAN HART of Georgia, who won the sobriquet of "Wahatchee" or "War Woman" from the neighboring Cherokee Indians. NANCY, whose real name was ANN, was a strong, hard-swearing, red-haired, six-foot-tall frontier woman, the wife of BENJAMIN HART and a cousin of DANIEL BOONE. She was a skilled healer and midwife, the mother of eight children, and a deadly shot. Acting as a half-wit or an egg-seller, NANCY infiltrated the British camp to acquire information for the local militia. One day while her husband and other men were working in the field, five or six Tories, who had just killed her neighbor Colonel JOHN DOOLEY, intruded into NANCY's home and demanded food. Enraged when she learned of DOOLEY's murder and further incensed over the Tories' demand that she cook her last turkey gobbler, NANCY leveled her gun in their direction and dared any of them to move. The story goes that since she was cross-eyed, the Tories could not tell in what direction she was looking, and they made a move for their muskets. Cross-eyed NANCY HART shot a couple of them, while her daughter signaled the men to come in from the field. The rest of the murdering Tories were hung by the returning men. NANCY had turned her handicap into an asset! About 1912 during railroad construction in the area, several skeletons were excavated, proving conclusively that they were the remains of the Tories captured and hung by the men with NANCY HART. To honor this brave and unusual woman, in 1853 Georgia named Hart County for her; it is the only county in Georgia named for a woman. Georgia also developed the Nancy Hart Park, which is located about two miles from Fortsonia, Georgia. A one-room log cabin, a replica of the HART home, was built at the park, using original stones from her fireplace and chimney. Her daughter, SUKEY HART, who helped her mother by carrying messages to the local militia and who signaled the men to come from the field, has also been honored by the DAR.

In 1777 the first signed copies of the Declaration of Independence were published in the *Baltimore Journal* by MARY KATHERINE GODDARD, who was America's first woman printer and the first woman postmaster. Appointed as postmistress of Baltimore in 1775, she followed the examples of her father, who had been the postmaster of New London, Connecticut. Her brother, WILLIAM GODDARD, is known as the father of the U. S. Postal System because of the pioneering work he did in that field. Both MARY KATHERINE and WILLIAM GODDARD were avid supporters of the cause of American freedom. During the war when many newspapers were forced to discontinue publication due to shortage of paper, ink and manpower, MARY KATHERINE coped with the problems and her newspaper continued.

CATHERINE LITTLEFIELD GREENE was the wife of General NATHANIEL GREENE, who was called the "Quaker General" and second in command to WASHINGTON. The GREENEs spent the

winter of 1778 with the troops encamped at historic Valley Forge. The army was freezing, starving and near naked; men and officers alike suffered privations...and so did their wives. CATHERINE GREENE and the other wives endlessly mended and sewed, nursed and comforted, sharing the discomforts of the winter camp. When NATHANIEL GREENE was appointed quartermaster of the Army, more provisions began to come in and the situation improved. The GREENEs shared the winter encampments of the following year, which, although bleak and uncomfortable, were not as desperate as the winter at Valley Forge. When GREENE was sent to command the southern army, his wife went south to be with him. In gratitude for her service, the Georgia legislature granted the GREENEs a confiscated Loyalist estate, known as Mulberry Grove. NATHANIEL GREENE, plagued by debt, died in 1785, leaving a penniless widow and five children. The management of Mulberry Grove was put into the hand of the children's tutor, PHINEAS MILLER, whom the widow later married. Mulberry Grove became a famous showplace where ELI WHITNEY often visited. At CATHERINE's instigation, MILLER and WHITNEY formed a corporation for a patent for WHITNEY's cotton gin; litigation costs and other problems prevented them from ever acquiring a patent on the gin. CATHERINE LITTLEFIELD GREENE MILLER died in 1814.

Not to be overlooked as one of the major female figures of the American Revolutionary Period is MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS WASHINGTON. A privileged girl of the upper class, at the age of twenty-five MARTHA became the wealthiest woman in the country when her husband, DANIEL CUSTIS, died in 1757, leaving a large estate to her and their two children, MARTHA "PATSY" and JOHN PARKE CUSTIS. In January 1759 the widowed MARTHA CUSTIS married the young colonel, GEORGE WASHINGTON, who had been fighting in the French and Indian War. MARTHA turned her talent and her money to making WASHINGTON's home, Mount Vernon, into a showplace, as well as a hospitable, paying farm. Although at first she opposed the American cause and her husband's commitment to it, she was no Loyalist, and when her husband was appointed commander of the Continental Army, she soon began to organize the officers' wives to knit stockings and caps and to make bandages for the needy soldiers. Hanging over her head, like the sword of Damocles, was the knowledge that if Britain won the war, her husband would surely hang as a traitor to the king, but to her husband and the country she showed only optimism for the American cause. After six years of fighting, freezing and starving, the war had finally ended and her husband could come home. But this was not to be. The country needed her husband, and GEORGE WASHINGTON became its first president with MARTHA as its first lady.

Records abound for this period of time, but they are often sparse for the women of colonial America, to whom reference sometimes is made merely as someone's wife or daughter. Some New England towns began keeping vital records at an early date; for example, Plymouth Colony recorded marriages as early as 1633 and by 1639 the Massachusetts Bay Colony required the date of birth, marriage and death to be recorded. Cemetery records and church records, which contain baptism, marriage and burial records, are also important. Many of the old records have been published and/or microfilmed. Study the area of your interest for its particular genealogical resources.

By 1725 New Englanders had begun migrating to the frontier areas of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, taking up land promised to them for the service of their fathers or grandfathers who had fought in King Philip's War or King William's War; others bought land in these areas from land speculators. Some of these people became "proprietors" of new towns, and their names, along with several subsequent generations of their family, may be found in the "proprietor records" of those towns.

"Warnings out," found among the court records, were common in colonial Massachusetts. This practice was used from the earliest colonial days until 1790 to prevent non-residents and newcomers from becoming public charges and thereby becoming a burden on the town's charity. By 1739 law required consent of the selectmen or the town meeting for a newcomer to take up residence in the town. Although they were not physically removed, eventually any new resident, regardless of his profession or social standing, was officially "warned out" of town in order to prevent a later claim of

illness or pauperism. Widows with children, considered a poor risk, were often "warned out." Old town records may give all the names and particulars of a case.

Town histories, family histories, letters, journals, court records and other sources may reveal maiden names. Since many people lived outside of large towns, look for important records in any nearby town, even if it is located in another state today. Look at migration patterns. For example, Vermont was settled largely by people from Connecticut, but Rhode Islanders from border towns, New Yorkers from Dutchess County and people from the eastern and central sections of Massachusetts also settled there. By finding your family's place of origin, you may be able to trace a maiden name.

Many New England records are kept by town clerks, but state archives also house some of the oldest records. The Barbour Collection has copies of old vital records from New England. The New England Historic Genealogical Society and various state historical societies have extensive holdings in colonial genealogy. Hereditary organizations, such as the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Colonial Innkeepers, etc., have proven lineages.

Most of the heroines of the Revolutionary War were just ordinary women who found themselves in extraordinary circumstances. We will never know all of their names nor all their stories, but the bravery of many of them has been documented or told and retold in family stories. They are a part of our nation's history and our personal heritage.

#### SOURCES:

Websites <[http://georgiamagazine.com/counties/elbert/n\\_hart.htm](http://georgiamagazine.com/counties/elbert/n_hart.htm)>  
<[http://www.gawomen.org/honorees/long/hartn\\_long.htm](http://www.gawomen.org/honorees/long/hartn_long.htm)>  
<<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Meadows/6651/atlj.html>>  
<<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Meadows/6651/>>  
<<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains/1789/sybil.html>>  
<<http://www.catskill.net/purple/sybil.htm>>  
<<http://www.distinguishedwomen.com/biographies/corbin.html>>  
<<http://www2.lhric.org/spbattle/wohist.html>>

Crandall. *Genealogical Research in New England*

Engle. *Women in the American Revolution*

Evans. *The Weathering of the Storm*

\* \* \* \* \*

### NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND COLONIAL RECORDS

For three years during the Revolutionary War the British occupied the town of Newport, but when they were forced to retreat to New York in 1779, the Tory sheriff took the town records with him. The ship carrying them sank in New York harbor. General NATHANIEL GREENE, the "Fighting Quaker," alerted GEORGE WASHINGTON to the disaster, and the records were salvaged after a few days in the water. However, they were then left in a storehouse for three years before being returned to Newport, at which time researchers were permitted to use them. Needless to say, many of the priceless records quickly deteriorated, but a few were saved. Crandall. *Genealogical Research in New England*

\*\*\*\*\*

**FREE DAR PATRIOT LOOKUP SERVICE** - <[http://www.dar.org/cgi-bin/natsociety/pi\\_lookup.cfm](http://www.dar.org/cgi-bin/natsociety/pi_lookup.cfm)>

The DAR Patriot Index contains names of Revolutionary patriots, both men and women, whose service (between 1775 and 1783) has been established by the DAR. Additional information available may include: dates and places of birth and death, name(s) of wife (wives) or husband(s), rank, type of service, and the state where the patriot lived or served. If pension papers are known to exist, that fact will be included.

## **THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

[Information contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539]

The fifty-six men who signed the Declaration of Independence came from all walks of life, but all of them were educated men who understood that to sign such a document was equivalent to an act of treason against the British king. PATRICK HENRY's famous speech, "Give me Liberty or give me death" was not merely idle words to the signers. They all knew that if their cause failed, they would be hanged as traitors to the British Crown, their homes and property would be confiscated and their families would be dishonored. In proof of this knowledge they concluded the document with "For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Honor."

They played a dangerous game. Even before the Declaration was published, the British had marked the name of all the members of the Continental Congress. Some of them were captured and imprisoned, while others had narrow escapes; but all of them were hunted men. When the British Army advanced on Philadelphia in December 1776, the members of Congress fled to Baltimore. Some of them had good luck and would prosper after the war; others lost their fortunes and even their lives to pay the price for freedom.

The men had much in common. They were intelligent leaders, and most were men of means. They were mostly young, with almost one-third of them being under the age of forty. Three were in their twenties, eighteen were in their thirties, and only seven were over sixty. The youngest of them, EDWARD RUTLEDGE of South Carolina, was only twenty-six, while BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was seventy. All were religious men, Protestant except for CHARLES CARROLL, who was a Roman Catholic. More than half of the signers were Episcopalian, but others were Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Quakers. Twenty-five of the men were lawyers or jurists; eleven were merchants; nine were farmers or large plantation owners; one was a teacher, one was a musician, and one was a printer.

Ill fortune dogged many of the signers. At least nine of them died as a result of the Revolutionary War or the hardships it caused. Five of them were imprisoned. Several lost wives, sons or entire families; two wives were brutally beaten. One signer, CAESAR RODNEY, suffered facial cancer, but refused to leave his country in such a crucial moment to go to Europe for treatment; it was a patriotic but fatal decision for him.

The homes and properties of CLYMER, DILLERY, ELLERY, FLOYD, GWINNETT, HALL, HARRISON, HEYWARD, HOPKINSON, LEWIS, LIVINGSTON, MIDDLETON, RUTLEDGE, STOCKTON and WALTON were looted and destroyed, and seventeen of the signers lost everything they owned. Six signers gave their fortunes to the American cause; four of them from New York signed away their property to further the cause of independence. The home of FRANCIS LEWIS of New York was plundered and burned, and his wife was brutally carried away and imprisoned for two years; never regaining her health, she died within two years, and LEWIS never regained his fortune. Another New York delegate, WILLIAM FLOYD, escaped with his family to Connecticut, where they lived as refugees for seven years; when they returned to their home all they found was a devastated ruin. The home of PHILLIP LIVINGSTON of New York became a British naval hospital; he sold the rest of his property to finance the war and died before it ended. The fourth delegate from New York was barred from his home and family for seven years; all of his livestock, crops and timber were confiscated.

Another signer, Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, was president of the College of New Jersey, which later became Princeton. The British billeted troops in the college and burned the library, which was considered the finest in the country at that time. Judge RICHARD STOCKTON was also from New Jersey. Knowing that he was wanted by the British, he sped home to evacuate his family. They took refuge with friends, but were betrayed by a Tory; STOCKTON was brutally beaten, imprisoned and



deliberately starved. Congress finally arranged for his parole, but by then he was an invalid; his estate had been looted and his family was forced to live off charity.

"Honest" JOHN HART of New Jersey died in poverty three years after signing the Declaration. At Trenton HART had owned a large farm and several grist mills. While HART's wife was on her deathbed, Hessian soldiers destroyed his mill, ravaged his property and scattered his thirteen children. HART became a fugitive, running for his life. His health was broken, his wife was dead, his property was destroyed and his children had disappeared...all the bitter fortunes of war. Two or three sons of ABRAHAM CLARK of New Jersey were officers of the Continental Army, and were captured and imprisoned on the notorious prison ship *Jersey*; another son, a captain of artillery, was thrown into a dungeon and deliberately starved.

In December 1776 the home and property of WILLIAM ELLERY of Rhode Island were deliberately destroyed. CARTER BRAXTON, a wealthy planter and trader, had his ships captured by the British navy. He had loaned large sums of money to the American cause, but was never reimbursed and had to sell his plantation and other properties to pay his own debts. THOMAS McKEAN was so hunted by the British that he was forced to keep his family in hiding and to move constantly. The newborn baby daughter of JOHN HANCOCK, President of the Continental Congress, died as a result of the rush to Baltimore to escape the British.

The wealthy merchant ROBERT MORRIS of Philadelphia lost 150 ships in the war, a great financial blow. GEORGE CLYMER, a Pennsylvania delegate, escaped with his family, but his property was completely destroyed by the British. JOHN MORTON of Pennsylvania lived only eight months after signing, having his spirit broken by being ostracized by friends and family for doing so.

THOMAS HEYWARD, ARTHUR MIDDLETON and EDWARD RUTLEDGE, all of South Carolina, were captured by the British and imprisoned at the St. Augustine Prison; about a year later, they were exchanged. At the Battle of Yorktown, THOMAS NELSON, Jr. noticed that British General Lord CORNWALLIS was headquartered in his family home. He urged WASHINGTON to use artillery fire on his own home. NELSON, who gave his fortune to help finance the war, died of poverty at the age of fifty-one.

Other signers prospered after the war. THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS, became presidents of the country they helped to found. JOHN ADAMS would become the father of another president, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and BENJAMIN HARRISON would father a son BENJAMIN, who became a president. Another signer, ELBRIDGE GERRY, became the vice-president under JAMES MADISON.

The price of liberty was extremely high for many of the signers, just as it was for the soldiers and ordinary civilians during the war. Yet, like all the Patriots of the Revolution, they adhered to the cause of freedom even in the darkest hours. From their courage a new nation was born.

#### SOURCES:

Websites: <<http://www.junkscience.com/july99/fourth.htm>>  
<<http://www.aapsonline.org/aaps/brochures/declaration.htm>>

\*\*\*\*\*

**MANUSCRIPTS AND DISSERTATIONS.** Information from these accounts of people who lived during the period of your research or research projects about the period can sometimes be a great source of genealogical information. If nothing of genealogical information is found, the data gives a background for your ancestor's life and times.

**MEMBERSHIP IN SWLGS WOULD MAKE A NICE CHRISTMAS GIFT!**

## YANKEE DOODLE

[Information furnished by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539]

"Yankee Doodle went to town, a'riding on a pony,  
He put a feather in his hat, and called it macaroni."

One of the most popular songs from the Revolutionary War era is "Yankee Doodle." Although the words are familiar to us, we may not understand their meaning because during the years the meaning of the words have changed. What is a "Yankee Doodle" and why would anyone call a feather "macaroni?"

The term "Yankee" can be traced back to early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, who used the word in a derogatory way to refer to English speaking colonists, whom the Dutch considered boorish and uncultured. They called them "Jahnkes." "Jahn" (pronounced Yahn) was the Dutch equivalent of "John," and the suffix "ke" changed the name to "Johnny." In the 1700s the British, who had taken New Amsterdam from the Dutch and changed the name to New York, referred to uneducated farmer and backwoodsmen who came to the city as "doodles," just as today we might call them "hicks" or "hillbillies." Therefore "Yankee Doodle" meant an illiterate, illmannered country bumpkin. It is said that the song referred to GEORGE WASHINGTON as the "Yankee Doodle" who came riding on his white horse.

About the same time, in London, England, a group of young men who enjoyed unusual things, especially items from continental Europe, started a club. The members liked to show off their fancy clothes, and carried enormous walking sticks; they were fashionable "dandies." They discovered a new food from Italy, called "macaroni," which was unknown in England before that time. They thought the new food so exotic and unusual that they named their club for it. Soon other people started calling any article of clothing which were fancy or unusual "macaroni."

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the well-trained British troops, in their handsome red uniforms, made fun of the Americans, who had neither training or uniforms, singing "Yankee Doodle" to make fun of the farmers and shopkeepers who called themselves the Continental Army. So the song really says, "Only a country bumpkin would stick so ordinary a thing as a feather in his hat and think it was something fancy to show off!" Applied to WASHINGTON, the song became very insulting.

After the Battle of Bunker Hill, when the rag-tag American militia humiliated the British who had the best trained and most experienced army on earth, the British stopped singing the mocking song, and the Americans adopted "Yankee Doodle" as their own song. It was just another of history's ironies. A song that once made fun of Americans was turned into one of our country's proudest songs.

\*\*\*\*\*

**GREAT BRITAIN ON THE INTERNET.** Plans have been made by the Society of Genealogists in England to provide Internet access to many of Britain's records. These will include Apprentice of Great Britain series, Bank of London Wills, Boyd's Inhabitants of London, Boyd's London Burials (1538-1853), Boyd's Marriage Index and many other important records.

**SUMPTARY LAWS** designated what each class of people in Medieval England could wear. There was honor in the custom; each group was proud of his apparel. In the days of Queen Elizabeth I, after the execution of her Catholic cousin Mary Queen of Scots, it was considered a crime to wear black and red together; the black indicated mourning, while the red denoted the blood of a martyr. Only most fanatic Catholics dared to do this...and many times at their own peril.

**SO MANY ANCESTORS.....SO LITTLE TIME!**

## LOUISIANA IN 1776

If events had been different, Louisiana might have been one of the original American states, but in 1776 Louisiana was split between Spain and Great Britain. The British owned West Florida, now part of southeast Louisiana, and the Spanish possessed the rest.

By 1776 West Florida was a thriving colony with a self-governing legislative council and assembly. At first there was some sympathy for the American cause, but in 1778 an ill-fated military expedition against West Florida by the Americans turned the settlers firmly toward the British. JAMES WILLING of Natchez, Mississippi, an ardent revolutionist, was granted approval by the Continental Congress for his plan to wrest West Florida from the British. WILLING turned out to be more of a "free-booter" than a "freedom fighter." His expedition took control of Natchez, Thompson's Creek and the settlement on the Amite River, but when he attacked Baton Rouge the local militia drove him off.

His expedition began plundering settlers, and in July OLIVER POLLOCK, the American representative in New Orleans, reported to Congress: "The Small Party you sent here under the command of Capt. JAMES WILLING without any order of subordinations has only thrown the whole river into confusion and created a Number of Enemies and a heavy Expence." Instead of using the goods he had plundered for the Revolution, WILLING reportedly used it "in riotous living and debauchery."

Many of the settlers driven off by WILLING moved to Spanish Louisiana and took the oath of allegiance to the king of Spain. Others allied themselves with the British. Meanwhile, in the rest of Louisiana, Spain decided to back the United States and drive the British from the Mississippi River and from East and West Florida. Governor BERNARDO de GALVEZ had organized the Louisiana militia for the expeditions; the Opelousas Militia included all eligible men who lived in southwest Louisiana at that time.

In New Orleans GALVEZ assembled a small army of men, and on 27 August 1778 left for his attack on the British garrison at Baton Rouge. On 7 September they captured Fort Bute at the mouth of Bayou Manchac, and on 21 September took Fort New Richmond in Baton Rouge. The entire western section of West Florida had surrendered. The Spanish quickly captured smaller British outpost on Thompson's Creek, the Amite River and at Tangipahoa. Later, the Spanish took Natchez, Mobile and Pensacola. In 1810 the citizens of West Florida rebelled against the Spanish and briefly set up their own independent republic before joining the United States as part of Louisiana.

SOURCE: Mike Jones. "Louisiana Loyalties Torn in 1776," *LCAP* (7/4/2001)

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE OPELOUSAS MILITIA MUSTER ROLLS FOR 1770, 1776 and 1785

[This article first appeared in *The Louisiana Genealogical Register* (Vol. XLVIII, #2, June 2001), and is reprinted with permission of the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society, Baton Rouge, La.]

#### 1770 MUSTER ROLL

##### Officers

Cortabateau, D. Santiago, Captain, 48, Creole

Patin, Antoine, 33, Acadian

Babin, Francois, 35, Acadian

Bellerose, Antoine, 21, French

Barre, [torn]dre [Andre], 25, Creole

Bello, Donto, 37, Italian

Barre, Andre, 25, Creole

Bertrand, Amable, 31, Acadian

Boisdore, Antoine, 33, Creole  
 Brignax, Michel, 27, Creole  
 Bulli (?) [torn], 29, English  
 Cabe, Francis, 25, Creole  
 Carreau, Joseph, 32, Canadian  
 Charante [torn], 30, Creole  
 Chevalier, Joseph, 24, Creole  
 Comeau, Carlos, 30, Acadian  
 Comeau, Michel, 35, Acadian  
 Cormier, Michel, 26, Acadian  
 Cormier, Joseph, 30, Acadian  
 Cretien, Joseph, 40, Canadian  
 David, Andre, 21, French  
 de Brande, Andre, 50, French  
 de Rosier, Louis, 30, French  
 Doucet, Jean, 17, Acadian  
 Doucet, Pierre, 23, Acadian  
 du Plechin, Philippe, 42, Creole  
 Fontenot, Pierre, 37, Creole  
 Fontenot, Henri, 26, Creole  
 Guillori, Claude, 17, Creole  
 Guillori, Gregoire, 58, Creole  
 Guillori, Jean, 16, Creole  
 Guillori, Joseph, 16, Creole  
 Guillori, Louis, 15, Creole  
 Jeansonne, Charles, 23, Acadian  
 Jobert, Pierre, 36, French  
 La Case, Charles, 32, Canadian  
 La Fleur, Jean, 28, Creole  
 La Fleur, Joseph, 46, Creole  
 La Fleur, Santiago, 30, Creole  
 La Fonte, Nicolas, 40, French  
 La Mirande, Joseph, 18, Creole

Langlois, Antoine, 19, Acadian  
 Langlois, Philippe, 36, Acadian  
 Laurent, Joseph, 49, Creole  
 le Beau, Charle, 36, French  
 le Bleu, Bartholomew, 46, Creole  
 Mane, Francois, 48, Swiss  
 Mallet, Pierre, 26, Creole  
 Mercantel, Francois, 38, Italian  
 Mondon, Andres, 34, French  
 Mulle [torn], 22, Creole  
 Olier, Lucas, 35, French  
 Penel, Joseph, 44, French  
 Pilet, Antoine, 49, Creole  
 Pitre, Francois, 23, Acadian  
 Richard, Louis, 31, Acadian  
 Richard, Pierre, 40, Acadian  
 Richard, Victor, 22, Acadian  
 Rivar, N., 45, Canadian  
 Saucier, Jean, 28, Creole  
 Soileau, Augustin, 18, Creole  
 Soileau, Jean, 20, Creole  
 Soileau, Noel, 25, Creole  
 Sonnier, Sylvan, 32, Acadian  
 Sonnier, Olivier, 19, Acadian  
 Tisson, Jean, 40, French  
 Tigre, Jean, 48, French  
 Thibodeau, Pierre, 45, Acadian  
 Veillant, Francois [no age or nationality given]  
 Vigra, Joseph, 40, Canadian  
 Zeringue, Jean, 36, Creole

### 1776 MUSTER ROLL

Members present at April 15, 1776 Company Review (extracted from the Archives General de Indies, Seville, Spain, Paleles Procedentes de Cuba, 161).

[Note: If you can prove your lineage to one of these men, you are probably eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution.]

#### Officers

de La Morandier, Don Estevan Roberto, Captain    Soileau, Mr. Noel, Ensign  
 le Melle, Mr., Lieutenant    Bello, Mr. Donato, Major

#### Sergeants

Mondan, Mr.

Casse, Mr.

St. Germain, Mr.

#### Corporals

Fonteneau, Baptiste

Bertrand, Amable

Fonteneau, Henry

Baillio, Laurento  
 Belard, Antoine

Bourussu, Charles  
 Botin, Francois

Boutin, Joseph  
 Brasse, Blaise [Blaise Brasseau,  
 Brother of Marie-Rose and Brother-in-law  
 of Charles Jeansonne, Jr.]  
 Brig[ton]o, Jaques  
 Brignac, Michel  
 Brougue, Lange  
 Broussard, Louis  
 Caillaux, Dominique  
 Campeau, Francois  
 Camarsague, Martin  
 Cavel, Francois  
 Charbonneau, [no first name]  
 Chevalier, Jean  
 Chevalier, Joseph  
 Commeau, Charles  
 Cormier, Joseph  
 Cormier, Michel  
 Counard, Antoine  
 de Borde, Jaque  
 de Borde, Jean  
 de La Fosse, Romain  
 de Rosier, Jaque  
 Doucette, Baptiste  
 Dupre, Laurent  
 Dupree, Jaque  
 Fonteneau, Louis  
 Fonteneau, Pierre  
 Fontenot, Jaque  
 Fonteneau, Joseph  
 Fonteneau, Louis  
 Fregier, Francois  
 Frenan, Francois  
 Frugier, Francois  
 Frugier, Pierre  
 Gagnard, Jaques  
 Grougue, Jaque  
 Guenard, Joseph  
 Guillorie, Baptiste  
 Guillorie, Claude  
 Guillorie, Joseph  
 Guillorie, Louis  
 Janise, Michel  
 Jeansone, Charle  
 Jeansonne, [Blotted]  
 Jeansonne, Jean  
 Jeansonne, Paul  
 Jotre, Louis  
 La Fleur, Baptiste  
 La Fleure, Jaque  
 Lamarque, Reneau  
 La Miranda, Joseph  
 Langlois, Antoine  
 Launier, Silvain

le Bleu, Francois  
 Le Gran, Louis  
 le Jeune, Blaise  
 Melayan, Jaque  
 Mitre, Jacques  
 Ortotanto, Jean  
 Pitre, Francois  
 Plaise, Christophe  
 Pouvier, Flourantin  
 Primeau, Pierre  
 Prudhomme, Michel  
 Richard, Victor  
 Richard, Fabien  
 Richard, Pierre  
 Sausier, Joseph  
 Savoie, Jean  
 Seasioe, Pierre  
 Seausier, Baptiste  
 Silvester, Joseph  
 Soileau, Auguste  
 Soileau, Jean Baptiste  
 Sou[m?], Jean Jean  
 Sounier, Olivier  
 Stilly, Jean Baptiste  
 Story, Joseph  
 Steley, George  
 Trahan, Pierre  
 Thibeaudet, Pierre  
 Vaible, Joseph  
 Veillon, Francois  
 Vigee, Charlie  
 Yoberto, Pierre

The appearance of a name on the following list does not necessarily mean he did not fight.

List of men exempt by the state because of age or sickness:

Billet, Louis  
 Blanchard, Gui  
 Dorez, Bois  
 Bourque, Joseph  
 Boutin, Paul  
 Caron, Joseph  
 Carrier [no first name]  
 Cretien [no first name]  
 Fonteneau, Joseph  
 Fonteneau, Juan Louis  
 Fonteneau, Philipe  
 Fonteneau, Pierre  
 Frugier, Pierre  
 Guiderie, Pierre  
 La Fleure, Jean



Langlois, Petit  
 Langlois, Philip  
 le Bleu, Berthelemy  
 le Saude [no first name]  
 Le Tiolet [no first name]  
 Lolier [no first name]  
 Mane [no first name]  
 Marcantelle [no first name]  
 Maureau, Joseph  
 Panelle, Pierre

Patin [no first name]  
 Pinet, Vincent  
 Rivore, Francois  
 Saint Mout [no first name]  
 Tison, John  
 Trahan, Honore  
 Vaible, Joseph  
 Verosin, Allesandre  
 Vidrine [no first name]

The above muster roll gave a count of 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 87 Soldiers and 34 Exempt, for a total of 127. The roll as signed and certified by le Chevalier de Clouet.

### 1785 MUSTER ROLL

#### Officers

de la Morandiere, M., Captain  
 le Melle [no first name], Lieutenant

Soileau, Noel, Ensign  
 Bello, Donato, Lieutenant Adj.

#### Sergeants

Frederic [no first name]  
 Guillory, Baptiste  
 Roy, Noel

Figuron, Baptiste  
 Ledoux, Francois  
 St. Germain [no first name]

#### Corporals

Roy, Joseph  
 Guillory, Claude  
 Richard, Mathurin  
 Picard, Joseph  
 Jeansonne, Joseph  
 Manuel, Pierre

Mauriceau [no first name]  
 Enspessades [no first name]  
 Fontenau, Jacques  
 Doucet, Pierre  
 Wayble, Michel  
 La Caze, Charles

#### Fusiliers [Riflemen]

Audibert, Michel  
 Barre, Charles  
 Barthelemi, Guillaume  
 Beaulieu, Jacob  
 Belard, Antoine  
 Bihm, Jacob  
 Braude, Francois  
 Briard, Joseph  
 Bossie, Knemesie  
 Bouillon, Jean  
 Boisdove, Bolai  
 Bourassa, Charles  
 Bourg, Jean  
 Boutin, Joseph  
 Brasseaux, Blaise [Brother of Marie-rose]  
 Carriere, Michel  
 Carriere, Pierre  
 Chiasson, Jean Baptiste  
 Choissers, Jean  
 Clark, Jean

Clark, Jacques [This is probably James (Santiago)  
 Clark, who married Francoise Jeansonne, eldest  
 daughter of Charles Jr. and Marie-Rose Brasseau]  
 Clayton, Jacques  
 Collins, Guillaume  
 Collins, Jean  
 Collins, Theophile  
 Comau, Jean  
 Cormier, Michel  
 Cotes, Moise  
 Crook, Jean  
 Daniel, Francois  
 de La Fosse, Romain  
 Delgado, Jean Fernando  
 Demarest, George  
 Derbanne, Baptiste  
 Deshotels, Jacques  
 Doucet, Baptiste  
 Dubernis, Jean  
 Fontenau, Augustin

Fontenau, Joseph  
 Fontenau, Louis  
 Fontenau, Phillipe  
 Fontenau, Simon Bellevue  
 Forman, George  
 Forman, Ismael  
 Fruge, Francois  
 Fruge, Joseph  
 Fruge, Pierre [?]  
 Gilchrist, Belle  
 Green, Jean  
 Guenard, Joseph  
 Guillory, Joseph  
 Guillory, Louis  
 Hanchett, Seth  
 Hayes, Bosman  
 Hergeroder, Henry  
 Herman, Joseph  
 Holst, Francois  
 Jeansonne, Charles  
 Jeansonne, Jean  
 Kenney, Jean  
 La Caze, Jacque  
 Lamirande, Constant  
 Langlois, Antoine  
 le Brun, Thomas  
 le Jeune, Blaise  
 le Jeune, Joseph  
 Vasseur, Noelle  
 Livre, Jean  
 Mailie, Andre  
 Marcantel, Francois  
 Marque, Balthazar

Martin, Gabriel  
 Martin, Zacharie  
 Maureau, Eustache  
 Miller, Jacob  
 Murphy, Edward  
 Patin, Alexandre  
 Paul, Joseph  
 Pilet, Antoine  
 Poiret, Florentin  
 Primeau, Pierre  
 Prudhomme, Michel  
 Quinetty, Jean  
 Raitr [?], Michel  
 Ramard, Renaud  
 Reed, Guillaume  
 Richard, Fabien  
 Ridou, Louis  
 Ritter, Michel  
 Roy, Auguste  
 St. Maurice [no first name]  
 Saunier, Joseph  
 Savoye, Jean  
 Savoye, Pierre  
 Schnell, Jacob  
 Stelly, Baptiste  
 Stelly, Francois  
 Stelly, Georges  
 Thery, Joeph  
 Trahan, Pierre  
 Veillon, Francois  
 Wade, Richard  
 Wayble, Joseph

\*\*\*\*\*

**OLD LAWS ARE STILL WITH US.** In 1802 the Spanish ship *Juno* sank less than a mile off the Virginia coast. It carried about 435 passengers and a large amount of coins and precious metals, as much as \$500 million according to some estimates. An American salvage company found the old ship in 1997, but Spain challenged the company's rights, stating that technically the ship was never abandoned, and, therefore, Spain still owned it. A legal battle ensued. A judge decided that, based on the 1763 treaty that ended the French and Indian War, the ship belonged to Spain. According to that treaty, Spain was the rightful owner of Spanish ships which sank off the U. S. coastline after 1763.

However, the salvage company also found another ship, *La Galga*, near the *Juno*. Since *La Galga* was sunk in 1750, 13 years before the treaty, the laws regarding sunken Spanish ships does not apply. Hopefully, the artifacts from the old ship will provide important information on the lifestyle of people who lived at that time.

**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.

**SWLGS IS NOW ACCEPTING 2002 DUES**

## APPALACHIAN MELUNGEONS USE DNA AS EVIDENCE OF HERITAGE

[Extracted from an article in the *Lake Charles American Press*  
dated Vardy, Tenn., 8/5/2001 by Chris Kahn, AP]

For 14 years BRENT KENNEDY has been trying to convince scientists and historians that Appalachian families are more exotic---that they are the children of lost Indian tribes, or Spanish conquistadors, or Mediterranean immigrants who fled their neighbors during colonial times. It's a claim that DNA evidence only now is beginning to substantiate. Genetic testing conducted this summer affirms that people who settled here are not as white as they thought---or wished. Along with American Indians and European DNA, researchers are finding traces of a Middle Eastern blood line, centuries old in the Appalachian Mountains.

Nobody really knows what the word "Melungeon" means. It was what some called the darkest kids in school, the one with questionable upbringing. Just saying it was enough to start fights. But many of the group, including KENNEDY, had more serious consequences and suffered from sarcoidosis and familial Mediterranean fever (FMF)---ailments more common in the Mediterranean and Middle East---and often diagnosed as chronic fatigue syndrome. FMF is rare in whites, but 13 other people in the area have been diagnosed with it.

KENNEDY searched old photographs and genealogies. He read about Spanish and Portuguese soldiers who were abandoned in what is now Tennessee and the Carolinas, and about Sir FRANCIS DRAKE who had left about 1,500 Turkish and Mediterranean captives on Roanoke Island in the late 1500s. He was convinced that the Appalachian area was one of America's first melting pot. Later it became a refuge for all the darker immigrants, the mixed whites and the American Indians who were pushed out of English colonial towns. After centuries in the mountains, KENNEDY thinks the community of outcasts formed a culture all their own and became a mixed race that today is believed to number in the thousands, with a heritage that is still evident in the twang of bluegrass music.

Many disagree with KENNEDY's theories. Some believe that Appalachian people got their darker traits as whites, blacks and American Indians interbred, and that any traces of Turkish or Spanish settlers would have been absorbed into American culture fairly quickly. The only way to prove or disprove the question is through DNA. Currently locks of hair from 80 Melungeon women and swabs of cheek cells from 40 Melungeon men are being analyzed at GenBank. We await their conclusions.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Melungeon articles can be found in *Kinfolks* Vol. 14:1,8; Vol. 18:2,67; Vol. 18:4,150; Vol. 20:1,5,14,15,17; Vol. 20:2,54; Vol. 20:4,160,162; Vol. 21:1,40; Vol. 21:2,91; Vol. 21:3,135; and Vol. 21:4,149,170]

\*\*\*\*\*

**LOUISIANA QUARTER.** The design for the Louisiana quarter, part of a ten year program by the Treasury Department to commemorate each of the fifty states, has been approved by Governor FOSTER. The coin will display a map of the U. S., with an outline of the Louisiana Purchase territory and the state of Louisiana. The quarter will also feature a pelican, the state bird, at the bottom left and a trumpet blaring musical notes at the top. The word "Louisiana Purchase" will be engraved on the right side of the coin and at the top of the coin will be "Louisiana 1812", signifying the year Louisiana became a state. Production of the coin will begin in May 2002, the year which will be displayed at the bottom of the coin.

**NEW NATIONAL CEMETERY.** On 6 June 2001, the 57th anniversary of the Allied invasion of Europe, known as D-Day, plans were announced for a new national cemetery at Fort Polk near Leesville, Louisiana. Lack of space has closed the national cemeteries at Pineville and Baton Rouge, and space is very limited at Port Hudson.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE CONFEDERATE WHITE HOUSE

(The following information is reprinted from *The Louisiana Genealogical Register* (Vol. XLVII #4, Dec. 2000), with the kind permission of the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society. It is from a clipping from *The New York World*, dated Sunday, December 13, 1896 (p. 26) and was written especially for the Sunday *World Magazine* by Mrs. VARINA JEFFERSON DAVIS. This clipping is included in the JEFFERSON DAVIS papers at Rice University, Houston, Texas. The left margin of this clipping is ragged in places. Missing or fragmentary words that could not be puzzled out are indicated as "[missing].")

While looking over the advertisements of the toys and everything else intended to make the children joyful in the columns of the city papers, I have been impressed with the contrast between the present time and the con-[missing] of the Southern country thirty-one years ago, but not withstanding the great facilities of the present time, have been unable to decide whether for the young it was not as gay then as now.

For as Christmas season was ushered in under the darkest cloud, everyone felt the cataclysm which [missing] but the rosy, expectant faces of our little children were a constant reminder that self-sacrifice must be the personal offering of each member of the family. How to satisfy the children when nothing better could be done than the little makeshift attainable in the Confederacy was the problem of the older members of each household. There were no currants, raisins or other ingredients to fill the old Virginia recipe for mince pie. [Missing] the children considered that at least a slice of that much-coveted dainty was their right and the price of indigestion paid for it was a debt of honor [missing] from them to the season's exactions. Apple trees grew and bore in spite of war's alarms, so the foundation of the mixture was assured. The many excited housekeepers in Richmond had preserved all the fruits attainable, and these were substituted for the time-honored raisins and currants. The brandy [missing] for seasoning at one hundred dollars a bottle. [Missing] was forthcoming, the cider was obtained. Suet at a dollar a pound was ordered - and the [missing] seemed a blessed certainty - but the eggnog - [missing] were the eggs and liquors to be procured - without which Christmas would be a failure to the [missing].

### EGGNOG FOR THE NEGROES.

"If it's only a little wineglass," said the [missing], dusty-looking negro rubber in the stables who [missing] in the back log (our substitute for the [missing] eggnog). "I dunno how we gwine git along without no eggnog." So, after redoubled efforts, the liquors and other ingredients were secured in admirable quantities. The little jackets, pieced together out of such cloth remaining when uniforms were turned out by the tailors, were issued to the children of the soldiers, amid the remonstrances of the mothers that the pattern of them "wasn't worth a cent."

Rice, flour, molasses and tiny pieces of meat, most of them sent to the President's wife anonymously to be distributed to the poor, had all be weighed and issued, and the playtime of the family began, but like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky came the information that the orphans at the Episcopalian home had been promised a Christmas tree and the toys, candy and cake must be provided, as well as one pretty prize for the most orderly girl among the orphans. The kind-hearted confectioner was interviewed by our committee of managers, and he promised a certain amount of his simpler kinds of candy, which he sold easily a dollar and a half a pound, but he drew the line at cornucopias to hold it, or sugared fruits to hang on the tree, and all the other vestiges of Christmas creations which had lain on his hands for years. The ladies dispersed in anxious squads of toy-hunters, and each one turned over the store of her children's treasures for a contribution to the orphans' tree, my little ones rushed over the great house looking up their treasure - eyeless dolls, three-legged horses, tops with the upper peg broken off, rubber tops, monkeys with all the squeak gone silent and all the ruck of children's toys that gather in a nursery closet.

## MAKESHIFT TOYS FOR THE ORPHANS

Some small feathered chickens and parrots which nodded their heads in obedience to a weight beneath them were furnished with new tail feathers, lambs minus much of their wool were supplied with a cotton wool substitute, rag dolls were plumped out and recovered with clean cloth, and the young ladies painted their fat faces in bright color and furnished them with beads for eyes.

But the tug of war was how to get something with which to decorate the orphans' tree. Our man servant, ROBERT BROWN, was much interested and offered to make the prize toy. He contemplated a "sure enough house, with four rooms." His part in the domestic service was delegated to another and he gave himself over in silence and solitude to the labors of the architect.

My sister painted mantel shelves, door panels, pictures and frames for the walls, and finished with black grates in which their blazed a roaring fire, which was pronounced marvelously realistic. We all made furniture of twigs and pasteboard, and my mother made pillows, mattresses, sheets and pillow cases for the two little bedrooms.

Christmas Eve a number of young people were invited to come and string apples and popcorn for the trees; a neighbor very deft in domestic arts had tiny candle molds made and furnished all the candles for the tree. However the puzzle and triumph of all was the construction of a large number of cornucopias. At last someone suggested a conical block of wood, about which the drawing paper could be wound and pasted. In a little book shop a number of small, highly colored pictures cut out and ready to apply were unearthed, and our old confectioner friend, Mr. Piazzzi, consented, with a broad smile to give "all the love verses the young people wanted to roll with the candy."

### A CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY.

About twenty young men and girls gathered around small tables in one of the drawing rooms of the mansion and the cornucopias were begun. The men wrapped the squares of candy, first reading the "sentiments" printed upon them, such as "Roses are red, violets blue, sugar's sweet and so are you." "If you love me as I love you no knife can cut our love in two." The fresh young faces, wreathed in smiles, nodded attention to the reading, while with their small deft hands they gined [?] the cornucopia and pasted on the pictures. Where were the silk tops to come from? Trunks of old things were turned out and snippings of silk and even wool of bright colors were found to close the tops, and some of the young people twisted sewing silk into cords with which to draw the bags up. The beauty of those home-made things astonished us all, for they looked quite "custom-made," but when the "sure enough house" was revealed to our longing gaze the young people clapped their approbation, while ROBERT, whose sense of dignity did not permit him to smile, stood the impersonation of successful artist and bowed his thanks for our approval. Then the coveted eggnog was passed around in tiny glass cups and pronounced good. Crisp home-made ginger snaps and snowy lady cake completed the refreshments of Christmas Eve. The children allowed to sit up and be noisy in their way as an indulgence took a sip of eggnog out of my cup, and the eldest boy confided to his father: "Now I just know this is Christmas." In most of the houses in Richmond these same scenes were enacted, certainly in every one of the homes of the managers of the Episcopalian Orphanage. A bowl of eggnog was sent to the servants, and a part of everything they coveted of the dainties.

At last quiet settled on the household and the older members of the family began to stuff stockings with molasses candy, red apples, an orange, small whips plaited by the family with high-colored crackers, worsted skeins knitted at home, paper dolls, teetotums made of large horn bottoms and a match which could spin indefinitely, balls of worsted rags wound hard and covered with old kid gloves, a pair of pretty woolen gloves for each, either cut of cloth and embroidered on the back or knitted by some deft hand out of home-spun wool. For the President there were a pair of chamois-skin riding gauntlet exquisitely embroidered on the back with his monogram in red and white silk, made, as the giver wrote, under the guns of Fortress Monroe late at night for fear of discovery. There was a



hemstitched linen handkerchief, with a little sketch in indelible ink in one corner, the children had written him little letters, their grandmother having held their hand, the burthen of which compositions was how they loved their dear father. For one of the inmates of the home, who was greatly loved but whose irritable temper was his prominent failing, there was a pretty cravat, the ends of which were embroidered, as was the fashion of the day. The pattern chosen was simple and on it was pinned a card with the word "amiable" to complete the sentence. One of the [missing] received a present of an illuminated copy of Solomon's proverbs found in the same old store from which the pictures came. He studied it for some time and announced: "I have changed my opinion of Solomon, he uttered such unnecessary platitudes - now why should he have said 'The foolishness of a fool is his folly'?" On Christmas morning the children awoke early and came in to see their toys. They were followed by the negro women, who one after another "caught" us by wishing us a merry Christmas before we could say it to them, which gave them a right to a gift. Of course, there was a present for every one, small though it might be, and one who had been born and brought up at our plantation was vocal in her admiration of a gay handkerchief. As she left the room she ejaculated: "Lord knows mistress knows our insides; she jest got the very thing I wanted."

#### MRS. DAVIS'S STRANGE PRESENTS.

For me there were six cakes of delicious soap, made from the grease of ham boiled for a family at Farmville, a skein of exquisitely fine gray linen thread spun at home, a pincushion of some plain brown cotton material made by some poor woman and stuffed with wool from her pet sheep, and a little baby hat plaited by the orphans and presented by the industrious little pain who sewed the straw together. They pushed each other silently to speak, and at last mutely offered the hat, and considered the kiss they gave the sleeping little one ample reward for the industry and far above the fruit with which they were laden. Another present was a fine, delicate little baby frock without an inch of lace or embroidery upon it, but the delicate fabric was set with fairy stitches by the dear invalid neighbor who made it, and it was very precious in my eyes. There were also a few of Swinburne's best songs bound in wall-paper and a chamois needlebook left for me by young Mr. P., now succeeded to his title in England. In it was a Brobinagian thimble "for my own finger, you know," said the handsome, cheerful young fellow.

After breakfast, at which all the family, great and small, were present, came the walk to St Paul's Church. We did not use our carriage on Christmas or, if possible to avoid it, on Sunday. The saintly Dr. Minnegerode preached a sermon on Christian love, the introit was sung by a beautiful young society woman and the angels might have joyfully listened. Our chef did wonders with the turkey and roast beef, and drove the children quite out of their propriety by a spun sugar hen, life-size, on a nest full of blanc mange eggs. The mince pie and plum pudding made them feel, as one of the gentlemen laughingly remarked, "like their jackets were buttoned," a strong description of repletion which I have never forgotten. They waited with great impatience and evident dyspeptic symptoms for the crowning amusement of the day, "the children's tree." My eldest boy, a chubby little fellow of seven, came to me several times to whisper: "Do you think I ought to give the orphans my I.D. studs?" When told no, he beamed with the delight of an approving conscience. All throughout the afternoon first one little head and then another popped in at the door to ask: "Isn't it 8 o'clock yet?," burning with impatience to see the "children's tree."

#### DAVID HELPED SANTA CLAUS.

When at last we reached the basement of St. Paul's Church the tree burst upon their view like the realization of Aladdin's subterranean orchard, and they were awed by its grandeur.

The orphans sat mute with astonishment until the opening hymn and prayer and the last amen had been said, and then they at a signal warily and slowly gathered around the tree to receive from a lovely young girl their allotted present. The different gradations from joy to ecstasy which illuminated their face was "worth two years of peaceful life" to see. The President became so enthusiastic that he

undertook to help in the distribution, but worked such wild confusion giving everything asked for into their outstretched hands, that we called a halt, so he contented himself with unwinding one or two tots from a network of strung popcorn in which they had become entangled and taking off all apples he could when unobserved, and presenting them to the smaller children. When at last the house was given to the "honor girl" she moved her lips without emitting a sound, but held it close to her breast and went off in a corner to look and be glad without witnesses.

"When the lights were fled, the garlands dead, and all but we departed" we also went home to find that Gen. Lee had called in our absence, and many other people. Gen. Lee had left word that he had received a barrel of sweet potatoes for us, which had been sent to him by mistake. He did not discover the mistake until he had taken his share (a dishful) and given the rest to the soldiers! We wished it had been much more for them and him.

#### OFFICERS IN A STARVATION DANCE.

The night closed with a "starvation" party, where there were no refreshments, at a neighboring house. The rooms lighted as well as practicable, some one willing to play dance music on the piano and plenty of young men and girls comprised the entertainment. Sam Weller's soiry [sic], consisting of boiled mutton and capers, would have been a royal feast in the Confederacy. The officers, who rode into town with their long cavalry boots pulled well up over their knees, but splashed up their waists, put up their horses and rushed to the places where their dress uniform suits had been left for safekeeping. They very soon emerged, however, in full toggery and entered into the pleasures of their dance with the bright-eyed girls, who many of them were fragile as fairies, but worked like peasants for their home and country. These young people are gray-haired now, but the lessons of self-denial, industry and frugality in which they became past mistresses then, have made of them the most dignified, self-reliant and tender women I have ever known- all honor to them.

So, in the interchange of the courtesies and charities of life, to which we could not add its comforts and pleasures, passed the last Christmas in the Confederate mansion.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### GENEALOGY AND THE INTERNET

The Information Age is here! Today we can quickly get information on virtually any and very subject via the Internet. While everyone agrees that genealogists may profit by this easily disseminated information, it is important to understand that research at libraries, court houses and other repositories is of utmost importance. Like many other sources, the Internet should be used only as a secondary source, as a tool for further research. It is not a primary source. Remember, **anyone** can put **anything** on line and can do so **without source citations**. Easy research is often sloppy research. Don't believe everything you find on the Internet. As always, use primary sources to prove your data.

#### THE FREEDMEN'S PRESERVATION ACT

On 6 November 2000 Public Law No. 104-444, which assured the protection of records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Land, commonly known as the "Freedman's Bureau," went into effect. These records are an important source of information for historians and genealogists researching African-Americans during the Civil War era. They provide such data as marriage records, labor contracts, government rations, back pay records and indentured contracts for minors and are all original records. For many, these records also provide a link to slave and African ancestors. These valuable records are decaying rapidly, and the new law calls for them to be microfilmed and indexed, making them more accessible to the public.

SOURCE: <<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/2906.asp>>

**1889 CHRISTMAS IN SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA**  
Extracted from "1889 Christmas" by KEITH HAMBRICK  
*Lake Charles American Press (12/23/2000)*

How times have changed! During the 1880s Calcasieu Parish included the present-day parishes of Allen, Beauregard and Jefferson Davis; in 1870 Cameron Parish had been carved from Old Imperial Calcasieu. Calcasieu had a population of approximately 20,000 and the bustling town of Lake Charles was the center of it all. The population of the town was about 3,400 and its mayor was A. L. REID.

CATHERINE COLE, staff correspondent for the *New York Daily Picayune*, visited the city in 1888 and described the business section, stating:

"Town, that is the main street where all the shops are, is a block or two from the lake front. Ryan Street is a fine avenue, two miles long or more. It begins down in the pine forest where the mill-men have their pretty cottage homes, and gently descending, taking along a few big pine trees for company, it runs up into the town and takes on a margin of large, fine ships, of stores, churches, and other buildings.

"It is crossed at intervals by wide streets that have ill-kept sidewalks of white shell, and along the streets are many lovely and elegant homes---new and stylish and commodious, giving the town a general atmosphere of wealth, ease and refinement. The shops of the main street, with their fine furniture, their varied stocks of dry goods, their bric-a-brac and books, tell the stranger of the taste and means and culture of the people."

The store of A. ALBERT reportedly had a good stock of merchandise for Christmas. The Cheap Fair Store, under the proprietorship of Mr. SCHEMLINGER and his wife, was also well stocked. Mr. SCHEMLINGER had returned from a buying trip to New Orleans. C. B. CROOM advertised that he was selling the cheapest groceries in Lake Charles. The Times Bakery, run by SOL BLOCH, and the City Bakery were prepared to sell all kinds of breads. A. RIZZIO advertised fancy candies, fresh fruits and nuts and Rio Coffee. LOUIS HIRSCH's clothing store was stocked with all types of clothes and hats, and apparel could be custom made. Mrs. LEVEQUE, whose store was just east of HIRSCH's advertised her "entirely new stock of millinery goods" and invited the ladies to examine it. JOS. ECKART Jewelry Co. and A. ALBERT were conducting a contest, with prizes to be awarded to lucky customers.

In the area towns preparations were also being made for the holiday season. In West Lake Charles, which is present-day Westlake, A. J. PERKINS' store was well stocked for Christmas. Employees, ALCIDE LANDRY and AB ESCOUBAS, were "ever ready to secure customers." The *Dry Creek Headlight* reported that local merchant, G. W. HEARD, had gone to New Orleans "to lay in his Christmas stock of goods."

Area merchants received most of their goods from New Orleans, but some foodstuffs were brought in from local farms. Turkeys, much in demand for the holidays, sold at varying prices. At one store a 12 pound turkey sold for \$1.50.

There were at least four drug stores in the town...Anderson's, Wm. Meyer & Bro., M. D. Kearney's and Dr. W. A. KNAPP's. Frank's Furniture Store and Phillip Jacobs' Furniture Store advertised furniture, window shades, carpets and rugs. Jacobs' also offered a full line of top and no-top buggies with harness, from \$50.

The town had three weekly newspapers...the *Lake Charles American*, the *Lake Charles Commercial*, published by JOHN McCORMICK, and the *Lake Charles Echo*, the oldest paper in town. Annual subscription rates for the *American* was \$1.00; a promotion was made for \$1.00 annual subscription fee to the *Echo*, whose cost was usually \$2.00. There was also a religious monthly journal, *The Christian Visitor*. In the area were also the *Welsh Crescent*, the *Jennings Reporter* and the

### *Dry Creek Headlight.*

Financial institutions doing business in 1889 included the J. B. Watkins Banking Co., the National Bank and the newly established Southern Real Estate, Loan and Guarantee Co.

Christmas parties and celebrations were numerous in 1889. The Christmas tree of the Episcopal group was a young holly with crisp red berries, lighted wax candles and numerous presents hanging on its boughs or decorations. There were also small Chinese lanterns filled with candles and many tartan bags of bright colors. Fruit, fireworks and gifts too heavy to hang on the tree were stacked about its base. The program began with the children singing carols; then came the distribution of presents. Misses GYLES and GRAY took the gifts from the tree and handed them to Messrs. MURRAY and PARRY to distribute among the children. Mr. C. D. MURRAY then gave "an interesting little talk," which was followed by a Christmas carol by the school children that closed the evening's program.

A Christmas tree was also decorated at the Baptist Church, where G. B. ROGERS was the pastor. A surprise party was given for the Rev. and Mrs. ROGERS at their home on the evening of December 23. The following evening the Baptists gave another party at the church. After carols were sung, the audience was addressed by Professor O. S. DOLBY, principal and music teacher of the Lake Charles Institute. Mrs. DOLBY and Miss WILLIE CUNNINGHAM assisted in the program. Gifts were distributed to the children, and it was reported that "their hearts were made glad."

While the First Presbyterian Church was being constructed, services were held in the Masonic Hall with GEORGE FRASER as pastor. On December 13 FRASER gave a church social at his residence. It is likely that trees were also placed in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where E. J. FALLON was rector, and at the German Lutheran Church with S. HOERNICKE as pastor.

The ladies of the Methodist Church gave an oyster supper at the Lake House, a fine Lake Charles hotel. Mrs. GREEN HALL, the hotel's hostess was in charge of the event, which included vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. and Miss KLEINPETER, Mme. MERCIER PERRY, the Misses PUJO, MOELING, LAURA MAYO and LILLIE WINTERHALER. Mme. PERRY sang in a "clear, full and bird-like way." The night following the supper a church social was held at the home of Mrs. HAUSEN on the lakefront. On December 19 the church presented an entertainment and benefit program at Williams Opera House, presided over by the Rev. JOEL T. DAVES. Scenes were designed by Mrs. J. W. O'NEAL. They raised about \$90 for the benefit of the Methodist Church.

On December 20 Daves' Training School of Lake Charles, an institution with over 70 pupils which was established by the Rev. DAVES of the Methodist Church, closed its fall term with a grand celebration. The hall was beautifully decorated and the "main course of the evening's repast was turkey." Among those attending were W. H. CLINE, GEORGE H. WELLS, Master TOOMER, Judge S. D. READ and Z. L. EVERETT.

It was reported that Christmas Day was "as warm as a May morn." Because the weather was so good, the children had "a jolly time." Sounds of tin horns and noisy firecrackers were heard everywhere and "showed that young America was on deck." Christmas night was illuminated with Roman candles and sky rockets, and everywhere one could hear the "merry laugh and cheerful voices of the merry youths as they reveled in their Christmas sports."

\*\*\*\*\*

**WARNING! BEWARE OF STICKY NOTES!** The California State Library system has banned Post-It Notes, because testing by the National Archives has shown that they leave a residue, which can damage books. In addition, the narrow ones sold in sets of five colors can pull the printed word right off the page.

*The Family Tree*

## AUNT SUGAR

Contributed by ZILDA M. HEBERT FROGUE, Member #1012

Most of the history of southwest Louisiana and southeast Texas is closely interwoven with the Acadians who were compelled to leave Nova Scotia in 1755. Of these, perhaps no other family has played a more important role than the HEBERT and ARCENEUX families. Members of one of the branches of the ARCENEUX family of Louisiana are direct descendants of GABRIEL ARCENEUX who is immortalized by the poet LONGFELLOW in his tale of "Evangeline." EVANGELINE's wanderings in search of GABRIEL brought her to St. Martinville, where she found that he had given her up for lost and had married someone else. The story tells that she died of a broken heart and is buried in St. Martinville.

One of the strongest branches of the ARCENEUX family immigrated to Acadia Parish when that parish was still a part of Old Imperial St. Landry Parish. A descendant, J. SIDNEY ARCENEUX, Sr., married CLARA SELIMA HEBERT of Beaumont, Texas, on 5 November 1872.

CLARA was born on 19 April 1855 and was the daughter of JOSEPH A. HEBERT and MELANIE ANDRUS of Beaumont. Her background was Acadian. Her father's grandparents, JOSEPH and FRANCOISE HEBERT, had been held as political prisoners at Halifax, Nova Scotia, prior to coming to Louisiana. Her grandfather, LOUIS HEBERT, had been born at sea during the family's wanderings. In 1842 her father, JOSEPH HEBERT, had taken his family to Jefferson County, Texas, in search of more range for his growing cattle herds. He became one of the wealthiest rice farmers and cattlemen of that area, at one time owning over 40,000 acres of land in Jefferson and Chambers Counties, Texas. (See "Acadian Cowboys," *Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 #3, 1997.)

Her husband, J. SIDNEY ARCENEUX, also grew rice and raised cattle. In fact cattle were indirectly responsible for SIDNEY meeting his future bride, CLARA. As did so many of the "belles" of those times, CLARA attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau, Louisiana. She made the trip from Texas on horseback with her father and brothers, joining the fall cattle drive when stock were brought from Texas to Louisiana for winter pasture and grazing.

CLARA remained at Grand Coteau for the school session and would return home when the spring cattle drive took place, returning the herds to their Texas ranches for the summer. While she attended Grand Coteau she met SIDNEY. Their romance blossomed and they married, and she went to Acadia Parish to make her home. CLARA and SIDNEY became the parents of nine sons and one daughter. Four of the sons died in infancy, but the rest of the sons became farmers and leaders of the parish. The surviving children were J. SIDNEY, Jr., LENNIS, J. CLYDE (became Postmaster at Rayne and served on the City Council), WADDY (a member of the Acadia Parish Police Jury for 30 years), OVEY and the daughter GARDAC, who married WALKER LYONS.

CLARA became known as "Aunt Sugar." During the early years of her marriage Aunt Sugar recognized the great need for education in her part of Acadia Parish. The ARCENEUX family set up the first one-room school for that area and paid the teacher's salary. This one room structure operated until it became a part of the Acadia Parish School System many years later.

An interesting story told of the ARCENEUX family keeping a large herd of deer on their farm. They also had a family pet, which was a tame bear which had been taken from the nearby woods when it was a cub.

Aunt Sugar's family, the HEBERTs, had extensive holdings in the Spindletop area of Jefferson County, Texas, near the site of the first oil well. Unfortunately, the family sold the land two weeks prior to the Spindletop oil boom of 1901, missing out on the rich harvest of oil. The descendants of the HEBERTs and ARCENEUXs still live in the areas today and are proud of their Acadian descendant ancestors.



SOURCES: Census Records, St. Landry & Acadia Parish; Court Records; HEBERT Family Records; SW LA Church & Civil Records by Donald J. Hebert

\*\*\*\*\*

### **MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE, AMERICA'S OLDEST EXISTING LIGHTHOUSE**

(Information contributed by BETTY ZEIGLER, Member #539)

Legends tell that for centuries before the white man came to America the Montauk Indians built great fires at Montauk Point on Long Island to call council meetings. During the Revolutionary War, when the British occupied the island for seven years, the Royal Navy kept a fire burning at Turtle Hill near the Point as a signal beacon for their ships that were blockading Long Island Sound. After the Revolutionary War, in 1795 GEORGE WASHINGTON approved plans for a lighthouse here as part of a series of lighthouses to be built along the eastern seaboard to make coastal navigation safer. The lighthouse at Montauk Point would guide incoming vessels and would serve as a landmark for those going into the Atlantic.

The first lighting device, set in the middle of the lantern room, consisted of thirteen whale oil lamps. Later, renovations were made to the building and the lights. In 1858 a new flashing light was installed and almost immediately led to one of the worst maritime disasters in Long Island's history. EPHRAIM HARDING, the skipper of the full-rigged sailing ship *John Milton*, did not know that the Montauk Lighthouse had switched to a flashing light, nor did he know that a fixed-beam Shinnecock Lighthouse had been built several miles away. In a heavy snowstorm he thought the fixed beam was the Montauk Light, and crashed into the rocky Long Island coast. All thirty three men aboard the ship were killed. Many other maritime disasters have occurred near the old lighthouse.

One of the shipwreck stories predated the lighthouse. In 1794 Mrs. SARAH MILLER, a seventy-eight-year-old East Hampton resident, told that the first tea kettle ever seen in those parts was taken from the wreck of the *Captain Bell*, which had gone aground when she was a young girl. The people came to look at the tea kettle, but no one could figure out what it was. Finally, it was decided that the object must be the ship's lamp.

During World War II the old lighthouse was made a part of the eastern Defense Shield, guarding New York against possible invasion from Axis sources. In 1987 the Coast Guard fully automated the lighthouse, making the lighthouse keeper's job obsolete. Although the beacon still flashes on top, the remainder of the old lighthouse has become a museum.

Recently Americans have displayed a new interest in old lighthouses, which were once such an important part of coastal life. With their signal lights and foghorns, lighthouses saved the lives of many who sailed on the dark and stormy seas. Perhaps your ancestors were among those whose lives were spared because of an old lighthouse.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **LEBLEU INFORMATION**

The following information concerning the French Huguenots (Protestants) was extracted from *The American: A Social History of the U. S.* by J. C. Furnas and may be of interest to any LeBLEU/LeBLUE descendants. Wherever the Huguenots settled, they left "anomalous French names, BOSANQUET in England, LeBLEU in Holland and so on." Have any of us looked in the Huguenot records in Holland or in LaRoche, France, to find LeBLEU records?

France <<http://www.CyndisList.com/france.htm>>

**AM I THE ONLY PERSON UP MY TREE...SURE SEEMS LIKE IT.**

## **CEMETERY RECORDS (A TEXAS AND LOUISIANA COLLECTION)**

Supervised by LORINE BRINLEY; Research Director, Houston State Genealogical Committee  
Filmed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, in August 1959  
(Permission to print granted by Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: We are so pleased to be able to print these records. Many of the graves were lost in 1957 during Hurricane Audrey. Names have been copied exactly as spelled on hand-written cards.]

Continued from Vol. 25 No. 3

### **CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA**

#### **DUTCH COVE CEMETERY**

(Located about 1 mile east of Hackberry, La., on Hwy 27, near Moss Lake)  
Worked on October 31, 1956

BAHENSEN, MARGARET G. ROOT, b. 26 Mar. 1864, d. 3 July 1891 (age: 27 yrs. 3 mo. 6 days);  
husband - ANTOINE BAHENSEN; parents - JAMES ROOT & SARAH ROOT  
BERGSTEDT, ANNIE CORNILIA, b. 12 Feb. 1879, d. 26 Oct. 1921 (age: 42 yrs. 8 mo. 14 days);  
husband - CHARLES PEARSON  
BERGSTEDT, JOHN ELIAS, b. 1 May 1875, d. 17 April 1941 (age: 65 yrs. 11 mo. 16 days);  
wife - LEVONIA VINCENT  
BERGSTEDT, JOHN THOMAS, d. June 1902  
BERGSTEDT, LEVONIA VINCENT, b. 31 Mar. 1870, d. 29 Nov. 1912 (age: 42 yrs. 7 mo. 29 days);  
husband - JOHN ELIAS BERGSTEDT  
BERGSTEDT, MARY E. ROOT, b. 27 Mar. 1856, d. 6 Jan. 1881 (age: 24 yrs. 9 mo. 10 days);  
husband - THOMAS BERGSTEDT  
BERGSTEDT, THOMAS, b. 9 Dec. 1836, d. 30 Dec. 1929 (age: 93 yrs. 21 days);  
wife - MARY E. ROOT  
BRUEN, CHRISTIAN, b. 1849, Altruel, Germany, d. 17 May 1922 (age: 74 yrs.)  
CARUTHERS, ANN OLENE DROST, b. 1 Jan. 1893, d. 29 Aug. 1917 (age: 24 yrs. 7 mo. 28 days)  
DROST, ALVIN GUY D., b. 22 Dec. 1922, d. 19 Oct. 1944 (age: 21 yrs. 9 mo. 27 days);  
father - GUY W. DROST  
DROST, ARCILLA A. ELENDER, b. 24 Nov. 1878, d. 3 Aug. 1917 (age: 38 yrs. 8 mo. 10 days);  
husband - JOHN J. DROST  
DROST, CHARLES RICHARD, b. 29 Sept. 1886, d. 29 Sept. 1946 (age: 60 yrs);  
wife - NELLIE KELLY DROST  
DROST, ELGIE AUGUSTA, b. 21 Sept. 1881, d. 16 Dec. 1877 (age: 6 yrs. 2 mo. 22 days)  
DROST, JOHN, b. 28 Dec. 1848, d. 30 Jan. 1919 (age: 70 yrs. 1 mo. 2 days); wife - LILLY ANN  
ROOT  
DROST, JOHN J. b. 8 Mar. 1878, d. 3 Dec. 1912 (age: 33 yrs. 8 mo. 25 days);  
wife - ARCILLA A. ELENDER DROST  
DROST, JOSEPH ELOU, b. 5 Mar. 1906, d. 26 Mar. 1906 (age: 21 days);  
parents - JOHN J. DROST and ARCILLA A. ELENDER DROST  
DROST, LILLY ANN ROOT, b. 28 Jan. 1861, d. 26 Dec. 1920 (age: 61 yrs. 10 mo. 28 days);  
husband - JOHN DROST  
DROST, MAURICE LEE, b. 27 Jan. 1918, d. 21 Oct. 1921 ( 3 yrs. 8 mo. 24 days);  
father - MAURICE DROST  
DROST, NELLIE KELLY, b. 21 Sept. 1893, d. 16 Oct. 1955 (age: 62 yrs. 25 days);  
husband - CHARLES RICHARD DROST  
DROST, WILDA ANN, b. 13 Feb. 1931, d. 13 Mar. 1931 (age: 1 mo.); father - GUY W. DROST  
DROST, WINNIE JOANN, b. 1901, d. 1935 (age 34 yrs.)  
ELENDER, JAMES GUY, b. 15 Jan. 1883, d. 23 Aug. 1951 (age: 68 yrs. 7 mo. 8 days)  
GRIFFITH, HIRAM J. b. 22 Jan. 1859, d. 29 Aug. 1911 (age: 58 yr. 7 mo. 7 days)

GRIFFITH, JOHN, b. 15 Nov. 1826, d. 15 Sept. 1919 (age: 92 yrs. 10 mo.)  
 GRIFFITH, SARAH L., b. 27 July 1864, d. 23 Oct. 1885 (age: 21 yrs. 2 mo. 26 days)  
 HALVERSON, Infant son, b. & d. 17 Feb. 1932; father - HERBERT HALVERSON  
 HALVERSON, ANDREW, b. 30 Aug. 1852, d. 30 Oct. 1922 (age: 70 yrs. 2 mo.);  
     wife - HARRIETT V. ROOT HALVERSON  
 HALVERSON, ANDREW HARRY, b. 15 June 1889, d. 14 Dec. 1927 (age: 38 yr. 5 mo. 29 days)  
 HALVERSON, EMMA CLARA, b. 9 June 1884, d. 7 Feb. 1889 (age: 4 yrs. 7 mo. 29 days);  
     parents - ANDREW HALVERSON & HARRIETT V. ROOT  
 HALVERSON, HARRIETT V. ROOT, b. 23 Sept. 1863, d. 22 Nov. 1951 (age: 88 yrs. 2 mo.);  
     husband - ANDREW HALVERSON  
 HALVERSON, HELLENIA C., b. 8 Jan. 1887, d. 14 Aug. 1887 (age: 8 mo. 5 days);  
     parents - ANREW HALVERSON & HARRIETT V. ROOT  
 HALVERSON, JAMES LOUIE, b. 12 Feb. 1895, d. 12 Mar. 1937 (age: 42 yrs. 1 mo.)  
 HARRELL, ANNA E., b. 1884, d. 194-  
 HARRELL, NORMAN A., b. 1907, d. 1940 (age: 33 yrs.); mother - ANNA E. HARRELL  
 HARRELL, OTTIS A., b. & d. 1906  
 HARRELL, THOMAS A., b. & d. 1906  
 HEINEN, FREDRICK, b. 1834, d. 1901 (age: 33 yrs.)  
 HEINEN, MARY M., b. 1847, d. 1920 (age: 63)  
 HENRY, LEONA ELLEN, b. 10 Jan. 1874, d. 11 Nov. 1953 (age: 79 yrs. 10 mo. 1 day)  
 HOELZER, HIRAM E., b. 23 Mar. 1891, d. 5 Feb. 1924 (age: 22 yr. 10 mo. 13 days)  
 HOELZER, Capt. LAWRENCE, b. 26 Aug. 1852, d. 17 June 1921 (age: 68 yr. 9 mo. 21 days);  
     wife - MARY ELLEN GRIFFITH  
 HOELZER, MARY ALINE (infant), b. & d. 26 Nov. 1937; father - J. R. HOELZER  
 HOELZER, MARY ELLEN GRIFFITH, b. 31 May 1871, d. 3 May 1948 (age: 76 yrs. 11 mo. 3 days);  
     husband - Capt. L. HOELZER  
 HOUSE, GEORGE W., b. 2 Oct. 1866, d. 1 Apr. 1908 (age: 41 yrs. 5 mo. 30 days)  
 JOHNSON, AUGUST, b. 21 Aug. 1843, d. 16 Mar. 1901 (age: 57 yr. 6 mo. 23 days);  
     wife - CATHERINE A. ROOT JOHNSON  
 JOHNSON, CATHERINE A. ROOT, b. 31 Jan. 1859, d. 4 July 1891 (age: 32 yrs. 5 mo. 5 days);  
     husband - AUGUST JOHNSON  
 JOHNSON, DELLA ELLENDER, b. 19 Aug. 1882, d. 16 Oct. 1948 (age: 66 yr. 1 mo. 27 days);  
     husband - JAMES A. JOHNSON  
 JOHNSON, JAMES A., b. 26 July 1875, d. 16 Jan. 1943 (age: 67 yrs. 5 mo. 21 days)  
     wife - DELLA ELLENDER JOHNSON  
 JOHNSON, WALTER B., b. 7 Aug. 1887, d. 14 July 1889 (age: 1 yr. 11 mo. 7 days)  
 KYLE, RODNEY ETHERIGE (infant), b. & d. 7 May 1940. father - E. M. KYLE,  
 LANAGAN, MINNIE E. SWEENEY, b. 4 July 1872, d. 23 Mar. 1889 (age: 16 yrs. 8 mo. 9 days);  
     husband - JOHN LANAGAN; parents - HENRY SWEENEY & MARY SWEENEY  
 NELSON, S. M., b. 4 Oct. 1834, Sweden, d. 7 Mar. 1910 (age: 75 yrs. 5 mo. 2 days)  
 NORWOOD, SARAH CATHERINE, b. 22 Mar. 1831, d. 29 Dec. 1894 (age: 63 yrs. 9 mo. 7 days);  
     husband - JOHN GRIFFITH  
 OLSEN, CARL, b. 17 Apr. 1907, d. 11 Sept. 1933 (age: 26 yrs. 4 mo. 25 days)  
 OLSEN, MARY L., b. 20 Sept. 1901, d. 3 Jan. 1903 (age: 1 yr. 3 mo. 13 days);  
     parents - OLE OLSEN & MARY OLSEN  
 OLSEN, OLAF L., b. 11 Jan. 1900, d. 24 Feb. 1930 (age: 30 yrs. 1 mo. 13 days)  
 OLSEN, Capt. OLE A., b. 8 Mar. 1866, d. 30 Jan. 1944 (age: 76 yrs. 10 mo. 22 days)  
 PLEASANT, ALBA L., b. 6 Mar. 1911, d. 22 Nov. 1955 (age: 44 yrs. 8 mo. 18 days)  
 PLEASANT, CAROLINE SMITH, b. 22 Apr. 1842, Miss., d. 10 Oct. 1926 (age: 84 yrs. 5 mo.  
     18 days) husband - FRANK PLEASANT  
 PLEASANT, FRANK N., b. 8 Aug. 1881, d. 29 July 1951 (age: 69 yrs. 10 days)  
 ROOT, Baby  
 ROOT, JAMES, b. 31 Jan. 1833, d. 27 Jan. 1895 (age: 61 yrs. 11 mo. 27 days)

ROOT, JAMES I., b. 1 Dec. 1869, d. 19 June 1891 (age: 21 yrs. 6 mo. 19 days); wife - ROSA STINE;  
 parents - JAMES ROOT & SARA ROOT  
 ROOT, JAMES W., b. 14 Dec. 1888, d. 4 Jan. 1889 (age: 21 days);  
 parents - B. L. ROOT & A. L. ROOT  
 ROOT, JAY GRIFFITH, b. 9 Dec. 1906, d. 9 Nov. 1907 (age: 11 mo.)  
 ROOT, RALPH, b. 23 Mar. 1909, d. 6 July 1909 (age: 3 mo. 13 days)  
 ROOT, RUTH, b. 23 Mar. 1909, d. 4 Aug. 1909 (age: 1 mo. 12 days)  
 ROOT, WILLIAM J., b. 29 Nov. 1889, d. 15 Aug. 1911 (age: 21 yrs. 7 mo. 17 days)  
 STROMER, JOEL W., b. 1919, d. 1932 (age 13 yrs.)  
 THOMPSON, SARAH WILLIE ROOT, b. 28 Jan. 1861, d. 3 Feb. 1944 (age: 83 yr. 6 days);  
 husband - THOMAS THOMPSON  
 THOMPSON, THOMAS, b. 2 May 1844, d. 13 July 1949 (age: 105 yrs. 2 mo. 11 days);  
 wife - SARAH WILLIE ROOT  
 WADE, CICERO EDWARD, b. 17 Sept. 1884, d. 13 Nov. 1952 (age: 69 yrs. 1 mo. 27 days)  
 WESTLIN, OSCAR L., b. 20 Nov. 1886, d. 4 Dec. 1912 (age: 26 yrs. 14 days)  
 WESTLUND, Capt. ERIC P., b. 28 Apr. 1846, d. 17 Feb. 1933 (age: 86 yr. 9 mo. 20 days)  
 WESTLUND, ERIC THEODORE, b. 20 Aug. 1880, d. 11 July 1938 (age 57 yrs. 10 mo. 21 days)  
 WESTLUND, SARAH LINDBERG, b. 1 May 1840, d. 20 April 1929 (age: 88 yrs. 11 mo. 20 days)  
 WESTLUND, WILLIAM CUSTAF, b. 24 May 1876, d. 19 July 1934 (age: 58 yrs. 1 mo. 25 days)

#### **LABOVE PRIVATE CEMETERY**

(5 miles west of Creole, La., on Hwy 27)  
 Taken on September 14, 1958

CHADWELL, CILLIVIA\_, b. 30 Oct. 1834, d. 3 June 1874  
 CHADWELL, CLABORN, b. 19 July 1869, d. 5 Mar. 1897  
 CHADWELL, ELLEN MABLE, b. 9 Nov. 1877, d. 3 Mar. 1897  
 CHADWELL, ESAU, b. 13 Nov. 1834, d. 22 Apr. 1894  
 CHADWELL, JOSEPHINE, b. 16 Feb. 1858, d. 21 Apr. 1894  
 CHADWELL, OLIE LACY, b. 25 Apr. 1877, d. 13 Oct. 1899  
 LaBOVE, (Twin child), d. 25 Feb. 1957; parents - FEAND LaBOVE & IDA L. TRAHAN  
 LaBOVE, CARRIE, d. 25 Feb. 1957; parents - FRANK LaBOVE and ELLA BELL LaBOVE  
 LaBOVE, DESRIE, d. 28 July 1918  
 LaBOVE, ELIZABETH BERT, d. 25 Feb. 1957  
 LaBOVE, FRANK, b. 21 Oct. 1873, d. 9 Feb. 1956; wife - ELLA BELL LaBOVE  
 LaBOVE, IDA L. TRAHAN, d. 21 Feb. 1917; husband - FEAND LaBOVE  
 LaBOVE, JEAN  
 LaBOVE, MAYLISE H. - husband - EMILE LaBOVE  
 MILLER, S.

#### **2nd LITTLE CHENIER CATHOLIC CEMETERY**

(15 miles from Creole, La., on Hwy 27)  
 Taken on October 14, 1956

BENOIT,  
 BENOIT, JOHN M.  
 BENOIT, Mrs. JOHN  
 BROUSSARD, SOSTON, b. 16 Apr. 1852, d. 18 Nov. 1934  
 CONNER, AVERY H., b. 22 Mar. 1908, d. 29 Feb. 1932  
 COUNNER, HIEMOR, b. 1885, d. 16 Nov. 1949  
 HILODEAUX, DALLAS  
 JONES, MARY CLEMENT, b. 21 Sept. 1929, d. 11 Aug. 1954  
 RICHARD, REGNARD  
 SAVOIE, BERNICE TRAHAN, b. 24 May 1921, d. 20 Aug. 1954

TRAHAN, EMILES, b. 22 July 1882, d. 20 Nov. 1950  
TRAHAN, ONEZINE, b. 15 Aug. 1890, d. 4 May 1952  
TRAHAN, THEODORE, b. 16 Oct. 1890, d. 27 Dec. 1945  
TRAHAN, WILSON A., b. 15 May 1919, d. 15 Nov. 1944

**PEVOTO FAMILY PRIVATE CEMETERY**

(15 miles north west Johnson Bayou, La. on Hwy. 82)

Taken April 27, 1958

PEVOTO, SARAH ELIZA, b. 1 May 1853, d. 6 Aug. 1908 (age: 55 yrs. 8 mo. 5 days)  
PEVOTO, USA ABNER, b. 24 Sept. 1906, d. 24 June 1910  
SIMMONS, WILLIAM, b. 10 Mar. 1865, d. 25 Jan. 1905 (age: 39 yrs. 10 mo. 15 days)

**SMITH RIDGE CEMETERY**

(Located about 11 miles from Johnson Bayou, La., 11 miles from Hwy. 82 on Farm Road)

Taken on April 27, 1958

CALHOUN, WALTER HUGH, b. 14 Jan. 1904, d. 4 Oct. 1923  
GRIFFITH, BERTHA ESSIE, b. 23 Apr. 1894, d. 9 Sept. 1896;  
    parents - JOHN GRIFFITH & AMANDA  
GRIFFITH, Mrs. E. W., b. 10 July 1831, Cameron, La.; d. 27 Jan. 1896 (age: 64 yrs. 6 mo. 17 days)  
GRIFFITH, ELLEN, b. 4 July 1857, d. 2 Nov. 1932  
GRIFFITH, GEORGE, d. 15 Aug. 1937  
GRIFFITH, HENRY, b. 18 May 1858, d. 19 Sept. 1903  
GRIFFITH, HENRY, b. 25 Aug. 1896, d. Feb. 1936  
GRIFFITH, J. C., b. 22 May 1922, d. 6 Apr. 1928  
GRIFFITH, PETER B., b. 30 Jan. 1873, d. 5 May 1891 (age: 18 yrs. 3 mo. 5 days)  
GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, b. 1854, d. 1 Oct. 1899; wife - ELLEN  
LAMBERT, CHARLES, b. 8 Sept. 1908, d. 2 Mar. 1909; parents - T. J. LAMBERT & G. R.  
LAMBERT, GINNIE B., b. 27 Oct. 1911, d. 16 Apr. 1912  
RUSSELL, MARGARET A., b. 9 May 1819, d. 5 Nov. 1891; husband - DUNCAN SMITH  
SGHMDT, FREDDRICK G., b. 22 Aug. 1806, d. 21 Feb. 1877  
SMITH, DORTY, b. 18 Sept. 1885, d. 12 Oct. 1886  
SMITH, MATILDA, d. 19 Feb. 1915 (age: 87 yrs.)  
SMITH, MAUD, b. 26 Apr. 1882, d. 6 Sept. 1891 (age: 9 yr. 4 mo. 10 days)  
SMITH, W. B. F., b. 18 Jan. 1861, d. 25 Feb. 1904

**MANNING FAMILY CEMETERY**

(Located at Big Lake, La. on Hwy. 211)

Taken on October 3, 1956

BELL, DURIA MANNING, b. 8 Nov. 1899, d. 13 Sept. 1903  
LeBLEU, HOLSTON, b. 1871, d. 1938  
LeBLEU, JOSEPHINE, b. 1878, d. 1946  
MANNING, JOHN J.; wife - SEDONA PUJOL MANNING  
PELLERIN, VERONICA, b. 25 Nov. 1871, d. 8 Feb. 1926; husband - HOMER HEBERT  
PUJOL, CATHERINE, b. 23 June 1870, d. 7 June 1930; husband - DULVA WACLIN  
PUJOIL, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, b. 20 Feb. 1849, d. 24 Feb. 1936 (age: 87 yrs.);  
    husband - Capt. HYMAN PUJOIL  
PUJOIL, Capt. HYMAN, b. 4 Mar. 1838, d. 25 Apr. 1927 (age: 88 yrs.);  
    wife - JOSEPHINE PUJOIL  
PUJOL, SEDONA; husband - JOHN J. MANNING

(to be continued)

## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 25 No. 3

### H's—PAGE 93

HENRUSSEN, JOHN, lab., Cal. I. Works, res. 311 Blake St.  
HETRICK, B. F., lab., res. 1910 Hodges St.  
HICKS, OSCAR, lab., res. 146 N. Common.  
HICKMAN, C. E., clerk, Loree & Loree, 210 Pujo St.  
HICKMAN, CURTIS, clerk, Loree & Loree, res. 1732 Granger St.  
HIGGINS, Mrs. ANN, housekeeper, rectory Catholic Church, 925 Ryan St.  
HILL, HAMILTON (col.), yard cleaner, res. 532 Boulevard.  
HILL, LIBLE (col.), washerwoman, res. 532 Boulevard.  
HILL, FRANK (col.), teamster, 409 Franklin St.  
HILL, JOHN, wks., Kelly, Weber Co., 826 Ryan St.  
HILLSTOCK, JOE (col.), lab., res. 1730 Boulevard.  
HIMES, FRANK, barber, res. 1228 Lawrence St.  
HIMES, HENRY (col.), wks., Mt. Hope Mill, res. 1211 R. R. Ave.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 93

Carlson & Co.; Cramer's; Consumer's Ice Co., Ltd.;

### PAGE 94

HINMAN, G. W., carpenter, bds. 528 Kirby and Common St.  
HISCOCK, H. B., bartender, Little Palace Saloon, 620 Ryan St.  
HITCHCOCK, LUTHER, pattern maker, C. I. Works, 312 Ryan St.  
HOBSON, ROBERT, saloon keeper, Boulevard.  
HOBBS, C. R., city circulator, *Daily Press*.  
HOCKETT, TUNE (col.), log man, Lake City Mill.  
HOGSON, VERDINE, lab., res. 1721 Ryan St.  
HOFFMAN, MARY, wks., L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
HOFFMAN, LEON, clerk, 805 Ryan St.  
HOFFMAN, LENORA, compositor, *Daily Press*.  
HOFFMAN, J., grocer, 625 Ryan St.  
HOFFMAN, Miss H. H., clerk, 701-703 Ryan St.  
HOFFMAN, JULIUS, clerk, res. 710 Bilbo St.  
HOLE, C. W., gen. pass. agt., K. C. W. & G. R. R. office, K. C. W. & G. general office.  
HOLT, R. (col.), wks., J. G. Powell's Mill.  
HOLLIER, SID. J., salesman, A. Levy, 818 Ryan St.  
HOLLINAN, J. B., drummer, res. 520 Iris and Common.  
HOLLINSHEAD, Mrs. L. B., widow, res. 619 Lawrence St.  
HOLLOWAY, D. B., saloon keeper, res. 118 Banks St.  
HOLMES, ISAAC (col.), wks., Cold Storage Co., res. 1124 Mill St.  
HOLMES, M. E. (col.), seamstress, res. 1124 Mill St.  
HOLMES, ALEC (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
HOLMES, IKE., wks., C. I. & C. S. Co., Lt., 822 Ryan St.  
HORNER, P. (col.), wks., J. G. Powell's Mill.  
HORTMAN, CLAUDE, insurance agent, res. 206 S. Court St.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 94

Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.;  
Hortman's Employment Agency



PAGE 95

HORRIDGE, GEO., vice-president, Calcasieu Nat. Bank.  
 HORTON, ALBERT (col.), wks., P. G. round house, res. 206 St. Joseph.  
 HORTON, ALBERT, wks., K. C. S. R. R., 532 Lawrence St.  
 HORY, MARY, seamstress, res. 612 R. R. Ave.  
 HOSEY, PHILIP, street car driver.  
 HOSIE, PERRY (col.), lab., Powell's Mill, res. 321 Haskell St.  
 HOSUE, E. W., engineer, res. 613 Belding St.  
 HOWE, Dr. M. F., office 2107 Ryan St.  
 HOWELL, R. L., local collector, res. 407 Division St.  
 HOWELL, THOMAS (col.), wks., Powell's Mill, res. 533 Gray St.  
 HOWELL, VIOLETTE (col.), washerwoman, res. 533 Gray St.  
 HOWARD, TOM, stableman, S. K. & Co. livery stable.  
 HOWARD, JACK (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 724 Goss St.  
 HOWARD, RICHARD (col.), wks., Bel's Mill, res. 1324 Hodges St.  
 HUBERT, W. M. (col.), wks., ice factory, res. 217 Blake St.  
 HUBBARD, Mrs., wks., L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
 HUBBARD, CALBIN, helper, L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
 HUBBARD, L. N., lab., res. 325 Louisiana Ave.  
 HUBBARD, THENA, wks., L. C. Steam Laundry, res. 325 Louisiana Ave.  
 HUBBARD, CLAUD, lab., res. 325 Louisiana Ave.  
 HUBBARD, LOUIS, lab., res. 325 Louisiana Ave.  
 HUBBARD, CALOIN, wks., L. C. Steam Laundry, res. 325 Louisiana Ave.  
 HUDD, JOHN, wagoner, res. 206 Foster St.  
 HUDD, C., wood dealer, res. 206 Foster St.  
 HUDLSTON, WM. (col.), lab., res. 320 Rock St.  
 HUDSON, H. BELLE, teacher, S. Ryan St. School, res. 730 Broad St.  
 HUDSON, SAM (col.), oysterman, res. 324 Broad St.  
 HUDSON, JOSEPH (col.), wks., Pope's Mill, res. 1525 Fournett St.  
 HUDDISON, CHAS., wks., DICK WAKEFIELD  
 HUFF, FRANK (col.), laborer, 107 Church St.  
 HUGHES, JAMES, boiler maker, res. 408 Belden St.  
 HUMPHREY, JOHN (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.  
 HUNT, RHODA (col.), washerwoman, res. 101 Hodges St.  
 HUNTER, CHAS., wks., Powell's Mill, res. 531 Gray St.  
 HUNTER, A. J., bartender, Pelican Saloon, 829 Ryan St.  
 HUNTER, ELVIRA (col.), washerwoman, res. 302 Reid St.  
 HUR, CHAS. (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 HURST, E. M., carpenter, res. 511 Moss St.  
 HURST, CLARENCE, carpenter, res. 511 Moss St.  
 HURST, J. B., student, Public School, res. 511 Moss St.  
 HURSEY, DUNCAN (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.

ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 95

Carlson & Co.; Cramer's; Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.

PAGE 96

HURSEY, NAT. (col.), lab., Bel's Mill.  
 HUSSEY, JAMES (col.), wks., Stanford brick yard.  
 HUSTON, JESSIE (col.), wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1601 Common St.  
 HUSTON, J. H., prop., Lakeside Laundry, 121 Mill St., res. the same.  
 HUTCHENS, T. B., wks., S. P. freight depot, res. 421 Hodges St.

HUTCHINS, ANNA MAY, pupil boarder, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
HUTCHINS, LONTINE, widow, res. Prewitt St.  
HUTCHINS, MARIE, pupil boarder, Convent, 933 Ryan St.  
HUTCHINS, DAVID, restaurant keeper, res. 709 Front St.  
HUTCHINS, W. B., restaurant keeper, 930 Ryan St.

**Is—PAGE 96**

ILES, ROGERS, wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 824 Nichols St.  
ILES, MARY (col.), cook, res. 1013 Church St.  
ILES, DAVID (col.), wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1013 Church St.  
ILGENFRITZ, BURR D., clerk, First Nat. Bank, res. 207 Division St.  
IRVINE, EDGAR, clk, B. R. Lbr. Co.'s office, res. 1009 N. Division.  
ISINGHOUSER, L. J., boarding house, 414 Ryan St.  
IVAN, WILL (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., 709 Pine St.

**Js--PAGE 96**

JACK, MARY K., tchr., Public School, res. 806 Kirby St.  
JACKSON, WILL (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
JACKSON, MAMIE (col.), cook, res. 330 St. Andrew St.  
JACKSON, IDA (col.) washerwoman, res. 411 Boulevard.  
JACKSON, ALICE (col.), cook, GEO. PODRASKY, res. 411 Boulevard.  
JACKSON, N. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
JACKSON, FRANK (col.), lab., Lake City Mill, res. 330 St. Andrew St.  
JACKSON, NIG (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
JACKSON, ISAAC (col.), wks., Pope' Mill, res. 1110 Opelousas St.  
JACKSON, GARRISON (col.), lab., Cal. Iron Works, res. Hutchins St.  
JACKSON, MELVENA (col.), washerwoman, res. Hutchins St.  
JACKSON, A. (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 513 Nix St.  
JACKSON, ELIZABETH, boarding house keeper, res. 215 Ford St.  
JACKSON, ARTHUR, lab., brick yard, 712 Clarence St.  
JACKSON, ELIZABETH (col.), washerwoman, res. 712 North St.  
JACKSON, JAS. (col.), yardman, W. E. RAMSEY, res. 405 Boulevard  
JACOBS, I. L., Ins. Agt., office 908 1-2 Ryan St.  
JACOBS, P., Ins. Agt., office 908 1-2 Ryan St.  
JACOBS, A. S., Ins. Agt., office 809 1-2 Ryan St.  
JACOBS, ALFRED (col.), wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 131 Rock St.  
JACOB, DONALD, clk., C. H. Boutyette, res. 803 Division St.  
JACOBSEN, Mrs. GORDAMA, widow, res. 302 Moss St.  
JAGOW, MORRIS, cook, res. 223 N. Court St.

**ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 96**

Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.

**PAGE 97**

JAMES, JOHN, street car driver.  
JANES, THOMAS (col.), wks., L. C. Rice Mill, res. Louisiana Ave.  
JANSEN, J. P., wks., Lake City Mill, res. 622 North St.  
JANSEN, JOHN P., grader, Lake City Mill.  
JARINE, C. H., saloon keeper, Ryan St., res. 411 Pine St.  
JAROLIMENOR, L., grocer, res. 731 Clarence St.  
JEAN, BAPTISTE DEVILTHER, wks., Mt. Hope Mill, res. 108 Bonaparte.

JESSE, BLANCHE, compositor, *Press Co., Ltd.*  
 JESSEN, M. H., teamster, res. 616 Division St.  
 JESSEN, JOHNNY, wks., Rigmaiden bakery, 825 Ryan St., res. 305 Kirkman St.  
 JESSEN, GEORGE, machinist, res. 113 Lawrence St.  
 JESSEN, CHRIST (col.), lab., J.A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JESSEN, GEORGE, fireman, Tug Boat *Ramos*.  
 JESSEN, G. W., tailor, 818 Ryan St., res. 305 Kirkman St.  
 JESSEN, CHRISTIAN, carpenter, res. 113 Lawrence St.  
 JINKS, SAM (col.), lab., Bel's Mill, res. East Knappville.  
 JINKENS, HARRIET (col.), washerwoman, res. 429 Haskell St.  
 JOHNSAN, SAM (col.), wks., Wall Rice Mill, res. 215 Haskell St.  
 JOHNSON, JACOB (col.), lab., res. 211 Hodges St.  
 JOHNSON, HENRY, lab., res. 207 Canal St.  
 JOHNSON, CHAS., lab., res. 207 Canal St.  
 JOHNSON, RIDDIE, wks., Mt. Hope Mill, bds., 206 St. Joseph St.  
 JOHNSON, IKE (col.), wks., L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
 JOHNSON, SAM (col.), wks., Wall Rice Mill, res. 215 Haskell St.  
 JOHNSON, GEO, switchman, S. P. R. R., res. 121 Gray St.  
 JOHNSON, EDWARD (col.), wks., Buck's Brick yard, res. 1128 Mill.  
 JOHNSON, EMMA (col.), wks., Dr. COLLINS' hse., res. 730 North St.  
 JOHNSON, PEARL (col.), wks., Dr. COLLINS' office, res. 730 North St.  
 JOHNSON, JOHN (col.), wks., F. DAVIS, res. 730 North St.  
 JOHNSON, MONROE (col.), wks., Bel's Mill, res. 1231 R. R. Ave.  
 JOHNSON, MANDY (col.), washerwoman, L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
 JOHNSON, J. B., lab., res. Kennedy St.  
 JOHNSON, EDWARD, millwright, Pope's Mill, res. 112 Bonaparte St.  
 JOHNSON, J. (col.), wks., J. G. Powell's Mill  
 JOHNSON, J. L., wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1315 Cressford St.  
 JOHNSON, MUNN (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JOHNSON, LUCIUS, wks., Lake City Mill.  
 JOHNSON, HENRY (col.), lab., res. 227 Haskell St.  
 JOHNSON, J. H. P., lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JOHNSON, BUTCH (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JOHNSON, HENRY (col.), trucker, Lake City Mill.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 97

Carlson & Co.; Cramer's

#### PAGE 98

JOHNSON, Jr. A., lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JOHNSON, ANDERSON (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JOHNSON, DAVID (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1606 Commercial.  
 JOHNSON, TONEY (col.), lab., Bel's Mill, res. 203 Lyons St.  
 JOHNSON, CLEMMIE, res. 215 Pine St.  
 JOHNSON, CHAS. (col.), foundryman, res. 138 Louisiana Ave.  
 JOHNSON, THOMAS (col.), lab., 205 Front St.  
 JOHNSON, ANSON (col.), laborer, res. 105 Belden St.  
 JOHNSON, ENGLISH (col.), lab., res. 309 Louisiana Ave.  
 JOHNSON, ROT., (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 203 Gray St.  
 JOINER, G. V. (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 JONES, FLETCHERD (col.), wks., I. W. & S. Co., res. 616 Hutchens St.  
 JONES, DAVID (col.), lab., Lake City Mill.  
 JONES, J. S. (col.), school teacher, res. 213 Haskell St.

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

**SELECTED CORONER'S REPORTS, CAMERON PARISH, LA.** dating from 1874 to 1912 may be of interest to those researching Cameron Parish.

**OPELOUSAS MILITIA ROLLS FOR 1770, 1776 & 1785** are given. Researchers who are able to trace their lineage to one of the men who was present at the Company Review of 15 April 1776 may be eligible for membership in the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution (SAR or DAR).

*Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVIII #2 (June 2001), La. Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA.

**FILIPINOS IN LOUISIANA: MANILA VILLAGE TODAY** tells about the unique village in the marshes of Jefferson Parish, southeast of New Orleans. The village was built in 1785 by Filipinos who deserted from the Spanish navy. Because they spoke Spanish, it was not hard for them to disappear into the swampy lands of rural Louisiana. Malayan people built the village of St. Malo, then moved into the area of Barataria Bay, where they built Manila Village. Because of the many storms that have ravaged the coastal area, Manila Village and other villages have all but disappeared. Family names from Manila Village include: NAVARRO, ASERCION, GEDORIA, FERNIZ and de la CRUZ. Other long time residents were INOCENTES MONTANO, FELIX Kael, FELIX LARA, DIONISIO SAPULT, NARCISO PANTANO, MACARIO LAUZON and others. Descendants of the Filipinos remain throughout the state. *Louisiana Renaissance* (Oct. 1997) via *Central Louisiana Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 15 #3 (Summer 2001), Alexandria, LA.

**1865 U. S. DIRECT TAX, CALCASIEU PARISH** is a list of those who paid taxes to the U. S. in 1865, when the Radical Republicans controlled Louisiana after the War Between the States. Information regarding the amount of land and/or personal property was omitted, but tax information provides clues to other information.

*The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVIII #3 (Sept. 2001), La. Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ONLINE LIBRARY OF BOOKS** is a new service of Heritage Books, Inc., <[www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)> There are currently 350-400 volumes in the library which cover a wide range of historical and genealogical topics, and another dozen or more volumes are added each month. The books are presented as scanned images, so the user sees the work just as it originally appeared, and they get their information in context. Each work has a name index (at least), and the books work just like "real" books. The library has a "card file" which can be freely searched by anyone, but to order the book from the "stacks" one must be a member. Complete access to this virtual library is available for a modest \$30 per year subscription.

**NATION'S FIRST USO.** The United Service Organization (USO) was formed in February 1941. Just ten months later the doors of the white, wood-framed building in DeRidder opened its doors to the servicemen and women stationed at Camp Polk and the nearby DeRidder Army Air Base, and became the nation's first USO. It served thousands of people during the war, and six decades later the building, now known as the Beauregard Parish War Memorial Civic Center, still stands as a gathering spot for entertainment and community business. LCAP (8/19/2001)

**PLEASE NOTIFY THE SOCIETY WHENEVER YOU HAVE A CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**

## **"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.

### **DUPUIS, GASPARD**

Would like any information on the following family: DOROTHY DUPUIS (b. 26 Dec. 1794; d/o JEAN BAPTISTE DUPUIS and DELAYDA/ADELAIDE CIDEN ?). DOROTHY DUPUIS had two children, MARGUERITE (b. 18 May 1817) and MARIE ARMELIZE DUPUIS (b. 6 March 1821). She and CHARLES GASPARD had 6 more children namely: JEANETTE (b. 1822); CHARLES ZIPHERIN (b. 1825); AURELINE (b. 28 Dec. 1827); ELIZABETH (b. 1828); MARIE ALIX (b. 1832); and ANTOINE (b. 25 Sept. 1833). DOROTHY and CHARLES married 19 Aug. 1855 in Abbeville, La.

BEATRICE DAVIS, 140 Oak Point Rd., Picayune, MS 39466

### **LASTIOLAS, DUPUIS, LANDRY**

Seeking any information on PETIT MAUBON LASTIOLAS (d. before 1856) m. MARIE ARMELIZE (AMELIA) DUPUIS (b. 6 March 1821; d/o DOROTHY DUPUIS). The couple had 2 daughters, MARGUERITE LASTIOLAS (b. 23 Sept. 1839, Lafayette, La.) and MARIE ZULANIE LASTIOLAS (b. 7 Oct. 1840, St. Martinville, La.) MARIE ARMELIZE remarried to VALENTINE LANDRY on 7 Aug. 1856, Opelousas, La.

BEATRICE DAVIS, 140 Oak Point Rd., Picayune, MS 39466

\*\*\*\*\*

## **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.

The following books have been donated for review by Heritage Books of Bowie, MD.

Website <[www.heritagebooks.com](http://www.heritagebooks.com)>

\*\*\*\*\*

**FIFTY GREAT MIGRATION COLONISTS TO NEW ENGLAND AND THEIR ORIGINS** by JOHN BROOKS THRELFALL. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716. (1992 facsimile reprint) 554 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, surname index. Soft cover. Item #T361. \$44.50 plus \$5.00 S/H.

This is an excellent collection of biographical and genealogical material based on fifty great migration colonists to New England and their origins. The author has carefully searched the material on these various families and is confident there is more out there to be found.

The format is very readable and should be pleasing to everyone. A general source has been included at the end of each monograph. None of the material is cluttered with explanatory notes and references that make reading tedious. Unusual sources are explained.

Credits are given to all earlier genealogists who have researched these families.

Maps, pictures and illustrations which are included may be used in family histories without the need of rewriting. Permission to copy from the work is granted by Mr. THRELFALL.

**A GENEALOGICAL REGISTER OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND** by JOHN FARMER. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716. (2000 facsimile reprint) 351 pp. Soft cover. Item #F1635. \$28.50 plus \$5.00 S/H.

A biographical and genealogical dictionary of individuals who settled in New England. For those who have immigrants to New England this is a very informative and helpful narrative. The author has also included an alphabetical list of towns in Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies and in Maine. The dates the towns were settled and the dates they were incorporated is also included.

It is obvious that much time and effort has been spent in the compilation of this work. A bibliography is included in the preface.

\*\*\*\*\*

**HISTORY OF EASTHAMPTON, MA TOGETHER WITH A GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF ITS ORIGINAL FAMILIES** by PAYSON W. LYMAN. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716. (1985 facsimile reprint) 209 pps. Hard cover. Item #L900. \$26.00 plus \$5.00 S/H.

Originally written in 1886 by PAYSON W. LYMAN, the book now appears with a new name index and author biography by JAMES A. TILBE.

The first chapter covers the settlement and Indian difficulties through the War Between the States, with a record of the known dead of Easthampton.

Chapter Ten is a genealogical register of 17 families. For those with families from Easthampton this is an informative book.

\*\*\*\*\*

**A GENEALOGICAL COLLECTION OF KENTUCKY BIRTH & DEATH RECORDS**, Volume 1, by SHERIDA K. EDDLEMON. Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie, MD 20716. 1997. 144 pp. Soft cover. Item #E135. \$17.00 plus \$5.00 S/H.

As early as 1851 birth and death records were recorded in some counties in Kentucky. By January 1, 1911, the state of Kentucky began requiring that birth and deaths be recorded.

The author has gathered many of these names over the last twenty years from such sources as cemeteries, will books, and death records. This volume is a very helpful source for those who are researching for someone in Kentucky.

\*\*\*\*\*

**SPANISH LAND GRANTS IN LOUISIANA, 1757-1802** by ORY G. PORET with introduction by WINSTON DeVILLE, F.A.S.G. Provincial Press, P. O. Box 19355, Birmingham, AL 32519. (1999) 146 pp. index. Soft Cover. \$27.50 plus \$2.50 S/H

This publication is based on the following records of the Louisiana Land Office: No. 1227 A-1, 1228 A-1 of Book A located in the Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, LA. There are eleven sections of Book A which are each preceded by an explanation of the original page. Before proceeding to use this book the reader should pay attention to the editorial statement at the beginning of each original page. Also included at the end of the book is a guide to reading the information in the land claim.

The names copied were spelled - apparently - the way they sounded to the copyist. Therefore, it is suggested the entire index be studied. Ex: (Mau) for Meaux.

This is a useful book for those who have early Louisiana ancestors.

MEMBER # 234A

Name of Compiler Beverly DELANEYAddress 130 Delaney Rd.City, State Lake Charles, LA 70607Date 16 September 2001*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 **DELANEY, Thomas**

(Father of No. 2)

b. Aug. 1843  
p.b. Ireland  
m. ca 1870  
d. 8 Sep. 1904  
p.d. Cameron, La.

2 **DELANEY, John**

(Father of No. 1)

b. 21 July 1877  
p.b. Cameron, La.  
m. 22 Jan. 1908  
d. 10 Aug. 1928  
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

5 **MURPHY, Mary Margaret**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 15 Apr. 1855  
p.b. Gulf of Mexico  
d. 24 Aug. 1885  
p.d. Cameron, La.

1 **DELANEY, Hugh Pershing**

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

6 **DAIGLE, Placide**

(Father of No. 3)

b. ca 1866  
p.b. Grand Lake, La.  
m. 28 July 1890  
d. 15 Sep. 1898  
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

3 **DAIGLE, Doralise**

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 10 June 1891  
p.b. Grand Lake, La.  
d. 5 Jan. 1946  
p.d. Lake Charles, La.

7 **BREAUX, Marie Elia (Leah)**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 9 July 1869  
p.b. Mermentau, La.  
d. -- 1947  
p.d. Orange, Tx.

**THERIOT, Beverly Dona**

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8

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

(Father of No. 4)

9

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

(Mother of No. 4)

10 **MURPHY, Thomas**

(Father of No. 5)

b. -- 1815  
p.b. Ireland  
m. ca 1850/51  
d. ca 1850/51  
p.d.

11

**WELSH, Bridgett**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. ca 1831  
p.b. Ireland  
d.  
p.d. Cameron, La.

12

**DAIGLE, Louis Basile**

(Father of No. 6)

b. 14 June 1825  
p.b. Plaincourville, La.  
m. 6 July 1846  
d. 13 June 1893  
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

13

**LEBOEUF, Doralise**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 20 Feb. 1826  
p.b. Assumption Par., La.  
d. 22 Apr. 1891  
p.d. Grand Lake, La.

14

**BREAUX, Lucien**

(Father of No. 7)

b. 11 Mar. 1840  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
m. 9 Sep. 1867  
d.  
p.d.

15

**THIBODEAUX, Josephine**

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 8 June 1839  
p.b. St. Landry Par., La.  
d. 27 July 1918  
p.d. Acadia Par., La.

16

b. (Father of No. 1)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

17

b. (Mother of No. 4)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

18

b. (Father of No. 4)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

19

b. (Mother of No. 4)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

20

b. (Father of No. 16)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

21

b. (Mother of No. 16)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

22

b. (Father of No. 11)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

23

b. (Mother of No. 11)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

24

**DAIGLE, Hypolite**

b. ca 1799 (Father of No. 12)  
m. 29 Nov. 1820 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. 8 Nov. 1873

25

**DUPUIS, Rosalie Ozite**(Mother of No. 12)  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

26

**LEBOEUF, Nobert**

b. ca 1801 (Father of No. 13)  
m. 18 Apr. 1818 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. 26 Jan. 1831

27

**RODRIGUES, Ursule**(Mother of No. 13)  
Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

28

**BREAUX, Francois**

b. 9 Aug. 1800 (Father of No. 14)  
m. 5 Sep. 1828 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

29

**BOURQUE, Irene**

b. -- Oct. 1805 (Mother of No. 14)  
m. 5 Sep. 1828 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

30

**THIBODEAUX, Jean**

b. 7 Nov. 1820 (Father of No. 15)  
m. 11 June 1838 Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

31

**BOUDREAUX, Louise**

b. 26 Sep. 1823 (Mother of No. 15)  
m. Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
d.

Form A2. Copyright 1983 by The Everton Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 388, Logan, Utah. Publishers of THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. Send for a free catalogue with lists and full descriptions of many genealogical aids.



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

|                    |                     |                      |                      |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Adams 184,198      | Brignax 196         | Cretien 196,197      | Everett 206          |
| Albert 205         | Brinley 209         | Crook 198            |                      |
| Andrus 207         | Brougue 197         | Croom 205            | Fallon 206           |
| Arceneaux 207      | Broussard 197,211   | Cunningham 206       | Feagin 174           |
| Arnold 183,185,186 | Brown 202           | Custis 190           | Ferniz 217           |
| Asercion 217       | Bruen 209           |                      | Figuron 198          |
| Audibert 198       | Bulli 196           | Daigle 220           | Fisher 180           |
|                    | Bushnell 185,186    | Dandridge 190        | Fitch 184            |
| Babin 195          |                     | Daniel 198           | Floyd 192            |
| Bahensen 209       | Cabe 196            | Daves 206            | Fontenau 198,199     |
| Baillio 196        | Caillaux 197        | David 196            | Fonteneau 196,197    |
| Baldwin 189        | Calhoun 212         | Davis 201,216,218    | Fontenot 196,197     |
| Barre 195,198      | Campeau 197         | DeBardelaben 180     | Forman 199           |
| Barthelemi 198     | Carlson 213         | DeBorde 197          | Foster 200           |
| Bass 171           | Carmarsague 197     | DeBrande 196         | Franklin 183,192     |
| Beaulieu 198       | Caron 197           | DeClouet 198         | Fraser 206           |
| Bel 174,180        | Carreau 196         | DeGalvez 186,195     | Frederic 198         |
| Belard 196,198     | Carrier 197         | De La Cruz 217       | Fregier 197          |
| Bell 211,212       | Carriere 198        | De La Fosse 197,198  | Frenan 197           |
| Bellerose 195      | Carroll 192         | De La Morandier 196  | Frogue 207           |
| Bello 195,196,198  | Caruthers 209       | De La Morandiere 198 | Fruge 199            |
| Benoit 211         | Casse 196           | DeRosier 196,197     | Frugier 197          |
| Bergstedt 209      | Cavel 197           | Decoux 171           |                      |
| Bertrand 195,196   | Chadwell 211        | Delaney 220          | Gagnard 197          |
| Bihm 198           | Charante 196        | Delgado 198          | Galvez 195           |
| Billet 197         | Charbonneau 197     | Demarest 198         | Gannett 189          |
| Blackburn 182      | Chevalier 196,197   | Demler 171           | Gaspard 218          |
| Blaisdell 174      | Chiasson 198        | Derbanne 198         | Gedoria 217          |
| Blake 174          | Choissers 198       | Deshotels 198        | Gerry 193            |
| Blanchard 197      | Clark 172,193,198   | Dever 180            | Gilchrist 199        |
| Bloch 205          | Clayton 198         | Dillery 192          | Goddard 189          |
| Boisdore 196       | Clement 211         | Dolby 206            | Gray 206             |
| Boisdove 198       | Cline 206           | Dooley 189           | Green 199            |
| Boone 189          | Clooney 175         | Dorez 197            | Greene 189-191       |
| Bosanquet 208      | Clymer 192,193      | Doucet 196,198       | Griffith 209,210,212 |
| Bossie 198         | Cochran 188         | Doucette 197         | Grougue 197          |
| Botin 196          | Cole 205            | Drake 200            | Guenard 197,199      |
| Boudreaux 220      | Collins 198,216     | Drost 209            | Guiderie 197         |
| Bouillon 198       | Comau 198           | Dubernis 198         | Guillori 196         |
| Bourassa 198       | Comeau 196          | DuPlechin 196        | Guillorie 197        |
| Bourg 198          | Commeau 197         | Dupre 197            | Guillory 198,199     |
| Bourque 197,220    | Conner 211          | Dupree 197           | Gwinnett 192         |
| Bourussu 196       | Conrad 172          | Dupuis 218,220       | Gyles 206            |
| Boutin 197,198     | Corbin 186,188      |                      |                      |
| Brasse 197         | Cormier 171,196-198 | Ebaugh 173           | Hale 185             |
| Brasseau 197,198   | Cornwallis 183,193  | Eckart 205           | Hall 192,206         |
| Brasseaux 198      | Cortableau 195      | Eddy 213             | Halverson 210        |
| Braude 198         | Cotes 198           | Elender 209          | Hambrick 205         |
| Braxton 193        | Counard 197         | Ellender 210         | Hamilton 184         |
| Breaux 220         | Counner 211         | Ellery 192,193       | Hanchett 199         |
| Briard 198         | Cramer 213          | Enspessades 198      | Hancock 193          |
| Brignac 197        | Cramers 179         | Escoubas 205         | Hanson 178           |

Harding 177,189,208  
 Harrell 171,210  
 Harrison 192,193  
 Hart 189,193  
 Hausen 206  
 Hayes 199  
 Hays 186  
 Heard 205  
 Hebert 207,212  
 Heinen 210  
 Hemenway 213  
 Hennington 179,180  
 Henrussen 213  
 Henry 192,210  
 Hergeroder 199  
 Herman 199  
 Hetrick 213  
 Heyward 192,193  
 Hickman 213  
 Hicks 213  
 Higgins 213  
 Hill 213  
 Hillstock 213  
 Hilodeaux 211  
 Himes 213  
 Hines 180  
 Hinman 213  
 Hirsch 205  
 Hiscock 213  
 Hitchcock 213  
 Hobbs 213  
 Hobson 213  
 Hockett 213  
 Hoelzer 210  
 Hoernicke 206  
 Hoffman 213  
 Hogson 213  
 Hole 213  
 Hollier 213  
 Hollinan 213  
 Hollinshead 213  
 Hollister 178,179,181  
 Holloway 213  
 Holmes 213  
 Holst 199  
 Holt 213  
 Hopkinson 192  
 Horner 213  
 Horridge 214  
 Hortman 213  
 Horton 214  
 Horvath 171  
 Hory 214  
 Hosey 214

Hosie 214  
 Hosue 214  
 House 210  
 Howard 214  
 Howe 214  
 Howell 214  
 Hubbard 214  
 Hubert 214  
 Hudd 214  
 Huddison 214  
 Hudlston 214  
 Hudson 214  
 Huff 214  
 Hughes 214  
 Humphrey 214  
 Hunt 214  
 Hunter 214  
 Hur 214  
 Hursey 214  
 Hurst 214  
 Hussey 214  
 Huston 214  
 Hutchens 214  
 Hutchins 215  
  
 Iles 215  
 Ilgenfritz 215  
 Irvine 215  
 Isinghouser 215  
 Ivan 215  
  
 Jack 215  
 Jackson 215  
 Jacob 215  
 Jacobs 215  
 Jacobsen 215  
 Jagow 215  
 James 215  
 Janes 215  
 Janise 197  
 Jansen 215  
 Jarine 215  
 Jarolimenor 215  
 Jean 215  
 Jeansonne 196-199  
 Jefferson 184,185,193  
 Jesse 216  
 Jessen 216  
 Jinkens 216  
 Jinks 216  
 Jobert 196  
 Johnsan 216  
 Johnson 210,216  
 Joiner 216

Jones 211,216  
 Jotre 197  
  
 Kael 217  
 Kelly 209  
 Kennedy 200  
 Kenney 199  
 King 175  
 Klaproth 184  
 Kleinpeter 206  
 Knapp 205  
 Kreamer 176,177  
 Kyle 210  
  
 LaBove 211  
 LaCase 196  
 LaCaze 198,199  
 LaFleur 171,196,197  
 LaFleure 197  
 LaFonte 196  
 LaMiranda 197  
 LaMirande 196,199  
 Lacy 180  
 Lamarque 197  
 Lambert 212  
 Lanagan 210  
 Landry 205,218  
 Langlois 196-199  
 Lara 217  
 Lastiolas 218  
 Launier 197  
 Laurent 196  
 Lauzon 217  
 LeBeau 196  
 LeBleu 196-198,208,212  
 LeBlue 208  
 LeBrun 199  
 LeGran 197  
 LeGros 182  
 LeJeune 197,199  
 LeMelle 196,198  
 LeSaude 198  
 LeTiolet 198  
 Leboeuf 220  
 Ledoux 198  
 Lemee 172  
 Leveque 205  
 Lewis 192  
 Lindberg 211  
 Littlefield 189,190  
 Livingston 180,192  
 Livre 199  
 Lolier 198  
 Ludington 188

Ludwig 186  
 Lyons 207  
  
 Madison 193  
 MaGee 179,180  
 Mailie 199  
 Mallet 196  
 Mane 196,198  
 Manning 212  
 Manuel 198  
 Marcantel 199  
 Marcantelle 198  
 Marque 199  
 Martin 199  
 Maureau 198,199  
 Mauriceau 198  
 Mayo 176,206  
 McCain 173,176,  
 177-180  
 McCormick 205  
 McKean 193  
 Meickle 183  
 Melayan 197  
 Mercantel 196  
 Middleton 192,193  
 Miller 171,181,190,  
 199,208,211  
 Mitre 197  
 Moeling 206  
 Mondan 196  
 Mondon 196  
 Montano 217  
 Montgolfier 183  
 Morgan 189  
 Morris 179,180,  
 193  
 Morton 193  
 Moss 173,174,178  
 Mulle 196  
 Murphy 199,220  
 Murray 206  
  
 Navarro 217  
 Nelson 193,210  
 Norwood 210  
  
 O'Neal 206  
 Olier 196  
 Olen 210  
 Ortotanto 197  
  
 Pannelle 198  
 Pantano 217  
 Parry 206

|                      |                   |                     |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Patin 195,198,199    | Ridou 199         | Sounier 197         | Veillon 197,199     |
| Paul 199             | Ritter 199        | Spector 176         | Verosin 198         |
| Pearon 209           | Rivar 196         | St. Germain 196,198 | Vidrine 198         |
| Peeke 179            | Rivore 198        | St. Maurice 199     | Vigee 197           |
| Pellerin 212         | Rizzio 205        | Steley 197          | Vigra 196           |
| Penel 196            | Rodney 192        | Stelly 199          | Vincent 209         |
| Perkins 205          | Rodrigues 220     | Stilly 197          | Voorhies 171        |
| Perry 206            | Rogers 171,206    | Stine 211           | Votra 182           |
| Pevoto 212           | Root 209-211      | Stockton 192        |                     |
| Picard 198           | Rose 173,174,176  | Stone 171           | Wacline 212         |
| Pilet 196,199        | Roy 198,199       | Story 197           | Wade 199,211        |
| Pinet 198            | Rumsey 183        | Stromer 211         | Wakefield 214       |
| Pithon 179           | Russell 212       | Swain 173           | Walton 192          |
| Pitre 196,197        | Rutledge 192,193  | Sweeney 210         | Washington 184,     |
| Plaise 197           |                   | Sweet 182           | 185,186,189,        |
| Pleasant 210         | Saint Mout 198    |                     | 190,191,193,        |
| Podrasky 215         | Sallier 179       | Theriot 220         | 194,208             |
| Poiret 199           | Sampson 189       | Thery 199           | Watt 183            |
| Pollock 195          | Sapult 217        | Thibeaudet 197      | Wayble 198,199      |
| Pouvier 197          | Saucier 196       | Thibodeau 196       | Wells 206           |
| Primeau 197,199      | Saunier 199       | Thibodeaux 220      | Welsh 220           |
| Prince 173           | Sausier 197       | Thompson 173,177,   | Wesley 183          |
| Prudhomme 197,199    | Savoie 197,211    | 178,211             | Westlin 211         |
| Pujo 206             | Savoye 199        | Thornton 176        | Westlund 211        |
| Pujoil 212           | Schemlinger 205   | Tigre 196           | Wheeler 171         |
| Pujol 212            | Schnell 199       | Tison 198           | White 172           |
|                      | Seasioe 197       | Tisson 196          | Whitlow 171,172     |
| Quinetty 199         | Seausier 197      | Toomer 206          | Whitney 190         |
|                      | Sghmidt 212       | Trahan 197-199,211, | Willing 195         |
| Raitr 199            | Shay 183          | 212                 | Winterhaler 206     |
| Ramard 199           | Sheridan 177,178  | Tryon 188           | Wise 181            |
| Ramsey 215           | Shippen 186       |                     | Witherspoon 192     |
| Read 206             | Shurtleff 189     |                     |                     |
| Reed 183,199         | Shutts 176        | Usner 172           | Yoberto 197         |
| Reid 205             | Silvester 197     |                     |                     |
| Revere 188           | Simmons 212       | Vadeboncoeur 172    |                     |
| Reyes 171            | Smith 172,210,212 | Vaible 197,198      | Zeigler 192,194,208 |
| Richard 181,182,196, | Soileau 196-198   | Van Sickle 182      | Zeringue 196        |
| 197-199,211          | Sonnier 196       | Vasseur 199         |                     |
|                      |                   | Veillant 196        |                     |

\*\*\*\*\*  
**VERTICAL FILES AT LIBRARIES.** These files contain a variety of subject matter and are for the use of library patrons. Items are generally filed by state, parish/county, city and often include a general file. Information contained in these files varies, but usually include such items as the history of the area, early settlers, important buildings, early homes or plantations. Sometime they include newspaper accounts of early firemen and policemen, veterans, sea captains and captains of industry, strikes and industrial accidents, local legends, local business news, maps, phenomenon which occurred in the area, and other items of interest. These files make interesting reading, but also offer much valuable genealogical data.

**DEED OF GIFT BOOK.** Another public record that shows land given as a gift in the lifetime of the parents. Sometimes land was given as part of a dowry or wedding gift. Thus the child or children that received such a donation of land were considered as having received their inheritance, and often were not mentioned in the parent's will.



## 2001 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087) E-Mail: <phuffaker@xspedius.net>  
RECORDING SECRETARY - Faye Sedotal VICE-PRESIDENT - Sandra Miguez  
TREASURER - Rosie Newhouse (337/436-9970) CORR. SECRETARY - Jan Craven

## KINFOLKS

EDITOR - Betty Rosteet (337/625-4740) QUERIES - Betty Rosteet  
BOOK REVIEWS - Betty Zeigler PROOF READING - Jay & Maude Jobe,  
TYPIST - Pat Huffaker Deidre Johnson, Betty Rosteet &  
CIRCULATION - Pat Huffaker (337/477-3087) Pat Huffaker  
Anna Hayes (MAILING LABELS)

## 2001 PATRON MEMBERS

|                               |                             |                            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. Harvey Adams              | Mr. & Mrs. John Hayes       | Mr. & Mrs. Robert Negrotto |
| Mrs. Ruby Adee                | Mr. Randall Hebert          | Mr. & Mrs. Frank Newcomer  |
| Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Berry        | Miss Betty Jean Henry       | Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Noack    |
| Mrs. Norma Blake              | Mr. Julian Honeycutt Jr.    | Mr. & Mrs. Mearl O'Quinn   |
| Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Bruce       | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Howard      | Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Pittman   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cannon      | Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Huffaker   | Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Pollet   |
| Mr. Paul Cochet               | Mr. & Mrs. Joe Jobe         | Mrs. Ruth Rice             |
| Mrs. Jane Comeaux             | Mrs. Deidre Johnson         | Mrs. Mary Ann Riviere      |
| Mr. Joseph Cooley             | Mrs. Brenda Kelley          | Mr. & Mrs. Rogers Romero   |
| Mr. Francis Corbello          | Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Kuttner   | Mr. Billy Rosteet          |
| Mrs. Jan Craven               | Mr. & Mrs. Archie Lyles     | Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Rosteet   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Darnsteadt | Mr. Neal Lucius Lyons       | Mrs. Faye Sedotal          |
| Mr. Ronald Davison            | Mrs. Lou Depreast Mayo      | Mrs. Patty Singletary      |
| Mr. Robert C. Demler, Jr.     | Mrs. Bess O'Neale McCartney | Mr. David Singleton        |
| Mr. & Mrs. Behrend Drost      | Mr. Edward Meaux            | Mr. Warren Singleton       |
| Miss Jo Anne Durand           | Mrs. Sandra Miguez          | Mrs. Shirley Smith         |
| Mr. Paul Ellender             | Mrs. Juanita Millar         | Mrs. Cynthia D. Stone      |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Faulk        | Mr. & Mrs. Joe Miller       | Mr. Barney Van Winkle      |
| Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Findley      | Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Moore      | Mr. & Mrs. Harry Veillon   |
| Mrs. Evelyn Garrett           | Mrs. Sarah Murchison        | Mrs. June Landry Vining    |
| Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Gay          | Mrs. JoDee Musselman        | Mr. & Mrs. Billy Warner    |
| Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Guidroz      | Mr. Keith Nabours           |                            |
| Miss Louise Hanchey           |                             |                            |

## KINFOLKS

224

Vol. 25 No. 4

\*\*\*\*\*

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

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

-----  
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION  
PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY

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