



# KINFOLKS

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY, INC.

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

**MEMBERSHIP** per calendar year is: \$12 - individuals, \$17 - families (husband and wife) and \$22 - patrons (individual or husband and wife, provides additional financial support). Membership begins in January each year and includes an annual subscription to *Kinfolks*. Members joining after January will receive quarterlies for the current year. Correspondence and dues should be sent to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652.

**SWLGS** holds its regular meetings on the 3rd Saturday of January, March, May, September and November at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujoe 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**EDITORIAL POLICY** - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana.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 Pujoe 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.*

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## SOCIETY NEWS

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

### MARCH MEETING

Our year-end report for 2001 to the Calcasieu Parish Public Library Board of Trustees reflected that we had given 30 books valued at \$788.99; 11 rolls of microfilm (Pensions/Jeff Davis Parish Marriages) at \$275.20; CD's valued at \$158.90; 4 genealogical magazine subscriptions at \$103.00; and 75 exchange quarterlies, valued at \$1,111.50; for a total of \$2,437.59.

### MAY MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, May 18, 2002, at 10:00 A.M. in the Carnegie Meeting Room of SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

A Mini-Seminar will be presented by ROBERT de BERARDINIS of Houston, TX. His topics will be "Locating and Using French Archival Source Materials for Genealogy" and "Understanding and Using the 'Cuban Papers', Bexar and Nacogdoches Archives for Genealogy".

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### NEW MEMBERS

- 1352. BARRY O. PERKINS, P. O. Box 219, Starks, LA 70661-01219
- 1353. PEGGY BOUDREAUX, 6586 Gulf Beach Hwy., Cameron, LA 70631-4101
- 1354/55. Mr. & Mrs. CONWAY LeBLEU, P. O. Box 266, Cameron, LA 70631-0266
- 1356. JOHN K. TAYLOR, P. O. Box 174, Lower Brule, SD 57548-0174
- 1357. ANGUS BOUIE McCain, 760 Hwy. 384, Lake Charles, LA 70607
- 1358. REGINA A. JACKSON, 1235 Plum St., DeQuincy, LA 70633
- 1359. MARY PHILLIPS SAVAGE, 1401 Country Club Rd., Apt. 1208, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1360. WILLIAM ALLEN BRUCE, 465 Dean St., Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1361. MARY GRACE SIMON, 1189 Sailfish Dr., Bayou Vista, TX 77563
- 1362. MARTHA L. MHIRE-MILLER, 2385 Southview Dr., Pottstown, PA 19464
- 1363. MURPHY MILLER, 10108 NW 171 Terrace, Alachua, FL 32615

Membership to Date - 400

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**CHECK OUR COVER!** We have a new cover designed by SUSAN ARNOLD FUERST, local artist and teacher. The swamp scene with its cypress trees and trailing moss is typical of scenes along the lakes, rivers and bayous of southwestern Louisiana.

**OUR APOLOGIES** to WALTER FARQUE to whom we mistakenly referred to as the "late WALTER FARQUE." [See *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 #1, p. 9.]

**McNEESE ARCHIVIST**, KATHY BORDELON, called our attention to Bookkeeper deacidification spray, which is less expensive than the archival mist mentioned in the last *Kinfolks*. This non-toxic spray is safe to use on printed inks and colors and is available in several sizes. For more information call Light Impressions at 800-828-6216 (Toll Free) or <http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com> or <<http://www.collagecatalog.com>>

### SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

*My Thomas, Hayes, Ashworth Families* by DOLLY FARROW NICOL

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

**2002**

**MAY 18 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.**

**CARNEGIE LIBRARY MEETING ROOM, 411 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES**

**PROGRAM: "LOCATING AND USING FRENCH ARCHIVAL SOURCE MATERIALS FOR GENEALOGY"**

**"UNDERSTANDING AND USING THE 'CUBAN PAPERS', BEXAR AND NACOGDOCHES ARCHIVES FOR GENEALOGY"**

**SPEAKER ROBERT de BERARDINIS of Houston, TX. Mr. de BERARDINIS has published 45 articles, lectured in 5 states and specializes in Louisiana prior to 1803.**

**SEPTEMBER 21 - SATURDAY - SWLGS MINI-SEMINAR - 10:00 A.M.**

**NEW LOCATION - MEETING ROOM (2nd floor), CENTRAL LIBRARY, 3900 ERNEST ST., LAKE CHARLES**

**PROGRAM: "SCALING THE BRICK WALL"**

**"PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: WHEN YOU WANT TO SHARE YOUR RESULTS"**

**SPEAKER: EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX. Mrs. CROOM has authored five privately printed family histories and three widely used how-to-do genealogy research textbooks.**

**NOVEMBER 16 - SATURDAY - SWLGS REGULAR MEETING - 10:00 A.M.**

**NEW LOCATION - MEETING ROOM (2nd floor), CENTRAL LIBRARY, 3900 ERNEST ST., LAKE CHARLES**

**SPEAKER: JOHN P. DOUCET, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, La. He is also a member of the Executive Planning Committee of the Center for Acadiana Genetics at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans.**

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### **NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY**

**SHIRLEY BURWELL** announced the schedule for summer workshops in the Carnegie Meeting Room at the Library, 411 Pujó St., Lake Charles. All workshops are on Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon. There is no charge and no reservation is necessary.

Saturday, June 15 - Introduction to Genealogy (how to begin, where to look for information, use of a time line, how to use library resources-books, files, microfilm and computers).

Saturday, July 20 - Organizing and Preserving Records - numbering of charts, color coding, documenting and preserving original records.

Saturday, August 17 - Computer Programs and Internet Access for Genealogy. A show and tell program.

Computer Genealogy Classes - Tuesday, August 20; Wednesday, August 21 and Thursday, August 22  
A hands-on workshop for beginners who want to learn more about doing research and how to operate the computer with guidance. A sign-up sheet will be provided after the Aug. 17 workshop. The classes will be repeated each day at the Electronic Research Room at Central Library.

NEW - 1880 Census & Index on CDs; La. Death Index (1914-1950); 1870 Arkansas Census; Abbeville Meridional Newspapers - 12-22-1877 to 2-19-1906 (7 reels); Jeff Davis Parish Marriages & Index (Index 1913-1970; Marriages 1913-1929) (4 reels).



## **MARCH PROGRAM**

The March program was presented by Mr. KIM MORTON of Kingwood, Texas. His program was entitled "Genealogical Resources You Might Not Know About." The emphasis of this program was "where to find genealogical records that have been already proven and are in print today." The presentation was divided into three major parts; 1) PERSI or Periodical Source Index, 2) NUCMC or National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and 3) American Memory or Historical Collections for the National Digital Library a project of the Library of Congress.

The PERSI or Periodical Source Index is the largest and most widely used index of articles from genealogy and history periodicals in the world. The total number of fully searchable records has exceeded more than one million. The index catalogs almost 5,000 different periodicals, listing every article according to locality, family (surname), and/or research method. The PERSI CD ROM and book form can be found in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, Louisiana. To obtain copies found in the PERSI index, contact the Allen County Public Library Foundation, P. O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. The charge is \$7.50 for each letter, pre-paid, plus \$.20 per page, copies to be billed to the researcher. Up to six articles can be requested per letter.

The NUCMC or National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections is a free-of-charge cooperative cataloging program operated by the Library of Congress. Close to 500,000 records are available in the Research Libraries Information Network bibliographic database for archival and manuscript collections in research libraries, museums, state archives, and historical collections located throughout North America and around the world. To access the NUCMC on the Internet go to <http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/nucmc.html> The NUCMC may be researched by surname, place, topic, etc. Results are shown as a description of a collection, and the place where the collection is housed. A few collections have websites, which are shown on the results page. Another great facet of the NUCMC is its link to Archival and Manuscript Repositories in the United States other than the Library of Congress. This link is on the homepage of the NUCMC and gives the researcher a choice of all repositories in each individual state.

American Memory or Historical Collections for the National Digital Library is a gateway to rich primary source materials relating to the history and culture of the United States. The site offers more than 7 million digital items from more than 100 historical collections. American Memory while being primarily a historical project is also rich in genealogical material. From the webpage the researcher can search collections such as ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Papers, THOMAS JEFFERSON's Papers, GEORGE WASHINGTON's Papers, and maps from all previous U.S. wars. In addition one key collection in American Memory is titled "U.S. Congress Documents 1774-1873." Any person that had any dealing with Congress through petition in this time period will be mentioned in this collection. This is also known as the "U.S. Serial Sets" for this time period. To access American Memory on the Internet go to <http://memory.loc.gov/>

Genealogy is not just "digging" in courthouses to find that one clue. Many times such things as county records, Bible records, oral histories, maps, personal papers, and family collections have been published, or are housed in numerous institutions throughout the world. The key for the researcher is access to these records or collections. By using research tools like the PERSI, NUCMC, and American Memory, many new discoveries can be found in a person's family history. Happy Hunting!

Mr. MORTON also showed a sample of the 1930 Federal Census page and explained the headings and information to be found. This census will be released the first week in April. Clayton Library in Houston, Tx. will be receiving census records for TX, LA, AR, OK, NM, NY, MD, and Soundexes for LA and AR. These microfilm should be on the shelves in May.

[NOTE: SW LA Genealogical Library will be receiving the 1930 LA census and Soundex.]

## LAKE CHARLES' PLEASURE PIER & CASINO - 1903

At the turn of the century the residents of the small town of Lake Charles did not lack opportunities for entertainment. In addition to swimming, boating and fishing in the lake and river, hunting in the nearby woods and swamps and attending private picnics and parties, there were band concerts, parades and various other types of entertainment. Then, according to the *Centennial History of Lake Charles* by D. J. MILLET, for the residents' further enjoyment, about 1903 a Pleasure Pier was built on the south shore of the lakefront on Shell Beach Drive.

A column entitled "Eleven Years Ago in Lake Charles," extracted from the *Lake Charles Daily American* of 24 January 1905, stated that "The opening of the Shell Beach Amusement Company's place at the end of the car line at Shell Beach has been postponed and will not take place tomorrow."

An article from the *Lake Charles Daily American* for 14 June 1906 stated that the Enterprise Club "accepted the invitation of the management of the new Pleasure Pier at the foot of Lake Avenue for the ladies to take charge of the enterprise on its opening day. Mr. RACHAL, who has the refreshment privilege, also offered the ladies 25% of the receipts if they would conduct the refreshment stands. The date for the opening has not been fixed, but will be announced later."

"Celebration was a great success; no untoward event to mar the pleasure of yesterday" reported the *Daily American* of Thursday, 5 July 1906. The following information is extracted from the article.

"Lake Charles yesterday enjoyed one of the most orderly and largely attended event of a public nature ever given in the City of Manifold Delights. Seven thousand people from the rice and timber belt united with the citizens of Lake Charles in the observance of the day, and the result was the largest crowd on the streets and at the various amusement centers ever seen in the city.

"And for once Lake Charles had entertainment sufficient for twice the crowd and varied enough to suit every taste. Thousands crowded the street cars; thousands attended the baseball game and saw one of the season's best. Other thousands were at Drew Park and the amusement resorts on Shell Beach. The proprietors of the new pleasure pier found out on the opening day just what kind of crowd they could entertain, for they reached their limit. The Shell Beach Theater had crowded houses both afternoon and evening. There were launch parties, basket picnics and all the concomitants of a general good time.

"The street railway company struggled manfully to give all the service the occasion demanded. Every car they had was pressed into service and run as rapidly as consistent with safety, but four times the number would hardly have sufficed for the crowd. On many of the trips the number of fares collected exceeded 100 and in several instances were more than 125. It was a record breaking day for the street railway company as well as everybody else.

"The parade was an immense success. There were five bands in line and one on the way that did not get here in time because the train was late. The first band and leading the procession was Runte's Rubes, who traveled in style in an automobile. The First Regiment Band was at the head of the military division of the parade.

"BRETT EDDY was in command of K Company and Captain PAUL A. SOMPAYRAC commanded the Third Troop. After the parade the military companies gave a battalion drill and dress parade at Drew's Park, commanded by Captain OSWALD McNEESE acting as major. In this, Company K easily showed their superiority in drill, appearance and tactics, and earned a tremendous amount of applause. The parade was in charge of Captain OSWALD McNEESE, who was grand marshal of the day, assisted by Lieutenant ANDREW GOSSETT and O. J. GILL.

"Without doubt the handsomest exhibit in the parade was that of the Lake Charles fire department, which brought four wagons, all most beautifully decorated. First came the old time hose reel wagon that has done noble service in the days gone by, but it was so nicely fixed up by the boys that its age and infirmities were concealed. Next came the old Silsby fire engine of the date of 1886. This had been so cleaned up and polished that it looked like it had just come out of the factory. Then in delightful contrast to the antiquated apparatus that had preceded them came two fine new combination hose and chemical wagons. These were profusely decorated with flags, ribbons and bunting, and in the last wagon proudly sat little Miss VERA COUSINS and Master GEORGE GUNN.

"In a carriage in the procession were Mayor WINTERHALER, the speaker of the day Hon. JOHN G. WICKLIFFE of New Orleans, President of the Board of Trade N. E. NORTH, and Secretary of the Board of Trade LEON LOCKE.

"There were any number of floats representing Lake Charles concerns, and a number of private buggies and carriages, handsomely decorated, in the procession.

"At Drew's Park Mayor WINTERHALER made the address welcoming the visitors to Lake Charles, after being introduced by President N. E. NORTH. Mayor WINTERHALER made an interesting address and at its close introduced the orator of the day, Hon. JOHN WICKLIFFE. Mr. WICKLIFFE spoke flatteringly of Calcasieu Parish and its progress and the wonderful strides toward improvement of Lake Charles.

"During the afternoon Japanese day fireworks were set off from a barge stationed a short distance out in the lake. These were quite a novelty to Lake Charles people and attracted considerable attention.

"After the formal exercises of the day at Drew's Park were over, the crowd separated, seeking the various amusement centers of town. The baseball game, the Shell Beach Theater, and the Pleasure Pier each interested a portion of the visitors. In the evening the lake banks from BEL's Mill to Shell Beach were thronged with spectators of the handsome fireworks display made from boats anchored in the lake off the ferry wharf and then the crowd gradually dispersed after a day of enjoyment such as Lake Charles has seldom seen."

On Friday, 10 May 1907 the *Lake Charles Weekly Press* published an article entitled "Class Play at Pleasure Pier: Lake Charles High School Graduates Delight A Large Audience." The senior class of Lake Charles High presented a comedy-drama by J. W. ROBERTSON entitled "Mrs. Sutcliffe's Seminary." Mrs. TERRY trained the actors, who included CLYDE LaRUE, ELLA GAYLE, EVIE REESE, WILLIE MYHAND, MARGUERITE SIMPSON, MYRTLE LaRUE, ROBERT "BOBBY" STONER, SEAMAN MAYO, ALONZO MUTERSBAUGH, PERCY HARTLEY, MARKOLETA ELLSTNER, LILLIE FRANK, HAZEL COLEY, NELLIE COLEY, NELLIE COLEMAN, MABLE TEXADA, PERCY HORMALL and FRANK STEWART. After the last curtain ROBERT STONER, captain of the football and baseball teams, on behalf of the senior class presented Principal D. W. THOMAS an "elegant ebony crooked handled cane."

The Shell Beach Pleasure Pier became the Shell Beach Casino. A picture of the Casino was found in the *Lake Charles Weekly Press* of Friday, 6 October 1907 and had the caption "The Popular Amusement Resort. Lake Charles is at Present Using for a Theater." It was accompanied by an article entitled "Many Changes in the Casino: Manager CLAUDE PRESCOTT Converts Pier into a Fine Theater." The following information was extracted from the article:

"Few cities, if any, in the South possess an amusement resort better equipped for all classes and character of entertainment than Shell Beach Casino, located at the end of the Shell Beach line of the street railway and ideally placed near the banks of the beautiful Lake Charles.

"The Casino, which is in reality more of a pleasure pier than a regular playhouse, is now under the management of CLAUDE PRESCOTT. The Casino is owned by the Lake Charles Street Railway Company, which recently acquired the property, whose intention it is to make it one of the permanent places of amusement in this city--both winter and summer. Mr. PRESCOTT was secured, and since his arrival in Lake Charles has made so many changes to the place that one would scarcely recognize it as the old Pleasure Pier. Among the improvements is the widening of the stage, new footlights, new scenery, a drop curtain, ten new dressing rooms (which can also be used as bath rooms in the summer), toilet rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, etc.

"The large skating rink, which is one of the best in the state, occupies the western end of the building and is operated under the supervision of W. A. HANWAY, a pleasant and courteous young man."

"The Casino was the scene of many theatrical performances in which such famous actors as RICHARD CARLE, A. G. FIELDS, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, W. B. PATTON, OSCAR FIGMAN and MAY STEWART appeared. The many "noted persons who visited the city during this period were unanimous in their opinions that the Casino is one of the most ideally located auditoriums for that particular purpose that could be found in the United States." The winter lyceum courses will also be held in the Casino. During the coming summer Manager PRESCOTT expects to have nightly vaudeville as a drawing card, and will also operate the bath houses and other features connected to the resort."

The *Lake Charles Daily American Press* of 20 April 1908 reported that the Shell Beach Casino was "a most gratifying success to both the management and the patrons." The article went on to say that "Despite the inclement weather one of the largest crowds ever seen in this city assembled at the beach before the hour for the balloon ascension, in order that they might witness the daring feat."

DOROTHY BARBE HANCHEY said that she was told that the traffic and noise from the Casino was a great nuisance to the residents of Shell Beach Drive. Unthinking motorists parked their cars or horses and buggies on the lawns of the residents, and blocked the narrow road with traffic. Bottles and other refuse were thrown on the ground, along the road and into the yards. It was a relief to the residents along the lakefront when the old Casino was torn down.

#### Reference Sources:

*Lake Charles American Press* (1/24/1905; 6/14/1906; 7/5/1906; 5/10/1907; 10/16/1907; 5/20/1908; 1/24/1917; 4/21/1919)

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#### **ADVERTISEMENTS IN LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS (10/16/1907)**

From BLUESTIEN'S CLOTHING STORE

LADIES' SKIRTS. We have a great number of Skirts at \$2.98, \$3.50 and \$4.50, but one of the greatest bargains offered in the city this week is a rich French Voile Skirt, in black only---liberally pleated and trimmed in five bands of stiff taffeta; it is a good \$10 garment. This week 25 of them will be offered at, each \$7.98.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL COATS. Coats for children (6 to 14 years) of fancy mixture and plain Beaver, trimmed in braid and velvet, piped; at, each \$2.48 and \$1.98. Misses fine Melton long Coats in plain, tan, navy and cardinal, up to 16 years; at, each \$4.98 and \$3.98.

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**IT'S 2002....DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR GREAT-G-GRANDPARENTS ARE?**



## BACON'S REBELLION

Bacon's Rebellion was the first attempt of the American people to assert their power over the tyranny and neglect of British government. It was a cry for social justice by backwoods farmers and middle-class settlers, and had long-lasting consequences.

By 1670 the settlers in Virginia had so increased that they were encroaching on Indians' lands and hunting grounds; conflict was inevitable. The years of 1675 and 1676 became known as Virginia's "frightful times." Indians constantly raided the frontier communities, and the colonists continually appealed to WILLIAM BERKELEY, Virginia's Royal Governor, for help. Once more profit stood in the way; BERKELEY was more interested in trading with the Indians than in fighting them! The colonists urged BERKELEY to grant a commission to British-born NATHANIEL BACON to lead a militia force to protect the frontier, but BERKELEY refused.

Without official sanction, BACON attacked the Indians. In one skirmish his men killed 150 "friendly Indians" with whom BERKELEY and the Jamestown settlers traded. The governor was incensed and declared BACON and his men rebels. On 30 July 1676 BACON issued a declaration "in the name of the people of Virginia" and "to represent our sad and heavy grievances to his most sacred majesty," and accused BERKELEY of six charges; and the situation worsened. In an era when women were subjected to the strictest of rules, they played an important part in colonial history and politics. Wives of BACON's supporters urged their husbands to join the rebellion. Mrs. ANTHONY HAVILAND, wife of one of the "rebels," was known as an "excellent divulger of news," and traveled throughout the colony, exhorting others to join the rebels. SARAH DRUMMOND, whose husband was hanged by BERKELEY, was brave enough to petition King Charles to try to regain possession of her late husband's property.

BACON and his rebels took Jamestown, and tried to form a new government. BERKELEY retook Jamestown. Then by 19 September BACON again won Jamestown and BERKELEY and his followers escaped by ship. On 16 September 1676, rather than let Jamestown fall into British hands, the rebels "set fire to Towne, church and state house," and the entire town was burned. JOHN WASHINGTON, great-grandfather of GEORGE WASHINGTON, was one of the leaders of the Loyalist forces who fought BACON.

In the fall of 1676, after only two years in the colonies, at the age of 29 NATHANIEL BACON died of dysentery and the "lousy disease," an infestation of lice. His body was buried secretly by his followers, fearing that the British would show it disrespect; the grave has never been found. Leadership of the rebels then went to JOSEPH INGRAM, but by then the end was in sight. BERKELEY captured 30 rebel leaders; 23 were hung. King Charles remarked, "The old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I did for the murder of my father,"

Bacon's Rebellion ended shortly after his death, but its results were important. It was the first rebellion of common, working people against the power of wealthy, landed gentry to demand certain rights and protections from the government. It demonstrated that a united middle class represented a real threat to the establishment, and set an example for the American Revolution, which would occur a century later. It broke the power of the Indians in Virginia, and set the stage for westward expansion. Jamestown was abandoned as Virginia's capital, and Williamsburg took its place.

Documents about Bacon's Rebellion still exist and name Indians, as well as the whites with whom they made the agreements. If your ancestors lived in the colony of Virginia in 1676, perhaps they took part in Bacon's Rebellion.

SOURCES: West. *The American People*  
Internet <<http://www.ls.net/~newriver/va/bacon.htm>>  
<<http://www.nps.gov/colo/Jthanout/BacRebel.html>>

## **PATRIOTS AND LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

"If ponies rode men, and if grass ate the cows,  
And cats should be chased into holes by the mouse,  
If summer were spring and the other way round,  
Then all the world would be upside down."

These were the lines to the song that everyone, both British and Americans, were singing in 1776. The world had indeed "turned upside down." The old order, with its strict rules and allegiance to the British Crown, was breaking down and strong new national feelings were stirring in the common man, who spoke of "Liberty" and "Freedom" and "Down With the King." However, not everyone agreed with the new views. Conservative, thinking men questioned the radical views of the Rebels, and hoped the whole thing would blow over. The clash of ideologies resulted in the Revolutionary War. Each man had to decide whether to fight for Britain and the preservation of the empire, or to support the Rebel cause and break with the mother country. Each man had to make his choice and take the consequences.

The American War of Independence, as the British called the Revolutionary War, was in many ways a civil war. It was the first war on the American continent where brothers were pitted against brothers and neighbors fought neighbors. During the Revolution Patriots, called "Rebels" by the Loyalists, despised the "King's Men" or Tories, who were loyal to England. Each group insulted and fought each other; each group inflicted serious damage on the property of the other; each killed those who disagreed with their politics, often finding victims in the innocent families of their enemies. One of the favorite taunts was that "A Tory is a thing whose head is in England, and its body in America, and its neck ought to be stretched."

No one knows exactly how many people were living in the colonies in 1775-1776, but it is estimated that there were about 3,000,000, including nearly half-a-million Negroes. JOHN ADAMS estimated that one-third of the colonists were Whigs, one-third were Tories and the other third were mongrels. They could be found in any socio-economic group and were generally conservative people who wanted ties with Britain kept intact, with the inherent rights of British subjects. Especially in New England Loyalists had a religious connection; they were largely Anglican in belief, strongly opposed to Calvinist doctrines. Although many of them objected to high tariffs imposed by Parliament, they did not wish to upset the economy or their ways of life, and advocated legal change. The colonies had grown and flourished under British rule, so they believed that the problems could be overcome without resorting to war.

Many colonial ministers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and landowners were Loyalists who would lose property and position if the relationship with England ended. There were also innkeepers, small farmers, tradesmen and others who felt the same way. Loyalists were strongest in North and South Carolina, Connecticut, Georgia and the Middle Colonies, like New York; there were also many in New Jersey and Massachusetts and in the district that would later become Vermont. Non-Anglican Germans and Scots were also among the Loyalists.

Some Loyalists fought with the British Army. Among the Loyalist regiments were the King's Royal Regiments of New York or "Johnson's Greens"; the New Jersey Volunteers; the Queen's Rangers, led by RICHARD ROGERS; the King's Orange Raiders, led by JOHN BAYARD; the Loyal American Regiment, also called "Robinson's Regiment"; the King's American Regiment, led by EDMUND FANNING; the New York Loyalists, also called "DeLanchey's Brigade" the "Westchester Refugees"; and others. Many Loyalists joined guerrilla bands, who with British officers and Indian allies, brought terror to the frontiers from New York to Georgia.

Patriots, considered radicals and rebels by Britain and British sympathizers, were more independent in thought; at first, most of them only sought redress for their grievances, but eventually they joined the

ranks of those who wanted independence from their mother country. The Rebel movement was strongest in Maryland, Virginia and New England.

During the war many instances of heroism took place, but so did terrible crimes and savage atrocities. As with armies of the past, the Tories and the Patriots, once neighbors, became bitter enemies and committed offenses. Great opportunities presented themselves..a chance to rob and steal, to sell plundered possessions, to falsify documents and receive extra bonuses and bounties, to change identities and to disappear. Most of the savagery went unpunished, but some of the crimes were punished by courts martial. Records of these can be found at the National Archives. An index to the courts martial may be found in *Summer Soldiers: A Survey & Index of Revolutionary Courts Martial* by James C. Neagle. [See Book Review *Kinfolks*, Vol. 25 #1.]

Early in the war, Committees of Safety were formed by the Patriots. These were groups of men who inflicted insults, threats and even serious damage on Tories, such as burning their homes and barns. During the war things became more serious, and the American rebels showed no mercy to Loyalists, who were denied the rights which other Americans had; they could not vote, nor could they practice law or hold office. State legislatures confiscated the estates and holdings of Tories and each state passed harsh laws against them. They were ostracized and whipped; their homes were searched without warrants; their possessions were seized or destroyed; their livestock were taken to feed the Patriot Army. Those who incurred the wrath of the mob were hanged in effigy or tarred and feathered, a process that caused pain, misery and sometimes death. People were arrested without benefit of trial, and the less fortunate were hanged. Property was confiscated and sold at auction, usually for a small portion of its actual value; the proceeds were put into the state treasuries. Suspected Loyalists and many men who tried to remain neutral were repeatedly required to take oaths of loyalty to the U. S.; some firmly believed that they were British citizens and to take such oaths would be treason. The wives and families of Loyalists fared little better, sometime being left with little but the clothes on their backs.

On the other side of the coin, the Tories were doing their own damage. Groups of them invaded the homes of women whose husbands were known to be Rebels or Rebel sympathizers, especially in the country or on the frontier where there were no close neighbors to call for help. Wanton destruction and violence were often the result. In Boston, during the British occupation, General JOHN "Gentleman Johnny" BURGOYNE was headquartered in the mansion of SAMUEL QUINCY. The Quincy mansion was treated like an inn, and many of its fine furnishings were carelessly destroyed.

There was even a Tory plot to assassinate GEORGE WASHINGTON. Part of the plan was the counterfeiting of money from the colony of Connecticut. In the British plan, at least five members of WASHINGTON's Guard were involved. They included WILLIAM GREEN, the drummer; the fifer, JOHNSON; Private BARNES; Private MICHAEL LYNCH; and THOMAS HICKEY. HICKEY faced a court martial, was found guilty and in July 1776 was executed by hanging. He was the first soldier in the Continental Army to have been given the death penalty. WASHINGTON declared Tories were "abominable pests of society" and believed that they should be treated as traitors.

Tories joined with Indian allies to harass the frontiers. For many years, to protect the fur trade from the French and to halt the westward movement of settlers and land speculators, the British government had given tribes of the Iroquois nations muskets and money; naturally, the Iroquois sided with the British. Many of the Indians lived in and were armed in Canada, and swept southward to destroy frontier farms and settlements. At Oriskany, New York, on their way to relieve Fort Stanwix, the New York militia and some friendly Indians were ambushed by the Tories and their Indian allies, leaving 150-200 dead. At Minisink, New York, another group of militia was ambushed by Tories and Indians, leaving 120 of the 150 American men dead. The people of the Mohawk Valley of New York were sometimes daily harassed by Tory-led Indian attacks.

The Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania ran red with blood from the savage Indian massacres which



were led by green-coated Tory officers. The Wyoming Valley Massacre exemplifies the violence, savagery and butchery of the Tory-Indian alliance. In the spring of 1778 BUTLER's Tory Rangers, a force estimated at 800 to 1100 men composed of British regulars, Tories, Seneca and Mohawk Indians under the command of Colonel JOHN BUTLER, marched to plunder and capture the forts and settlements of the valley. About half the men were Indians commanded by JOSEPH BRANDT, a war chief whose father was rumored to be Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, a British Indian agent. Indians on the war path were hard to restrain, and farms and homesteads all along the way were destroyed, whether they belonged to Rebels or Loyalists. The British took Fort Wintermoot, and many of the men, women and children who escaped the battle, took refuge in nearby Forty Fort. Other survivors of the battle swam the river or fled to the mountains.

On July 4, 1778, the English and Indian forces arrived at Forty Fort. Many of the inhabitants of the settlements along the Susquehanna River were Tory sympathizers and joined the British and Indians in the battle against the fort; some painted themselves like Indians and were remembered as "blue-eyed Indians." In his *History of Wyoming* Chapman says, "They exhibited instances of the most savage barbarity in the manner in which they carried on the war against their former neighbors and friends." When the fort was forced to surrender, the British disregarded the articles of capitulation, and, among the war whoops, prisoners were subjected to all sorts of atrocities and savage cruelties. In this battle about 300 settlers were killed or missing; the fierce Iroquois took 227 scalps. It was no wonder that the Tories...people who had been their neighbors...were so hated by the American Patriots.

Some of the survivors of Forty Fort made their way to Wilkesbarre, but their safety was short-lived. The British and Indians burned Wilkesbarre, and the surviving inhabitants were forced to go 60 miles on foot, through a great swamp, without food or extra clothing, with wild animals and savage Indians lurking in the nearby forests. It was a nightmare journey. The weakest..wounded men, the youngest children and women...perished on the journey. Some died from their wounds, others were lost or killed by the Indians or beasts when they wandered off the path. Those who survived called the wilderness through which they trudged "The Shadow of Death," a name which it still retains.

News of the Wyoming Valley Massacre was received with such public attention and horror that GEORGE WASHINGTON sent a detachment of 2,500 men under the command of General SULLIVAN to drive the British and Indians out of that area and to destroy the Indian villages along the northwestern frontier. Although small parties of vengeful savages who lurked in the forests and mountains would occasionally raid settlements, the main threat of Indian war was removed by SULLIVAN. Like the survivors of other disasters, most who survived the Wyoming Massacre returned to reclaim their land and to rebuild their homes.

Tories and their Indian allies not only killed frontier people, but took many of them captive to be adopted into the tribe, to become tribal slaves or to sell for ransom in Canada. Some of those captured at Forty Fort in the Wyoming Valley were marched to Canada. In another incident in 1778, DANIEL BOONE and twenty-seven men were taken captive by one hundred two Indians near the Licking River in Kentucky. Campaigns against the Indians by GEORGE ROGERS and SULLIVAN decreased the danger of raids and war parties and, after the war, opened western lands for settlement.

Many Loyalists, who were driven or who fled from their homes in Philadelphia and Boston when the British troops withdrew, enrolled in the British Army, as did many of those who lived in New York City. New York state furnished 15,000 Loyalist troops and 8,000 militiamen. New York City, which was occupied by the British for most of the war, was considered the safest and most stable city in which to reside at that time. Naturally the city was a stronghold of Loyalists, but many Patriots and/or the wives of Patriots lived there too. Life in New York was like a continual party for affluent Loyalist and British officers who were stationed there. An endless round of lavish dinners, tea parties and dances filled the social agenda. Luxury goods and other supplies from England, which were not available to the Patriots, kept coming in a steady stream and kept the Tory ladies fashionable and their families well fed. However, certain items such as tea, coffee and sugar, were scarce and very

expensive, so both Patriots and Tories complained.

Philadelphia, the country's wealthiest city, was also a city full of rich and influential Loyalists. When the British abandoned Philadelphia in 1778, WASHINGTON made BENEDICT ARNOLD the military governor of the city. At the beginning of the war ARNOLD was a very successful American military leader and a close friend of WASHINGTON. He built the first American fleet on Lake Champlain, won the important Battle of Saratoga, and, in his invasion of Quebec, almost succeeded in making Canada our fourteenth state. However, despite his great military success, ARNOLD was never paid for his service, nor was he honored by Congress for his victories. He was wounded in battle and was left with a lifelong limp. ARNOLD's pocketbook and pride were hurt! Feeling personally cheated, ARNOLD was also disenchanted with the American leaders and politicians. In Philadelphia ARNOLD, a poor man, was exposed to many temptations and was courted by the rich Tories who remained there, among whom was the family of Chief Justice SHIPPEN, the highest judicial officer in Pennsylvania at that time. His daughter, MARGARET "PEGGY" SHIPPEN, would become ARNOLD's second wife. ARNOLD began to listen to PEGGY and her Tory friends, among whom was Major JON ANDRE', Britain's spymaster. ANDRE' convinced the disillusioned ARNOLD to secretly change sides. When ARNOLD was transferred to West Point, a fortified and strategic site on the Hudson River, he and ANDRE' made plans for its surrender. These plans were thwarted when ANDRE' was captured. ARNOLD escaped, defecting to the British, who made him a brigadier general. ARNOLD is remembered as the American Patriot who became a turncoat and traitor!

Among other turncoats were many Hessians. Great Britain's troops were reinforced by some 30,000 Hessian soldiers, Germans hired by King George III from the Prince of Hesse-Cassel and the heads of other German states at the rate of 7 pounds each. Hessians were particularly hated by the Patriots. They spoke little or no English and were particularly savage in their assaults on unprotected women. Even Loyalists abhorred the Hessians, thinking them little more than brutes with guns. Tales of savagery and atrocities followed in their wake. Since the British, the Loyalists and the American Patriots all spoke English, sometimes the Hessians would mistakenly attack unprotected Loyalist women, not understanding that their husbands were British allies. Many Hessians deserted, planning to stay in America; some even took up arms and fought against their former British allies. Only a third of their number returned to Germany. Their casualties were not large; most of the loss was from desertions.

Tories could be found in the best of families. Among the prominent Tories was WILLIAM FRANKLIN, the son of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. He became president of the Board of Associated Loyalists, and after the war lived in England. The father and son, who held such divergent views, never fully reconciled their differences.

After the war ended most Loyalists, fearing the reprisals of the victorious American patriots, crowded on every available ship, bound for England or any of her possessions...Canada, Nova Scotia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica or Florida. This Loyalist migration included from 80,000 to 100,000 people, about one-third of the population. It is estimated that about 35,000 Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; another 10,000 settled in Quebec Colony, which is now Quebec and Ontario. An Anglican minister, CHARLES INGLIS of New York City took his whole congregation of about 2,000 to Nova Scotia. So many Loyalists flocked to the Bahamas that the population of the islands doubled. The arrival of the Loyalists in the island of Bermuda is said to have kept Bermuda from becoming an American state. Many of the Loyalists who fled to Florida left it again when it was returned to Spain.

Immediately after the war Parliament appointed the Royal Commission of Enquiry to examine the claims of Loyalists for compensation for their services and losses and for pensions. To satisfy these claims and to establish Loyalists in Nova Scotia and Canada, the British government spent about 6,000,000 pounds. Testimony and supportive evidence are given in these records, which can be found in British Archives.

Many Indians who had been friendly to the British remained loyal to them after the war. For their loyalty the New York Iroquois and the Fort Hunter Mohawks were given land in Ontario. Lists of Loyalists have been compiled and published in many books. Pennsylvania Loyalists are named in *Black List: A List of Those Tories Who Took Part With Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, and Were Attainted of High Treason*. Other informative books on Loyalists include: *Research Guide to Loyalist Ancestors, A Directory to Archives, Manuscripts and Published Sources; Loyalists Lists and Loyalists and Land Settlements in Nova Scotia; and Loyalists in North Carolina During the War*.

The American government recommended that each state should give compensation to any Loyalists who had formerly resided there, but it had no way to enforce such recommendations; therefore, few, if any, claims were ever paid. Information on claims and confiscated property may be found in such books as *Index to American Loyalist Claims, The Confiscated Estates of Boston Loyalists, The Royal Commission on the Losses and Services of American Loyalists*. Accounts of Loyalist activities and Rebel punishments against them can be found in contemporary newspapers, diaries, letters and other documents.

There are several Loyalist Societies which require descent from a Loyalist ancestor for membership. Among these are the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada. For further information, write to Dominion Headquarters, Suite 202, 50 Baldwin St., Toronto, Ontario, M5T 1L4, Canada.

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### A LOYALIST ANCESTOR

Contributed by GERALD STROPLE McMAHON, Member #63

Just because you find ancestors in Nova Scotia doesn't necessarily mean that they were Acadians or even the English people who came to replace them. Thousands of Nova Scotians are descendants of American colonists who were loyal to the British during the Revolutionary War and were forced to flee when the war ended in British defeat. Their positions of authority no longer existed, their property was confiscated, and the lives of some were in danger. They sought the protection of the British and went to resettle in British possessions.

In 1776 JOHN ADAMS said that one-third of the people in the colonies were Loyalists or Tories. Many Loyalists were in Connecticut and New York. They were mainly respected professional men, officials and merchants...the educated or wealthy. When the war began the Loyalists faced social and commercial ostracism in their home towns, and harsh laws were enacted against them. They were denied the right to vote or to practice law, and their property was seized and sometimes sold. Some prominent Tories were banished, while others were tarred and feathered and even hanged. Some Loyalists fought with the British Army; others joined Tory bands of guerrillas. Older and more conservative Loyalists stayed at home, trying to walk the thin line between loyalty to their mother country and appeasing their neighbors.

During the Revolutionary War, as during the Civil War, some people were on one side and some on the other. Families were split in their loyalties. Some wanted change while others preferred to keep things as they were under British rule. When the war ended and the British army and civil



administration left, the Loyalists had two options. They could accept the new government and perhaps, harassment by their neighbors, or leave the country. A large number chose to leave.

The British armies surrendered in November 1783, but the army in the New York area refused to leave until all the Loyalist who wanted to leave could move with them. Sir GUY CARLTON did not withdraw until every person who wanted the protection of the British flag had been evacuated. Most of them were transported by ship to Nova Scotia. Other Loyalists made their way directly to Ontario and Nova Scotia. This migration trebled the population of Nova Scotia.

My Loyalist ancestor was WILLIAM ATWATER, the son of PHINEAS ATWATER and MARY WARD. He was born in 1730 at Cheshire, Connecticut, and would have been forty six years old at the start of the Revolutionary War. On 31 January 1754 at Wallingford, Connecticut, he married ESTHER TUTTLE. She was the daughter of EPHRAIM TUTTLE and HANNAH PANGBURN, and had been born 10 February 1736 at Wallingford.

The ATWATER, WARD and TUTTLE ancestors had moved from England to Boston shortly after its founding in 1630. They were among the first settlers of Connecticut in the late 1630s. The immigrant ancestor of the ATWATER family was DAVID ATWATER, a native of Lenham, Kent, England, and one of the first settlers of the New Haven colony. When the Revolutionary War broke out in 1776, the ATWATER family had been living in the Connecticut area for over 130 years. WILLIAM and ESTHER TUTTLE ATWATER were living in Wallingford, Connecticut, when hostilities ceased. Wallingford had been established near New Haven in 1673 and was a center for silverware manufacture, so the ATWATERs may have been silversmiths, merchants or professional men. It is not clear exactly how the ATWATER family supported their Loyalist beliefs, but they were among the Tories who went to Nova Scotia.

Although most of their relatives were adapting to the new order, WILLIAM ATWATER decided that he and his family would remain British subjects. When the war ended, WILLIAM, his sons and fifteen other Loyalists bought property in northeastern Nova Scotia, on the Hallowell Grant near Guysborough. The ATWATERs' share was 450 acres.

WILLIAM and ESTHER TUTTLE ATWATER had eight children. Their eldest son was RUFUS ATWATER, who was born at Wallingford on 29 November 1754, making him twenty-two years of age when the war began and another member of the family who could be labeled a Loyalist. At Wallingford on 18 December 1777, RUFUS ATWATER married his first cousin, MARY TUTTLE. MARY was the daughter of EBENEZER TUTTLE (the brother of RUFUS' mother ESTHER TUTTLE), and EUNICE MOSS of Wallingford. She was born 11 March 1761 at Wallingford.

Other children of WILLIAM and ESTHER TUTTLE ATWATER were; LUNAN ATWATER (b. 1757; d. 1795); WILLIAM ATWATER, Jr. (b. Feb. 1759; m. SARAH ESTHER ANDREWS); CLOE ATWATER (b. Sept. 1763; m. JOHN CLARK); ABEL WARD ATWATER (b. 1761; d. 1823); IRA ATWATER (b. 1765); and ARSENATH ATWATER (b. 1771; d. 1788). Whether all the members of this family were Loyalists has not been investigated, but RUFUS and several of his brothers were.

When they left for Nova Scotia in 1783, RUFUS and MARY TUTTLE ATWATER were the parents of three small children. WILLIAM ATWATER died before 1790, within a few years of his arrival at Guysborough. The widowed ESTHER ATWATER married JOSEPH HADLEY on 8 August 1791 and remained in Nova Scotia, where she died 14 October 1807. A short time later, two of WILLIAM and ESTHER's sons returned to the United States.

RUFUS ATWATER was killed by a falling tree on 26 April of that year. By this time RUFUS and MARY ATWATER had five children, including my ancestor, ESTHER ATWATER, who was born 25 December 1789 in Nova Scotia. MARY ATWATER then married ELISHA RANDALL on 23 August 1792. She remained in Nova Scotia and died 13 July 1822. The ATWATERs paid a terrible price for

the decision to remain loyal to the British crown and to move away from friends, close relatives and a relatively comfortable living.

Among the Loyalists and soldiers arriving in Nova Scotia was my STROPLE ancestor, GEORGE, and his wife, MARIA. GEORGE STROPLE had been a British soldier who was demobilized at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, after the war. It is uncertain whether GEORGE STROPLE was recruited in England or was recruited as a mercenary in Hanover, Germany, or perhaps joined the British Army when it was stationed in the Southern Colonies. The surname STROPLE may have been STROBEL originally; there were many by this name in South Carolina even before the war. We know that GEORGE STROPLE was married and had a son when he was garrisoned in New York for several years.

After their arrival in Nova Scotia, GEORGE and MARIA STROPLE had a son, WILLIAM STROPLE, who was born 14 March 1786. On 26 August 1807 ESTHER ATWATER married WILLIAM STROPLE. The STROPLE families remained in Nova Scotia until after the birth of my mother in 1886. The next year the family moved to Massachusetts. So the Canadian absence lasted a little over 100 years!

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#### **DESCENDANTS FROM WILLIAM ATWATER, BRITISH LOYALIST**

- I. WILLIAM ATWATER, born 1730; married 1754, ESTHER TUTTLE
- II. RUFUS ATWATER, born 1754; married 1777, MARY TUTTLE
- III. ESTHER ATWATER, born 1789; married 1807, WILLIAM STROPLE
- IV. GEORGE HENRY STROPLE, born 1808; married 1832, GRACE BOLES
- V. HENRY GEORGE STROPLE, born 1843; married 1865, ANNE ISABELLE MacDONALD
- VI. ETHEL MAY STROPLE, born 1886; married EUGENE V. McMAHON
- VII. GERALD STROPLE McMAHON married CATHERINE MARIE BODMAN

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**CAN'T FIND YOUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTOR?** Search for him among the Loyalists. When the war ended, British troops began to evacuate, and civilians who had been loyal to the Crown began to fear for their lives. It took several years for all the British troops and officers to leave, and most of the Loyalists went with them. Thousands of them can be traced to Nova Scotia. From 1775 through 1787 about 60,000 Loyalists went into exile. Most of them settled in Nova Scotia or in Upper or Lower Canada, where they and their descendants became known as "United Empire Loyalists." 1798 was the terminal year for the appellation of "United Empire Loyalist."

Concerning the exodus of Loyalists to Nova Scotia, GERALD McMAHON writes:

October 18, 1782	9 transports	500 people
April 26, 1783		7,000 people
June 1783		2,500 people
By August 23, 1783		12,000 people had arrived
By September 30, 1783		18,000 people had arrived
By December 31, 1783		30,000 people had arrived
By January 15, 1784		Still more were arriving

## RECORDS FOR REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTORS

Tracing an ancestor back to the beginning of our country can provide a sense of pride and patriotism, but where does a researcher start? Men who took part in the Revolutionary War must have been born between about 1720 and 1765, although there were some who were older and a few who were younger. They must have been in the continental U. S. by as early as 1776 and no later than 1783. Many enlistments and discharges were informal, sometimes no more than a man showing up to fight a battle or two, then going home. In these cases, there may be no formal proof of his service. Check to see if any battles were fought in the area of his residence; many men were willing to protect their homes, but were not willing to go to strange places to fight for a cause they didn't fully understand.

The war created a multitude of records, and many are still in existence. Military service records, pension records and bounty land grants are among the major sources, but there are lists of local militia, state companies and regiments and those who joined the Continental Army. At that time soldiers could have service in one or all categories at the same time, so records might be found on local, state or national levels.

However, since paper was extremely scarce and illiteracy was widespread, sometimes records were not kept well. Reports were sometimes written on wooden shingles, which were later burned as fuel. Fires, floods and poor preservation practices throughout the years have destroyed or damaged many of the old records. Others were destroyed in 1814 when the British burned Washington. Those which still exist have been published or microfilmed.

Service records on Revolutionary War soldiers were compiled about a hundred years after the war, from information abstracted from various documents, such as enlistments, muster rolls and order books. These often provide little genealogical information, but are interesting as they show an ancestor's place of origin and in which battles his company fought.

The National Archives is the repository for the service records of Revolutionary War Soldiers. These records have been microfilmed and can be found on the National Archives Microfilm Group M860, "General Index to Compiled Military Service Records of the Revolutionary War." Contemporary source material, collected and published by state governments, historical societies and interested individuals, include many soldiers' diaries, journals and memoirs. Biographies also include original material but were often limited to the more prominent officers and leaders of the period. Battle and campaign histories offer insight into the military situation, but rarely include personal or genealogical material.

After the war, Bounty Land Warrants or certificates were issued to veterans as payment for service. Land had been set aside in Ohio for this purpose, so the veteran could settle the land, claim it and then sell it, or sell his warrant for cash, usually to a land speculator for pennies on the dollar. Check information of the Bureau of Land Management at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov). A soldier was allotted 160 acres of land, but, if by 1855 he had not sold it or claimed all of it, he was notified to do so, thus creating another document; if the veteran had died without claiming all of his land, his widow or children might claim it. Application for bounty lands included information on his military service. However, in many cases, there were more applicants for bounty land than there were veterans; in order to get free land, many men who had not served falsified documents, lied and/or got friends to lie about their service.

Pension records contain the most valuable genealogical information. Information in these pensions or widow's pension records include name, age or date of birth, place of birth, when and where he enlisted, his rank and unit, under which officers he served; names of wife and children, discharge papers, marriage certificates and pages copied from family Bibles may also be included. Remember, not all veterans qualified for pensions. At first pensions were given only to those who were disabled in the war or to the widows of men who had died in the war. Then they were given to the indigent.



Requirements for pensions changed throughout the years, and the status of many veterans also changed. As time went by and veterans became elderly or infirm, they may have become eligible for a pension. Some veterans or their widows applied for pensions but were rejected; some of these rejected applications still exist with valuable genealogical data. A pension for a private soldier amounted to a little less than \$4 a month. Books, such as *The Pension Lists of 1792-1795* by Clark and *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files* by White, give information on pensioners. [Editor's Note: For additional information on Revolutionary War Pensions, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 25 #3.)

The 1840 federal census gave information on those receiving Revolutionary War pensions. Information on the veterans has been extracted and published by the U. S. Secretary of State in *A Census of Pensioners for the Revolutionary or Military Services: With Their Names, Ages and Place of Residence*. The Final Pension Payment File is also an important source of information. After a pensioner's death, his widow or minor child might apply for the money due the pensioner. Unfortunately, these records, which are housed in the National Archives, have not yet been microfilmed. To get copies of these files, you must know the pensioner's whole name and where he died.

Hereditary organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) have genealogical libraries, whose catalogs can be searched online. Both the DAR and the SAR have Patriot Indexes, lists of veterans whose service has been verified. The DAR has 166 volumes of *Lineage Books*, which contain information abstracted from membership applications and information on located graves. The SAR also has a *Patriot Index* and a *Revolutionary War Graves Register*, which is on a CD. These books can be found at many libraries. Both organizations have Websites: DAR <[www.dar.org](http://www.dar.org)> and SAR <[www.sar.org](http://www.sar.org)>.

Many records of Revolutionary War veterans have been published or microfilmed. These records can be found at the National Archives, the Library of Congress and Family History Centers. State Archives may also house records of militia service, pension payments, bounty land grants, and the like. Often letters from the applicant, or from friends or relatives, and affidavits accompany the document.

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## AFTER THE WAR

After the Revolutionary War ended, Americans felt a new nationalism, and they were ready to sever all ties with England. This also applied to education and literary works. About 1790 NOAH WEBSTER, a young schoolteacher, created *Webster's Spelling Book*, a text that would be the backbone of American schooling for the next several generations. It was followed by Webster's school readers and a dictionary. Spelling and pronunciation began to differ between the young U. S. and England. The independent Americans decided that they could adopt pronunciations out of fashion in England, or find simpler ways to spell. For example, the "u" was dropped from the British "honour" to become the Americanized version of "honor." While the British said "secretry," the American said "secretary." The language became even more colorful as words from other languages were added, and the manners of speech differed throughout the country. The New Englanders spoke with a twang, the Southerners had a drawl and the European immigrants each had a language and accent of their own...and the American language was born.

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**BREEDS HILL IS WHERE THE BATTLE WAS: BUNKER HILL WAS WRONG!** Confused colonial soldiers, on the night of June 16, 1775, fortified Breeds Hill, the higher more definable slope at Boston, Massachusetts. Behind their redoubts, the Americans huddled with their muskets while a solid

line of British soldiers marched slowly up the hill toward them. According to tradition, the patriot's commander, WILLIAM PRESCOTT, barked the order: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." And amazingly, the Americans held their fire until the British were about 15 paces away. Then they blazed away with muskets, and when the smoke cleared, the British soldiers who had not been killed were racing down the hill to the beach. The British charged again, and again they retreated. On the third charge, the Americans, out of ammunition, pulled back, and the Redcoats took the hill. But it had been a disaster for the British, with terrible losses. "A dear-bought victory," wrote Sir HENRY CLINTON, one of the British generals. "Another such [victory] would have ruined us." The historic battlesite became wrongly known as Bunker Hill.

*The Genie*, Vol. 35 #4 (4th Quarter 2001), Ark-La-Tex Genealogical Society, Shreveport, LA

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### **FRANCIS MARION, THE SWAMP FOX**

One of the American patriots of the Revolutionary War was FRANCIS MARION of South Carolina, who was also known as the "Swamp Fox" because of his daring raids on the British from his lairs hidden deep in the swamps. MARION led a band of guerrilla fighters, 150 volunteers who received no food, pay or even ammunition from the Continental Army. In the 1770s and 1780s the swamps were virtually untamed and unmapped, filled with snakes, alligators, bears, panthers and insects...all of which were equally deadly. Yet these swamps became home to MARION's men, who set up traps along the roads for the British or ambushed them from unexpected places. They took their food and other supplies from British supply wagons and hindered the troops in any way they could. This small band of men were able to harass thousands of British troops. In 1781 British Lt. Col. JOHN WATSON was sent to eliminate MARION's men, but MARION continued to elude him. A few of his men were inevitably lost to the British, but the heat, humidity and fevers from the swamps took their toll on many others. If your ancestor lived in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, he may have fought with FRANCIS MARION, the "SWAMP FOX."

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### **LAKE CHARLES' BIRTHDAY**

One hundred thirty-five years ago, on 16 March 1867, by Legislative Act 79, the town of Lake Charles became incorporated. Louisiana was then in the midst of Radical Reconstruction, and General PHILIP SHERIDAN, Commander of the Fifth Military District, blocked an attempt of the people of Lake Charles to choose their own officials. His successor, General ROBERT BUCHANAN, authorized the first town election on 17 June 1868. JAMES W. BRYAN was chosen mayor, and town alderman included WILLIAM H. KIRKMAN, B. R. STODDARD, WILLIAM G. KIBBE, JAMES B. KIRKMAN and JOSEPH S. BILBO. JACOB RYAN, Jr. was selected as the first town treasurer.

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**THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT** (BLM) website is currently inaccessible due to litigation against the Department of the Interior (DOI) regarding access to Indian trust data or assets. On 5 December 2001, a court order was issued requiring DOI and its agencies to disconnect from the Internet all information systems until it can be demonstrated that systems housing or providing access to individual Indian trust data or assets meet appropriate security standards. As a result, you cannot view the BLM's home page or send e-mail to DOI or its agencies. Until the time that full service can be restored, please telephone your local BLM office for assistance.

Source: *The Genealogical Record* (Dec. 2001)

**MY FAMILY TREE IS A FEW BRANCHES SHORT! ALL HELP APPRECIATED.**

**KERSHAW-BARTOW-BURR-FARQUHAR CONNECTION**  
Contributed by SHIRLEY VERRET BURWELL, Member #13

The wife of JOHN NEEDHAM KERSHAW, an early resident of southwest Louisiana, is never mentioned in any of the old records, although an old brand was registered in St. Martin Parish on 22 August 1801 for JOHN N. KERSHAW, and there is evidence that he was in New Iberia by 1805. According to St. Martin Parish Original Acts 1808, No. 80, "EDWARD CHURCH NICHOLS bought the upper three arpents width (roughly the area between Bank and Prairie Avenues) by 40 arpents deep from JOHN KERSHAW on 9 August 1805." Who was KERSHAW's wife and what was her connection with the BURR family?

JOHN N. KERSHAW had been married to ANN BARTOW in Westchester, New York. The fact seemed to be confirmed by an entry from the 1880 census for St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, in which a son of the couple, THOMAS KERSHAW, age 77, stated that he was born in Louisiana, but his father had been born in England and his mother in New York.

A study of the BARTOW family brought to life some interesting facts. The surname used by a French ancestor was originally spelled "BERTAUT." When he went to England, the surname evolved in several spellings, including BARTOW and BARTO. Through marriage, the BARTOW family became related to the family of the legendary AARON BURR. BURR's wife THEODOSIA BARTOW and THOMAS BARTOW were first cousins. THEODOSIA, the daughter of AARON and THEODOSIA (BARTOW) BURR, and ANNE BARTOW, the daughter of THOMAS BARTOW and MARY VARDELL/VARDILL, were second cousins.

ANNE BARTOW, the daughter of THOMAS BARTOW and MARY VARDELL/VARDILL, was born circa 1774 in Westchester County, New York. On 22 July 1797 married JOHN N. KERSHAW at Trinity Church Parish, New York, New York. She died in New Orleans in 1816. KERSHAW's succession in St. Mary Parish, dated 15 May 1824, shows the following children: MARY ANN (married JONATHAN SMITH), JOHN NEEDHAM, THOMAS BARTOW (married PELAGIE BOREL), ELIZABETH GRACE, \*SAMUEL (minor in 1824) married in St. Landry Parish, AUGUSTINE HARGRAVE, daughter of WILLIAM HARGRAVE).

Continuing the line in its ascent, ANNE's father, THOMAS BARTOW was the eldest son of ANTHONY BARTOW and CHARITY STEVENSON. He was born in 1749/1750 in Westchester, New York. In December 1773, just before the Revolutionary War, THOMAS BARTOW married MARY VARDELL/VARDILL, the daughter of THOMAS VARDELL/VARDILL and HANNAH TIEBOUT. The following children were born to THOMAS and MARY (VARDELL) BARTOW: \*ANNE (born circa 1774, died 1816, married JOHN N. KERSHAW), CHARITY, MARIA, THOMAS, ANTHONY, PHOEBE (married JAMES KISSAM), HANNAH (married JOSEPH KISSAM) and JANE.

ANNE's grandfather, the Honorable ANTHONY BARTOW, was the eighth son of Rev. JOHN BARTOW and HELENA REID. He was born 8 January 1716/1717 in Westchester County, New York and in 1746 married CHARITY STEVENSON, the daughter of WILLIAM STEVENSON and HANNAH HICKS. CHARITY was fourteen years of age at the time of the marriage. To ANTHONY BARTOW his father bequeathed all his tract of Indian purchase southward. ANTHONY and his family lived on his farm at Westchester, below his brother THEOPHILUS. During the Revolutionary War, he was "much annoyed by the lawless deeds of the Cowboys and Skinners, who cruelly treated him, notwithstanding his age. On one occasion, they forced him out of the house and threatened to hang him for refusing them money, but his wife interposed and saved his life." He made his will 25 February 1789 and died soon after at his residence. He was buried in the old family ground at Westchester in December 1790. ANTHONY and CHARITY (STEVENSON) BARTOW became the parents of eleven children, namely: HANNAH (born 1748; married 1768, THOMAS TUCKER), \*THOMAS (born 1749/1750, married MARY VARDELL/VARDILL), HELENA (born 1751; married THOMAS HAVILAND, a Quaker), MARY (born 1763; married JOHN REID, who came to this



country as "overseer of artificers in His Majesty's Engineers"), SUSANNAH, PHOEBE, WILLIAM, ANTHONY VARDELL, CLARINA, CHARITY and ROBERT.

The immigrant ancestor on the BARTOW line was ANNE's great-grandfather, Rev. JOHN BARTOW, who was born in 1673 at Crediton, Cambridge, England. He was the son of PETER BARTOW and ALICE BORROUGH. On 17 September 1705 he married HELENA REID at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, where he died 9 February 1726/1727. Children of JOHN BARTOW and HELENA REID included: three sons who died young, GEORGE, THOMAS, THEOPHILUS, THEODOSIUS, JOHN, \*ANTHONY (born 1717; married 1746, CHARITY STEVENSON) and BASIL.

The BARTOW family had an important historical connection with AARON BURR, the American political leader who was vice-president of the U. S. under THOMAS JEFFERSON from 1801 to 1805...and who might have been president. The famous duel at Weehawken, New York, between BURR and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in which HAMILTON was fatally injured, forced BURR to resign from his political duties and seek new opportunities. He turned to the Spanish territories along the Louisiana-Texas borders. Burr's Ferry in Beauregard Parish, where one of the trails crossed from Louisiana into Texas, was one of the first settlements on the Sabine River and became an important trading point where thousands of bales of cotton crossed the river. It was supposedly established by relatives of AARON BURR from Cincinnati before 1810, and there BURR was said to have planted trees which he brought in from South America. Years later, during the War Between the States, Burr's Ferry was on the Old Military Road, and earthworks at the site attest to its being guarded by Confederates to halt any invasion of the Federal army into Texas. However, it is believed by some authorities that at least some of the earthworks were erected by AARON BURR at the time he was attempting to set himself up as governor of western Louisiana. Today Burr's Ferry, like so many other old towns along the rivers of western Louisiana, is just a part of history.

The traditional view that AARON BURR planned a disruption of the Union and the establishment of a separate government in the Mississippi Valley has been largely supplanted by a more reasonable view. It is thought that, with the aid of westerners, he intended to strike at the Spanish possessions in the southwest, and particularly to seize and govern Mexico...a plan based in part on the belief then current that a war between the United States and Spain was imminent. BURR's conduct aroused suspicion, and he was arrested for treason in the so-called "Burr Conspiracy." After a notable trial at Richmond in 1807, he was acquitted, but his reputation and political power were ruined.

In 1782 AARON BURR was married to THEODOSIA BARTOW, the widow of Col. FREDERICK PREVOST and the daughter of THEOPHOLUS BARTOW and ANNIE STILLWELL. THEOPHOLUS BARTOW was the brother of ANTHONY BARTOW (born 1717, married CHARITY STEVENSON), the grandfather of ANNE BARTOW. AARON BURR and THEODOSIA BARTOW were married for twelve years and had only one daughter, THEODOSIA BURR, who was born in 1783 in New York City. She was educated by her father and was widely known for her beauty, accomplishments and charm of manner. THEODOSIA BURR married Col. JOSEPH ALSTON, who became governor of South Carolina. They had an only son AARON BURR ALSTON, who died young. THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON was very devoted to her father. After her father's disgrace and the death of her son, in 1812 she left Charleston on the *Patriot* to meet her father in New York; the ship never reached its destination, and THEODOSIA was lost at sea, causing great grief to her father.

For many years it was believed that the *Patriot* had been lost in a mid-winter storm off Cape Hatteras, but in 1860 an old lady told another tale. It seems that she had a portrait of a charming lady done in oils on mahogany, a picture which was offered to her doctor in lieu of his fee. The doctor recognized the portrait as a likeness of THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON, and called in members of the BURR family to identify it. They agreed that it was highly probable that it was indeed her likeness; she may have been carrying the portrait with her as a gift to her father. According to the old lady, who had kept the portrait for over a half century, a ship on which the portrait had been found came onto the reefs at

Kittyhawk in 1812, without crew or passengers; everything was in perfect shape, yet there was not a living soul on board. As was the custom in those days, the Bankers, people who lived on the fishing banks along the Atlantic coast, took part of the "findings" from abandoned ships, then scuttled them. This was the fate of the *Patriot*, but what happened to the passengers and crew is not known. As part of the spoils of salvage, the old woman's fiancée had taken the portrait. THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON and ANNE BARTOW were second cousins. Many of the girls in the family were given the name THEODOSIA after the beautiful daughter of AARON BURR.

Another link between Louisiana and AARON BURR was BURR's cousin, Dr. WILLIAM FARQUHAR, who was an early doctor in Beauregard and Calcasieu Parishes. He had graduated in medicine from Cincinnati, Ohio, in his twentieth year and, because of his youth, had to obtain a special license to practice. FARQUHAR suffered from lung trouble and was told to go south or to the Pacific slope for his health. He went to California, where he made a small fortune. He was on his way home in a sailing vessel by way of Cape Horn when his ship fell into the hands of pirates. The passengers were put ashore at New Orleans without a cent. When Dr. FARQUHAR heard that the BURRs, with whom he was intimately acquainted, were established at a place known as Burr's Ferry on the wild Sabine River on the western border of Louisiana, he crossed the state, probably in the company of Texas pioneers, to join them. It is thought that he remained there for three years, moving on to Sugartown and practicing there until 1864. Then he moved to Choupique, where he remained until his death at Rose Bluff in Calcasieu Parish on 14 October 1889. Many of Dr. FARQUHAR's descendants still live in southwest Louisiana.

#### DESCENDANT FROM JOHN BARTOW

- I. Rev. JOHN BARTOW, b. 1673, of Crediton, Cambridge, England; d. 9 February 1726/1727, Freehold, NJ; m. 17 September 1705, Freehold, NJ, HELENA REID (b. 2 Oct. 1681, Freehold, NJ; d. 1759, Westbrook, NY).
- II. Hon. ANTHONY BARTOW, b. 8 January 1717, Westchester, NY; d. December 1790, Westchester, NY; m. 1746, Westchester, NY, CHARITY STEVENSON (b. 1730, Newton, NY; d. 13 July 1791, Westchester, NY; daughter of WILLIAM STEVENSON).
- III. THOMAS BARTOW, b. December 1749/1750, Westchester, NY; m. December 1773, MARY VARDELL/VARDILL (b. ca 1753, Westchester, NY; daughter of Capt. THOMAS VARDELL and HANNAH TIEBOUT).
- IV. ANNE BARTOW, b. ca 1774, Westchester, NY; m. 20 July 1797, Westchester, JOHN N. KERSHAW: settled in New Orleans, La.
- V. SAMUEL ANTHONY KERSHAW m. AUGUSTINE HARGRAVE.
- VI. ELIZABETH KERSHAW m. MICHEL COURTS.
- VII. GLADYS COURTS m. GUS R. BROUSSARD.
- VIII. RENA BROUSSARD m. NUMA A. VERRET,
- IX. SHIRLEY VERRET m. DEMCY L. BURWELL.

[Mrs. BURWELL was aided in her research by GAIL ROWLAND and BEVERLY CALLOWAY. References available upon request.]

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#### AARON BURR AND AMERICAN HISTORY

AARON BURR, who might have become the third president of the U. S., may be one of the most misunderstood and maligned figures in American history. He was rich, charming and brilliant, but he had powerful political enemies, among whom were THOMAS JEFFERSON and the leader of the Federalist Party, ALEXANDER HAMILTON. BURR fought in the Revolutionary War and took part in the storming of Quebec under BENEDICT ARNOLD. In 1789 he was appointed attorney-general in the state of New York, and in 1791 at the age of 35, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, defeating PHILIP SCHYULER, the father-in-law of HAMILTON. By becoming a candidate in the election of

1800, BURR changed American government, politics and history. He became one of the legends of American history.

Before the election of 1800 a true two-party system did not exist in the U. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON was unchallenged for the position of first president, and when he refused a third term, JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON became candidates for the presidency in 1796. ADAMS, a Federalist, received the most votes and became the second president; JEFFERSON, a Democratic Republican, got the second number of votes and became the vice-president, creating a situation that was fraught with problems. The elitist Federalists grew unpopular with the middle classes and were forced to resort to trickery to maintain power in Congress and to control the next election.

In May 1800 the Federalists and Republicans in Congress each held a caucus and nominated candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. The Federalists chose JOHN ADAMS and CHARLES C. PINCKNEY of South Carolina. Republican candidates were THOMAS JEFFERSON and AARON BURR. ADAMS was pro-British and favored a strong central government; JEFFERSON favored limited government and was anti-British and pro-French in his foreign policy. The election of 1800 was more than just a competition between individuals; it became a clash between parties. Mud-slinging was the order of the day, and no scandal was left alone. ADAMS was called a warmonger, a monarchist, an adulterer, and was even accused of being clinically insane. JEFFERSON was accused of being a swindler, mingling with female slaves, of being a threat to the Constitution whose candidacy would perhaps result in civil war. BURR was said to be hot-headed, reckless, a rogue and a danger to the country.

The election produced a tie between JEFFERSON and BURR, although it had been assumed that JEFFERSON would be president and BURR would be vice-president. BURR refused, creating a national crisis. Under the provisions of the Constitution at that time, it was left to the House of Representatives to decide between them; but the House of Representatives held a Federalist majority, who did not favor JEFFERSON. After 36 votes and five weeks passed, for unknown reasons, JEFFERSON was chosen. Most sources attribute his victory to the political maneuvers of HAMILTON; it is said that although HAMILTON regarded JEFFERSON as unfit for the presidency, he thought him less dangerous than BURR. JEFFERSON and BURR, two of the most astute politicians the country has ever produced, remained bitter enemies. As a result of this political dilemma, the Twelfth Amendment was added to the Constitution, making it mandatory to cast separate votes for president and vice-president.

In 1804 BURR, who had been pushed out of the presidential race, tried to mend his political fortunes by running for governor of New York. This was part of the Federalists' plan to induce New England, New York and possibly New Jersey to secede from the Union and form a northern confederacy, which some of the Canadian states might also join. BURR, however, failed to be elected and blamed his defeat on the opposition of HAMILTON, who had denounced him as a "dangerous" man of whom he "could detail...a still more despicable opinion." BURR challenged HAMILTON to a duel. Dueling was a common practice at the time, and neither man was a novice at the deadly sport; but HAMILTON was fatally wounded and a scandal ensued about BURR, whose popularity decreased. He was the Vice-President, and was expected to be above such behavior. He was denounced publicly and both the grand juries of New York and New Jersey returned indictments against him.

Just after the U. S. bought the Louisiana Territory, the disgraced BURR went west, attempting to accumulate land which he would organize as a separate country. It is said that JEFFERSON was also connected with the plan, hoping to expand the national borders while avoiding a war with Spain, but nothing of this intent could ever be proven. The boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase were but roughly defined, and JEFFERSON had already provoked a dispute with Spain over West Florida. Furthermore, settlers were pouring into the lands of Alabama, and hostile Indians based in Spanish Florida, were harassing them. Many Americans were ready to push the western boundary of the U. S. into Spanish territory, by force of arms, if necessary, so the scene was set for westward expansion.

BURR recruited about 100 men, and they floated downriver to New Orleans. His was a scheme just made for adventurers and speculators, but no one could agree on the exact details of BURR's plan. It is thought that BURR bought a large tract of land in Louisiana and intended to colonize it, perhaps setting up his own state. Enlisting the help of General JAMES WILKINSON, the military commander of New Orleans who had once been a spy in the pay of Spain and who later turned against him, BURR made preparations to set up a government in the lands of the Mississippi Valley and "No Man's Land," the neutral ground between the present Louisiana-Texas border. The scheme was daring and soon became exaggerated, and rumors ran wild. Perhaps he had a plan to form a southwest confederacy with lands taken from Spanish-Mexico or from the U. S., or both; perhaps he planned to capture New Orleans and take U. S. territory as his own, or perhaps, in the event of the ever-threatening war with Spain, he hoped to annex Mexico, either for the U. S. or for himself. There is much conjecture but no proof of the intentions of the Burr Conspiracy of 1806-1807.

The Spanish learned that the Americans were at the borders of their territory, seeking land. (This was not surprising since WILKINSON had been a Spanish agent for some time.) WILKINSON and his men were encamped at Camp Salubrity in Natchitoches, and the Spanish General HERRARA rode north to the Sabine River to stop the land-grab scheme. Nothing definite is known about what actually happened in the so-called Burr Conspiracy, but it is known that no fight occurred. Instead, it is believed that a large amount of money changed hands, and that it was BURR's interests which passed the money to the Spaniards. At Natchez BURR heard of JEFFERSON's proclamation for his arrest for treason. He was taken to Richmond, Virginia, for his trial before Chief Justice JOHN MARSHALL. Witnesses from far and near were called; among them was ANDREW JACKSON. It is said that JEFFERSON himself would have also been a witness, if MARSHALL had had his way, but JEFFERSON refused to do more than send his papers. The trial, which lasted several weeks, was almost like a personal power struggle between JEFFERSON and MARSHALL, and resulted in a technical acquittal for BURR. It could not be proven that BURR had waged war against the U. S., nor that he had aided her enemies.

Some years later, after the death of his daughter THEODOSIA, AARON BURR went west, and many think he came to western Louisiana. He owned a vast tract of land on the Ouachita River, land now in the state of Arkansas, an area not too far from his relatives at Burr's Ferry; however, this is another part of the story which cannot be proven. It is said that Burr's Conspiracy inspired PHILIP NOLAN's expedition into Texas to capture wild horses which he planned to sell east of the Mississippi.

The story of AARON BURR is a tale of mystery and intrigue. He was a man larger than life who left his mark on the history of this country, as well as on the people of his time. Many people, especially Westerners, approved of his scheme for expanding the frontier and getting land from their old enemy, Spain. Some even supported the vague allusions to the conquest of Mexico. If your ancestors were living in the U. S. at this time, they may have been among the friends or enemies of this unusual man; their lives were certainly influenced by his actions.

SOURCES: Several sources, including  
*The History Magazine*, Vol. 3 #2 (Dec./Jan. 2002)  
*Beaumont, Tex. Enterprise* (4/1/1934)  
Chitwood, Owsley & Nixon. *The U. S. From Colony to World Power*  
Gitteau. *History of the U. S.*  
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**CENSUS PROBLEMS?** Comprehensive articles on the 1910, 1920 and 1930 federal censuses may be found in *Heritage Quest* (Vol. 18 #2, March/April 2002).

**I SHOULD HAVE ASKED THEM BEFORE THEY DIED!**



## **CARSON: GHOST TOWN OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA**

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

In 1910 the screech of dozens of band saws in the mills surrounding DeQuincy greeted each dawn with a cyclone of sawdust. One such town located about 45 miles north of DeQuincy was Carson, on the banks of Cowpen Creek. The Carson mill and town belonged to Central Coal and Coke Co., a large Kansas City concern, which operated 4 big sawmills, 48 coal mines, and 100 miles of railroad.

Carson must be rated as a better than average sawmill town, although its parent firm was a "cut and run," out-of-state firm, who cared little except for extracting profits and converting the countryside to stumplands. The town had 175 tenant houses, which furnished living quarters for 600 mill hands, loggers, and their families. Housing in both the white and Negro quarters were all painted; were either of the pyramidal, bungalow, logpen, or shotgun varieties; and each was hooked up to electrical and running water connections. Rent was nominal at \$1 per room per month.

The sawmill at Carson was built in 1901 and was certainly one of the best in Louisiana. It boasted of a bandsaw on its long carriage, a 72" double-circular on its short carriage, and a 48-gang saw, giving it a maximum daily cut of 200,000 feet. Its powerhouse contained one 700 hp. Corliss engine for the sawmill and a 350 hp. engine, which rotated the dynamo and planing mill. The planing mill originally had 11 slow machines, but when it burned on March 19, 1904, they were replaced with 7 high-speed matchers and molders, with a daily capacity of 250,000 feet. The 5 dry kilns could steam-dry 100,000 feet daily.

Social life hinged around the commissary, although there were one Union church in the white quarter and 3 churches in the Negro quarter. There was also a dispensary, and each family paid \$1.25 monthly for all medical attention. Other buildings included 3 boarding houses, hotel, ice house, ice cream parlor, post office, drug store, and two schools which taught to the 7th grade. High school students were bused to DeRidder, and free movies were shown three times weekly. The mill disbursed a \$10,000 payroll twice monthly in currency.

Key personnel included TOM METCALF, plant superintendent; CHARLES SILLS, sawmill foreman; JAMES STROUP, planing mill foreman; W. H. MCGREGOR, woods foreman; W. R. MONK, commissary manager; HALLIE MARBURY, dry goods clerk; EUGENIA HARRELL, commissary cashier; D. W. BERTRAM, filer; F. E. CUNNINGHAM, plant engineer; F. B. CAMERON, stenographer; and EMMA MCKINNEY, postmaster.

The tram road at Carson was at first named Missouri and Louisiana Railroad, but was later renamed Neame, Carson and Southern. One branch ran 12 miles northwest to Grabow, and another branch to the east connected with the Lake Charles and Northern Railroad. Rolling stock included one 55-ton locomotive, 2 smaller locomotives, 4 Shay engines, 80 log cars, and 2 steam skidder-loaders. In March, 1907, Carson shipped 350 box cars of lumber in one month.

As early as March, 1908, the Carson White Sox played in the Western Louisiana Sawmill League, and the team won 12 of the 16 games it played that year. The baseball field's bleachers seated only 250 persons, but when Carson played a doubleheader with Leesville on May 30th, 1,000 persons paid \$210 for tickets.

On Dec. 27, 1922, the Carson sawmill burned a second time, a \$175,000 loss covered by insurance, and when the mill was rebuilt, it was renamed Delta Land and Timber Co., the same name that the '4-C' company used in Texas. After 27 years operation, Carson cut its last log on Nov. 25, 1926, and soon afterward all of its machinery and other property were offered for sale. The Carson sawmill had left over 45,000 acres of ugly stump lands in its wake, but DeQuincy's turpentine industry thrived on the stumps that others left behind. Carson was one of the best documented sawmill towns in Southwest Louisiana, acquiring 8 write-ups in *Beaumont Enterprise*, and 3 in *American Lumberman*.

## **THE END OF 'KING LUMBER' GAVE DeRIDDER 'THE PICKLES'**

Contributed by W. T. BLOCK, Member #676

In 1920 many Southwest Louisiana communities were drowning in a sea of lighter pine stumps. When I first viewed Highway 171 between Lake Charles and Shreveport in 1936, or Highway 69 from Beaumont to Lufkin, I felt as if King Mammon had just raped Mother Earth and left her tattered garments all over the forest floor.

DeRidder was one of those cities that could foresee the end of King Yellowpine's reign, and that a real need existed to diversify its economy. Although there was a forest of long leaf stumps to be harvested and shipped to the turpentine mill at DeQuincy, there were also large stands of untouched hardwoods, for which there was also a ready market. In 1920 the Detroit auto industry used large quantities of hardwood for its truck bodies. Oak flooring was just becoming popular, and the furniture factories had an insatiable appetite for lumber. And there was also a large export market for hardwood barrel staves for the wine containers of Europe.

In 1925 Long-Bell Lumber Co. closed its Ludington and Bon Ami sawmills at DeRidder and had converted its huge King-Ryder sawmill solely to oak flooring and dimension hardwood production. After the Longville, La., mill burned, Long-Bell converted the planing mill to oak flooring, but soon removed it to DeRidder. By 1927 King-Ryder was DeRidder's largest industry, employing 400 persons. After neighboring stump lands were cleared, DeRidder quickly prepared for an agricultural economy as well, and in support of that quest, it quickly secured a pickle factory, a sweet potato curing plant, and a creamery.

In 1923 its chamber of commerce secured assurances from neighboring farmers that they would plant 100 acres of cucumbers if a pickle factory were obtained. J. F. SMITH, the chamber secretary, sent out proposals to several national pickling concerns. The Price-Hooker Manufacturing Co. of Waco responded with a letter requesting \$800 and a guarantee of acreage before they would move their Houston plant to Louisiana. Within a week DeRidder forwarded \$800 and a guarantee from farmers to plant 125 acres, a figure that increased annually. Price-Hooker soon moved its plant to DeRidder.

BEN H. SMITH was also transferred to manage the new plant, which included numerous large cypress vats for curing pickles. If sour pickles were made, they were soaked in brine solutions for 3 months before they could be bottled. Sweet pickles had to soak for one year, which was why they were so much more expensive. In the final process, sour pickles had to be soaked again to remove the brine, after which they were soaked in vinegar and spices. Most pickles were bottled in jars, but bulk quantities were packed in kegs and barrels.

The pickle factory was installed in a large building that formerly had housed a foundry and large machine shop for the extinct pine lumber industry. The pickling season ran from July until Dec. 1st, but the canning plant remained open year round on a greatly reduced scale. The plant also made pickled relish, chow-chow, pepper sauce, tobasco sauce, mayonnaise made from cotton seed oil, and other condiments on a smaller scale. The capacity of the plant was one car load of pickles daily during the season. Its largest markets were in Kansas City and St. Louis; the two buyers often bought 8 car loads each.

In the late summer and fall, the work force consisted of 80 women and 40 men. The women who filled the containers worked on a piece-work basis, earning about \$20 weekly, and others considered as skilled labor earned more. The pickle payroll added \$70,000 annually to the DeRidder economy. The pickle factory furnished seed to the farmers at a cost of \$1 an acre, and about 100 farmers planted fields, varying from 1 to 10 acres each. Most farmers earned between \$100 and \$200 for each acre of cucumbers. The writer has no knowledge of how long the DeRidder pickle factory survived, but surmises it was a victim of the Great Depression's hatchet about 1935.

## THE MAD STONE AT VACHERIE

Mr. JAMES A. STEWART, writing from Edgard, St. John Parish, June 11, 1889, to the *Picayune* says:

"There is at Vacherie settlement in this parish, a mad stone, whose wonderful cures in the cases of bites from rabid dogs, as well as from those of venomous reptiles, are only wonderful. This remarkable phenomenon is possessed by Mr. JOS. WEBRE, a planter in the Vacherie section, whose disinterested nature causes him to minister to the wants of his less fortunate fellow men with hospitality and munificence.

"A few days ago while Mr. CAMBRE, a head man on the VIGUES plantation, was doing some work in the field he became conscious of a sharp pain in the finger, and looking immediately to discover the cause of it, saw two small dents with the blood trickling from them, and naturally concluded that he was the victim of a snake bite, which was affirmed by the presence of his snakeship himself.

"It seems that Mr. CAMBRE had inserted his hand in the water near a dam to perform some needed repair, when he felt the bite. He immediately bound the finger above the wound and started home, suffering meantime excruciating agony. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but the wounded finger swelled fearfully, and [the swelling] finally extended to the arm, which soon attained enormous proportions. It was then proposed to convey the man to the VACHERIE to test the efficacy of the famed stone. The trip thither was laborious, owing to the terrible amount of dust; but finally the end was reached, and the patient was in the threshold of the home of Mr. WEBRE, who immediately upon being informed as to the nature of the visit, proceeded to business.

"The stone was placed upon the wound and immediately adhered; remaining thus until replete with the virus, when its hold relaxes, and it has to be washed in warm water in order to yield its stores of virus that it may be again applied. After three such applications the stone refused to longer adhere, and the sufferer was pronounced cured. During the operation, and while the stone was acting, breakfast was called, and the guests sat down to table, the patient feeling so much improved that he found he had acquired a wholesome appetite by his recent experience.

"Numerous are the sufferers that congregate to be relieved by the stone, and to all are afforded a hospitable reception, no charge being asked for the operation of curing. This stone, it is said, was found in the tripe of a deer killed by an Indian hunter, and was presented by him to a 'pale face' friend, from whom it descended or was purchased by its present owner."

SOURCE: *Opelousas Courier* (8/3/1889)

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## MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 1

While doing research for our book, *The Civil War Veterans of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish (Allen, Beauregard, Cameron, Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes)*, we found almost 2000 men who could have been veterans of the war---on either the Confederate or Union side. These names and data were gathered from a variety of sources. The men were within the right ages to have served, since boys as young as fourteen often served with men in their sixties. All had lived in the parish at some time. Some were eliminated immediately, but we found proof of service for over 1400 men. For those listed below we found no proof of service, and, therefore, research on them was not done in-depth and they were not included in our book. However, records may have been lost or destroyed for some of the men; others may not have been apparent, since often only initials, and not full name, were used; still others may have had service records in some other state. We hope that this "genealogical potpourri" will be of interest and benefit to our readers.

### **CAGLE, FRANK CAUTHORN**

Death: 2 Feb. 1890, Lake Charles

Comment: Member, Jackson St. Methodist Church, Lake Charles, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 5 #2 & #3

### **CAIN, W. P.**

Birth: 14 Nov. 1827

Death: 19 June 1900; buried Anacoco Cem., Anacoco, La.

Marriage: Probably JOEANNA (b. 12 Aug. 1823; d. 12 Aug. 1892; buried Anacoco Cem.)

Source: Tombstone

### **CAMPBELL, DOUGLAS E.**

Birth: 24 June 1844

Death: 20 Oct. 1925; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: ELLA WOOD (d. 25 Feb. 1925; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Cemetery records

### **CARY, WILLIAM**

Birth: 2 Feb. 1833, Knox Co., Ohio, s/o DANIEL M. CARY of N.J. and DARUS PRICE of Penn.

Death: After 1890

Marriage: 1st, 1856, LUCY E. O'HARA, d/o Major O'HARA of Clockton, Ohio; 2nd, 1890, MARY C.

KISTNER, d/o CHARLES KISTNER

Children: Of 1st m., ELDRIDGE, FRANCIS P., CHARLES A., WILFORD P. and WALTER E.

Residence: Jennings, La.; came in 1887

Occupation: Founder & editor of *Jennings Reporter*

Comment: 1st m. was "unpleasant" and ended in divorce in 1887

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

### **CHITWOOD, HENRY MARSHALL**

Birth: 27 Jan. 1843

Death: 27 Nov. 1922; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

### **COLE, E. W.**

Birth: 11 April 1849

Death: 9 July 1919; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone



**COLE, STEPHEN DAVIS**

Birth: 13 June 1817, Opelousas, La., s/o SOLOMON COLE and ELIZABETH DAVIS

Death: 22 April 1877, Hickory Flat, La.

Marriage: 19 July 1838, La., NANCY SIMMONS (b. 6 Nov. 1822, St. Landry Par., La.; d. 27 March 1905, Hickory Flat, La.)

Children: ALISTINE/ARRINDA (b. 12 March 1851, Hickory Flat, La.; d. 7 Aug. 1928, Tarkington, Tex.; m. 8 Jan. 1874, SARAH HILL); VALENTINE (b. ca 1854); HARDY (b. ca 1858); LUCINDA (b. ca 1860); LOUISA (b. ca 1862)

Residence: Hickory Flat, La.

Occupation: Farmer

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Chart*, Vol. I; 1870 census

**COLEMAN, M. M.**

Birth: 18 March 1839

Death: 23 March 1908; buried Magnolia Cemetery, Ragley, La.

Source: Tombstone

**COLLINS, JAMES**

Marriage: 30 Nov. 1868, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., FANY WELSH

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

**COMPTON, ANGUS T.**

Birth: 30 June 1846

Death: 28 Sept. 1882; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**COOK, MOSES**

Birth: 1845

Death: 1925; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.

Marriage: MARGARET (b. 1849; d. 1926; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.)

Source: Tombstone

**COOLEY, ASAM**

Birth: 4 March 1846

Death: 23 May 1919; buried Newlin Cem., Singer, La.

Source: Tombstone

**COOLEY, BASHA**

Birth: 12 March 1821

Death: 14 Dec. 1908; buried Hagar Cem., Ragley, La.

Source: Tombstone

**COOLEY, IRA**

Birth: 1 Jan. 1823, Miss.

Death: 17 Aug. 1908, Calcasieu Par., La.; buried Hagar Cem., Ragley, La.

Marriage: BASHEBA ARRINGTON (b. 17 Feb. 1823, Miss.; d. 14 Dec. 1908, Calcasieu Par., La.)

Children: MARY ELIZABETH (b. ca 1862, Miss.; m. THOMAS J. JACKSON)

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I; *La. Genealogical Register*, Vol. 26; tombstone

**COOPER, JOHN T.**

Birth: 12 Jan. 1827

Death: 12 Oct. 1888, near C & V Railroad; buried Hagar Cem., Ragley, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #2; *La. Genealogical Register*, Vol. 26; tombstone

**COOPER, JOSEPH**

Birth: 1845, Ala.

Death: After 1891

Marriage: Single

Residence: Loretta, La.

Occupation: Farmer

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

**CORBELLO, ALPHONSE AMADEE**

Marriage: 31 Dec. 1867, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., MARIE VICTORINE VERRRET  
Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

**CORBELLO, CHARLES**

Birth: 1845, s/o ALPHONSE and ANTOINETTE CORBELLO

Marriage: 1871, MARIE LAUMREAU

Death: After 1891

Children: 10

Residence: Lake Charles, La.

Occupation: Farmer

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

**CORBELLO, JOSEPH DUMARTRAIT**

Birth: 11 Aug. 1842, s/o JOSE AUGUSTIN CORBELLO and MARIE MADELEINE DURIO

Marriage: ca 1872, JOSEPHINE MALDEN (b. 1849)

Source: *Corbello* (Seymour)

**CORBELLO/CORBELLE, PAUL NAPOLEON**

Birth: 30 June 1835, s/o JOSE AUGUSTIN CORBELLO and MARIE MADELEINE DURIO

Marriage: 28 Feb. 1859, MARIE CLEONISE/SIDONISE BERGERON, (b. 20 Jan. 1834;

d/o PIERRE BERGERON and SIDONISE GUIDROZ)

Source: *Corbello* (Seymour)

**CORKRAN, G. W.**

Birth: 1844, Calcasieu Par., La.; s/o LEWIS and ELIZABETH CORKRAN

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1873, MARY A. SLEIGHTON

Children: Adopted daughter

Occupation: Planter, stock raiser

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

**CRAIN, MARTIN ALEXANDER**

Birth: 12 March 1833, Brandon, Miss., s/o ELIAS CRAIN and SARAH CALHOUN

Death: 8 June 1902, Grand Chenier, La.

Marriage: 11 Feb. 1858, MARY ANN SMITH (b. 10 Feb. 1839, Brandon, Miss.; d. 7 Nov. 1906,

Grand Chenier, La.)

Children: DUNCAN RUSSELL CRAIN (b. 5 Nov. 1871; m. ADELAIDE THERIOT)

Residence: Grand Chenier, La.

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts & Tables*, Vol. II

**CUMBY, L. C.**

Birth: 14 Feb. 1843

Death: 29 Sept. 1922; buried Royer Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: Tombstone

**CURTIS, F. R.**

Birth: 21 July 1846, S. Car., s/o Dr. FRANKLIN CURTIS and MARIA DYATT

Death: After 1891

Marriage: Single, 1891

Residence: Thompson, La.

Occupation: Sugar planter, timberman

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

**DAIGLE, ADAM**

Marriage: 12 May 1868, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., LIZE MILLER

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

**DARELLA, JOHN**

Birth: 12 June 1835, Italy

Death: 21 July 1895; buried Common St. Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

**DAVIES, THOMAS P.**

Birth: 25 Oct. 1817, Wales, s/o THOMAS DAVIES and NANCY PRICE

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1847, MARIA J. GIBBS (b. 1818; d/o Dr. LEONARD GIBBS of N.Y.;  
widow of HORTON GRANDY)

Residence: Jennings, La.

Occupation: Commissioner of State Lands, State of Iowa; real estate business

Comments: Arrived in New Orleans, La., 10 Dec. 1835; came to Cal. Par., La., 1883

Source: *Southwest La. Biographical & Historical* (Perrin)

**DAZZIO, ANTONIO**

Birth: 25 Dec. 1825

Death: 19 April 1924; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: JENNIE (b. ca 1871, Italy; d. 20 March 1939, age 68; buried Orange Grove/Graceland  
Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstones

**DeLAUNY, EDWARD FREDRICK**

Birth: 12 Nov. 1831, Honfleur, France

Death: Lafayette, La.

Marriage: MARIE MALTILDE DeLCORY (b. 1838, Paris, France; d. 24 Nov. 1897, Lake Arthur, La.)

Children: WILLIAM FREDERICK DeLAUNY (b. 15 Oct. 1869, Lake Arthur, La.; d. 13 Oct. 1947,  
Lake Arthur, La.; m. 31 Dec. 1899, HENRIETTA BOURRIAGUE)

Residence: Lake Arthur, La.

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

**DEROUEN, CLEBERT**

Married: 20 Dec. 1870, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., LUCRETIA HAYES

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

**DEROUEN, ULINOR/ULINRD**

Marriage: 3 Jan. 1871, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., MARTHA ANDRUS

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

(continued next issue)

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POSTERITY GIVES EVERY MAN HIS TRUE HONOR. *The Family Tree*

**BOOK I OF WORLD WAR I DISCHARGES**  
**FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF COURT, CALCASIEU PARISH, LA**  
Transcribed by BETTY SANDERS ZEIGLER, Member #539  
Continued from Vol. 26 No. 1

The following information was obtained from the Louisiana Office of Veteran Affairs and lists the veterans of World War I who registered their discharges with the Clerk of Court at the Calcasieu Parish Court House, Mrs. ZEIGLER, the transcriber, has kindly granted *Kinfolks* permission to publish the data, which also appears on the USGenWeb. Libraries and individual researchers may use this information for personal, non-commercial use only; any other use requires written permission from the transcriber, who can be contacted at <bzeigler@xspedius.net>.

Book 1, page 41 - WILLIAM W. BOUYER born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 September 1918 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 2 January 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion reddish. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 42 - JOHN A. PETERSON born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 September 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 27 January 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair light brown complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 43 - ARTHUR STERLING born (not shown). Enlisted (not shown) on (not shown) at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 8 April 1918. Occupation (not shown). Marital status (not shown). Character (not shown). Color of eyes (not shown), color of hair (not shown). Complexion colored. Height (not shown).

Book 1, page 44 - JIMMIE LYONS born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 28-6/12. Discharged at Camp Grant, IL on 16 October 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 45 - ALLEN HEBERT born at Bell City, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 4 January 1918 at age 37-1/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 16 December 1918. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 46 - LOUIS GABLE born at Orange, TX. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Grant, IL on 4 November 1918. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes dark, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 47 - ELMO LEE LYONS born at Vinton, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 8 (not shown) 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 April 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 48 - CLARENCE O. ALLEY was inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1918 by the jurisdiction of the local board. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 28 October 1918.

Book 1, page 49 - RICHARD BROOKS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 4 April 1919. Occupation was that of baker. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 4".



Book 1, page 50 - ALBERT L. ROBERTS born at Crittenden County, KY. Enlisted at Ada, OK on 26 August 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 24 April 1919. Occupation as that of lineman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 51 - ISAAC DESORMAUX born at Hayes, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on (not shown) November 1918 at age 21-10/12. Discharged at Camp Nicholls, LA on 7 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 52 - JOSEPH SALLIER born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 22-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 4 April 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 53 - GEORGE W. HART born at Wilmington, NC. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 6 April 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 April 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair (not shown), complexion light. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 54 - PAUL BROWN born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 June 1918 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 April 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 55 - LEXIE O'QUAIN born at Sulphur, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 10 May 1918 at age 25-4/12. Discharged at Camp Kearney, CA on 27 November 1918. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes gray, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 56 - SHELBY TURPEAU born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 9 March 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 18 March 1919. Occupation was that of motor repairman. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 57 - GILBEAUX L. BROWN born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 2 May 1917 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 31 March 1919. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 58 - REANEY ENGLAND inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 June 1918. Discharged at Camp Fuston, KS on 22 June 1918.

Book 1, page 59 - JOHNIE RYAN born at Sulphur, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 13 December 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status (not shown). Character very good. Color eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6-3/4".

Book 1, page 60 - WILLIE RYAN born at Franklin, LA. Enlisted at New Iberia, LA on 19 April 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 25 October 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character (not shown). Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 61 - LEONCE CORMIER born at Costille, MS. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 10 May 1918 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 19 April 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 62 - OLLIE SMITH born at Orange, TX. Inducted at DeRidder, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 13 December 1918. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 63 - JACKSON MOORE born at Opelousas, LA. Enlisted at Beaumont, TX on 7 September 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 30 April 1919. Occupation was that of rail road worker. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 64 - JOHN PROMISE born at Opelousas, LA. Inducted at Jennings, LA on 15 June 1919 at age 25-3/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 20 June 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 65 - WILLIE GORDON born at Alexandria, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 April 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 August 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 4".

Book 1, page 66 - JEFFERSON OLIVE SIMMONS born at New Iberia, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 21-8/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 6 January 1919. Occupation was that of ship carpenter. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 67 - OSCAR JONES born at Mansfield, LA. Enlisted at Oberlin, LA on 3 September 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 22 November 1918. Occupation was that of block setter. Marital status single. Character not recommended for re-enlistment. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion light brown. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 68 - GEORGE ALLEN ROOT born at Calcasieu, LA. Inducted at Port Arthur, TX on 4 July 1918 at age 24-1/12. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 18 December 1918. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 69 - JOHN A. ROOT born at Port Arthur, TX. Inducted at Port Arthur, TX on 7 May 1918 at age 23-1/12. Discharged at Camp MacArthur, TX on 20 January 1919. Occupation was that of teamster. Marital status single. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 70 - LORD ALLEN MARTIN born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 April 1917 at age 18. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 May 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 71 - COLIN LEBLUE, Jr. born at Gillis, LA. Enlisted at Camp Nicholls, LA on 5 June 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 15 May 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character poor. Color of eyes grey, color of hair black, complexion tan. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 72 - JULIUS VENABLE born at Cameron, LA. Inducted at Cameron, LA on 22 July 1918 at age 26-6/12. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 11 February 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 2-2/3".

Book 1, page 73 - DONATE DEMARY born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 15 July 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 January 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 74 - WALTER J. NEWCOMER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 11 November 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Nicholls, LA on 7 December 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 75 - SAM RANDOLPH PAGE born at Cotton Port, TX. Inducted at Port Arthur, TX on 4 September 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 30 November 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 76 - JOHN LEL LEGRANGE born at Calcasieu, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 19 February 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 6' 3".

Book 1, page 77 - AMOS L. LITTON born at Converse, LA. Enlisted at New Orleans, LA on 10 June 1917 at age 26-8/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 May 1919. Occupation was that of school teacher. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 78 - ISADORE JOHNSON born at New Iberia, LA. Inducted at New Iberia, LA on 27 September 1918 at age 31. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 24 January 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 5-3/4".

Book 1, page 79 - ELIJAH A. KING born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 September 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 26 January 1919. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 4 1/2".

Book 1, page 80 - GEORGE G. LOEWEN born in Canada. Enlisted at Houston, TX on 14 February 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 3 February 1919. Occupation was that of mill man. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 81 - JULIUS BROSSARD born at Sweet Lake, LA. Enlisted at Sweet Lake, LA on 19 September 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 24 January 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Color of eyes brown, color of hair blond, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 82 - JOHN ROY born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 26 January 1919. Occupation was that of mechanic. Marital status single. Character honest and faithful. Color of eyes gray, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 11 1/4".

(continued next issue)

## LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 1

### L's - PAGE 102

LEDOUX, JACKSON (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
LEE, W. E., auditor, K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1206 Boulevard.  
LEE, WILLIAM (col.), farmer, res. Sixth St.  
LEE, ROSA (col.), boarding house keeper, res. 201 Haskell St.  
LEE, C. H. (col.), preacher, res. 1215 Geiffers St.  
LEE, WILLIE, lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
LEE, GEIO, Chinese laundryman, 908 R. R. Ave.

### ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 102

Consumers' Market; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods, Co., Ltd; Hemenway Furniture Co.

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LeGRANGE, GABE, lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
LEITHEAD, A. J., lab., res. 209 Church St.  
LEMONT, FREDERICK, engineer, res. 620 Cleveland St.  
LEMONT, THOS, owner, Dredge, res. 620 Cleveland St.  
LEMMONS, ALBERT (col.), wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 320 Lyons St.  
LENORE, JOHN, hack driver, S. K. & Co., res. 512 Hodges St.  
LEUFERT, L. R., res. 2313 S. Ryan St.  
LEVY, MANFRIED, salesman, 808 Ryan St.  
LEVY, DAN (col.), lab., res. 406 Rock St.  
LEVY, A., merchant, res. 604 Hodge St.  
LEVAN, RICHARD (col.), teamster, res. 401 Boulevard.  
LEVEQUE, C. J., clerk, L. C. Drug Store, 901-903 Ryan St.  
LEVEQUE, D. A., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 902 Pujio St.  
LEVEQUE, E. J., collector, C. T. & T., 822½ Ryan St.  
LEWIS, JOHN (col.), wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.  
LEWIS, P. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.  
LEWIS, IKE, cook, 930 Ryan St.  
LEWIS, BUD (col.), lab., Lake City Mill, res. 631 Franklin St.  
LEWIS, THOMAS, carpenter, res. 1014 Iris St.  
LEWIS, BURL (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. 733 Cleveland St.  
LEWIS, LOUISA (col.) cook, res. 1631 Fousuatt St.  
LIBERT, ALF., restaurant keeper, 814 Ryan St.  
LIGHTLEY, WM., tinner, M. B. Hdw. Co., res. 318 Pine St.  
LILLY, Mrs. A. J., boarding house keeper, 206 Watkins St.  
LIMMS, JOHN, boat clerk, 825 Ryan St.  
LIPARI, PAUL, maker of "tamales."  
LITTLE, Mrs. R. S., widow, res. 1310 Common St.  
LITTLE, HENRY, wks. L. C. Grocery, Ryan St.  
LITTLE, LEON, driver, L. C. Bottling Works, 312 Ryan St.  
LIVING, ANDREW (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
LIVINGSTON, RANSON (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. S. P. R. R.  
LIVINGSTON, D. H., record clerk, 15th Judicial District Court.  
LIVINGSTON, R. L., lab., res. 1408 Hodges St.  
LIVINGSTON, FRANK, carpenter, res. 614 Hodges St.  
LOCK, GEO., pres., First National Bank, res. 825 Broad St.  
LOMBERT, LELA (col.), washerwoman, res. 1631 Foussuett St.  
LOOMIS, Dr. C. W., office, 823 Ryan St.

LONG, BESSIE, student, Central High School, res. 803 Broad St.  
LONER, JOHN, hack driver, S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.  
LOUIS, N. J. (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 931 Kirby St.  
LOUKETTE, DAVID (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
LOREE, W. M., Loree & Loree, grocers, 210 Pujo St.  
LOREE, C. L., Loree & Loree, Grocery, 210 Pujo St.

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

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LOVE, WALTER F., carpenter, res. 417 Prewitt St.  
LOVE, ELIZA (col.), washerwoman, res. 1612 Gallagher St.  
LOVE, SAMUEL (col.), Pope's Mill, res. 1612 Gallagher St.  
LOVE, BALZORA (col.), washerwoman, res. First Ave.  
LOVE, CHRIS., (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 403 Franklin St.  
LOVE, HILLIARD (col.), teamster, res. 403 Franklin St.  
LOVE, TOM, wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.  
LOVIE, JOHN L., retired merchant, res. 1724 Hodges St.  
LOVIS, A. (col.), wks. L. C. Rice Mill, res. 1111 Kirkman St.  
LOVELESS, W. H., capitalist, S. W. cor. 406 Pujo and Bilbo St., Howard Hotel.  
LOYD, C. B., mgr., Loyd, Fox Grocery Co., Ltd., 626-628 Ryan St.  
LOZZARD, LOUISE, seamstress, res. 830 Hutchens St.  
LUDGATE, W. R., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 326 Blake St.  
LUMBAR, JULIUS (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
LUNN, HENRY (col.), lab., res. 312 Blake St.  
LYMAN, FELIX (col.), lab., res. 132 Moss St.  
LYONS, ADD., liquor dealer, res. 211 Lawrence St.  
LYONS, J. J., policeman, res. 215 Lawrence St.  
LYONS, E. H., clerk Loree & Loree, 210 Pujo St.  
LYONS, ASA, deputy sheriff, res. 1508 Ryan St.  
LYONS, ADELIA, widow, res. 601 Jackson St.  
LYONS, PRESS, bartender, res. 414 Ann St.  
LYONS, Mrs. F., widow, res. 710 Jackson St.  
LYONS, EVERETT, clerk, res. 103 Pine St.  
LYONS, HORACE, deputy sheriff, res. 103 Pine St.  
LYONS, A. O., carpenter, res. cor. Lawrence and Ann Sts.  
LYONS, R. H., wks. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 135 Ryan St.  
LYONS, ALBERT, res. 129 Ryan St.  
LYONS, D. C., deputy sheriff and jailor, res. 206 S. Court St.  
LYONS, B. R., lab., res. 306 Kirkman St.  
LYONS, D. E., physician, res. 612 Church St.  
LYONS, JOHN (col.), Lake City Mill.  
LYONS, A. L., tax assessor.  
LYONS, B. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.

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MACE, FRANK, general dealer and contractor, 808 Front St.  
MACK, LEE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1003 Gallagher St.  
MACK, FRANCIS (col.), washerwoman, res. 1003 Gallagher St.  
MACIVER, W. C., piano tuner, res. 502 Hodges St.  
MACHMAN, C. D., fireman, tug Boat *Lenore*.



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Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.

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MACKENZIE, Mrs. R. V., private boarding, 411 Ann St.  
MACKENZIE, J. B., switchman, S. P. R. R., res. 121 Gray St.  
MADDOX, JOHN, saloon keeper, 501 Boulevard, res. 1116 Pine St.  
MADDOX, TOM (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 709 Pine St.  
MADISON, M. C., lab., res. 322 Prewitt St.  
MADISON, PETER, wks. Lake City Mill, res. 322 Prewitt St.  
MAGINNIS, R. G., contractor and builder, res. 1036 Common St.  
MAGEE, A. E., carpenter, res. 725 Ford St.  
MAHER, JACK, saloon keeper, res. 930 Iris St.  
MAISER, FRANK, barber, res. 721 Broad St.  
MAISER, FRANK, Jr., wks. office L. C. Rice Mill, res. 721 Broad St.  
MALBER, WM. (col.), lab. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 917 R. R. Ave.  
MALCOM, J. C., wks. Mt. Hope Mill, 511 Hodges St.  
MALLROY, JOHN (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.  
MALOO, E. (col.), wks., J. G. Powell's Mill.  
MALVO, JOE, wks., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 210 Banks St.  
MANCUSO, B., merchant, 1217-1221 Lawrence St.  
MANILLE, L., pilot, res. 1920 South Ryan St.  
MANILLE, J. G., engineer, res. 1920 South Ryan.  
MANSON, T. C., car inspector, S. P. R. R., res. 117 Gray St.  
MANSFIELD, WASHINGTON (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1632 Commercial St.  
MANSFIELD, ROBERT (col.), wks. Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 1223 R. R. Ave.  
MANSFIELD, C. B., painter, res. 321 Prewitt St.  
MANSFIELD, JOHN (col.), lab., res. 730 Goss St.  
MANUEL, HENRY (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
MARCKS, J., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1028 Lyons St.  
MARK, ANDREW (col.), driver, 707 and 709 Ryan St.  
MARKHAM, THOMAS (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 227 Gray St.  
MARKHAM, ETHEL (col.), washerwoman, res. 227 Gray St.  
MARKHAM, T. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.  
MARLIN, O. (col.), lab, Stanford Brick Yard.  
MARSHALL, L., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., bds. 904 Lyons St.  
MARTIN, JIM (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
MARTIN, L. R., wks. Loree & Loree, res. 802 Nichols St.  
MARTIN, JOSEPH, bartender, 806 R. R. Ave.  
MARTIN, J. G., physician and surgeon, res. 1029 Iris St.  
MARTIN, ALFRED (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
MARTIN, E. D., laborer, res. 123 St. Joseph St.  
MARTIN, J. T., owner, S. P. Lunch Room, res. 101 Hodges St.  
MARTIN, L. R., wks. Loree & Loree, 210 Pujo St.  
MARTIN, IRA, wks. Loree & Loree, 210 Pujo St.

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J. H. Mathieu, Prescription Pharamacist.

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MARTIN, W. J., contractor, Loxley-Martin Tram, res. 803 N. Division St.

MARX, SIM, manager, Muller's Big Store, 701-703 Ryan St., res.  
 MASHU, J. L., clerk, William's Restaurant, R. R. Ave.  
 MASK, BEN (col.), teamster, res. 5012 Lyons St.  
 MASON, J. M., adv. agt.  
 MASON, Mrs. ORIN, clerk, Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd., 208 Pujo St.  
 MASON, CHARLIE (col.), lab., res. 110 Church St.  
 MASON, WILLIAM (col.), lab., res. 110 Church St.  
 MASON, ORIN, driver, W. F. Ex., 627 Ryan St.  
 MASON, W. A., fireman, K. C. W. & G., res. 927 Clement St.  
 MASON, WILLIAM (col.), lab., J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.  
 MASON, MARY (col.), washerwoman, res. 503 Reid St.  
 MASON, ARLEIGH, clerk, I. N. Mudgett, 719 Ryan St.  
 MASTINE, PAUL (col.), carpenter, res. 207 Reid St.  
 MATHIS, JOSEPH, carpenter, res. 630 Church St.  
 MATHIS, GEORGE, barber, res. 203 Ford St.  
 MATHIS, FRANK, wks. Ice Factory, res. 1922 Hodges St.  
 MATHIEU, P. J., engineer, S. P. R. R., res. 104 Bonaparte St.  
 MATHIEU, J. H., druggist, 802 R. R. Ave., res. same.  
 MATT, LOUIS (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 MATT, ALBERT (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.  
 MATTHEWS, O. D., teamster for C. Huold, res. 1019 Mill St.  
 MATTHEWS, F., assistant, Lakeside Laundry, 121 Mill St.  
 MATTHEWS, F., assistant, Lakeside Steam Laundry, res. 121 Mill St.  
 MATTOX, THOMAS (col.), wks. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., Ltd.  
 MAXWELL, O. H., bartender, 912 R. R. Ave.  
 MAYER, FRANK, grocer, res. 1103 Lawrence St.  
 MAYO, A. M., abstractor of titles, res. 822 Ford St.  
 MAYO, W. B., clerk, T. Mayo, res. 524 Hodges St.  
 MAYO, THAD, abstractor, N. P. and real estate agent, res. 524 Hodges St.  
 MAYO, Mrs. ELIZA, widow, res. 531 Hodges St.  
 MAYO, CLAUDIUS, fire insurance agent, res. 822 Ford St., same.  
 MAYS, H. R., lab., res. 1019 Front St.  
 MAYS, HENRY, bartender, 810 Ryan St.  
 McALPHIN, clerk, B. R. Lbr. Co., office, res. 703 Hodges St.  
 McCAIN, J. M., grocer, res. 1402 Ryan St.  
 McCAIN, A. B., grocer, res. 1329 Front St.  
 McCAULEY, MARIA (col.), housekeeper, res. 740 Kirkman St.  
 McCAULEY, ADDIE (col.), teacher, res. 740 Kirkman St.

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Consumers' Ice Co., Ltd.; Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Company, Ltd.; Hemenway Furniture Co.

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McCLESTER, A. B. (col.), lab., B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 317 Louisiana Ave.  
 McCOLE, THOMAS, paper hanger, bds. 1714 Hodges St.  
 McCOSS, SHELLEY (col.), cook, M. E. WEAVER, res. 1307 Ryan St.  
 McCOY, J. E., bookkeeper, Eddy Bros. Dry Goods Co., Ltd., 208 Pujo St.  
 McCOY, C. A., lawyer, res. 1029 Ryan St.  
 McCOY, PATRICK, grocer, 909 R. R. Ave., res. same.  
 McCORMICK, WILL, wks. S. K. & Co.  
 McCORMICK, Mrs. JOHN, res. 508 Pujo St.  
 McCORMICK, ED, collector, res. 508 Pujo St.  
 McClAVE, asst. ticket agent, S. P.

(continued next issue)

**NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH**  
*Lake Charles Weekly American* (August 12, 1896)

**MARSHFIELD**

From newspaper reports culled from various sections of Louisiana, "our people are passing through the crucible and a gloomy outlook presents itself for the future. Corn burned up, gardens parched and dead, cotton shedding all its young fruit, rice yellowing and heading before it is six inches high, streams drying up and stock perishing for water, no money to buy supplies with, no credit at the stores and nothing to base advances upon. How are the people to maintain themselves and those dependent upon them? The most abundant crop now growing is 'politics' but whether it will afford bread, meat, clothing, etc. to those growing it or not is a conundrum. Whiskey will find a liberal place for itself, of course, and nature never provided a better opening for 'gold and silver bugs' to put in their bills."

**OAKDALE**

The community is still suffering for rain. We have not had a good rain since the Fourth of July. Cotton, cane and potatoes will not make half a crop. I fear next year will be very hard times where the crops are so short. Fruit is very scarce this year. Watermelons are plentiful in some fields where others have none. The health in the community is good. DAVE WILSON is having good luck killing fish. He has killed several nice buffalo lately. The river is as low as ever seen.

W. T. DUNN will commence ginning next week and hauled some lumber for his new dwelling house, which he will commence soon. If he don't hurry, winter will catch him. E. LAFLEUR has been back in SAM REID's store all this week as clerk. His many friends were glad to see the old man back in Oakdale once more. WILLIE MASON from Cheneyville spent several days with friends and probably his best girl at Oakdale last week. Messrs. W. and G. JOHNSON from Cypress Creek visited their sister, Mrs. LEE BANKS. Prayer meeting was held at T. B. WELSH's with a good attendance. Our Sunday School is about to die, and I believe it will. Rev. A. STROTHER went to his appointment at Oaklin Springs. T. L. FISH, who was hurt, can't work yet and walks with a stick. Prof. WILLIAMS spends every Saturday with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. WILLIAMS. D. M. FOSTER spent several days here on land business.

Sheriff DAVIS and two deputies of Vernon Parish passed through here last week with a prisoner, whom they were taking to Alexandria for safe-keeping. They had to run the prisoner, as there was a crowd after them to take him from the sheriff and kill him. He was a tie contractor on the Shreveport road, working near Leesville. He refused to pay one of his hands. The latter walked off and said, "You will pay me some day." He picked up a gun and shot him dead.

The Bay School is progressing nicely, but there were not so many scholars as a few weeks back, as some have stopped to pick cotton. Miss GUSIE BROWN, our teacher, left for a weekend at the lake.

"PINE KNOT"

**PRIEN LAKE**

The weather is very affectionate. It gets right close to you, night and day. Mr. CARY has rice heading. Last week was unusually busy with the hay makers. LeSHEUR EGGLESTON has been hauling hay. Mr. TOMKINS is very sick, caused from having exposed himself to the hot sun; he has been sick nearly four weeks.

Mrs. WILLIAMS and daughter called on Miss MOON. JOHN and WILL SHAEFFER came with CHARLES and FRANK CARY, went seining and succeeded in catching a nice lot of mullet. Miss BESSIE BARKER of Eight Mile Ranch paid her grandma a short call. Mrs. J. C. BAKER and daughter, "DAISY", visited Mrs. H. B. CARY.

## LAKE CHARLES AREA SOCIAL ITEMS

(Extracted from the *Lake Charles Weekly American* (26 August 1896)

Many people watched the eclipse of the moon on Saturday night. Excitement was caused when Mr. DANIELS' fence caught fire. The previous Wednesday the steeple of the Howard House was struck by lightning, and the cupola was considerably damaged. Some window glass was broken and the guests were considerably stirred up. The cupola of the Howard House is being rebuilt, and new glass put in where the lightning did its work.

The mail boat *Helen* took an excursion party to the Gulf. The party, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. BEARDSLEY, consisted of: Misses L. HOWARD, S. STONE, P. WILLIAMS, M. KENNEDY, L. BEARDSLEY, T. BOUTYETTE, H. KALISSBURY, T. LeBLANC, Z. THOMSON, L. LOXLEY, H. FRAZER and Messrs. H. W. ROCK, S. ARTHUR KNAPP, R. HOWARD, F. HOWARD, S. J. HOLLIER, C. C. EDDY, A. SPOONER, L. ROCK. B. C. BEARDSLEY, R. STONE, TED LOXLEY, H. ILGINFRITZ, J. W. GARDNER. Another excursion to Big Lake was given by the ancient and Honorable Gentlemen of Bagdad; about 50 gentlemen and their guests boarded the Steamer *Henrietta* for the trip.

Mr. JAMES M. MASON made a business trip to Iowa Tuesday in the interest of his rice binders. He took his shotgun along, just for fear he might come across some game. And he did, killing fifteen ducks, but was unfortunate in only getting four of them.

Visitors to the city included LOUIE CRUIKSHANK from Alexandria; Mrs. E. MILLS and son, BOYAL, from Moss Bluff; ED. KARR of the livery and undertaking business, from Beaumont; Mrs. WOODMAN of New Orleans visited her daughter, Mrs. Judge KINDER. Misses MYRTLE and JANE ELLIS of Welsh visited Mrs. BURNETT. Mrs. MAGGIE CHASE of New Iberia and Mrs. H. T. HOARD of Orange were guests of Miss LUCY HENDERSON. Rev. W. W. DRAKE, pastor of the M. E. Church, South of Crowley, assisted Bro. HARP in his missionary meetings at Broad Street M. E. Church, South.

N. SOLOMON went to New Orleans on business, as did FRANK ROBERTS, cashier of the Calcasieu Bank. Mrs. E. N. HAZZARD visited in Fenton with Mrs. HATTIE FRAZER. H. C. GILL and wife, G. N. GOSSETT and wife, and Rev. T. G. ALFRED and wife were up on Clear Creek, enjoying an outing in the woods. EARNEST TAYLOR returned home from a visit to Catahoula Parish.

The parlor concert held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. MAYO last Thursday night was an enjoyable affair. Among the singers were Miss HARP, Miss MOSS, Miss REIMS, Miss KAUFMAN and Mrs. LECKIE, while Miss ZENA THOMSON recited some selections in a manner which proved her a perfect mistress in the art of elocution. Mrs. LECKIE of London, England, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. K. O. MacIVER.

W. H. BALL from Mitchell, South Dakota, is a new resident of the town. E. MILLS is building an addition to his house near Moss Bluff. WILLIAM LIGHTLY will soon commence the erection of a handsome residence in the city.

WILLIAM LAURENTE, collector of customs at Leesburg, came to town to measure the new barges at the Bel Bunker Mill. The second crop of tobacco in the Watkins bank lot begins to show up considerable. Prof. THOMSON brought a "hand" of tobacco to the newspaper office, and it had the look and smell of first-class cigar tobacco, which could be sold here for 50¢ a pound. Anyone can see there are big profits to be made.

FRANK SHUTTS and his corps of locating engineers [civil engineers] are now located in Lake Charles. SHUTTS will have charge of this end of the K. C. S. & G. Railway. ALBERT BARR, who has a contract for clearing right-of-way from K. C. S. & G. Co., visited his family. J. H. POE has

closed a contract to furnish one and a half million shingles to be delivered at Texas and Indian territory points within sixty days. Some of the sawmills at Orange have been compelled to shut down on account of the low water in the river preventing their getting logs. As soon as the river rises they will have a plentiful supply.

The five year old daughter of Mr. NICHOLAS on Ryan Street is seriously ill. A year ago the child swallowed some lye, which has caused much trouble ever since, the throat having periodical attacks which makes swallowing impossible. D. MARK BURGESS, thirteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. BURGESS was buried at Orange Grove Cemetery. He died of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a fireman on the K. C. W. & G., and Miss MATTIE HETRICK, daughter of B. F. HETRICK, roadmaster of the K. C. W. & G. Ry. of this city, were married in Brookhaven, Miss., on Aug. 4th. They visited Mr. WILLIAMS' old home in Meadville, Miss., and returned to make Lake Charles their home. They are boarding with Mrs. CROOK on Kirby Street.

Children born during the week included:

Mr. and Mrs. FRED LIGHTNER of Iowa, La., a girl, August 19

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES BUNKER, a son, August 19

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. GUNN, a son, August 21

Homeseekers Excursion rates from Cincinnati, Ohio, via New Orleans and Alexandria to Lake Charles were advertised at "one fare plus \$2 for the round trip." It is expected that there will be many new residents in the area.

#### ADVERTISED LETTERS FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22, 1896

##### LADIES' LIST

ALEXANDER, Mrs. JOSEPHINE  
BORN, Miss R.  
BUSH, Miss EDNA  
FULLER, Miss FLORENCE  
GILLORY, Miss MARY  
JACKSON, Mrs. LOVE  
KENT, Mrs. A  
OSBORNE, Mrs. CLAUDELLE

PHIGO, Mrs. ANNIE  
RICHARDSON, ROSE  
SHERRARD, Miss MATTIE  
SIMS, MATTIE  
STAFFORD, Mrs. CELINA  
THOMPSON, Mrs. ROSA  
WRIGHT, Mrs. AMANDA

##### GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BUCKLIEW, H. O.  
BERGERET, H.  
BOSSIAN, WILLIS  
CROSBY, HOWARD  
DUNFRED, S. H.  
DUNNOT, R. M.  
FARMWORTH, WALTER  
FOAWIEY, PETER F.  
GIRRITED, H. R.  
HARRIS, NOBLE  
HUFFMAN, JAMES  
KING, LOINS

KOOPEN, JAKE  
LIKING, WILLIAM  
MILLER, ENSEBE  
PARKER, ED  
RIVERS, JAMES S.  
SLOAN, OMAR  
SMITH, WILLIE  
THOMAS, AUSTIN  
THOMAS, Rev. A.  
WALTHEN, CLAUDE  
WILSON, BEN. F.

#### SOUTH SIDE NOTES

ROBERT EDGAR, Jr. left for the Mermentau River on a sail boat by way of the gulf. The Misses BARBES are visiting at Rose Bluff this week. LIONEL GOODEAU went down on the *Helen* and stopped off at Rose Bluff, and we can all guess why. H. S. OSBORN, while bathing in the lake,

stepped on a piece of glass which cut his foot very badly. JAMES COLLINS, Jr. has been quite sick, but is up again and at his post at the ice factory. Died--Mrs. WILLIAM DENNISON, Aug. 21st, after a severe illness of several months. "ONE OF EM"

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## NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

### RAYMOND

Farmers of the area attended the Farmers Institute in Jennings. Prof. J. G. LEE, recently appointed state commissioner of agriculture was there. Visitors from Raymond to Roanoke were Mrs. W. M. TAYLOR, who visited her daughter, Mrs. F. A. PAIGE; G. M. BROWN who visited W. E. GILLET; and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. TAYLOR. Revs. WILSON and PARDEE "were up through the country, in the interest of the M. E. College, which the Jennings people are working for." E. L. BROWN hauled lumber for a house and barn.

### OAKDALE/THE BAY

The health of our community is more than good; no sickness worth a thought. Hogs and cattle look fine, owing to so much dry weather. Mr. DAVE MONK and B. DISETELL killed a deer. B. JOHNSON of Cypress, W. WOLFE of Bayou Chicot and J. W. RHORER of Oberlin were in town on business. Rev. I. WATSON returned home from Lake Charles and made a business trip to Boggy Bayou, while JOHN COLE of Boggy Bayou came to Oakdale. Mr. KING, the Canton mill sawyer, came to town on his bicycle wheel; he will have to lead his horse back to Canton. Mr. E. WELLS, a lawyer of Lake Charles, and wife, came up to visit Mrs. V. B. BUXTON, who resides three miles above Oakdale. SALVAN BUXTON, who has been in jail in Lake Charles several weeks, came home; he is out on bond, but will have to go back soon to his trial.

SAM READ visited his store. S. LYNCH of Spring Creek visited relatives. Mrs. K. RICHARD left to spend a few days with her parents in Orange, Texas. J. O. STROTHER and wife went to Oaklin. Miss E. NASH left on the north bound train to visit her sister at Boyce; she left her best fellow at Oakdale.

T. L. FISH moved back to The Bay. Too much sickness at Spencers Mill for him. He will work for Harden, Richard & Brough. They are going to commence to clean up the river Monday, the 24th. Dr. PERRY of Oberlin paid a professional call at P. N. BALLARD's on Saturday night; the result was a fine son for the BALLARDS.

Mrs. J. L. MONTGOMERY has left for good. J. L. will have to hunt him another girl, or stay as he is. Don't give up, Mr. JOE, there is as good fish in the sea as ever has been taken out, so look around for another one. [EDITOR'S NOTE: Apparently J. L. did not have any problem, for another entry follows.] J. L. MONTGOMERY and Miss J. MARTIN took in the excursion Sunday.

We want to give the readers of *The American* a tree story, notwithstanding it is true. There stands a cypress on the Calcasieu River, two miles from Oakdale, which is 42 feet and 6 inches around. Last Sunday a party of 23 grown persons went down and took a view of it. When they arrived they all went in the tree at a door which had been prepared for entrance. It contained four rooms large enough for bedrooms. If anybody doubts this, we can give the names of several reliable persons, or come to Oakdale and we will go with you and show the tree. "PINE KNOT"

### FENTON

MORGAN ANDRUS came to the town on business. DAVID REIMS of Lake Charles visited last week. Messrs. ABBOT and BACKOVEN of Welsh passed through on their wheels last Wednesday. WM. UNSWORTH was called to Fenton on account of sickness. Mrs. A. L. FRAZER went to Lake Charles. Messrs. N. J. and AL. MILLS have each built additions to their houses. Mr. and Mrs. RUSSEL DAVIS have moved their farm east of Fenton. BAXTER MILLS and CHARLIE BARKER assisted the Lake Charles ball team in the game at Alexandria.

(continued next issue)



## **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. 26 No. 1

### **CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA**

#### **SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located on Hwy 27, 5 miles from Creole, La.)

Taken on October 14, 1956

SAVOIE, ANDREW Jr., b. 10 Jan. 1917, d. 13 May 1942  
SAVOIE, ASPRIS, b. 1812, d. 1899  
SAVOIE, DALLAS G., b. 2 Feb. 1912, d. 18 Oct. 1945  
SAVOIE, DEMOSTHENE, b. 24 Dec. 1858, d. 21 June 1929  
SAVOIE, HUBERT, b. 12 June 1896, d. 13 Aug. 1954  
SAVOIE, JOHN N., b. 10 Sept. 1850, d. 1899  
SAVOIE, JOSEPH, b. 25 March 1846, d. 4 April 1924; wife - CELESTE DEMAREST  
SAVOIE, JOSEPH OZEME, b. 29 Oct. 1857, d. 2 May 1955  
SAVOIE, LILLIAN MAY, b. 20 Feb. 1908, d. 18 Aug. 1937  
SAVOIE, LONILE, b. 8 Dec. 1868, d. 12 Sept. 1931  
SAVOIE, MALIRICE, b. 1889, d. 23 Aug. 1891  
SAVOIE, OSCAR, b. 11 Aug. 1891, d. 10 Apr. 1941  
SAVOIE, SYLVESTER CLYDE, b. 10 Nov. 1896, d. 3 Dec. 1899  
SMITH, ELRIDGE, b. 7 April 1888, d. 4 Jul 1932  
SMITH, JOHN M., b. 8 Oct. 1848, d. 3 May 1935  
SMITH, MARGARET  
THERIOT, ALINE, b. 19 Sept. 1896, d. 13 Nov. 1936  
THERIOT, BEULAH, b. 18 Oct. 1911, d. 28 Nov. 1941  
THERIOT, CHARLES, b. 5 June 1864, d. 12 Sept. 1937; wife - MURESILE THERIOT  
THERIOT, CHARLES, b. 3 Sept. 1948, d. 4 Sept. 1948  
THERIOT, EDGAR, b. 27 June 1881, d. 20 Mar. 1947  
THERIOT, JOSEPH R., b. 19 Mar. 1920, d. 21 Aug. 1943  
THERIOT, LEONARD, b. 19 Sept. 1891, d. 23 Jan. 1893  
THERIOT, M. A., b. 8 Sept. 1915, d. 30 Oct. 1955  
THERIOT, MATHILDA, b. 24 July 1861, d. 27 May 1940; husband - ARMELIN RICHARD  
THERIOT, OZEMA, b. 12 Jan. 1865, d. 24 Jan. 1950; husband - NUMA BAUDOIN  
THERIOT, SOSTHENE CHARLES, b. 25 Sept. 1906, d. 6 Nov. 1929  
TRABIN, BELONE, d. 14 June 1935  
TRABIN, CARROLL LEE, b. 14 June 1947, d. 15 Aug. 1947  
TRABIN, LINDA  
TRABIN, SHIRLEY W., b. 10 March 1922, d. 14 Jan. 1952  
TRAHAN, PIERRE, b. 30 Nov. 1883, d. 7 Feb. 1940  
YOUNG, JAMES, b. & d. 24 Oct. 1953

**OUR LADY OF THE MARSH CEMETERY**, Little Chenier, Cameron Parish has been transcribed by BEVERLY DELANEY and LEE GRANGER and has been published in *The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLIX #1 (March 2002), LA Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, La.

### **WAKEFIELD FAMILY METHODIST CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located Cameron, Cameron Par., La. Hwy 27. 54 miles from Lake Charles, La.)

Taken Sept. 4, 1958 - 13 names

AUSTIN, WILLIAM BILL, b. 5 Aug. 1952, d. 25 Aug. 1954; parents - Mr. & Mrs. WM F. HENRY  
AUSTIN, Jr.  
BANKSTON, LESLIE WELCH, b. 19 May 1908, d. 22 July 1955  
DAVIS, GEORGE B., b. 24 Feb. 1892, d. 3 Feb. 1958  
DAVIS, MAUD RIDDICK, b. 9 Dec. 1889, d. 20 May 1955; husband - GEORGE B. DAVIS  
HIGGINBOTHAM, MARGIE, b. 26 Nov. 1864, d. 14 May 1927  
PETERSON, HANS K., b. 18 Feb. 1899, d. 16 Mar. 1953  
WAKEFIELD, DOTTIE, b. 13 Dec. 1873, d. 25 Jan. 1926 (age 52 yrs. 1 mo. 12 days)  
WAKEFIELD, GEORGE W., b. 15 March 1812, d. 30 Jan. 1897  
WAKEFIELD, JAMES AUSTIN, b. 14 Jan. 1861, d. 8 Mar. 1936  
WAKEFIELD, MARTHA A.  
WAKEFIELD, MARTHA K., b. 4 Jan. 1863, d. 24 Feb. 1903; husband - JOHN LIBBY  
WAKEFIELD, Mrs. NELLIE D. SELLS, b. 29 Oct. 1866, d. 7 Nov. 1900;  
parents - GEORGE & ELLEN WAKEFIELD  
WELCH, MARY ELLEN, b. 1 Aug. 1833, d. 25 Aug. 1927; husband - GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD

### **RUTHFORD FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located Oak Grove, Hwy 82, Grand Chenier, Cameron Par., La., 42 miles from Lake Charles, La.)

Taken Sept. 14, 1958 - 32 names

ADAWAY, Mrs. JAMES, b. 4 July 1869, d. 7 July 1945  
ADAWAY, JAS., b. 22 Feb. 1879, d. 10 Nov. 1940  
BROUSSARD, AMELIA, b. 25 Jan. 1876, d. 3 Aug. 1901  
BROUSSARD, MARY, b. 4 Mar. 1888, d. 16 June 1946; husband - GROVE C. RUTHFORD  
CLEMENT, BETTY JEAN, b. 25 May 1942, d. 27 June 1957; parents - Mr. & Mrs. D. CLEMENT  
MEAUX, ELLA BEATRICE, b. 9 Sept. 1886, d. 3 Oct. 1888  
MEAUX, JOHN B., b. 4 Dec. 1837, d. 25 Mar. 1924; wife - MARTHA LELIA WELCH  
MILLER, JOSEPH LUCIEN, b. 27 Aug. 1875, d. 6 Aug. 1927  
MILLER, MARY N., b. 7 Jan. 1854, d. 4 Jan. 1932  
NICHOLSON, GOEBEL (infant), d. 26 Feb. 1902 (1 mo. 21 days);  
parents - GOEBEL & E. NICHOLSON  
OWENS, CYNTHIA OREEN, b. 17 Jan. 1955, d. 27 June 1957  
RUTHFORD, CLARENCE E., b. 23 Apr. 1902, d. 10 Mar. 1941  
RUTHFORD, DELLAR ANN, b. 26 Aug. 1888, d. 22 Dec. 1908  
RUTHFORD, GERTRUDE, b. 6 Sept. 1914, d. 22 Dec. 1940  
RUTHFORD, IOLA DAN, b. 26 Mar. 1906, d. 3 Aug. 1909; parents - Mr. & Mrs. B. F. RUTHFORD  
RUTHFORD, MARTHA C., b. 29 Nov. 1853, d. 12 June 1868  
RUTHFORD, MARY, b. 5 May 1831, d. 23 Nov. 1927  
RUTHFORD, THELMA (adult)  
SLUCHENGER, DULVA, b. 17 Oct. 1894, d. 2 Feb. 1898  
WAKEFIELD, JOHN WESLEY, b. 4 July 1859, d. 9 Sept. 1876 (17 yrs. 2 mos. 5 days)  
WELCH, ANNA DORA, b. 14 June 1883, d. 23 Jan. 1903  
WELCH, HENRY, b. 8 May 1857, d. 3 Apr. 1908  
WELCH, JAMES M., b. 25 Dec. 1828, d. 6 Oct. 1926  
WELCH, MARTHA LELIA, b. 24 Nov. 1857, d. 6 Jan. 1945; husband - JOHN B. MEAUX  
WELCH, MARTHA VIRGINIA, b. 9 Aug. 1899, d. 3 Nov. 1902  
WELCH, WILLIE WATSON, b. 4 Feb. 1895, d. 9 Apr. 1902  
WELSH, MARY E., b. 27 Dec. 1862, d. 14 Aug. 1954; husband - CALEB B. JONES  
WETHERILL, ELLA FRANCES, b. 28 Sept. 1867, d. 9 July 1948; husband - A. P. WELCH  
YUCOM, MARTHA, b. 22 Mar. 1805 - Kentucky, d. 16 Apr. 1833; husband - JOHN RUTHFORD

10 adults unidentified found from Hurricane Audrey, June 27, 1951, buried in Ruthford cemetery.

### **CHENIER PURDUE CATHOLIC CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located 12 miles east of Creole, Cameron Par., La. on Hwy. 27, 55 miles from Lake Charles, La.)

Taken October 14, 1956

**BASSIGALOPPIE, BARTH**

**BASSIGALOPPIE, JOHN S., b. 9 July 1926, d. 20 Oct. 1944**

**BOUDIN, EMILIE, b. 1856, d. 1955**

**BOUDREAUX, JOSEPH S., b. 12 Jan. 1865, d. 25 Oct. 1915 (age 50 yrs.)**

**BROUSSARD, ALLAN ODETA, b. 26 Sept. 1892, d. 18 Dec. 1942**

**BROUSSARD, DESIRE, b. 5 May 1859, d. 5 Dec. 1937**

**BROUSSARD, Mrs. DESIRE, d. 31 Mar. 1911 (age 76 yrs.)**

**BROUSSARD, HARRIET FAY, b. 22 July 1939, d. 21 Dec. 1939**

**BROUSSARD, SIMON, d. 15 May 1932**

**CORMIER, A., b. Nov. 1884, d. Sept. 1911**

**CORMIER, JULIE OLYMPHIA, b. 16 Dec. 1869, d. 21 June 1937**

**CORMIER, NUNA**

**DUPIRE, ANDREW, b. 24 March 1900, d. 14 Nov. 1934**

**DYSON, AMELINE, d. 4 June 1913**

**MEAUBOULES, CLAUDIA, b. 21 Aug. 1873, d. 29 Jan. 1955**

**MILLER, AMELIA M., b. 21 Feb. 1857, d. 27 Mar. 1927; husband - J. S. THERIOT**

**MILLER, ANONCIDE, b. 15 Sept. 1855, d. 11 May 1934; husband - ALBERT THERIOT**

**MILLER, EUPHEMIE, b. 14 Jan. 1864, d. 28 Nov. 1884**

**MILLER, JOSEPH O., b. 1861, d. 1925**

**MILLER, PIERRE, b. 1 Dec. 1884, d. 18 Aug. 1929; wife - MARY NICKSON**

**MILLER, RAYMOND O., b. 22 Sept. 1874, d. 26 Jan. 1943**

**MILLER, S. D., d. 9 May 1955 (57 yrs.)**

**MILLER, Mrs. URSAN, d. 20 May 1950 (79 yrs.)**

**MORGAN, THOMAS A., b. 15 Oct. 1886, d. 20 Dec. 1945**

**PRIMIAUX, DOLSIN, b. 31 Oct. 1894, d. 31 Aug. 1944**

**RICHARD, CLONISE, d. 10 June 1916; husband - JEAN VIELENE THERIOT**

**RICHARD, COLASTIE, husband - BARTH BASSIGALOPPIE**

**RICHARD, SOTHFIER, b. 18 Sept. 1862, d. 11 Sept. 1945**

**RICHARD, VICTORIA, b. 26 Feb. 1860, d. 21 July 1924**

**SAVOIS, SYLVINE, d. 21 Mar. 1934**

**THERIOT, Baby, b. 12 Feb. 1931, d. 22 Mar. 1934; parents - J. S. & NELLIE THERIOT**

**THERIOT, ALBERT, b. 10 May 1854, d. 15 Dec. 1922; wife - ANONCIDE MILLER**

**THERIOT, CHARLES, b. 6 Mar. 1846, d. 4 Mar. 1940**

**THERIOT, FREMAS MELVIN, b. 14 Sept. 1913, d. 3 Dec. 1930**

**THERIOT, HUBERT Jr., b. 30 Oct. 1934, d. 2 Feb. 1952**

**THERIOT, JEAN VIELENE, b. 6 July 1828, d. 29 Oct. 1899**

**THERIOT, JOHN NUMA, b. 6 Dec. 1859, d. 21 Oct. 1946**

**THERIOT, SIDNEY LOUIS, b. 8 Sept. 1916, d. 2 Feb. 1955**

**THERIOT, WILLIE HARRIS, b. 27 Oct. 1895, d. 22 Dec. 1905**

**TOERNER, D. J., b. 11 Feb. 1915, d. 1 Sept. 1947**

**TOERNER, E. E., b. 30 Jan. 1923, d. 21 Jan. 1937**

**TOERNER, J. R., b. 6 Aug. 1920, d. 8 May 1936**

(continued next issue)

ARONOUX, JOHN, b. 26 June 1883, d. 28 Aug. 1912  
 ARONOUX, MAY, b. 30 Aug. 1871, d. 1 Feb. 1896  
 ARONOUX, Mrs. O. J., b. 12 July 1840, d. 26 Dec. 1912  
 BERTRAND, CECILIA, b. 1872, d. 1940  
 BERTRAND, EDWARD J., b. 1 Oct. 1896, d. 5 Aug. 1937  
 BERTRAND, EVA, b. 15 April 1872, d. 5 Nov. 1941  
 BERTRAND, JOSEPH D., b. 28 Aug. 1869, d. 27 Feb. 1933  
 BERTRAND, LUCIEN, b. 25 July 1839, d. 12 June 1900  
 BERTRAND, ROSE E. EVE, b. 25 Sept. 1907, d. 19 Aug. 1908;  
 parents - Mr. & Mrs. JOSEPH D. BERTRAND  
 BONSELL, ADELIA, b. 7 April 1873, d. 25 Nov. 1932  
 BONSELL, THOMAS, b. 15 Apr. 1859, d. 27 Nov. 1935; wife - URAINE MILLER  
 BONSELL, URAINE MILLER, b. 7 April 1856, d. 22 Apr. 1876; husband - THOMAS BONSELL  
 BRAND, EVA MARIE, b. 2 Nov. 1907, d. 18 June 1955; husband - NED C. CRAIN  
 COMPTON, GEORGE MARSHALL, b. 31 Dec. 1870, d. 18 Apr. 1921  
 EAGLESON, MATHILDE, b. 20 Aug. 1861, d. 25 May 1895; husband - M. A. FORTIE  
 EAST, META COSTAINE, b. 26 Jan. 1909, d. 20 Dec. 1929  
 GILLET, SOLA J., b. 7 Aug. 1912, d. 4 Nov. 1912  
 GILLETTE, AUGUST, b. 1 Nov. 1827, d. 25 June 1914; wife - MARY OCCHER  
 GILLETTE, GLORIA MARY, b. 8 June 1878, d. 11 Mar. 1910  
 HATTY, FARRIS J., b. 25 July 1869, d. 25 Oct. 1914  
 JOHNSON, LUNEL, d. 1934  
 JONES, MARY C., husband - J. JONES  
 MHIRE, R. B., b. 9 Aug. 1853, d. 24 Mar. 1894  
 MILLER, ADALINE (son), b. 10 Feb. 1908, d. 25 Sept. 1928; parents - ADALINE MILLER &  
 NORA NUNEZ  
 MILLER, ALCEID, b. 19 April 1858, d. 2 May 1920  
 MILLER, ARADIN, b. 14 Oct. 1853, d. 23 June 1926; wife - NORA NUNEZ  
 MILLER, ARISTIELE  
 MILLER, GEDERLIS S., b. 1835, d. 12 Feb. 1908  
 MILLER, LIZZIE, b. 12 July 1851, d. 10 June 1896  
 MILLER, LOUIS, b. 19 Mar. 1844, d. 4 Nov. 1909; wife - ELINA BROUSSARD  
 MILLER, MARY NAOMI, d. 1900; husband - ANGELLO VIGO  
 MILLER, MARY OLIVE, b. 1 Feb. 1893, d. 3 Jan. 1932  
 MILLER, MELONISE, b. 26 July 1878, d. 17 Dec. 1935; wife - BEN F. COSTAINE  
 MILLER, NORA NUNEZ, b. 29 Oct. 1860, d. 19 June 1929; husband - ARADIN MILLER  
 MILLER, PRIERE, b. 1 April 1863, d. 10 Feb. 1896

# **CATHOLIC MISSION CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located in Grand Chenier, Cameron Par., La., Hwy 82, 56 miles from Lake Charles, La.)  
 Taken on October 14, 1956

BROUSSARD, BEATRICE, b. 1 Jan. 1869, d. 15 Mar. 1944  
 FAWON, DALLIS, b. 27 Sept. 1906, d. 13 July 1907  
 FAWON, DUDLEY E., b. 24 Aug. 1905, d. 3 Mar. 1920  
 FAWON, ERNEST P., b. 13 Nov. 1907, d. 1 Apr. 1910  
 NUNEZ, BESSIE, b. 25 April 1917, d. 29 Nov. 1944; husband - WHITNEY VINCENT  
 STUSLESE, MARIA A., b. 12 June 1874, d. 23 Aug. 1900; husband - JAMES H. FAWON  
 VINCENT, WHITNEY, b. 14 Aug. 1907, d. 25 Apr. 1946

# **FAWON FAMILY CEMETERY RECORDS**

(Located at Cow Island, Cameron Parish, La., Hwy 82, 74 miles from Lake Charles, La.)  
 Taken on October 14, 1956

## **BOILERPLATE AND THE GENEALOGIST**

Contributed by JERRY WISE, Member #1026

Knowing that I have published the *Cameron Parish Pilot* and the *DeQuincy News* for years, BETTY ZEIGLER (Member #539) asked me recently about the practice of many small newspapers years ago of printing pages of "canned" feature material that was not germane to their local news.

She pointed out that when a genealogist doing research runs across such obvious out-of-place material, they should look on the back of that particular page or elsewhere in the paper for local news and names thereby saving their time.

This canned material was known as boilerplate. According to the World Wide Words site on the Internet, during the late 1800s and early 1900s, news agencies and syndicates would regularly send out material to the many small-town papers across the country.

The text was supplied with the type already set on mats (short for matrices), squeezed paper molds created by stereotyping, from which the type could be cast locally. All the editor had to do was to fill up the holes or an entire page with this canned material.

According to Webster's New World Dictionary of Media Communications: "Many newspaper syndicates started in Chicago, including the American Press Association, which was founded in 1892 in the same building as a sheet-iron factory. Chicago printers dubbed the noisy American Press offices as a boilerplate factory."

"Because the syndicated material was often third-rate filler stuff, or semi-disguised advertising puffs, 'boilerplate' quickly came to mean hackneyed or unoriginal writing, a meaning very close to that of 'stereotype' itself," World Wide Word reports.

(The same term has come to mean in the legal profession standard clauses in a contract which do not change often and in which the blanks can be filled with new material.)

I have in my files a copy of the June 8, 1938, issue of the *DeQuincy News* of which four of the six pages of paper that week were made up of boilerplate. (Remember this was during the depression and business was so bad that the *News* had only three ads in its two pages. The publisher apparently hated to print just a 2-page paper so he added four pages of boilerplate. He lost money that week for sure.)

The four page of boilerplate contained comic strips, a column on world news, a story on fats in the diet, a fashion column, a serialized novel and a number of patented medicine ads.

According to JAMES C. FOUST, assistant professor of journalism at Bowling Green State University, the biggest supplier of boilerplate was Western Newspaper Union, which had consolidated most of the country's boilerplate service by 1917. They supplied boilerplate to thousands of papers until the 1950s.

"This service was also used by many organizations seeking publicity, notably the utility companies in the 1920s and Henry Ford in 1919," FOUST said. "The great thing about it (from the standpoint of the publicity-seeker) was that it couldn't be edited."

A modern day genealogist may look down on those boilerplate pages of weekly newspapers during the depression, but the practice helped many small papers to survive. Just remember that without such pages, the paper may not have been able to print the local births, marriages, deaths and "visiting items" that help fill in those important genealogy charts.

## INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

The SWLGS exchanges periodicals with more than 75 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.

**ACADIAN PLACE NAMES** are given in the original French names and their modern English equivalent. For example, Beaubassin is now Amherst, Nova Scotia; Chipoudy is Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick; Peicodiac is Sainte-Anselme, New Brunswick; Pisiguit is Windsor, Nova Scotia, and Port Royal is Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Anyone who is having difficulty reconstructing the geography of an Acadian ancestor should consult this list.

*A la Pointe*, Vol. XII #4, Pointe de l'Eglise Genealogical & Historical Society, Church Point, LA

**MYSTERY OF THE MELUNGEONS** is discussed. More information can be found on the web at <http://www.wisc.virginia.edu/melungeon/>.

*Central Louisiana Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Winter 2002), Central Louisiana Genealogical Soc., Alexandria, LA

**THE STRUGGLE TO VOTE IN EARLY LOUISIANA** by ORY PORET sheds light on early voting practices in Louisiana. In 1811 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN provided that voters were "every free white male citizen of the United States **who shall have purchased land from the United States, etc.**" Obviously the stipulation of having to purchase land from the U. S. kept many otherwise eligible citizens from voting. The average citizen did not have the necessary funds for acquiring land, and old established families had gotten their land from French or Spanish land grants. Good old American ingenuity came through! By the early 1840s groups of citizens would band together to buy a small tract of land from the U. S. Regardless of the size or price of the land, ownership would provide the right to vote. Numerous acquisitions of this type can be found in the U. S. Register & Receivers records on file in the State Land Office. One such purchase showed that some 200 citizens in the Southwestern Land District acquired title to a 17.32 acre tract in Caddo Parish for the total sum of \$21.65, or 11¢ per person. No one in St. Landry Parish had any interest in moving to a small, isolated tract of land in Caddo Parish. It was merely a way to establish the right to vote in future elections.

*le Baton Rouge*, Vol. XXI #3 (Fall 2001), Baton Rouge Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA

**GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES ON LOUISIANA AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: LAND RECORDS** includes an explanation of Private Land Claims (confirmation process and case files of confirmed land claims), General Land Entries Case Files (credit sales, cash sales, preemption cash entries, homesteads, cancelled homestead files), bounty land application files and surrendered bounty warrant files. This article is the fourth in a series of NARA resources for Louisiana records.

*The Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVIII #4 (Dec. 2001), Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, LA

**The 18th LA. INFANTRY REGIMENT** lists the names of men from: Co. A, "St. James Rifles" (St. James Parish); Co. B, "St. Landry Volunteers" (St. Landry Parish); Co. C, "Natchitoches Rebels" (Natchitoches Parish); Co. D, "Hayes Champions" (St. Mary Parish); Co. E, "Chasseurs St. Jacques" (St. James Parish); Co. F, "Acadian Guards" (Lafayette Parish); Co. G, "Lafourche Creoles" (Lafourche Parish); Co. H, "Confederate Guards" (Orleans Parish); Co. I, "Orleans Cadet Co." (Orleans Parish); Co. K, "Opelousas Volunteers" (St. Landry Parish). The Regiment also includes men transferred from the 24th "Crescent" La. Infantry Regiment and the 10th Battalion "Yellow Jacket" La. Infantry. Many men from southwest Louisiana were in the 18th La. Infantry Regiment during the War Between the States.

*The Louisiana Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLIX #1 (March 2002), Baton Rouge, LA



## **"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.

### **WILLIAMS, CRYER, GORDON, NICHOLS**

Looking for information on the following people: JOHN WILLIAMS (b. 1816, Tenn.) m. 6 July 1837, Carroll Co., Miss., "LORRIN" LAURA CRYER, d/o DANIEL CRYER (b. 1783, Camden, Ga.; m. 1812, La., LEAH GORDON.). She was on the 1880 census for Hill Co., Tex. JOHN and LAURA had a daughter, LAURA E. WILLIAMS (b. 15 Nov. 1845; d. 24 June 1879, Calcasieu Par., La.; m. LOUIS MIDDLETON NICHOLS).

GLENWITH McHENRY, 112 Jefferson Ct., Pineville, LA 71360 or <GMch988226@aol.com>

### **MYERS/MAYERS, HAYES, JOHNSON, McQUEEN, MACYON, MORGAN, GARNER, CHAMBERS**

Need information on the family of BENJAMIN MAYERS/MYERS (b. 30 Sept. 1805; s/o JOHN MAYERS and MARGUERITE "PEGGY" McQUEEN/MACYON of Opelousas; d. 1847, Beaumont, Tex.) m. MILLY/EMIKIA HAYES (d/o JOHN HAYES and MARY JOHNSON). He left seven minor children as his heirs. On 20 July 1847 JACOB HARMON GARNER applied for guardianship of the children; GARNER m. MATHILDA HAYES, believed to be a sister of MILLY. The minor children were: MATHILDA (b. 1831, La.; m. 4 July 1861, BENJAMIN JOHNSON, widower of RACHEL GARNER), JEDIAH, BENJAMIN (b. 1835, La.), ELISA (b. ca 1836, La.; listed on 1860 census for Sabine Pass as ELIZA MORGAN, in household of ALVIN MORGAN), MILLY ANN, LEWIS and MELISSA ANN (m. 1861, JAMES CHAMBERS of Ala.). Where are the descendants of these people? RUTH MORGAN McVEY, 1718 Hendrix Ln., Madisonville, TX 77864-9604

### **CHURCH, RIVIERE, STEPHENS**

Seeking information about CHARLES W. CHURCH m. AMANDA STEPHENS of NY. He was f/o RAYMOND LAUREL CHURCH, Sr. (b. 1887, Canisteo, NY), who m. 1908, Liberty, Tx., ADELE NORA RIVIERE (b. 1890, Liberty, Tex.; d. 1945, New Orleans, La.). Also need information on BERNARD RIVIERE (b. France; d. 1905, Liberty, Tex.).

JOY CHURCH McMILLAN, 306 Jeannine St., Lake Charles, LA 70605

### **RIGGS, STICKER, CONWAY, STACK, BARBEE, HALL, KRAUS, NEVARD**

Searching for any information on AMELIA KLAIES STACK m. DANIEL M. RIGGS (s/o DANIEL D. RIGGS and MARY ANN STICKER, d/o JOHN STICKER and JENSEY CONWAY). She had a daughter, MARY ALICE STACK (b. 15 Feb. 1888). AMELIA also had twin sisters, LOUISE (m. \_\_\_\_\_ HALL; m. 2nd \_\_\_\_\_ KRAUS) and ALICESTINE (m. HANS NELSON NEVARD; lived and buried in Lake Charles) and perhaps another sister living in Lake Charles, who m. \_\_\_\_\_ BARBEE. According to 1900 Tangipahoa Parish census, the girls' father came from Germany and mother from France. ALICESTINE was five years old when admitted to Episcopal Children's Home as a half-orphan. Were there papers for the other girls? How did they come to the U. S.?

JOSEPHINE RIGGS ONOFRY, 27277 James King Rd., Hammond, LA 70403-8311

### **MORGAN, RICHARDSON, SANDERS**

Searching for WILLIAM FIELD MORGAN, CELIA MORGAN (m. WILLIAM SANDERS in Washington Parish, La.) & MARY JANE MORGAN, children of JOHN & CORBI MORGAN. E. Feliciana Parish Conveyance Book #1 gives PRISSELLA RICHARDSON as grandmother of these children. Is RICHARDSON the maiden name of PRISSELLA?

JUNE RAIMER POOLE, 5229 Eden Rock Dr., Marrero, LA 70072-4936 or <June RP56@aol.com>

**You are a genealogist when your kids think picnics in cemeteries are normal.**

***The Family Tree***

**GLONDE, THIBODEAUX, BROUSSARD**

Need information on CLEMENTINE GLONDE m. JEAN ARNEST THIBODEAUX (b. 3 Mar. 1841; s/o MARCELIN THIBODEAUX & ELOISE BROUSSARD). Mother of JEAN O'NEIL THIBODEAUX (b. 22 Feb. 1868, Riviere Menta, La.).

MARTHA MHIRE MILLER, 2385 Southview Dr., Pottstown, PA 19464

**WARTELL/WARTELLE, VICTORINE, ESCLAVON**

Interested in the above surnames at Hickory Flats, La., in the 1890s. Also interested in pictures of the old settlers.

MARGARET WARTELL SCHUNIOR, 606 Wisconsin St., South Houston, TX 77587-4961

\*\*\*\*\*

**BOOK REVIEW**

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.

**MY THOMAS, HAYES, ASHWORTH FAMILIES**, by DOLLY FARROW NICOL. 377 pps. Soft cover, plastic overlay and a "soft spiral binding". Acid free paper. Index. \$35.00 includes S&H. Order from Dolly Farrow Nicol, 3822 Hansen Drive, Dickinson, TX 77359-6114,

This is a well written account of three separate but connected families under one cover with separate indexes. The format, tidbits and abbreviations are self-explanatory and very informative.

Old documents have been copied verbatim. Misspelled words and names in the old documents are not mistakes by the writer.

Included are Xerox copies from Texas State Archives in Austin, funeral notices, cattle brands and photographs are of good quality.

For anyone with these families it would be a very helpful book. For those who just enjoy genealogical reading, this book is well researched and worth reading for the history involved in these families.

\*\*\*\*\*

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The Eisenhower Interstate System requires that one mile in every five must be straight. These straight sections are usable as airstrips in times of war or other emergencies.

Each king in a deck of playing cards represents a great king from history: Spades- King David, Clubs - Alexander the Great, Hearts - Charlemagne, and Diamonds - Julius Caesar,

A statue of a person on a horse which has both legs in the air signifies that the person died in battle. If the horse has one front leg in the air, it means the person died as a result of wounds received in battle. If the horse has all four legs on the ground, it means that the person died of natural causes.

The phrase "rule of thumb" is derived from an old English law which stated that a man could not beat his wife with anything wider than his thumb.

The reason firehouses have circular stairways is from the days of yore when the engines were pulled by horses. The horses were stabled on the ground floor and figured how to walk up straight staircases.

The youngest Pope was only 11 years old.

Men can read smaller print than women, but women hear better.

Source: *Terrebonne Life Lines*, Vol. 18 #3 (Fall 1999)

MEMBER # 56

Name of Compiler THELMA LeJEUNEAddress 3221 Hwy. 90 WestCity, State Sulphur, LA 70663-9403Date April 2002*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 **BOURQUE, Edward**

(Father of No. 2)

b. Church Point, La.  
p.b. --- 1834  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---

2 **BOURQUE, Valery**

(Father of No. 1)

b. Church Point, La.  
p.b. --- 1862  
m. --- 1894  
d. ---  
p.d. Church Point, La.

5 **SAVOIE, Marie**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. ---  
p.b. ---  
m. --- 1892  
d. ---  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

1 **BOURQUE, Silvan**

b. Church Point, La.  
p.b. --- 1934  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. Hayes, La.

6 **PREJEAN, Edward**

(Father of No. 3)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1858  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

3 **PREJEAN, Marie**

(Mother of No. 1)

b. Church Point, La.  
p.b. --- 1910  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. Church Point, La.

7 **MIRE, Eugene**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. ---  
p.b. ---  
m. --- 1942  
d. ---  
p.d. Hayes, La.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 **BOURQUE, Jean**

(Father of No. 4)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1776  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---

9 **RICHARD, Margurite**

(Mother of No. 4)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1823  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

10 **SAVOIE, Jean**

(Father of No. 5)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1887  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---

11 **PREJEAN, Modeste**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. ---  
p.b. ---  
m. --- 1810  
d. ---  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

12 **PREJEAN, Edward**

(Father of No. 6)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1784  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---

13 **BROUSSARD, Marie**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. --- 1732  
p.b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. Opelousas, La.

14 **PREJEAN, Orien**

(Father of No. 7)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1810  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---  
LEGER, Ana

15 **LEGER, Ana**

(Mother of No. 7)

b. Opelousas, La.  
p.b. --- 1890  
m. ---  
d. ---  
p.d. ---

16 **BOURQUE, Joseph**

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

17 **LANDRY, Marie**

(Mother of No. 6, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

18 **RICHARD, Pierre**

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

19 **DUGAS, Margurite**

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

20 **SAVOIE, Jean**

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

21 **BOUTEN, Margurite**

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

22 **PREJEAN, Marin**

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

23 **BENOIT, Marie Rose**

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

24 **PREJEAN, Joseph**

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

25 **DUGAS, Isabel**

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

26 **BROUSSARD, Ohdon**

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

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

27 **BERNARD, Ana**

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

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

28 **PREJEAN, Dominique**

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

29 **SAVOIE, Marie**

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

30 **LEGER, Paul**

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

31 **PATIER, Constance**

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. \_\_\_\_\_)

b. ---  
m. ---  
d. ---

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### THE EMPRESS OF CHINA

One of the most famous clipper ships of the late 1700s was the *Empress of China*. She left New York harbor on 22 February 1794 for Canton, China, and her voyage resulted in a prosperous and colorful era of trade between the U. S. and China. Not only did the young U. S. desire jade, porcelain, cotton and silk from the ancient land, but they wanted tea. It was a time for tea drinking, and porcelain tea pots and dinner sets were highly desirable. The *Empress of China* made a \$30,000 dollar profit on its first China voyage, and soon other ships from the East coast began to cross the oceans to take part in the China trade. The problem was what could the Americans trade in return? Ginseng root, which grew wild in eastern North America, was highly desired for Chinese medicines, but there was a limited market for it. American merchants traded furs from the Pacific Northwest, which wealthy Chinese used to line their silk robes, and sandalwood from the Pacific Islands, which the Chinese used for incense. In fact, the Americans almost depleted the islands of fragrant sandalwood. Then they plied the South Pacific for a small sea creature called "beche-de-mer," which was used in Chinese soups. Later, unfortunately, American ships smuggled opium into China to pay for their trade goods. By the 1840s and 1850s clipper ships replaced the old China-trade vessels. Perhaps your ancestor sailed on a China trade ship, risking life and limb for a cargo of tea; perhaps he was a merchant who risked his fortune on the ship and its cargo. Surely you had ancestors who benefited from the China trade by having a lovely porcelain tea or dinner service from China, or at least had some who indulged in a warm cup of exotic tea.

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### IF GENEALOGIST RULED THE WORLD

No one would be allowed to move without registering.  
 All war would be outlawed - it destroys records.  
 No one would be allowed to change religion - it confuses us.  
 Everyone would have to be baptized - we need all the hints we can get.  
 Tombstones would be mandatory.  
 Destroying tombstones would be a capital crime.  
 All events of note would be recorded in newspapers.  
 You would not be allowed to change your name unless it was too common, then you'd be required to.  
 Following Scottish naming patterns for children would be the law.  
 The FBI would be engaged in genealogical work as its top priority.

Author Unknown

Source: From: NAPA Valley Genealogical & Biographical Society Newsletter, Wine Press, Dec. 1999  
 via Boone County Genealogical Society, Madison, West Virginia.

**GENEALOGY: WHERE ONE CONFUSES THE DEAD AND IRRITATES THE LIVING.**  
*Guilford Genealogist*



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