



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 Pujo St, Lake Charles, LA. Programs include a variety of topics to instruct and interest genealogists.

KINFOLKS is published quarterly. Issues should be received by the middle of March, May, September and December. Please return the complete issue for replacement if any pages are missing. Notify the SWLGS of a change of address as soon as possible. Queries are free to members, \$2 for non-members. Single issues are \$4.00. Back issues are available from 1977. *Kinfolks* is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), Fort Wayne, IN, and Genealogical Periodical Annual Index.

EDITORIAL POLICY - We encourage and welcome contributions for inclusion in *Kinfolks*, especially unpublished material pertaining to southwest Louisiana. However, we will accept genealogical material referring to other areas. We strive to publish only reliable genealogical information, but neither the SWLGS nor the editors assume responsibility for accuracy of fact or opinion expressed by contributors. Articles are written by the editor unless otherwise specified. We reserve the right to edit and/or reject material not suitable for publication. Articles and queries will be included as space permits. Please send contributions to SWLGS, P. O. Box 5652, Lake Charles, LA 70606-5652. Permission is granted to republish information from *Kinfolks*, provided the SWLGS and the author or compiler (if identified) is given due credit.

SOCIETY LIBRARY is in the home of SWLGS Librarian, YVONNE GUIDROZ, 2202 21st St., Lake Charles, LA, phone 477-4787. Library hours are from 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Mondays. To assure your selection is available, consult the Society book list, then call for an appointment. **DO NOT DROP IN!** Our collection is in a private home and we request your consideration and cooperation. Please be prompt in returning books. Fines on overdue books are 10¢ per day. Books cannot be mailed.

BOOK REVIEWS - Books donated by the author or publisher will be reviewed in *Kinfolks*, and will then be placed in the Society's library or in the genealogical collection of the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, LA.

SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I (1985) \$21.95 ppd; *Ancestor Charts & Tables*, Vol. 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.xspedius.net/mmoore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on Saturday, September 21, 2002, at 10:00 A.M., **NEW LOCATION:** Meeting Room (2nd floor), Central Library, 3900 Ernest St., Lake Charles. Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M. Guests are always welcome.

Mini-Seminar will be presented by EMILY CROOM of Houston, TX. Mrs. CROOM has authored five privately printed family histories and four widely used how-to-do genealogy research textbooks. Her topics will be: "Scaling the Brick Wall" and "Putting it all Together: When You Want to Share Your Results".

NOVEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on November 16, 2002, at 10:00 A.M., **NEW LOCATION, CENTRAL LIBRARY.**

Speaker will be JOHN P. DOUCET, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Nicholls State University, LA, and member of the Center for Acadiana Genetics at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans.

His topic will be "Acadian Usher Syndrome: The Natural History of a Genetic Disease in La."

NEW MEMBERS

- 1364/65. BOB/GAIL MOLAISSON, 126 Sigma St., Belle Chasse, LA 70037
- 1366/67. THOMAS/BRENDA BOBINO, 1795 Karen Lane, Beaumont, TX 77706
- 1368. Mrs. JAY COOLEY HOLLINGSWORTH, 4507 Young Lane, Lake Charles, LA 70605
- 1369. LIONEL SAVOY, 214 Lucille St., Lake Charles, LA 70601
- 1370. SANDRA SELLERS BOYLE, P. O. Box 188, Simpson, LA 71474-0188
- 1371. BLANCHE H. HOLLISTER, P. O. Box AH, Lake Arthur, LA 70549-0038
- 1372. DENISE LANDRY, 1860 E. Creole Hwy, Creole, LA 70632
- 1373. YVONNE MARCANTEL HYATT, 653 Rester Rd., Kinder, LA 70648
- 1374. CORLISS GORE, 114 Robert St., Starks, LA 70661
- 1375. JoBETH DOYLE DUNCAN, 4508 County Rd 407 South, Henderson, TX 75654

Membership to Date: 417

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Hidden Sources (Family History in Unlikely Places) by Laura Szuchs Pfeiffer

Bartholomew's Song: A Bayou History by Rebecca DeArmond-Huskey

The Winthrop Fleet of 1630 (An Account of the Vessels, the Voyage, the Passengers and their English

Homes from Original Authorities) by Charles Edward Banks

Immigrants to New England, 1700-1775 by Ethel Stanwood Bolton

IN MEMORIAM

A. J. BERGERON
1928 - 2002

RALPH ELWELL
1906 - 2002

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2002

SEPTEMBER 14 - Saturday - SE Texas Genealogical Society Fall Conference 2002

Where: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Beaumont, Tx.

Speaker: **LESLIE SMITH COLLIER**

Cost: Non-members/At The Door - \$35.00

Make reservations c/o Tyrrell Historical Library, P. O. Box 3827, Beaumont, TX 77704

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.

October 26 - Saturday - Friends of Genealogy, Shreveport, La.

Where: Bossier Civic Center, Bossier City, La.

Speakers: **JOHN and BARBARA WYLIE** of Dallas, Tx.

Make reservations with Friends of Genealogy, Inc., P. O. Box 17835, Shreveport, LA 71138

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.

**PROGRAM: "ACADIAN USHER SYNDROME: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A GENETIC
DISEASE IN LA."**

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY

SHIRLEY BURWELL announced that the Library has received the 1930 Federal Census and Soundex for Louisiana. They also have some 1930 censuses from other states including: AR (Reel 69) - Columbia and Conway counties; MS (Reel 1138) - Amite, Benton and Attala counties, MS (Reel 1172) - Webster, Wilkinson, Yalobusha, Yazoo counties.

Using the 1930 Census and Soundex is a little different from earlier Soundex. The Soundex code does show the Enumeration District (ED) number, but the sheet number is actually the family number. The census of each parish shows the parish number first, then the ED number. For instance, you would find Calcasieu Parish ED 31 as 10-31 and family 189 as the page number. Also, the Soundex does not give the year on the Soundex card.

Most of our parents will appear in the 1930 census. If you are from another state, consider donating the census of the county you are interested in as a gift to the Genealogy Library. Your gift would help not only yourself, but other genealogists. The reels may be purchased from Heritage Quest for \$19.95, or they may be borrowed for \$3.25. For further information, contact the SW LA Genealogical & Historical Library (337-437-3490).

The Genealogy Library has access to computerized census records for all states for the 1900 and 1920 censuses.

MAY PROGRAM

The speaker for the May meeting of the SWLGS was ROBERT de BERARDINIS of Houston, who specializes in Louisiana prior to 1803. Mr. de BERARDINIS has published forty-five articles, lectured in five states and has written several books. The topics of his lecture were "French Archival Sources & Methods for the French Province of Louisiana" and "Understanding and Using the Bexar & Nacogdoches Archives, Blake Collection and the Cuban Papers for the Genealogy of French & Spanish Colonial Louisiana." The following information is abstracted from his lecture and notes.

FRENCH COLONIAL RECORDS

The vast Louisiana Territory was divided into three districts; New Orleans (which had jurisdiction over present-day Louisiana), Mobile (whose jurisdiction extended to Mobile, Fort Toulouse and Fort Tombigbee) and Illinois (which had jurisdiction of the Illinois Country, including Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, Fort Vincennes and on to Fort Cherokee in Kentucky). These early French records were originally kept in the archives in Paris, but have been transferred to Aix en Provence, France.

By using some of the following records, you will be able to expand your genealogical information. Clayton Library in Houston has microfilm of many of the old records; some have been translated into English. For example, passenger lists of those coming to Louisiana are in chronological order and are easy to read. Most of the documents begin during the reign of Henry IV of France, although a few may have been created during the times of Henry III. The government scribes created several copies of each document, so a vast number of records still exist.

During the French colonial period only Catholics were allowed to settle in Louisiana, and many sacramental or church records were created. These included Baptism (Baptême), Marriage (Mariage) Funerary (Sepulture), Abjuration (Abjuration d'Heresie, sometimes combined with the Baptism rite) and Confirmation (Confirmation). The first four of these were required by law.

Government records before 1765 included the following:

1. Civil recordation of Birth, Marriage and Death
2. Superior Council records (civil and criminal proceedings)
3. Census (none known after the 1730s)
4. Passenger Lists (Listes de passages, Listes de migrants)
5. Acts of the Monarch
6. Correspondence from the King or his Ministers
7. Correspondence to the King or his Ministers
8. Civil or Military Personnel
9. Financial/Treasury Reports
10. Record Notarial Acts (land sales, leases, donations, etc.)

Genealogical information may be found in any of these documents. For example, in the civil and military records, there is information on men who received medals, or soldiers and/or their widows who received pensions. Information may also be found for minor civil employees, such as warehouse keepers; in those days, all supplies of rice, sugar cane and cotton belonged to the King.

Major types of Notarial Records include the following documents:

1. Marriage Contracts (Contrats de mariage)
2. Annulments (Annulations de contrat)
3. Separations (Separations)
4. Successions (Probates)
 - A. Family Meetings (Reunions)
 - B. Inventories (Inventaires)
 - C. Wills (Testaments)

5. Donations
6. Acts of Sale (Actes de vente)
 - A. Movable (Meubles) [Personal Property]
 - B. Immovable (Immeubles) [Real Estate]
 - C. Leases and Obligations
7. Affidavits (Declarations Proces-verbal)

Extant notarial, Superior Council (judicial) and sacramental records are available in abstract or full translation, except for Mobile notarial records. The Mobile notarial records were extant circa 1910, but disappeared by 1960.

Each document is coded, and it is necessary to understand the code in order to find the document. For example, a document might have the following code: ANC,D2C51, fol. 64 v (or vo).

ANC stands for Archives Nationales, Colonies. There are several major archival sources, including the Navy and Foreign Office. This usually identifies where the original is located.

D2C means *souserie* (subseries) for Personnel, Civil or Military. It identifies the type of record.

51 identifies the *registre* (volume number).

fol. 64 vo (verso) shows that the document is on the reverse side of folio, page 64. Folio paging is numbered sequentially on the right-hand pages only. Left-hand pages are the verso.

The following list explains what the coded documents are:

1. COLONIES, A. Acts of the King, 28 *registres* or bound volumes.
2. COLONIES, B. Letters from the King/Ministers to Colonies, 277 volumes. These are organized by date and by colony, beginning in 1699.
3. COLONIES, C. Letters from the King/Ministers. Canada, 223 volumes.
Louisiana, 60 volumes.
4. COLONIES, D. Personnel, Civilian and Military, 30 volumes.
5. COLONIES, E. "Dossiers" or Colonial Personnel, 394 dossiers.
6. COLONIES, F. "Diverse Documents." Financial Accounts & Reports from 1727, 57 volumes; documents, relating to commercial and shipping companies of the 17th & 18th centuries, 21 volumes; documents in the *Collection Moreau de Saint-Mery*, 287 volumes; ship passenger lists for the French Colonial period, 49 volumes.
7. COLONIES, G. Vital Statistics, Censuses and other "Diverse Documents," 5 volumes.
8. MARINE, A. Acts of the King, 247 volumes. (Naval Records)
9. MARINE, B. Ministry Operations, 2417 volumes.
10. MARINE, C. Personnel (Naval Personnel). Includes Civilian Personnel "dossiers," 57 volumes; Military Personnel "dossiers," 355 dossiers; and records concerning Order of St. Louis and other medals, 19 volumes
11. MARINE, F. Invalids & Prizes, 167 volumes.
12. MARINE, JJ. Ships, logs, maps and oceanic studies, 5464 volumes.

Many of these documents have been microfilmed. Others have been published. A large number of them have been translated into English. Many of these filmed or printed records can be found at the Clayton Library in Houston. Some are also available from the Louisiana State Library and the Canadian National Archives through interlibrary loan.

Some helpful addresses for researching French Colonial records include:

Archives Nationales

CARAN
60, rue des francs-Bourgeois
75141 PARIS Cedex 03

Archives d'outre-mer
29, Chemin du Moulin Detesta
13090 AIX EN PROVENCE

Website: <www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/chan/>

Bibliothèque Nationale
58, rue de Richelieu
75002 PARIS

Website: <www.bnf.fr>

La. State Library
760 N. 3rd St.
P. O. Box 4914
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4914
Website: <www.state.lib.la.us>

SPANISH COLONIAL RECORDS

Documents during the Spanish Colonial Period were generated in Louisiana, Texas, Cuba and Florida. The Spanish were terrified of the French and their Indian allies, so they wrote lengthy reports, filled with notations. Many documents dealt with the smuggling of horses, which were vital to colonial life and, therefore, a favorite item of smugglers. The sugar trade between Cuba and Louisiana also generated many documents. Many of these documents were concerned with the King's warehouses: crops, such as cotton, sugar and rice had to be sold to the King.

Spanish documents were very detailed and heavily abbreviated. One of the pitfalls of researching these documents is that abbreviations might be ambivalent. For example, "no" might mean "number," "Notary," or "messenger" (nuncio). The Spanish documents were gathered into bundles, called "Legajos." Not all of the "Legajos" have been indexed or translated to date.

Major types of records of the Spanish period are mostly unorganized, except for the Cuban Papers which are loosely organized by subject material. There are guides, indexes or calendars to many of the records. They include the following:

1. SACRAMENTAL (Church records, same as the French).
2. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT (1765-1801/03)
 - A. Cabildo Proceedings
 - B. Cabildo Records, and
 - C. "The Legajos" or *Papeles Procedentes de isla de Cuba*, "Cuban Papers" (Documents are divided by series and subject matter. One-third of them are in Spanish, another third in French and the third part in English. Legajos #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 concern Texas, Louisiana, East and West Florida. Only about 40% of these documents have been translated. By this time the most complete collection of Legajos outside of Spain can be found at Clayton Library, Houston.)
 - D. R. B. Blake Collection (Blake translated many documents concerning early families of Nacogdoches and many documents in the Bexar Archives for the time of the Alamo. This collection may be found at the University of Texas, Stephen F. Austin University, Alamo Library and the Houston Public Library, Texas Room).
 - E. Nacogdoches Archives (Stored at Texas State Archives, Austin, Texas)
 - F. Bexar Archives (Original records are in Bexar County, Texas, and cover the period of 1717-1837 from Los Adaes to foundation of San Antonio and transfer of capital to there. They contain information on Opelousas, Lafayette and Attakapas, especially information on sale and smuggling of horses. 172 rolls of microfilm, not all translated. Some contain no genealogical information. Can be borrowed through interlibrary loan.)
3. NOTARIAL (Major types, same as the French)

The following addresses may help Spanish Colonial researchers.

Clayton Library for Genealogical Research
5300 Caroline
Houston, TX 77004-6896

Phone: 832-393-2600
Website: <www.hpl.lib.tx.us/clayton>

Texas State Library & Archives

Lorenzo De Zavala State Archives & Library Building

Capitol Complex

1201 Brazos St.

or

Austin, TX 78701

Website: <www.tsl.state.tx.us>

P. O. Box 12927

Austin, TX 78711

Our Lady of the Lake University

411 SW 24th St.

San Antonio, TX 78207

Sister Maria Catalina Flores

Phone: 210-434-6711

Website: <www.ollusa.edu>

Center for American History

SRH 2.101

University of Texas, Austin

Austin, TX 78712

Phone: 512-495-4515

Website: <www.cah.utexas.edu>

Ralph Steen Library

Stephen F. Austin University

East Texas Research Center

Box 13055, SFA Station

Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3055

Phone: 936-468-4100

Home Page: <www.lib.sfasu.edu/etc/etrchrome.htm>

Index Page: <libweb.sfasu.edu/etc/collect/manuscript/blakmain.htm>

Of interest to researchers of both the French and Spanish colonial periods is the Historic New Orleans Collection, 410 Chartres St., New Orleans, LA 70130. Phone is 504-598-7171.

Website is <www.hnoc.org>

WHAT CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE TO KINFOLKS?

KINFOLKS is **your** quarterly. The editor, typist, proofreaders and other members of the staff are amateurs, just like you, and their time for research and other projects is as limited as yours. Many of our members have graciously shared their research and family stories with us, but we need everyone's help to widen the scope of *KINFOLKS*. With your help we can continue to maintain the quality and quantity of the publication. Please contribute something of genealogical interest to help our quarterly. Some suggestions include:

- Family Bible records
- Old Letters, school records, church records
- Military pension records, enlistment papers, discharge papers
- Genealogical information from abstracts and other legal documents
- Tax lists, sheriff's sales, slave records
- Old wills, successions and obituaries
- Stories on interesting ancestors
- Research from Maude Reid scrapbooks
- Old newspaper articles
- Histories of area towns and landmarks
- Cemetery records, tombstone inscriptions
- Excerpts from passenger lists, naturalization records
- Anecdotes in researching (library, cemetery, etc.)
- Oral interviews, family stories, old medical cures

SEARCHING FOR LOST RELATIVES? WIN THE LOTTERY!

The Family Tree

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

During the Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, the U. S. and the rest of the world were in serious financial trouble. By March of 1933 about 13,600,000 Americans were unemployed. Thousands of factories went out of business, and businesses and banks failed. During the height of the depression, in 1932 FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was elected president, and a very short time after his inauguration, he created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a means of providing jobs for unemployed, unmarried men from the ages of 18 to 28. Enrollment was for a period of six months, with the right to re-enroll for a maximum of two years.

CCC camps were built all over the country and were run by the Army. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture were responsible for the work projects. Eventually 3,463,766 young men were enrolled in the program; more than half of these came from rural areas, while 43% came from cities. New York, Illinois and Texas sent the largest numbers. The men slept on cots in barracks, wore work clothing and were subject to military-style discipline.

Most of the money the men earned was automatically sent home to their needy families, and it is estimated that twelve to fifteen million people were helped by these payments. The remaining money was given to the men in cash to be spent as they liked or in tokens or coupons, which could only be spent at the company canteen.

By 15 June 1933 I. L. "MICKEY" HEBERT of Lake Charles, together with about one hundred other young men in the area, had been signed up by the Relief field workers into the CCC. Mr. HEBERT states, "The Relief Agency was operated by the parishes, but this was a federal project which had been authorized in 1932. Most of the young men were from needy families. I had worked under the Relief Agency for about six months, as wage earner for a family of six. I worked three days a week and received \$1.50 per day. The CCC pay was \$30 a month, of which we kept \$5; the rest was sent to the family."

Mr. HEBERT writes:

"We inductees were from Calcasieu, Jeff Davis, Beauregard and Allen Parishes, with most being from the Lake Charles area. We met at the Majestic Hotel on Pujo Street, where we were given doughnuts and coffee before we departed for the Southern Pacific Railroad Station on Railroad Avenue. This train ride took us through New Orleans, a place where most of us had never been, to Fort Benning, Georgia, a place which at that time seemed almost like a foreign country.

"The Army took charge of us at Benning. We were assigned a 1st Lieutenant, a Mess Sergeant and a Corporal. Work clothes and World War I wool dress uniforms were issued to us. The pants of the uniforms had such tight legs that it was necessary to remove our shoes before taking the pants off.

"After an orientation of several days, a company was formed consisting of the southwest Louisiana group and a group from New Orleans and vicinity. We were loaded on a train and shipped to Ansley, Louisiana, a village on US Hwy. 167, situated between Quitman and Clay, which were between Jonesboro and Ruston. Ansley was only about thirty miles from the place where the outlaws, BONNIE and CLYDE BARROW, were slain in the spring of 1934.

"From the Ansley railroad station we walked about a half mile to a spot just across a log tram road on the east side of the highway. We went to work cutting trees and bushes so as to have a place to set up tents which were supposed to keep us dry; they did, when there was no rain. The officers had their tents set up across the road from us. There were about six men to a tent. We were furnished saw dust from the Ansley sawmill for our tent floors. An army field kitchen was set up; we had been issued mess kits at Benning.

"Our camp was run under rules almost exactly like those of the Army. We had to wear the 1918 wool

GI uniforms any time that we had time off, which was only on the weekends. The army Corporal was unhappy because his pay in the regular army was less than our \$30 per month.

"Our work was clearing right-of-ways for roads and building bridges. We were supervised by experienced, older civilian men. We were treated fairly and were not pushed very hard. Most of us were happy, though there were always a few goof-offs. Many of the young men from the New Orleans area had never been in a wooded area and did not take kindly to the quiet of North Louisiana...nor to the shovel, ax and cross cut saw work. Many did not stay more than three months, and most were gone at the end of the six months that they had signed for. There was actually no penalty for quitting at anytime. We felled trees by digging the roots and built bridges with hewn-out timbers. Hardly any work that could be done manually was done by machines. CCC was a make-work organization.

"Within a few months most of army control was turned over to civilians, and young men from the local areas were recruited to replace those who had left or whose six-months terms had expired. A kitchen and mess hall was built, together with a bath house, latrine and large recreation hall. All the tents were replaced or waterproofed. They were floored. The sides were boarded up and heaters were installed for the winter. The army uniforms were discarded and we were required to furnish our own civilian dress clothes; the work clothes were issued to each man.

"From the Calcasieu Parish area, I remember DONNIE SPELL, MERRITT SWEENEY, LEVI HOLLAND, BEN GRANGER, X. L. NIXON, AMOS FRUGE, CLYDE HEBERT, JOHNNY JOHNSON, OSCAR SAVOIE and FLOYD LESLIE. Of that group only MERRITT SWEENEY and I survive. In the last six months of our time, I became an aide to MERRITT SWEENEY. We maintained an aid station that was visited two or three times a week by a doctor hired to take care of the medical needs. We had an ambulance, and transported the very ill or injured to Barksdale Army Hospital.

"Some time in June 1934, the original inductees of my groups were informed that because of the time that we had served, we would be automatically discharged. It seems that some of the powers in Washington had decided that we would become so accustomed to the easy life that we would never want to quit. So as of July 15th, 1934, we became ex-CCC boys.

"My brother signed with the CCC a few months after I was out. He was stationed at Danville, just a few miles west of Jonesboro, Louisiana. He was in for eighteen months, and I don't believe that any more of the CCC's were discharged because of time served. All I can say is that the work was not too hard, the food was good, we were young and healthy, and the pay, even though it was little, was better than unemployment which was rampant in those depression years. I believe that the CCC lasted until the draft for military service became law in 1940."

Another man who served in the CCC was LEON GASPARD, who lived in Beaumont during that time, but now lives in Galveston, Texas. For ten months, from about the fall of 1938, Mr. GASPARD served in the CCC at Camp 845 with many of the men from East Texas, who were mostly "farm boys" accustomed to hard work. They built Terrell Park in Beaumont, Texas. They erected the buildings, built the stables and replanted trees in the park.

Mr. GASPARD gave the following information:

"The CCC was a type of welfare program. Every man worked at least eight hours a day, five days a week. If overtime was required, it was just part of the job and there was no extra pay. The men lived in unsealed barracks, with about 40 or 50 men in each. There was no air conditioning, and only a minimum of electricity. For heating each barracks there were two pot-bellied stoves which burned coal or wood. Belongings were kept in footlockers, and clothes were hung on pegs on the wall. There was a separate building for showers and another for an outhouse.

"The Mess Hall had picnic tables with benches on each side. About eight men sat at each table. The food was plain, but there was always plenty of it. There were permanent cooks and men who had regular KP duty during the week. On weekends KP duty was on a rotation basis, and each man got the duty once every two or three weeks.

"Each man had to stand formation for roll call every morning. Regardless of his education, each man was required to go to school two nights a week. Usually the classes were on about the third or fourth grade level, so if the man had more academic schooling than that, he could take courses such as manual training or typewriting. The people who taught the classes were part of the PWA (Public Works Agency) and were mostly teachers who were out of work. They taught four nights a week.

"In addition to room and board, men were paid \$30.00 a month. Most of the money was sent home in the form of an allotment. It was each man's choice whether this allotment was \$22 or \$25 a month. There were no commodity programs or other help available, so often a family had to live on the CCC allotment. The rest of the money was paid in cash and could be spent as the man wished. The main form of recreation was going to the canteen to play cards or other games.

"The camp had two officers who were in charge of the camp and who wore military uniforms. One was an Army Reserve officer in charge of the camp. He was a captain out of the Cavalry and wore cavalry boots. The assistant commander was a lieutenant who was a strict but fair disciplinarian. Punishment and extra duty, such as hauling coal, was given for misbehavior. Fines were given and pay was docked for being AWOL." Mr. GASPARD admitted that he was fined \$3 for being AWOL for three days.

"There were civilian superintendents, who were part of the PWA and supervised cutting trees and building. The men wore World War I-type uniforms for inspection and fatigue-type clothing for their daily duties. Each man was issued a raincoat. There were leaders and assistant leaders in each group. Leaders were paid \$45 a month and wore three stripes like a sergeant; assistant leaders received \$36 a month and wore two stripes like a corporal.

"We cut the grass with sickles. We poured concrete and made bricks out of concrete, from sand and shell which had been loaded on dump trucks from our Motor Pool. The sand and shell came from the nearby Texas beaches. We cut down trees, and in the sawmill, turned them into lumber for the building. We also made cypress shingles, which were said to last a hundred years.

"There were no fences. We could leave at any time, but we had volunteered and were glad to be where we were fed and clothed and paid for a job. Working and living conditions were tough; today prisoners living in the same conditions would complain about inhumane treatment. Many of the CCC men went into the army, which would accept men with a low grade education; until this time education had not been stressed. Others with a little more education went into the Navy. Some joined the Air Force, which required a high school education." Mr. GASPARD was among those who served in the Air Force in WWII.

The men who served in the CCC fought forest fires, built roads and bridges, planted trees in reforestation projects, improved national forests, built recreational facilities, and were taught trades with which to help them get jobs. They helped restore 3,980 historical structures and developed over 800 state parks. They also planted trees, stocked fish ponds, and worked on erosion and drainage projects. The CCC ended with the advent of World War II, when many of the CCC men, who had already experienced military-style life, volunteered or were drafted for service. Today items relating to CCC life, such as coupons and tokens, are highly collectible.

Many of us have relatives who served with the CCC and who could tell us of those unique times. For those who are interested in acquiring additional information on the CCC, the following addresses may be helpful.

National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCA) Museum and Research Center, Jefferson Barracks, P. O. Box 16429, 16 Hancock St., St. Louis, MO 63126-0492.

National Archives (records and photos in Group 35) described at
<http://www.archives.gov/research_room/federal_records_guide/civilian_conservation_corps_rg035.html>

Personnel Records, 111 Winnebago St., St. Louis, MO 63118-4119.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES: FORMS & FEES

Many records are available through the National Archives, but there are specific forms which must be used in requesting information, and there is a fee for that information. Forms may be obtained in several ways. You may write for them at The National Archives and Records Administration, Attn: NWCTB, 700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20408-0001. You may request them by e-mail at <inquire@nara.gov>. Some forms may be found in genealogical libraries. All forms are free. In ordering forms, it is necessary to include your name and mailing address, to specify the form number and to state the numbers of forms you are ordering; there is a limit of five forms of each kind per individual.

The following information tells which forms to use and the current fees for the files.

PASSENGER ARRIVAL LISTS	NATF Form 81	\$17.25
FEDERAL CENSUS INFORMATION	NATF Form 82	\$17.50
EASTERN CHEROKEE APPLICATIONS TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS	NATF Form 83	\$17.50
LAND ENTRY RECORDS	NATF Form 84	\$17.75
BOUNTY LAND WARRANT APPLICATIONS	NATF Form 85	\$17.25
PENSION FILES (complete, more than 75 years old, in D.C.)	NATF Form 85	\$37.00
PENSION DOCUMENT (selected, in D.C.)	NATF Form 85	\$14.75
MILITARY SERVICE FILES (more than 75 years old, in D.C.)	NATF Form 86	\$17.00

Information from *Heritage Quest*, Vol. 17 #4 (July/Aug. 2001)

A CULTURAL HISTORY OF LAFOURCHE PARISH gives a history of the Chitimacha Indians from about 1700 when they first clashed with French and Spanish settlers. The result was the Chitimacha War, in which whites and Indians were killed, and Indians were taken as slaves. By 1718 BIENVILLE forced the tribe to make peace because so many of their warriors had been killed. The Chitimachas were moved to a reservation in 1719. By 1784, a village of twenty-seven Chitimachas was found on Bayou Lafourche and two others were on Bayou Teche. The Lafourche band probably settled later at Plaquemine. The descendants of the Bayou Teche band are in Charenton. In 1767 the tribe was officially recognized and had its territorial integrity guaranteed. The article discusses many aspects of tribal life of the Chitimachas, including religion, food gathering and preparation, medicine, etc.

SOURCE: *Terrebonne Life Lines*, Vol. 20 #4 (Winter 2001), Houma, La.

HOW WAS GRASS CUT BEFORE THE LAWNMOWER WAS INVENTED? It was cut by men using scythes. Men often worked in teams, and some of these teams were exceptionally skilled and used a particular movement in cutting. If it were necessary for the grass to be cut either shorter or longer, they did not change their movement, but changed to thicker or thinner soles on their shoes.

SOURCE: *History Magazine* (Oct./Nov. 1999)

**YOU ARE A GENEALOGIST WHEN YOU HAVE MORE PICTURES OF TOMBSTONES
THAN YOU DO OF YOUR KIDS.**

The Family Tree, Moultrie, Ga.

The following article has been abstracted from an interview by Mrs. BILLIE S. GUY with the late Mr. W. A. KOONCE. The article appeared in *The Vernon Genealogist*, Vol. VIII #4 (2001). Mrs. GUY and the Vernon Historical & Genealogical Society, Anacoco, La. have given us permission to reprint.

**"IN THE WAKE OF TOLEDO BEND DAM MIDST HODGES GARDENS
HERE THE OUTLAWS AND INDIANS DID ROAM"**

On the East side of Sabine Pass the outlet to Sabine Lake thence along the Gulf Coast eastward to the mouth of the Calcasieu River then on up this stream to Sieper, the Devil Swamp to its head, then across the Big Kisatchie, down this stream aways to Santa Burg and across to the Rio Hondo and up this stream and on to Bayou Pierre, then west across to the Sabine and down this river to its mouth. This marks what is called the free state of Sabine or the Neutral Strip.

Beginning along the coast there is a strip several miles wide, in places maybe 15 miles, which is called the Gulf Coast Marsh. In this is found the muskrat, the nutrea, which had been imported here, and there may have been quite a few mink and otter. Anyway the trapping business was very valuable. Just north of this there is a strip of land which has a hard-pan underneath so that large areas may hold surface water. This makes an ideal location for rice. Since this is mostly level, there are large rice fields all over this section. The water problem at an early time was the big issue. They would turn the water off, plow the land, sow the rice and let the water stand for several months. This kept weeds and grasses down and the rice grew up through the water. Before time to harvest, the water was turned off so the land would dry out in the summer and fall. Most of the work is now done by machinery, but at an early age it was carried out by hand. Artesian wells also helped to solve the water problem.

The strip above this is known as the Pine Flats and runs from the Sabine River nearly to the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers. About 1860 a railroad was built through this section from New Orleans to Orange, Texas, and further west.

Sawmills were built at Lake Charles, Orange and other places along the route. Lumbering became a permanent industry. Logs were floated down the Calcasieu River and the Sabine. Trains were run out all along and the logs were hauled into the mills along these rivers. Other mills were built along the railroad line. After a time the timber was exhausted within 20 to 30 miles of Lake Charles and Orange. The industry was then carried along up these streams so that every large bayou that emptied into these rivers was used to float logs to the mills down stream. This continued until around 1900. There was a lot of cypress found along the various swamps and bayous of this section. The saw mill business was more advanced east of the Calcasieu River because that country had been settled first and industry had not been affected by the Neutral Strip.

While they were floating down pine logs that had been hauled in, they were also cutting the cypress found in the breaks along the streams. They would deaden the cypress in the summer and wait until spring during an overflow to cut and float these logs to market. Because of the nature of cypress, they would have to climb up around the tree and deaden the tree and later cut it. There were many evidences of this work shown by the stumps and tree tops between Burr and Haddens Ferry. Just how far up the Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers this work was carried on, I do not know. There was much cypress timber cut along the navigable streams and bayous.

For a time logging was carried on by cutting logs in the fall and winter, then floating them down stream during the spring rains. It was not profitable to cut timber back from the streams more than 2 or 3 miles. Logs were hauled on four-wheel wagons pulled by oxen. Not over 2 or 3 loads could be made a day. About a thousand feet was carried at a time. Timber was worth only about \$3 to \$5 per thousand, put off at the creek or river landings. Lumbermen would have to work all fall to make \$500 or \$600, with expenses to be taken out of that amount.

If the rains didn't come, worms would get in the logs and they wouldn't be accepted. Only the heart

lumber could be considered. If a tree had more than four inches of sap it couldn't be used. A water brand was used on the outside of the log and a stamp brand was made with a special hammer. All of this way of working was changed when the K. C. S. Railroad was built through this country in 1896-1897.

This was a neutral strip; in this strip neither the U. S. or Mexico used jurisdiction from 1800 until 1819. In about 1804 about a dozen parishes were organized. Natchitoches covered the northern half of the state and Rapides covered about all of Vernon Parish and what is now the upper strip of old Beauregard. Most everything south of Vernon Parish was Calcasieu down to Cameron. In 1845 Sabine Parish was formed from Natchitoches and Rapides Parishes. In 1872 Vernon Parish was formed from Sabine and Rapides Parishes. The eastern boundary was the Calcasieu River; the southern boundary, Calcasieu Parish.

From the Rio Hondo to Pendleton there were only two towns or villages in existence except Ft. Jessup, which had been built in 1822. Robeline, the capitol of Spanish Texas, was built in 1717, three years after Natchitoches was founded. Many was established in 1830. Ferries had been built along the Sabine at Pendleton, Sabinetown, Columbus, Anthony's Ferry, Haddens, Burr Ferry, Almadene and Hickman Ferry.

At Sabinetown where the Stage Road crossed, there was a town of about three to five thousand people. Ten or twelve miles back west of Burr Ferry there was a good sized town called Burksville. There was a large town called Bilam seven or eight miles west of Pendleton, but there were no towns in the Neutral Strip, west of Rio Hondo or south of Many. One place called Petersburg was located on Burr Ferry and Hinstown road about where Ft. Polk now stands. It consisted of a few houses and a store or two.

The Neutral Strip was a virtual forest and continued to be that way until the K. C. S. Railroad was built through that section. This was in 1896-1897. There was no town of much size except Many. There might have been a few sawmills north of Mansfield, to Shreveport. There was a large one at Mansfield, Noble, Zwolle, Many, Fisher (which still is in operation), Gandy, Barham, Anacoco, Hawthorne, Leesville, Pickering, Neame, Rosepine, Luddington, DeRidder, Fullerton, Carson, Singer, one or two at DeQuincy, and some smaller ones at Starks. Most of these mills were located in Beauregard and Vernon Parishes. There was much industry from 1900 to 1930.

In the long straw plains and flats of these parishes they used the rehaul skidders. Over at Fullerton, one of the world's largest sawmills, they would cut the timber on about forty acres each day, 500-600 thousand feet, when they were running full capacity. The mills along the K. C. S. make 50 to 75 thousand a day. These mills ran timber out to the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers. They cleared up all the timber that had been left by the logging people because the logs could not be floated to market. Originally these pine forests extended from Sabine to the Red River, except for a few creek bottoms and lake swamps in this area now.

The strip north of the long straw belt that runs from the mouth of Caney Creek and across to Lucius Creek, along the south side of Toro to its head east of Fisher, north of this creek is the Red Land or Post Oak area. The country is covered with brush, so it was inexpedient to use the skidders. Timber was hauled 20 or 30 miles from east and west back to the mill by trams, but now it is hauled by trucks. These skidders destroyed more than half the timber, and what they didn't destroy, the fire finished. A law was passed that there must be two seed trees left for every acre, but most of these trees were killed when woods were burned. That is the reason that all the area of Vernon, Beauregard and Calcasieu and part of Rapides has to be reseeded. All these mills had cut out their holdings by 1940. Some left and moved to Washington and California where they are in operation now.

The Fisher Co. is still here, because they didn't use the skidder which destroyed lots of timber. All these old sawmill towns are now ghost-towns. Each mill carried insurance. The mills burned and the

iron parts were cut into scrap, bought by Japan and delivered back to us in the form of bullets in World War II. This great belt of timber that extended from Sabine to the Red River has been used up or destroyed. The Fisher Co. has plenty of timber, but it is a second growth. We no longer have yellow heart pine lumber. Lumber that was used in construction of houses [then] was more durable than that which was cut after it was turpented.

In 1815 JIM BOWIE and his brother were operating a sawmill near Opelousas, while over in the Neutral Strip only a few people lived. The outlaws were simply running things to suit themselves. So, between the Calcasieu and Sabine Rivers the timber was hauled back by trams or trains and maybe along the Southern Pacific Railroad to Orange, for a distance of 20 or 30 miles.

The Lutcher-Moore Company had purchased a strip of land along both sides of the Sabine River. This timber was hauled out by means of trains and dumped into the river some miles above Orange on the eastern side, and on the westward side, trains were run out that extended through Newton and Jasper counties, [Texas]. These went on to Center, St. Augustine, Nacogdoches and other places. One of the last places on the Texas side was Farwell. The loading camp on the Louisiana side was at Fahl. The company closed down in 1929. The high school moved to Evans.

On the westward side of the Calcasieu I don't think the trams extended far above Lake Charles along the river. Such places as Bagdad, Sugartown and Westport were mentioned by many people. Hinston was referred to quite often as a small village on the eastern side of the river. It was directly on the route between Burr Ferry and Alexandria. Its school had been developed before people began to settle in upper Calcasieu, Vernon and the lower part of Sabine Parishes. From the time that they hauled the timber by tram to the mills at Lake Charles and others along the Southern Pacific and to Orange, the mills were supplied with timber that was floated down the Calcasieu and Sabine. At Pitkin one of the largest sawmills was built at a place called Fullerton. Very few people live here now.

From the Texas-Pacific railroad they also ran tram roads into the timber belt; one of these is located at Zimmerman, Louisiana. From Long Leaf a tram-way was built, located on the eastern and northern side of the Calcasieu. Other large mills were at Alco, Kurthwood, and on northwest was Peason. It was sixty miles from Peason to Long Leaf. The company wanted to charge 5¢ a mile per passenger, so from Peason on to Sandel they ran a section car so it could meet up with the K. C. S. The tram road was built during the '20s. All belts of yellow heart pine had been cut out by the latter '30s between the Red and Sabine Rivers.

In 1801 a road was built from Alexandria to Pendleton Ferry on the Sabine. It was first a wagon road. It passed through Rapides, Natchitoches and Sabine Parishes. It intersected the Rio Del Rio just south of Many. There were few streams to cross. The Kisatchie Bayou was the largest one of these. The reason for building the road was that it reached deep water at Alexandria, below the rapids on the Red River. The people coming down the Mississippi and up the Red could cross the country and go on west into Texas. Goods could be shipped in the same way from Alexandria at all seasons of the year, because the rapids prevented steamboat navigation on the Red. Eventually this became a stage route. Another road from Alexandria to Sabinetown, which was the "Ole Spanish Trail," was used first by the Indians to bring cattle and horses from the western part of New Mexico and Texas to the Red River to sell to the French, who were living along the river. Later this road was used to transfer the Indians from across the Mississippi by Natchez to the Indian country and their new reservations. VALENTINE NASH directed one group of Indians through this territory and later settled on this route. SAM HOUSTON, in passing from Alexandria to Sabinetown, was said to have stayed all night with Mr. NASH.

The United States and Mexico did not have any jurisdiction over this portion of the country. Between 1806 until 1819, there was not much law and order in this section. The outlaws really took over. In 1822 Fort Jessup was built to protect this section from the outlaws and also against the encroachments of the Mexican government. About 3,000 to 4,000 men occupied this fort from 1822 to 1840.

General TAYLOR had this fort built. It was at this place that JEFFERSON DAVIS met his first wife. General TAYLOR didn't approve of Colonel DAVIS paying attention to his daughter so their courtship was carried out in unfavorable conditions, but it is said TAYLOR forgot his differences and shook hands with DAVIS when he helped defeat SANTA ANNA at the battle of Buena Vista in Mexico. Besides DAVIS, many other leading Confederate officers were present at Fort Jessup. General GRANT was stationed at Natchitoches and stayed there several years. He tried to marry a lady in Natchitoches, but she preferred the hand of another. He found himself a wife elsewhere. The old well at Fort Jessup was used for a long time, but when the new barracks were built, it was done away with. The land upon which the fort was built was bought by J. C. KOONCE. They used the water from this well. The old house, which was the kitchen for TAYLOR's army became the dwelling house of KOONCE. He or his son, PHILLIP KOONCE, sold ten acres to the state to be used for a park.

The army and many citizens who were moving into this country brought about a check of the outlaws, yet they continued to hold sway in this section until after the Civil War. After 1845 the danger from the Mexican government was no longer in evidence, so the fort was discontinued. Later a high school was built there, and during the Civil War the barracks buildings were used by the Confederates. It was at this place that DICK TAYLOR helped to organize his army before he attacked BANKS at Mansfield.

During the Civil War and afterwards the outlaws really took over, because the army was not here to subdue them, so it was left for them and the local government to fight it out. In the 1820s the MURREL brothers came into this section. They were operating over on the Natchez Trace. This Trace ran from Natchez to Nashville. JOHN MURREL was the leader, and pretty soon became leader of the local clans, too. Naturally they located their activities along the main routes of travel. His headquarters were set up along Nolan's Trace about four miles from Kisatchie Post Office. He lived in a cave and established other places throughout the country. One of these was at Devils Lake, and another in the Caney Woods near Clearwater Church. At this place he took over an old Spanish mine, fortified it, hid loot in the cave or nearby. A mile east of Devils Lake he dug an underground tunnel over 200 feet long that ran north and south and another east and west with indefinite length. These tunnels were six or seven feet from the top of the ground. They were just large enough to crawl through. MURREL kept his horses near the front of the tunnel. It is said that an old Spanish trail passed through from Texas to Natchitoches or Alexandria, and that many travelers loaded with money or other goods were intercepted, and their bodies could be thrown into Devils Lake.

The lake must have been an ideal place for JOHN MURREL and other outlaws. It is said that several boxes of treasure were taken out of the cave and some have been found nearby. The people in the country had to watch out for their stock, especially the horses, by night. It took a stout corral to keep the outlaws from taking the horses. A number of these were along the stage routes, some in caverns and deep gullies. One of these was located about 3/4 mile below Devils Lake, where a dozen horses could be held. Another was 3/4 miles on the south side of a hill, northeast of Devils Lake, and the ravine emptied into this lake. At first this was said to have been a cave, but the outlaws blew it up and it all sunk in. It was used first by Cherokee Indians and later by the outlaws, after they had killed the Indians. JOHN MURREL left this country and went back to Tennessee about 1830, after SAM MIDKIFF and his gang were killed about their hideout close to where Fisher now stands. He got into trouble in Tennessee because he stole two slaves of a preacher. He was sentenced to ten years, but may have stayed only four; that was about 1835. After he got out the people of Tennessee were through with him. It is imagined that he came back to Louisiana and eventually was killed.

Just before he went to prison he had planned an uprising of the slaves all over the South. In every southern state there were at least ten men who were to create an insurrection between white and black. While this civil war was going on, the outlaws would rob the people of their money and possessions. They had planned for this to be on July 4, 1835, but somehow some slaves overheard this planning, so the whites began to investigate the matter and the insurrection was to start near Natchez. Before this uprising could take place, many Negroes had been hung, together with some of the outlaws, and word

was sent from one state to another. After this MURREL was sent to prison, and he lost prestige on the east side of the Mississippi. He is supposed to have come back to Louisiana to his former hideouts, because about this time Fort Jessup was abandoned, so he had to deal only with the civil law forces and not the army. Some say he was killed on Shurds Branch near Kisatchie, and his brother ANDREW was killed somewhere in the Caney Woods. The MURREL brothers were two of the outstanding outlaws in this section of the country and they plied their trade along both the Indian Trail from Natchez to Sabinetown and the Nolan Trace from Pendleton Ferry to Natchez. They lived in caves or underground dugouts.

Nolan's Trace was first a wagon road and it was the earliest highway in this [part of the] country. It soon grew into a stage route, and no settlements were to be seen for miles and miles along this route. This made it an ideal place for outlaws to congregate. Maybe they were working with the innkeepers that kept inns and stage stands along the route. Many people were killed and disposed of at these places. The same was the case along the stage route from Natchez to Sabinetown. There may have been a stage route from Opelousas to Niblets Bluff. A beef road passed through the country along this same route. The main activities were along Nolan's Trace and Indian Trail from Natchez to Sabinetown. Both the roads ran together from Natchez to the Rapids on Red River.

The Cherokee and Creek Indians drifted into the plum thicket north of Hornbeck in the edge of [present-day] Hodges Gardens. After awhile they parted, the Creeks went down to the Calcasieu and the Anacoco. Part of the Cherokee went down to Devils Lake to the red hole cave, where they were all killed. They deposited five mule loads of gold into the lake before they were killed. The others drifted on down the Natchitoches and Haddens ferry road to Indian Springs, six miles below Hornbeck. At length they went to Homburg near Anthony's ferry and later crossed over into Texas and settled along Indian Creek. About 1840 all the Indians in Louisiana and Texas were forced to go to the Indian Territory. Before leaving they closed up most of their mines of lead, gold and silver, and little operation in the mining business has been carried on since.

Only a few people settled in this [part of the] country before 1830. Uncle BILLIE LANGTON was the first settler on Big Sandy, and it was a long time before he had any neighbors. Dr. TIMOTHY BURR had settled at Burr Ferry and had established a ferry at this place by 1827. A Methodist church had been started about 1834, called Holly Grove, near Anacoco and shortly afterwards a Baptist church (Mitchell) began, which is now called Crystal Springs. At Toro a Baptist church is said to have started about 1830 and the same pastor had built a church at Negreet five years earlier. At this Toro Baptist Church, JESSE and FRANK JAMES, who were working on a farm nearby, would attend church, but they both watched the doors instead of the preacher. It is said they went fully armed with their six-shooters and saddle guns while they were plowing. JESSE was on the lookout for the law, but FRANK was not, so he plowed near the gate and JESSE further on down the field. JESSE always kept a fence-rail knocked off where he was working, and it is said that eventually JESSE left his harness and plow and headed for the woods with no explanation. Of course, FRANK followed.

About 1827 PETE CURTIS's grandfather settled on Author Creek near the old McInnis place. He had no fence around his field because there was no cattle or hogs to bother. But there was something worse. He had to deal with wild bears, wolves, wildcats, cougars and other wild animals. Bears could carry off the corn at night, so would the coons. They had the squirrels to contend with in the daytime. They simply couldn't raise hogs, sheep, geese, chickens and other domestic animals and birds because there was a bear and a wildcat in every thicket and a cougar on every hill. The creek bottoms and part of the thickets were covered in switch cane and were used by both man and wild animals as there were no roads, only trails.

On an occasion one of Mr. CURTIS's boys, JOHN CURTIS, who later fought under JACKSON during the Valley Campaign, and a brother-in-law named AUTHOR, were passing through these woods and ran into a bear. They got off their horses, got a club each and began to fight the bear. One would hit him in the head, and as he would charge, one would hit from behind. In this way they killed him.

They hung him up, went on to Many, tended to their business, came back and took the bear home.

The old settlers didn't have time to go anywhere much and there was no place to go, so traveling had to be carried on mostly on horseback. Every family had a number of horses and these were used to travel from one place to another. About eight or ten miles would be about the limit one could travel to attend church unless they expected to stay all night on the way. They couldn't make enough speed in an ox wagon, and horses were not used to pull wagons at that time.

It was 75 miles to Natchitoches or Alexandria, and it'd take nine days to make a round trip. A few bales of cotton were raised, depending on size of the family. Several pounds of lint were used to make cloth, and after they began raising sheep, wool was also used. Most every family had a loom and spinning wheel and cards to card the cotton or wool to be spun into thread that would be woven into cloth. A trip was made in the fall of the year to get supplies of flour, sugar, coffee and other staple goods. Again in the spring another trip was made. Cotton was used to make these purchases.

Before the cotton gin was used, the seed had to be separated by hand. While the ladies were busy spinning at night, all the men and boys helped by picking the seed out of the cotton. One thing to note was the way they went about this. When they would come in from work, they'd take off their shoes and they were filled with cotton; this had to have the seed picked out before they could go to bed. Sure was rough on the ones having a large foot.

When the gin was brought to these parts it was run by water power, and usually they had a grist mill and maybe a sash sawmill. The first circular saws were run by LUD NASH and also by Dr. TIMOTHY BURR at Burr Ferry. Where the railroad crosses the Anacoco Creek below Anacoco was the KIRK Mill. He ran a sash sawmill, ground corn, ground wheat into flour, cleaned rice and ginned cotton.

This was just before the Civil War. The KOONCE brothers in 1880 established a grist sawmill and gin on Little Sandy near BILL DIXON's place. In 1890 WILL KOONCE built a grist and gin and also a cane mill over on Big Sandy near the JACK LANGTON place. In 1889 PHILLIP KOONCE bought out the MOSE LEACH place near Haddens Ferry and operated it for two years. There was only a grist and gin at this place. About the same time, the PALMER brothers operated a water mill on upper Sandy near Good Hope and later built a steam mill at this place. JOHN LILES had built a steam mill at Burr Ferry also about the same time.

There was no school to any extent in those days. If a man or his wife had attended school before coming here, they maybe taught their families and a few more, a few months during the year. These summer schools usually began in June and lasted until cotton picking time. Then the children had to pick cotton. Private school was the only school until 1890. At Good Hope, which was established in 1854, and Beach Grove which was founded about the same time, private schools were taught during the year. It was about 1890 when public schools came about.

Tuition (small amount) was required for each pupil, and maybe the teacher would take turns boarding with different families if he came a distance away. The church house was first used for school and church. Church services were held once a month. The seats were made of split logs; pegs were used for the legs. They had puncheon floors. Later, homemade seats were used for the school and maybe also for church services. After about 1890 they began to build school houses separate from the churches. At Good Hope they had a private school with maybe 80 or 90 pupils with one or two teachers.

There was one teacher, who was a graduate of Mercer College in Georgia, who taught in the Good Hope schools. He could analyze all the sentences and work all the problems. The students didn't get much education. My father, PHILLIP KOONCE, attended school at Hemphill under Rev. REECE, for a period of four months. Later Mr. REECE taught in the Mt. Lebanon College in Louisiana. There

were other academies built at Burkeville, Newton, St. Augustine, and later the Ft. Jessup High School was built near Many. The opportunities for education were very limited for the youth of that day.

In 1836 when it looked like everyone was headed to Texas, SANTA ANNA put a stop to this. He captured the Alamo at San Antonio, destroyed an army at Goliad and headed for San Jacinto with HOUSTON in full retreat. He called on the Indians of eastern Texas to attack the white settlements in their midst. They didn't know whether HOUSTON or SANTA ANNA would win out, so they kept still. The whites re-crossed the Sabine as fast as possible. Among them was JOHN B. McGEE, who lived about seven miles southwest of Burkeville. He owned a league and labor of land, but he forgot all about this land when he heard SANTA ANNA might water his horse in the Sabine in about 48 hours. He threw a few things in his old ox wagon; his wife got a horse and took my maternal grandmother behind her and took off for Rudds Ferry. She wouldn't cross at Burr Ferry because there were too many Indians, as was the case at Haddens Ferry. So she crossed at Rudds and headed for Many. Many other people along the route were doing the same. This was called the "Indian Scare." McGEE never did go back and reclaim his land. It was left for his heirs to take up the matter later. Many others did the same. They chose to stay on the east side of the Sabine. This caused thick settlements all along the east side from Burr Ferry to Pendleton.

At an early time steamboats were launched on the Sabine. BRYANT BURR and his father launched a steam boat called the *New Era*. Others had placed boats on the river about the same time or before, so they cleaned out the river and when the water was up, they would go from Sabine Pass [Texas] to Logansport, Louisiana. Every farmer that lived along the river had a market for their cotton, meat and produce at his back door. They even shipped their cotton in this way. So the long [overland] trips that had been made to Alexandria and Natchitoches were no longer necessary when the river was high enough to navigate the boats.

Two years after AARON BURR was arrested near Natchez, Mississippi, and later carried to Richmond where he stood trial and was acquitted by Chief Justice MARSHALL, a near cousin drifted down the Mississippi and along the Gulf Coast and up the Sabine in a row boat and eventually stopped at the mouth of Pearl Creek. Dr. TIMOTHY BURR was looking for a healthful location and because the water of this stream was so clear and bright, he decided to delay his travel and look over the country nearby. After several days' investigation, he made a location about a mile above the mouth of this creek. The creek was called Pearl Creek because of its sparkling water. He had five or six men with him. They built several log houses and, after about a year, they drifted back home. In the meantime he married and maybe some others did too. Eventually a baby was born, and some time later its mother died, so Dr. BURR was detained sometime because of this. Later he married a sister of his first wife, and she wasn't willing to go to Louisiana because of the young baby, so he was delayed again. Eventually they came back and she stood the wilds of the forest for two or three years, then she returned to Ohio. She told Dr. BURR he'd have to build better houses before she could afford to stay around the wild animals. After this was done, she came back and seemed to be contented with her lot. Dr. BURR had a number of slaves, and he cleared up a large field on the Louisiana side [of the Sabine], but his main slave quarters were on the Texas side of the river. He and his oldest son built a ferry, which was a thriving business in 1827.

There are several falls along Pearl Creek; at three of these Dr. BURR located mills. At one place was a grist mill, another a gin, and at a third he built the first circular sawmill in this section. The other was a sawmill 3½ miles north of Hornbeck, just west of Hodges Gardens, known as the NASH sawmill.

In 1820 Uncle BILLY LANGTON started a settlement on Big Sandy a few miles east of Haddens Ferry. He told my father, PHILLIP KOONCE, that when he first settled there he couldn't get out to travel around until about 9 o'clock because of the dew. The grass was waist-high, and in the bottoms, the cane grew all around. For a time Uncle BILLY didn't need a fence around the field because he had no livestock...no geese, no sheep, no cattle, and assuredly no hogs. There was a bear or wildcat in every thicket and a wolf on every hill. He told my father that after the Indians left, they would slip

back and work a silver mine, and keep guards watching while they worked. It was a long trek to Oklahoma but these Indians made several trips. No one today knows where the mine was located.

After the wild animals were thinned out, Uncle BILLY got some cattle, maybe geese and other animals. Of course, he then needed a fence. He still had the squirrels by day, and the coons and bears by night. In the daytime he might send some boys around the fence once or twice to slap boards to scare the squirrels away. You might see 25 or 30 [corn] stalks shaking at one time. The squirrels got their share. So did the coons.

HISTORY OF REEVES, LOUISIANA

Reeves is an agricultural community with a population of about 200, located in southwest Allen Parish between Kinder and Ragley. It was once a part of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish. It was founded by DALLAS H. REEVES, Sr., who operated a grist mill on Clear Creek, where the railroad crossed. The right to create the village was approved on 13 July 1898 by Governor MURPHY FOSTER, the grandfather of Louisiana's present governor.

People began to settle in the area in the 1860s, coming from parts of the South...Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and the Carolinas. They were farmers or stockmen who raised cattle or sheep. When the timber industry came to southwest Louisiana in the 1890s, many of the men were employed in the lumber camps and sawmills which became prevalent in the area. In addition to REEVES, early settlers included JOHN B. KENT and BENJAMIN DUNNEHOO.

There were no stores in the area, and people went to Lake Charles to shop for supplies and treats. They went by wagons, drawn by teams of horses, ~~mules or oxen~~. The difficult trip took several days. There were paths, but no roads and they had to cross rivers, streams and swamps. The trip served as a business trip for the men and a social outing for the women who could shop for, or merely look at, all manner of treasures from dry goods to hats. On these trips people from the outlying areas caught up on the news and gossip, visiting with old friends and relatives.

Before a church was built in the area, people held religious services at a brush arbor, a sort of shelter made of branches and brush, by Clear Creek. About 1914-1915 a Methodist Church was built. After the small nearby post offices of Cole and Pearl were discontinued, a post office was opened in Reeves about 1908. Reeves got its first school in 1913 and its first telephones in the late 1920s.

The town was incorporated in January 1911. Town officers included SAM OWENS, first mayor; DALLAS COLE, DALLAS H REEVES, Jr. and SAM KENT, first aldermen; and ALLEN MARTIN, first town marshal.

In 1950 the Hunt Oil Field brought a boom time to the small community, and many new families moved to the area to work in the oil fields. Throughout the years the populations has increased, then declined, but the village always has remained small. The community produces oil, cattle and farm products.

Several sources, including *Lake Charles American Press* (5/13/2001)

FOURTH ANNUAL RAGLEY, LA. HERITAGE AND TIMBER FESTIVAL will be held on Saturday, September 28, 2002, from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., just west of the Ragley overpass, on the right on Hwy 12 going toward DeQuincy. This year's theme focuses on early pioneer settlers. A paper back book is being published with the genealogy of the early families of Ragley.

EARLY SETTLERS OF SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA
Contributed by JEANETTE SINGLETON, Member #467

On 5 April 1798 JEREMIAH BASS and JOHN HOOSIER, along with seven other men, six women, eight children, and eighteen Negroes were given a passport by Governor JOHN SEVIER of Tennessee to cross the Cherokee Nation and go to Natchez, Mississippi.

JEREMIAH BASS, GEORGE GOFELMAN*, JOHN HOOSIER,
JOHN STAPLETON, SQUIRE BISHOP, RUEBEN WINDHAM,
DRED COBB, AARON WINDHAM

Six Women, Eight Children
Eighteen Negroes
Passport issd. for these persons-
April 5th, 1798 to go to Nachez
(John Sevier)

(Passports of Southeastern Pioneers, 1770-1823)

[*Note: This was probably GEORGE FOGLEMAN, although the book said GOFELMAN. There were other FOGLEMANs in the area.]

JEREMIAH BASS was born about 1746, probably in North Carolina. He married HANNAH WHITNEY. It is possible that he served in the Revolutionary War. Among their children was a daughter, NANCY BASS, who was born about 1776 in Duplin County, North Carolina; she was called "CHARITY."

One of the six women given permission to travel across the land of the Cherokee was NANCY "CHARITY" BASS, my great-great-great-grandmother. According to *Early East Tennessee Marriages*, Volume 2, Brides, CHARITY BASS married ALEXANDER FRAZIER on 30 September 1794, indicating a first marriage for CHARITY. At the time she was given permission to travel, she may have already been married to her second husband, JOHN HOOSIER, whom she married at Duplin County, North Carolina, in 1798. JOHN HOOSIER was born about 1774 in Princess Ann County, Virginia.

They settled in Mississippi along the Homochitto River before 1801. Shortly thereafter, NANCY and JOHN moved into Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish, in the area of Allen and Beauregard Parish in present-day Louisiana. Their children included:

1. DAVID HOOSIER, born circa 1800, Adams County, Mississippi Territory; died 1877/1878, Texas; married 1st, LUCY ADELINE CLARK; married 2nd, SUSANNE CLARK.
2. ELIZABETH HOOSIER, born 1802, Wilkinson County, Mississippi Territory; married 20 April 1817, Imperial Calcasieu Parish (Allen Parish), Louisiana, CADER PERKINS.
3. JOHN HOOSIER, Jr., born 1804, Mississippi Territory; died 1918, Starks, Louisiana; married, JANE/JANI; married 2nd, SARAH.
4. RANDOLPH HOOSIER, born 1810-1811 in the Neutral Strip of southwest Louisiana; died 1860, probably at Bearhead Creek, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; married circa 1840, SUSANNE SLAYDON, daughter of ARTHUR SLAYDON and MARY ANN BELL.
5. NANCY HOOSIER, born circa 1811, Calcasieu (Allen) Parish, Louisiana; buried at Bearhead Creek, Beauregard Parish, Louisiana; married 26 November 1841, PLEASANT RIGGS.
6. (Name Unknown) HOOSIER, born 1816, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; died after 1830.
7. WILLIAM HOOSIER, born 1818, Neutral Strip, Imperial Calcasieu (Allen) Parish, Louisiana; married MARTHA ORTHAMINE.
8. GEORGE HOOSIER, born 1820, Neutral Strip, Imperial Calcasieu (Allen) Parish, Louisiana; married 1 September 1859, Newton, Texas, MALINA SMITH. (Newton was just across the Sabine River from the area where the family lived.) GEORGE married 2nd, 8 January 1872, LUCRETIA WATSON. In 1860 census he was listed as a shinglemaker.

New families began coming into the Neutral Strip area of Imperial Calcasieu Parish. Among these was the family of ARTHUR SLAYDON (SLAYDEN/SLEIGHTON) from Virginia, who moved into the area about 1820. He was the son of ARTHUR SLAYDEN, Sr. (Revolutionary War veteran) and ROSAMOND PUGH, and was born about 1771 in Virginia. ARTHUR SLAYDON married MARY ANN BELL, the daughter of SAMUEL E. BELL, on 17 October 1812 at Amite County, Mississippi.

Their daughter, SUSANNA SLAYDEN, was born about 1820. About 1840 in Louisiana, she married RANDOLPH HOOSIER, the son of JOHN and NANCY BASS HOOSIER. According to the 1860 Mortality Schedule, both RANDOLPH and SUSANNA SLAYDEN HOOSIER died in 1860 of "putrid throat," which was probably diphtheria.

RANDOLPH and SUSANNA SLAYDON HOOSIER were the parents of a daughter, LEANNA ELIZABETH HOOSIER, who was born 3 July 1841 in the part of Old Imperial Calcasieu Parish that is now Beauregard Parish, Louisiana. About 1865 or 1866, she married JOHN RILEY SINGLETON of Tennessee, probably in Bowie County, Texas; she was enumerated in Bowie County in the 1870 census. She died on 7 January 1941 at Sulphur, Louisiana, and was buried in Lake Charles at the age of 100 years. She was my great-grandmother.

The following genealogical information is extracted from *The Lake Charles American Press* of 3 July 1949.

"Sulphur, La., July 3. Mrs. LEANNA ELIZABETH SINGLETON, mother of H. R. SINGLETON of Sulphur is 99 years old today. She was born on the Texas side of the Sabine River, but her parents soon moved to Bowie County, Texas. She was living there when she met the man she married, while he was on a visit from Memphis, Tenn.

"About 66 years ago they decided to come to Louisiana to make their home, and got as far as Pine Prairie where they stopped for work and where her husband met with an accident that cost him his life. Those must have been pretty bad days for "Grandma," but she found a home with the GOOS family of Lake Charles. She has a grandson that she named for CHRISTIAN GOOS.

"She is the mother of eight children, but J. R., the son with whom she now lives, is the only living child. He is 75 years old. She has two sisters living: Mrs. NICHOLS of DeRidder and Mrs. STAMPS of Merryville. She has seven grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren. Grandchildren are: J. C. SINGLETON of Vinton, DAVID SINGLETON and Mrs. ROBERT BRANNON of Sulphur, W. S. SINGLETON of Franklin, Mrs. E. H. LEACH of Houma, Mrs. H. G. MOORE of Beaumont and C. G. SINGLETON of Sulphur Mines."

[Ms. SINGLETON questions that LEANNA ELIZABETH was said to be the mother of eight children. In the 1880 census she was enumerated with three children; one of the first three of her children was not listed, but a fourth child, a girl, was named. Since her husband died about 1883, who was the father of the other children, and where did they go?]

The area where all of these ancestors settled was called "The Disputed Territory" in history books, but it was "No Man's Land" in the local idiom. It was an accepted bit of knowledge that many of the people who lived in this area did so because they were fleeing the law. As a result, the aura of the area was more like what we think of as the "Wild West" than the "Old South."

The history of the area was one of lawlessness, but added to that was the recent oil discovery in east Texas in the early part of the twentieth century. When you add the native population to the influx of get-rich-quick wildcatters, land lease sharks, apprentice roughnecks, and Cajuns who had been ravaged by the failure of the rice crop about 1921, you have a volatile group.

Port Arthur, Texas, became an outpost of the southwest Louisiana rice fields as thousands of failed rice farmers moved there to work in the Gulf Refinery in the 1920s. Their names changed from French pronunciations to English ones. Hebert (pronounced AyeBear in French) became Hee-bert; Granger (Granh-zhay in French) became Granger. They spoke of going back to the "old country" as if it were going back to Europe. My parents were among those who sought employment in Texas before 1925.

My parents, JOHN CHRISTIAN SINGLETON [the J. C. SINGLETON mentioned in the above paragraph] and MARY ELIZABETH MILLER, had been living in Orange, Texas, before I was born there on January 6, 1922. When I was nine months old my father left his job as a bookkeeper in Orangefield, Texas, to become a bookkeeper for the Evangeline Iron Works in Ged, Louisiana. We lived at Vinton. My dad opened a branch of the Evangeline Iron Works on Broad Street in Lake Charles in the mid-1930s.

People are eager to share their stories. The problem is that there are not people eager to listen. The old Civil War veteran telling his story over and over again was laughed at and ignored by all but a few, but the old woman wanting to tell how she went down to the river to haul water for drinking, cooking and cleaning was completely ignored. Who wanted to listen to that?

[Editor's Note: This article has been abstracted from *Life in South Louisiana, 1925-1950*, a Master's thesis by Jeanette Singleton.]

WHERE ARE THE CAJUNS?

According to a survey of 700,000 homes in the federal census for the year 2000, there are fewer than 80,000 people nationwide who say they are of Cajun ancestry, and about 42,000 of them are in Louisiana. CARL BRASSEAU, professor of Cajun studies at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette questions the findings and states, "There are more than 42,000 Cajuns in Lafayette alone." He concluded in a recent study that there are more than 100,000 Cajuns in Texas, the state with the second largest Cajun population behind the 500,000-700,000 Cajuns he figures are in Louisiana.

The long form of the census in 1990 showed that there were nearly 525,000 people of French descent in Louisiana. This was more than any other state, with California second. There were also an estimated 104,000 people of French-Canadian descent, which placed Louisiana fifth in that category...behind Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and New Hampshire.

BRASSEAU said that while the census survey's numbers might be low, it seems to have had some success in tracking the migration of Cajuns across the country. As suspected, Louisiana has the largest Cajun population, followed by Texas and California. Among the ten states with the most Cajuns were Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey and Ohio. Many Cajuns migrated to Orlando, Florida, and Charlotte, North Carolina, cities which were booming at the time of Louisiana's oil bust. More recently many have migrated to the booming city of Atlanta. Several decades ago Cajuns feared being judged as second-class citizens, but today Cajun cuisine, music and culture is flourishing worldwide.

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (8/2/2001)

YOU ARE FROM LOUISIANA IF:

You've worn shorts at Christmastime.

You can name all of your third cousins.

You can pronounce Thibodeaux, Boudreaux, Hebert, Benoit, Ouachita, Tchoupitoulas, Atchafalaya, Ponchartrain.

You didn't learn until high school that Mardi Gras was not a national holiday.

You know the difference between a beignet and a banquette. (A beignet, pronounced "ben-yay," is a square holeless doughnut. A banquette is a wooden sidewalk.)

You know how to play bouree (a card game, pronounced "bou-ray").

You know you can make a roux (browning flour in butter or shortening, pronounced "roo"), eat gumbo (a thick soup, usually using okra) with potato salad, like jambalaya (a dish with rice, onion, tomatoes and meat or seafood).

You know that a gallery is not just a place to view art, but a covered sitting porch.

GRAND CHENIER INDIAN SURVIVED STORMS

The following is extracted from an article published in the *Cameron Pilot* on 5 July 2001 by W. T. BLOCK (Member #676). Permission to reprint was kindly granted by the author and by JERRY WISE, (Member #1026), publisher of the *Cameron Pilot*.

From the earliest days of Plymouth Rock in 1620, the Anglo-American and the Indian learned new customs from each other. Indians learned the superiority of the Pilgrims' weapons, whereas the latter learned from the Indian to bury a fish to fertilize kernels of corn. Many things that the Indian learned from the white pioneers were to their own detriment---for instance whiskey, which for the Indian was worse than opium. Sadly Indians also learned that by accepting the white men's blankets, they might also be accepting small pox germs, which sometimes decimated the Indian population rapidly.

An Indian trapper at Grand Chenier [Louisiana] taught the coastal white man a neat trick for surviving a hurricane. In 1830 a JOHN PHILLIPS family were the first white settlers at Grand Chenier. When the hurricane of 28 August 1831 approached, the Indian begged PHILLIPS to tie himself and his family high in a live oak tree for their safety, but PHILLIPS refused his advice and he and his family drowned. The Indian survived by tying himself in an oak tree, using grape and rattan vines that he wrapped around his body.

The next settler of Grand Chenier was PLACIDE LaBOVE, who came in 1836, and the Indian taught LaBOVE the same trick. In turn, LaBOVE taught all the other early settlers on the chenier, namely JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM DOXEY, PIERRE V. MILLER, JOHN ARMSTRONG, MILLEDGE McCALL, JOHN SWEENEY and others. The Indian had "storm trees" that he used, that is big live oaks with all the upper foliage cut off to lessen resistance to the hurricane winds. During the hurricane of Leesburg [Cameron] on 13 September 1865, many settlers tied themselves and families up in the oak trees and survived, whereas Mrs. THAYER and her six children drowned.

PLACIDE LaBOVE taught all the Cameron Parish settlers his survival trick. He moved to Johnson's Bayou after 1865, and was enumerated at age 80 in the 1870 census at the bayou. At age 96 during the storm of 12 October 1886, LaBOVE tied himself for the last time in an oak tree and survived, whereas 110 others at the bayou drowned. In a letter by JOHN SMITH, published in the *Galveston Daily News* of 1 June 1894, SMITH noted that LaBOVE, a veteran of the Battle of New Orleans, died at Johnson's Bayou, age 102 in 1892, and that LaBOVE claimed he had never been sick a day in his life.

During the 1886 storm BILL STAFFORD tied himself and 2 toddlers in his care in a live oak tree, and all 3 survived the storm, although 110 other persons died at the bayou. During the same storm at Sabine Pass, JACOB H. GARNER tied himself and all his children up in a live oak, and all of them survived the storm, although 86 others drowned.

In 1894 Johnson's Bayou perhaps set a state or national record in one respect. Mrs. JOSEPH BERWICK and Mrs. DOLCIE THERIOT were each the mother of 24 healthy children. Mrs. BERWICK had never seen a doctor in her life, was 48 years old, "is of fine figure, weighs 148 pounds, and is the picture of good health..."

It might be interesting to know how many Cameron Parish lives during the past century have been saved during hurricanes by having been tied up in live oak trees.

FR. HEBERT's BOOKS are still available through Hebert Publications, PO Box 147, Rayne, LA 70578 or <www.hebertpublications.com> Volume 42 of the series, *Southwest Louisiana Records*, should be available in 2003.

NAVAJO "CODE TALKERS"

In the Pacific Theater of operations during World War II, the Navajo "Code Talkers" were able to transmit valuable information over the radio in an unbreakable code. The code was a dialect of their native language. Until World War II the Navajo language was only an oral language and had never been spoken outside of its own people. Over four hundred Navajos were recruited right off the reservations by the Marines for their special operation of code-learning. Many of them had been waiting for the draft and took this opportunity of joining the military forces. They were sent to boot camp at San Diego, then sent to Camp Elliot and Camp Pendleton, where they learned more than two hundred military terms. They used their own language to develop the actual code and translate in the combat areas.

The "Code Talkers" took part in every assault the Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945, serving in all six divisions, Marine Raider battalions and Marine parachute units. Most of the Navajos were stationed in the front lines. Among the "Code Talkers" were two men who now reside in Jennings, Louisiana, KEITH LITTLE formerly of Navajo, New Mexico and WILFORD BUCK formerly of Window Rock, Arizona. The men have recently been honored for their service. Throughout the war the Japanese were unable to break the language barrier. Today the language is a dying dialect that the Navajos hope to restore. Recently the language has been written down.

Lake Charles declared Navajo Code Talkers Day on Friday, July 5, 2002, when three World War II Navajo "Code Talkers" visited the city. They are being portrayed currently in the movie "Wind Talkers", which was recently released.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Also see Choctaw Code Talkers, *Kinfolks* 21:1,8.]

SOURCE: *Lake Charles American Press* (5/19/2002, 7/3/2002, 7/6/2002))

MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS OF INDIANS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Just as other veterans of the Civil War did, Indian veterans and/or their heirs also made claims for arrears in pay, pensions and bounty lands. Records concerning these claims include a list of claimants, 1865-1872; a register of admitted pension claims by heirs of Indians who were killed in service and by invalid Indians, 1866-1869; a register of pension claims based on death or injury, 1873-1875; a register of claims for bounties and backpay, 1869-1890; and a ledger of accounts of E. B. STOVER, a legal guardian for several minor heirs of deceased members of the 9th Kansas Cavalry, 1869-1870. There are also correspondence, reports, legal documents and other records, 1865-1875, concerning JOHN W. WRIGHT and Indian Home Guard claims, which were accumulated during an investigation of charges against WRIGHT, who was an attorney and agent for Indians in presenting claims and was also a special agent for the Department of the Interior in making payments to successful claimants. Applications for pensions are in Record Group 15 at the National Archives. Claims for bounties and backpay that was settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department are in Records of the U. S. General Accounting Office, Record Group 217.

SOURCE: *Guide to Records in the National Archives of the U. S. Relating to American Indians*

WRITING CLEAR QUERIES. Whether On-line or for printed sources, queries, may help you get an answer. Make your query specific, including full names, places and dates. DO NOT post too general a query, for example, for James Jones from Louisiana. Do your homework to find everything you can about the places of residence, occupations, dates, etc. Stick to one subject per query.

THE HOWARD HOTEL

The Howard Hotel was one of the landmarks in old Lake Charles, a place where area residents met and where out-of-towners were guests. Located on the southeast corner of Bilbo and Pujo Streets across the street from the present-day Carnegie Library, the Howard Hotel was the most popular hotel between Houston and New Orleans in the 1880s and 1890s.

JAMES and MARY KIRBY HOWARD were the proprietors of the hotel. MARY was the daughter of SAMUEL KIRBY, the town's first lawyer. When she was fifteen years old, she married JAMES HOWARD, who was more than twice her age. The couple had at least four children. Together they managed the large three-storied hotel, until the death of JAMES in 1892, after which time MARY became the sole proprietress. In the straight-laced Victorian time MARY was an unconventional woman. One newspaper article states "Her unconventional manner provides a constant topic for conversation among the ladies of the town." She was described as a "strikingly good-looking woman, inordinately proud of her small, shapely feet and ankles. Her unconventional manner and vivacious lively manner of talking, sometimes approaching the risqué, always made her noticeable." The article also stated that MARY HOWARD always had a "hail and farewell kiss for every drummer."

In 1894, two years after the death of JAMES HOWARD, the lively MARY married CHARLES BUNKER, an elderly man of considerable wealth. Mr. BUNKER came to Lake Charles from Chicago, and was the co-founder of the Bel-Bunker Lumber Co., which had purchased the sawmill of M. T. JONES. The Bel-Bunker firm later became the J. A. BEL Lumber Co.

After her second marriage, MARY KIRBY BUNKER retired from the hotel business, and the hotel was managed by PIERRE THEAUX from New Orleans. The BUNKERs continued to reside next door to the hotel. The Howard Hotel retained its reputation for hospitality until 1903, when a fire destroyed it. The following account of the event is extracted from the *Lake Charles Daily American*:

"Starting in the kitchen in the early morning, the spectacular Howard Hotel fire barely allowed the patrons to escape with their lives, clad only in night clothes. One young man named J. M. NABOURS, from Mansfield, was burned to death! I. C. CARTER, famed Lake Charles architect, was living in a room directly over the kitchen but the alarm saved his life.

"Within 10 minutes a pillar of flames shot through the roof and soon the firemen, seeing that the hotel and the hotel annex were a lost cause, tried to save the nearby homes. Mrs. BUNKER's next door residence was saved, but several smaller servants' homes went up in flames. The McCORMICK home and news office, which was east on Pujo Street, was threatened. One of the boarders in the McCORMICK home climbed to the roof to fight fire sparks. Not knowing he was up there, someone else removed the ladder. As the boarder attempted to descend, thinking the ladder still there, he fell to the ground and broke his leg.

"The new Carnegie Library across the street on Pujo Street suffered broken windows, warped frames and doors. The MIGUEL ROSTEET home on the northwest corner of Pujo and Kirby (where the Majestic Hotel later stood) was saved, but just barely. ED RYAN's livery, across on Bilbo, looked like it might go but was saved at the last minute. MARY LEVEQUE's home sustained damage, as did the St. Clair Flats of Kirby and Bilbo. Across the street, on the northwest corner of Kirby and Bilbo, the Catholic School and the Boys Dormitory were threatened, but the firemen, working with a will and with scorched faces, and reinforced by many volunteers, were able to save the other structures."

The beautiful Howard Hotel was never rebuilt. In a Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1898 the Howard Hotel was listed as the J. B. WATKINS Hotel. WATKINS, the famous land promoter who brought so many families from the mid-West, may have bought the hotel from MARY HOWARD BUNKER, but the name of the hotel was never officially changed.

SOURCES: Several *Lake Charles American Press* articles, including "Howard Hotel" (11/28/1997)

GENE-ALLERGY: IT'S A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, BUT I LOVE IT!

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 2

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.

DES JARDINES, SATRAC

Birth: 24 Aug. 1843, Ste. Therese, Quebec, Canada

Death: 3 Feb. 1909; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

DEVOL, WILLIAM

Birth: 16 March 1833, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Death: 27 March 1929; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

DEWITT, WILLIAM A.

Birth: 7 Nov. 1812

Death: 22 Dec. 1826; buried LeBleu Cem., Chloe, La.

Source: Tombstone

DI CARLO, CASTREMEZE

Birth: 18 Sept. 1818, Italy

Death: 17 Feb. 1901; buried Catholic Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

DI GIGLIA, LEOLUCE

Birth: 30 April 1847

Death: 26 May 1937; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

DICKERSON, HENRY O.

Birth: 1843-45, Jasper Co., Tex., s/o JESSE DICKERSON and PRISCILLA WEST

Death: ca 1875, Beauregard Par., La.

Marriage: 6 July 1865, NANCY SMITH (b. ca 1842, Ala.; died 1881-1885, Beauregard Par., La.

Children: THOMAS JEFFERSON (b. 6 July 1866, Mystic, La.; d. 26 March 1937, Baytown, Tex.; m. 1891, MARTHA JANE R. WHITMAN); JOHN, RICHARD, NANCY, ELLEN, THOMAS.

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I; 1870 Census

DIEZ, ANTOINE

Marriage: 20 April 1869, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La.), JOSEPHINE BERTRAND

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

DOBBERTINE, GOCHEM

Birth: 6 Feb. 1820

Death: 28 March 1882; buried Corporation Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

DOISE, CHRISTOVAL

Birth: ca 1847, Darbonne Prairie, La., s/o JOSEPH DOISE and ARCHANGLE PELOQUIN

Marriage: 1865, ARMENA FONTENOT (b. ca 1845, Darbonne Prairie, La.)

Children: ANGELINE (b. Dec. 1870, Darbonne Prairie, La.; d. 1909; buried Liberty Cem., Elton, La.

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

DOXEY, WILLIAM METHIAS

Birth: 13 Oct. 1816

Death: 9 March 1912; buried Doxey Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Marriage: 20 Sept. 1847, MARY ELIZABETH McCALL (b. 22 June 1827; d. 1 Aug. 1893; buried Doxey Cem., Grand Chenier, La.)

Child: SARAH ELIZABETH (b. 2 Dec. 1854; d. 3 Nov. 1894, Grand Chenier, La.; m. JEFFERSON DAVIS HARPER)

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I; tombstones

DRURY, ISIAH

Birth: July 1827, Ind., s/o ISAAC DRURY and HANNAH RUSE

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1st, 1847, MARGARET J. LEECH (d. 1880, Marshall Co., Iowa); 2nd, Mrs. MARY A. CLINE of Penn.

Children: of 1st. m., SAMUEL, REESE, ALBERT, WILLIAM, MANALA (m. JAMES DAUGHTERY), ELLA N. (m. JOHN CLINE) and CLARA.

Comment: Moved to Calcasieu Par., La., 1885, from Marshall Co., Iowa

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

DUHON/DUON, CLAIRVILLE

Birth: 2 February 1828, s/o CYPRIEN DUHON and JULIE GRANGER

Death: 24 June 1893; buried Ellender Cem., Hackberry, La.

Marriage: ca 1847, MARGUERITE AMELIA ELLENDER (b. 5 May 1828; d. 27 March 1909; d/o MICHEL ELLENDER and MARGUERITE TRAHAN)

Children: SIMEON (b. 3 Feb. 1862, Cameron Par., La.; m. JOSEPHINE VINCENT)

Sources: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. 1; *Granger* (Seymour); cemetery records

DUHON, DORMALITE

Birth: 4 July 1928

Death: 1 May 1913; buried Grand Lake Cem., Grand Lake, La.

Source: Tombstone

DUHON, FRANK

Birth: 5 May 1885

Death: 3 March 1971; buried Grand Lake Cem., Grand Lake, La..

Source: Tombstone

DUHON, JOSEPH CAMILE

Birth: Oct. 1825

Marriage: LEAH FARQUE (b. Feb. 1842; d. 2 June 1908)

Children: KATHERINE EZORA DUHON (b. 1868; d. 1930)

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

DUHON, LASTIC/LASTIE

Birth: 1833

Death: 23 June 1920; buried Cheno Cem., Elton, La.

Source: Tombstone

EDDY, GEORGE W.

Birth: 8 Jan. 1847

Death: 20 Nov. 1934; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

ELENDER/ELLENDER, JAMES E.

Birth: ca 1826

Death: 20 April 1884, age 56, buried Elender Cem., Hackberry, La.

Comment: Brother of WASHINGTON ELENDER

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1; tombstone

EPLER, WILLIAM

Birth: 1835

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

Marriage: ELLEN CONOVER (b. 1844; d. 1926; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstones

FARQUHAR, WILLIAM PARVIN

Birth: 5 Aug. 1812

Death: 14 Oct. 1889, buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.

Married: MARY FRANCES _____ (b. 26 April 1817; d. 10 Feb. 1898; buried Farquhar Cem., Sulphur, La.)

Source: Tombstones

FERGUSON, J. L.

Birth: 9 March 1817

Death: 22 March 1933; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

FISHER, CHARLES W.

Birth: 4 March 1844, Cayonavia, Ill., s/o WILLIARD ASA FISHER and LOUISE FOSTER

Death: 19 Dec. 1928, Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: 19 March 1867, Roanoke Township, Ill., MARIAH HANNAH GARTHWAITE (b. 25 Dec. 1850, Elizabeth City, N. J.; d. 11 Jan. 1929, Lake Charles, La.; d/o JEREMIAH GARTHWAITE)

Children: WILLARD ASA, GEORGE E., ALLICE, LOUISA, NELLIE MAY, CLARENCE W., EMMA (d. 10 April 1892), F. CHARLES, HARVEY J. and CHARLES HENRY

Residence: Lake Charles, La.

Occupation: Farmer

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I; *Lake Charles American Press* 3/22/1924; family records

FONTENOT, MANUEL

Birth: 13 Feb. 1844, s/o HYPOLITE P. FONTENOT and MARIE MANUEL

Death: 9 Dec. 1947

Marriage: LUCINDE MANUEL (b. 14 May 1852)

Children: HYPOLITE (PAUL) FONTENOT (b. 2 July 1882; d. 9 Dec. 1947; m. MARIE ALIDIA SAUCIER, b. 10 Oct. 1877; d. 3 Feb. 1950, Lake Charles, La.)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

FUNK/FUNQUE, CONRAD

Birth: 1842

Death: 29 July 1878, Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: 5 Oct. 1872, MADORA MOELING GOOS (b. 8 July 1852; d. 4 Sept. 1892, Lake Charles, La.)

Children: ALBERT GOOS FUNK (b. 11 July 1874, Lake Charles, La.; m. MARIE ELLA BONSALL)

Source: SWLGS *Ancestor Charts*, Vol. I

GARRIE, BELAZE

Birth: 1835

Death: 26 Sept. 1906; buried Lee Cem., Starks, La.

Source: Tombstone

GARRIE, EDWARD

Birth: 1826

Death: 23 Dec. 1898, buried Lee Cem., Starks, La.

Source: Tombstone

GARY, DON LOUIS

Birth: ca 1814

Death: 31 Aug. 1879, age 62, Grand Marais, Calif.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

GARY, LOUIS

Marriage: 2 June 1870, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La.; ELIZABETH LaBOVE

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

GARRISON, JAMES HENRY

Birth: 3 April 1833

Death: 30 April 1904; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

GILLESPIE, ABSALOM W.

Death: 7 Nov. 1883, Cameron Parish, La.; succession filed 7 Dec. 1893

Marriage: 1st, SARAH MOTT; 2nd, FRANCES HARPER

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #2

GILLEY, GEORGE

Birth: 10 June 1817

Death: 12 March 1890; buried Magnolia Cem., Ragley, La.

Marriage: PHERIBA (b. 18 Apr. 1824; d. 22 Dec. 1893; buried Magnolia Cem., Ragley, La.)

Source: Tombstones

GIMNICK, MATHIAS

Birth: 19 Feb. 1819

Death: 15 Aug. 1884; buried Hagar Cem., Ragley, La.

Source: Tombstone

GRANGER, MARCEL

Birth: ca 1848, La.

Marriage: 4 March 1867, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La.; ELOISE MALLET

Children: MATHILDE (b. 1868, La.)

Occupation: Farmer

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2; 1870 census

(continued next issue)

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. 2

The following information was obtained from the Louisiana Office of Veterans 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 83 - THEODORE B. FRUGE born at Basile, LA. Inducted at Opelousas, LA on 6 September 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 23 January 1919. Occupation was that of mechanic. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 84 - WILL S. GUIDRY born at Chicago, IL. Inducted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 15 February 1918 at age 25-10/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 29 April 1919. Occupation was that of civil engineer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 4-3/4".

Book 1, page 85 - REGILL DEVILLE born at Ville Platte, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 25-7/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 28 November 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 86 - SILAS H. HINES born at Sallas, MS. Enlisted at Dallas, TX on 20 September 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 3 June 1918. Occupation was that of skilled carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes hazel, color hair light, complexion light. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 87 - ISIE A. GLUSMAN born at Starokronstatinos, Russia. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 2 March 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 1 April 1919. Occupation was that of hatter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 2½".

Book 1, page 88 - JASPER QUARRY born at Washington, LA. Inducted at Eunice, LA on 15 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Grant, IL on 7 May 1919. Occupation was that of cook. Marital status married. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 89 - FRANK FONTENOT born at St. Landry, LA. Inducted at Camp Waco, TX on 5 May 1918 at age 31-3/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 22 December 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8½".

Book 1, page 90 - CHARLES A. TOCE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Houston, TX on 30 October 1917 at age 21-10/12. Discharged at Ft. Oglethorpe, GA on 22 April 1919. Occupation was that of wireless operator. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 91 - OCTER HARRISON born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 April 1918 at age 22-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 March 1919. Occupation was that

of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes dark, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 92 - JULIUS LEE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 18 October 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 13 February 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color hair black, complexion dark brown. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 93 - FURNICE PERKINS born at DeQuincy, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 14 August 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 April 1919. Occupation was that of truck driver. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 94 - DAVID W. WOODRING (Notation made by Clerk's office to see Book 171 of Conveyances, page 393). Discharged 28 December 1918 at Garden City, LI, NY. Filed for record 26 May 1919 bearing Clerk's File No. 49767. Recorded 26 May 1919 in Book 171 of Conveyances, page 393.

Book 1, page 95 - ISRAH QUARRY born at Washington, LA. Inducted at Beaumont, TX on (not shown) 1918 at age 26- 2/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 8 January 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7¼".

Book 1, page 96 - ARMOND SINGLETON born at New Iberia, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 20 October 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 18 March 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 97 - IRVIN RYAN born at Sulphur, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 13 December 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 9-3/4".

Book 1, page 98 - WILLIAM FRANK JOHNSON born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 4 April 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of blacksmith. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 10"

Book 1, page 99 - ELROY H. JOHNSON born at Leesburg, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 June 1918 at age 28-2/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 30 Apr. (not shown). Occupation was that of shipbuilder. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair auburn, complexion ruddy. Height 6' 21".

Book 1, page 100 - ALLEN SMITH born at DeQuincy, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 July 1918 at age 32. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 5 March 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 101 - JOHN C. SINGLETON born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 5 August 1918 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 17 December 1918. Occupation was that of bookkeeper. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 102 - CHARLES H. ANDRUS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks,

LA on 15 December 1917 at age 25-5/12. Discharged at Camp Jackson, SC on 21 May 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 103 - ALFRED H. EAGGLESON born at Cameron, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 1 July 1918 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 7 February 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 5½".

Book 1, page 104 - AVERY SIMMONS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 August 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 6 January 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character very good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 11-3/4".

Book 1, page 105 - FRANK LeDOUX born at Church Point, LA. Enlisted in Lake Charles, LA on 23 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 27 January 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height (not shown).

Book 1, page 106 - CHARLES A. PRATER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Calcasieu, LA on 7 October 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 10 December 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 107 - JACK H. REYNOLDS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 10 December 1917 at age 20. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 31 May 1919. Occupation was that of clerk. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion medium. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 108 - ROBERT GOSS born at Westlake, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 26-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 109 - ELIJAH GOSS born at St. Landry Parish, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 September 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 15 May 1919. Occupation was that of mill laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion light. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 110 - ERWIN E. STINE born at Vincent, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 September 1917 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 20 May 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 111 - WILLIE M. SAULSBERRY born at Woodlawn, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 September 1919 at age 25-3/12. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX in 20 December 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 112 - GEORGE GREEN born at Natchez, MS. Inducted at Houma, LA on 1 July 1918 at age 28. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 28 February 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status married. Character honest and faithful. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark brown. Height 5' 5".

Book 1, page 113 - NEWTON J. REESE born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted in Port Arthur, TX on 30 May 1917 at age 19-1/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 14 May 1919. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital satus single. Character was excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height (not shown).

Book 1, page 114 - WILLIE GREEN born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles on 16 July 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Grant, IL on 2 October 19 (not shown). Occupation was that of saw miller. Marital status single. Character honest and faithful. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 9¼".

Book 1, page 115 - JOSEPH H. SMITH born at Newton, TX. Enlisted at Beaumont, TX on 9 December 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 6 June 1919. Occupation was that of boiler maker. Marital satus single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 116 - DAVID WITHROW EDDY (Notation made by Clerk's office discharged at Camp Dix, NJ on 17 January 1919. Filed for record 18 June 1919. Recorded 18 June 1919 bearing Clerk's File No. 50178 in Conveyance Book 171, page 499).

Book 1, page 117 - JOHN P. STINE born at Grand Chenier, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 June 1918 at age 32. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 29 May 1919. Occupation was that of ship carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion light. Height 5' 11".

Book 1, page 118 - VIVIAN G. PILLEY born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 15 February 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 16 June 1919. Occupation was that of log man. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 119 - PHILIP W. KIBLER born at Arrow Rock, MO. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 10 December 1917 at age 31-1/12. Discharged at Garden City, LI, NY on 16 January 1919. Occupation was that of machinist. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 8-3/4".

Book 1, page 120 - RAYMOND C. SPAULDING born at Lowell, IN. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 7 June 1917 at age 25. Discharged at Garden City, LI, NY on 22 March 1919. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 121 - EUGENE C. KUTTNER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 September 1918 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 11 June 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character very good. Color eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 1".

Book 1, page 122 - WALTER P. GUNN born at Lake Charles, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on (not shown) 1917 at age 23-4/12. Discharged from Flying School, Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 11 January 19 (not shown). Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair red, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 123 - WALLACE F. PILLEY born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 15 February 1918 at age 24-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 16 June 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair blonde, complexion fair. Height 5" 7½".

(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 2

M's - PAGE 108

McCLEERY, H. D., life insurance agent, res. 1108 Ryan St.
McCULLON, WILLIAM, bartender, 817 and 819 Ryan St.
McDANIEL, WILLIE, lab., res. 718 Jackson St.
McELORY, GEO., tinner Rock Hardware Co., Ltd, 214 Pujo St.
McHENERY, CATHERINE, stenographer L. C. C. I. Co., Ltd., 528-530-532 Ryan St.
McGARY, ELIZABETH, stenographer Wall Rice Mill Co. Ltd., 620 Front St.
McGHEE, ELIZABETH (col.), cook W. L. FISHER, res. 403 Cole St.
McGILL, IVANS (col.), lab., res. East Knappville.
McGILL, PETER (col.), truck farmer, East Knappville.
McGOWEN, SAMUEL, wks. K. C. W. & G. R. R. car shops, res. 1227 Boulevard.
McGOWEN, M. C., engineer K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1227 Boulevard.
McGUIY, EDITH, age 9 years, 806 Nichols St.
McKAY, JOHN, ship carpenter, res. 1003 Lawrence St.
McKAY, D. D., yard and shipping clerk, Lake City Mill, res. 1609 South St.
McKEVER, JAMES (col.), porter, res. 514 Church St.
McKINEY, MARY A. (col.), washerwoman, res. 923 Gallagher St.
McKINLEY, FOREST, government land agt., res. 607 Hodges St.
McKINNA, DENNIS, switchman S. P. R. R., res. 1125 Broad St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 108

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

PAGE 109

McKINNEY, J. H., carpenter, res. 1129 Reid St.
McKINNEY, LIZA (col.), washerwoman, res. 703 Clarence St.
McKINNEY, J. L., carpenter, res. 1129 Reid St.
McKINNEY, W., music teacher, bds. 1326 Nichols St.
McKINNON, HIRAM, fireman C. I. Works, 312 Ryan St., res. 208 Ryan St.
McKINNON, HECTON, boiler maker, C. I. Works, 312 Ryan St., res. 208 Ryan St.
McKINNON, A., prop. Calcasieu Iron Works, 312 Ryan St., res. 311 Ryan St.
McMILLAN, BEATRICE, stenographer, res. 1121 Front St.
McMILLION, CALVIN, wks. Ed. RYAN's Stable, res. 620 Boulevard.
McMORELAND, JAMES, switchman S. P. R. R., res. 1215 Nichols St.
McMULLEN, J., wks. Loyd-Fox Grocery Co., res. 531 Hodges St.
McMULLEN, H. R., switchman S. P. R. R., bds. 932 Broad St.
McNEAL (col.), barber, res. 215 Kirkman St.
McNEAL, T. B. (col.), lab., res. 215 Kirkman St.
McNEESE, JOHN, Supt. Public Schools.
McNEESE, Miss EMMA, clerk Supt. Public Schools' office.
McNEIL, SCHUYLER, lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co., res. 118 Moss St.
McQUEEN, GUSS, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1301 Nichols St.
MEAD, F. D., architect and builder, res. 709 Clements St.
MEADUS, A. G., wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
MEDUS, ALBERT J., wks. Powell's Mill, res. 227 Gray St.
MELANCON, J. L., wks. Mathieu Drug Store, res. 802 R. R. Ave.
MELVILLE ALBERT (col.), cook R. R. Ave.
MENBURK, CHAS., baker, res. 722 Clarence St.
MESSITT, W. H., saloon keeper, res. 903 Lawrence St.
MEYER, LUCIEN, salesman, 808 Ryan St.

MEYER, WALTER, clerk,, A. Meyer, res. 632 Ryan St.
 MEYER, JOHN W., lab. K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 223 Broad St.
 MEYER, ADOLPH, druggist, res. 227 Division St.
 MEYER, HENRY, of Bendel & Meyer, 513 Ryan St., res. 216 Pine St.
 MILAM, V. M., physician, 822½ Ryan St.
 MICHELL, JOSEPH, wks. Powell's Mill, res. 612 Jackson St.
 MICHAEL, JAMES, blacksmith, 317 Pine St., res. 430 Bilbo St.
 MILLARD, Mrs. E. L., dressmaker res. 730 Reid St.
 MILLS, WILLARD, fireman K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1110 Broad St.
 MILLER, JOSHUA, compositor L. C. Printing Co., res. 528 Broad St.
 MILLER, JENNINGS, res. 1625 Ryan St.
 MILLER, H. W., bookkeeper Kelly, Weber & Co., 826 Ryan St.
 MILLER, W., lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.
 MILLER, ALLEN, res. 1625 Ryan St.

ADVETISEMENTS, PAGE 109

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

PAGE 110

MILLER, GEORGE A., wks. Lake City Mill.
 MILLER, F. D., judge 15th Judicial Distict Court, res. 1515 Ryan and Richard Sts.
 MILLER, WM. J., wks. Lake City Mill, res. 110 East St.
 MILLER, ROBT., res. 414 Ryan St.
 MILLER, MICHAEL, tinner, res. 425 Pujo St.
 MILLER, VERINA (col.), music teacher, res. 510 Boulevard.
 MILLER, PAUL, wks. Lake City Mill, res. 110 East St.
 MILLER, BRUCE, res. 1625 Ryan St.
 MILLER, O. S., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co.
 MILLER, PATRICK, res. 1625 Ryan St.
 MILLER, Mrs. FANNIE, widow, res. 1531 Commercial St.
 MILLER, G. A., log man L. C. Lbr. Co., res. 1625 Ryan St.
 MILLER, HENRY, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 434 Hodges St.
 MILLER, H. W., bookkeeper, res. 434 Hodges St.
 MILLER, WILLIAM, farmer, res. 110 East St.
 MILLER, ARTO J., lab., res. 110 East St.
 MILLER, MACK, lab., res. 110 East St.
 MILLER, ELINORE, boarder, J. W. THOMPSON, East St.
 MILLIGAN, H. B., mgr. Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Cudahy Packing Co.
 MILLIGAN, H. B., mgr. C. I. S. & P. Co., res. 901 Divison St.
 MINER, DAVID (col.), wks. Bon Ton Tailoring Co., res. 528 Boulevard.
 MINGO, WILLIS (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 420 Franklin St.
 MINGO, R. W. (col.), cook, LEE, res. 420 Franklin St.
 MINIX, MARY (col.), cook, res. 507 Iris St.
 MINOR, WILLIE, bootblack, 821 Ryan St.
 MITCHEL, Miss KATE, seamstress, res. 809 Hodges St.
 MITCHELL, AUSTIN, prop. saloon, 816 Ryan St.
 MITCHELL, A. R., lawyer, office 1003 Ryan St.
 MITCHELL, T. A., bookkeeper, 808 Front St.
 MITCHELL, IDA, stenographer C. I. & C. S. Co., Ltd., Cudahay Pkg, 822½ Ryan St.
 MITCHELL, W. W., wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co.
 MITCHEL, JOE (col.), lab. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 415 Boulevard.
 MITCHELL, CHAS., job dept L. C. Printing Co.
 MITCHELL, J., wks. J. G. Powell's Mill
 MITCHELL, CHAS., lab., res. 217 Haskell St.

MITCHELL, RUBE (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1618 Commercial St.
MITCHELL, AUSTIN, liquor dealer, res. 436 Iris St.
MOELING, W. G., asst. sec. and treas. J. A. Bel Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Carlson and Co.; Consumers' Co., Ltd.; Cramer's

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MOELING, WALTER, bookkeeper, res. 703 Lawrence St.
MOLISS, JAMES (col.), wks. Stanford Brick Yard.
MOLLESS, JAMES (col.), carpenter, res. 207 Reid St.
MONTANTO, MOSE (col.), teamster, res. 932 Sixth St.
MONTANA, E., maker of chile and candy, 606 Ryan St., res. the same.
MONTGOMERY, DAISY, wks. Telephone office, res. 710 Jackson St.
MONIACUE, ARTHUR, wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
MONTUGUE, ED. (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 602 Franklin St.
MONTUGUE, JULIA (col.), washerwoman, res. 602 Franklin St.
MONTUGUE, ARTHUR, wks. W. E. Ramsey, res. 602 Franklin St.
MOOR, JOHN (col.), carpenter, res. 233 Kirkman St.
MOON, F. B., real estate agt., bds. 1714 Hodges St.
MOORE, R. N., bookkeeper Club Saloon, 831 Ryan St.
MOORE, JOSEPH, district attorney, office Court House, res. 418 Ryan
MOORE, G. N., prop. Club Saloon, res. 1125 Cole St.
MOORE, A., prop Club Saloon, 831 Ryan St.
MOORE, MARION, laborer, res. 223 Broad St.
MOORE, WM. (col.), wks. Buck's Brick Yard, res. 1128 Mill St.
MOORE, DAVE, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 521 Geiffers St.
MOORE, BENJAMIN, carpenter, res. 405 Richard St.
MOORE, G. E., res. 1408 Hodges St.
MORRIS, C. C., pastor Simpson M. E. Church, res. 429 Hodges St.
MORRIS, J. W., painter, res. 317 Front St.
MORRISON, C. (col.), preacher, res. 226 Banks St.
MORRISON, HERMAN (col.), carpenter, res. East Knappville.
MORRISON, A. N. (col.), school teacher, res. East Knappville.
MORROGH, C. A., painter, res. R. R. Ave.
MORROGH, FRANK, painter, res. R. R. Ave.
MORSE, ROY, wks. Kelly, Weber & Co., 826 Ryan St.
MORSE, F. J., drummer, res. 313 Hodges St.
MORSE, LAURA (col.), wks. H. Miller, res. 434 Hodges St.
MOSES, H. (col.), wks. Buck's Brick Yard, res. 201 Haskell St.
MOSS, LIZA (col.), washerwoman, 115 N. Court.
MOSS, JULIA (col.), washerwoman, res. Hutchens St.
MOSS, BEN., pilot Mail Boat *Romeo*, res. 315 Front St.
MOSS, O. R., stock raiser, res. 2310 Ryan St.
MOSS, ANDERSON (col.), lab., res. 227 Ann St.
MOSS, FRANK (col.), lab., res. 227 Ann St.
MOSS, HUGH, student Central High School, res. 804 Broad St.
MOSS, C. D., attorney, res. 803 Broad St.
MOSS, A. H., physician and surgeon, res. 804 Broad St.
MOSS, ARTHUR, wks. Lake City Mill.

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

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MOSS, JOHN (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
MOSS, C. (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
MOSS, L. H., attorney, office Ryan St.
MOSS, LILLIE (col.), washerwoman, res. 1015 Belden St.
MOSS, NICK (col.), carpenter, res. S. P. R. R.
MOSS, J. H., gardener, res. 1713 Ryan St.
MOSS, GEO. (col.), wks. Ice Factory, res. 212 Lyons St.
MOSS, J. V., res. 1405 Common St.
MOSS, R. A., wks. Lake City Mill.
MOSS, P. O., bookkeeper, res. 120 Bilbo St.
MOTEN, MANUEL (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 120 Lyons St.
MOTEN, LIZZIE (col.), cook, res. 1231 R. R. Ave.
MOUCHET, ALPH., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1307 Nichols St.
MOULTON, A. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
MOULTRIE, H. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
MOUTON, ARNOLD (col.), postor, res. 215 Haskell St.
MOVER, B. G., wks. S. P. R. R., res. 118 Gray St.
MUDGETT, I. N., baker, 719 Ryan St.
MULLER, MAURICE, asst. mgr. Muller's Big Store, res. 701-703 Ryan.
MULLER, ARTHUR (col.), carpenter, res. 424 Boulevard.
MULLINS, H. C., hack driver, res. 307 Ford St.
MUMMEY, CLIDE, wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
MUMMEY, CHAS., wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable.
MUMMEY, WILL, wks. S. K. & C. Livery Stable.
MUMMY, W. O., lab., res. 1314 Hodges St.
MURDOCK, EMILY (col.), cook, res. 1027 Lawrence St.
MUROE, Mrs. LILLIE, clerk A. Bluestein, 820 Ryan St.
MURPHY, J. H., carpenter, 824 Bilbo St.
MURPHY, JOHN (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
MURPHY, GEO., carpenter, res. 118 Lawrence St.
MURPHY, LESTOR, asst. pressman L. C. Printing Co.
MURPHY, ED, barber, res. 1230 Lawrence St.
MURPHY, ED (col.), barber, 1230 Lawrence St.
MURRAY, J. D., wks. L. C. Rice Milling Co., res. 413 Louisiana Ave.
MURRAY, E. B., wks. J. C. Elstner Grocery Co., Ltd., 208 Broad St.
MURRAY, WILLIAM, gen. mgr. Murray, Brooks Hdw. Co., Ltd., 707 and 709 Ryan St.
MURRAY, R. H., res. 210 Belden St.
MURRAY, JOE (col.), teamster, res. 223 Ann St.
MURRAY, A. G., parish supt. Cameron School, res. 824 Reid St.
MURRAY, ALPHA, student Central High School, res. 824 Reid St.
MURRAY, OLGA, student Central High School, res. 824 Reid St.

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

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MURRAY, Mrs. KATHERINE, boarding house keeper, res. 703 Bilbo St.
MUSE, GEORGE (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
MUSE, GEO. (col.), wks. Lake City Mill, res. 226 Banks St.
MUSEY, S., merchant, 830-832 R. R. Ave.
MUTERSBAUGH, GRANT, moulder and turner, res. 1121 Ryan St.
MUTON, A. R. (col.), waiter, 812 Ryan St.
MYER, BEN., cistern maker, res. 1804 Common St.

(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES SOCIAL ITEMS
Lake Charles American (September 2, 1896)

The news for the week of September 2, 1896, was full of violence on the international scene. The Sultan's palace in Zanzibar was bombarded and destroyed by the British. About 500 natives were killed in the bombardment, but the Sultan, SAID KAHLID, fled to the mainland of Africa. In Constantinople an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people were killed in the Armenian riots. Nationally, there were debates about the gold versus the silver standard for money, and in St. Louis, Mme. VICTORIA LeROY, a "professional aeronaut," fell to her death from a balloon when a rope broke.

On the local scene there was much activity. The nights were reported to be cool, but there was a need for rain. The Bryan & Sewall Club secured the services of the distinguished Democrat, Judge BLACKMAN of Alexandria, to address the political issues of the day, including "free silver." M. C. ELSTNER, former U.S. District Attorney for the western district of Louisiana, was nominated for Congress in the fourth Louisiana district. A. P. PUJO, Esq. and family returned from "taking in the beauties of nature among mountain scenery in the great west." He is fully convinced that BRYAN and the Chicago platform should be elected.

On September 7th the Calcasieu Academy will open, with Mr. and Mrs. PAUL WARD as regular teachers. Three school rooms have been fitted as schoolrooms in the WARD residence, which is located one block south of the College on the dummy line. Subjects will be instrumental music, French, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, Electricity, Military Drill and Civil Engineering. Mrs. J. H. NEAL will be the musical instructor. Miss GERTRUDE HARRIS will teach drawing. Miss ZENA THOMPSON will teach elocution. The Lake Charles College under Dr. HUBBELL will also open on September 7, offering Classical, Business and Normal courses. Miss STELLA GARRISON of Jennings arrived and is teaching at the public school, which will also open on the 7th.

Rev. C. A. KING was holding a camp meeting in Texas. Rev. Dr. BEARD and Rev. HOWELL of Lake Arthur held several meetings on the east shore of Big Lake, with good success. Rev. C. W. LYMAN, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, returned from a vacation of several weeks spent in the eastern states.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES RAMSEY left for a visit to the North. CARR TAYLOR returned from Colorado on the WATKINS Railroad. Mrs. D. W. WHITE and son, BURT BURRIS, were spending a few days on their farm in Iowa. Mrs. BACON and son, MAX, who had been visiting relatives in the city, returned to their home in Kansas. Prof. W. B. HALE, who had been visiting in Kansas, returned to the city. G. A. BAUER, manager of the Lake Charles Rice Milling Co., returned from New York. Rev. CLAUDE L. JONES of the Christian Church returned from north Louisiana. Mrs. SAUNDERS, wife of general manager SAUNDERS of the K. C. W. & G. Railroad, returned from Colorado. The District Attorney, H. C. GILL Esquire, and his party returned from the woods with four deer, numbers of squirrels and a great quantity of fish.

There were many visitors in the city. Miss MARY IRVING of Alexandria was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. J. CRUIKSHANK. CHARLES DEPEW, representing the American Agriculturist, was in town. Hon. JAMES WELCH of Cameron Parish came on the mail boat and reported that cotton, which is the principal crop in that parish, was being picked. Some visitors stayed in local hotels. Guests of the larger Hotel Howard were mainly businessmen from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, although some local people also stayed there. Visitors from the local towns usually stayed at the Walker House. The following is an abstracted list of persons from the area who were staying at the hotels for the week ending September 1, 1896.

HOTEL HOWARD

W. S. BRIGGS, Mrs. Dr. TERRY, Mrs. YOUNG, Dr. M. H. ADAMS, H. L. CAREY & wife, Mrs. J. F. HOFFMAN, A. N. ASHBAUGH, C. L. PARDEE, Jennings; R. H. KEENER, OTTO

WINTERHALTER, FRANK ROBERTS and wife, CHARLES RAMSAY and wife, L. P. RAMSAY, A. HOLLINS, A. P. PUJO, city; H. GEROC, C. GIRARD, Lafayette; Miss MARGUERITE CHAISE, S. B. McGUIRE, A. J. NOTESHEL, New Iberia; W. B. MULVEY, Miss KATE CALLAM, J. T. GIBBONS, R. S. STEPHENS, S. W. HUNTLEY, W. FITZGERALD, J. M. BOOZE, Roanoke; W. LAURENT, Cameron; H. H. DAVIDSON, PAUL R. DANIELS, HATTIE S. DANIELS, Welsh; O. L. LeBLANC, Edgewood; T. L. STORY, Crowley; H. H. WHITE, Westlake; CHARLES M. REIN, Orange; JAMES MERMAN, Franklin; GEORGE W. LAW, Lockport.

WALKER HOUSE

J. W. BROWN, Crowley; J. J. HAVENS, JAMES KENT, Dry Creek; J. McFATTER, W. RICHARDSON, JOHN SCHOMEAUX, OLIVER LEFLENAR, EUGENE HEWITT, JOSEPH CHENIER, LUC LEDOUX, Oberlin; E. G. PATTERSON, ED ROBERTSON, Plaquemine; M. L. DOSSETT, W. B. ANDERSON, A. H. SMITH, V. LEDOUX, Lake Arthur; BEN SHORKEY, G. BROWN, Edgerly; JASPER PITRE, CARR BOUGHTELIN, J. LEWIS, Welsh; S. R. KINGERY, JAMES REEVES, LEON MANUEL, Pearl; C. CHADWELL, city; J. HAMILTON, Johnson's Bayou; WILLIAM MANAGAN, Beaumont; L. BACKMAN and wife, MRS. FILLIS and family, Glenmora; E. M. DREWS, Orange; J. J. MILLS, PETER NOBLE, Fenton; ED. BURLESON, Prien Lake; BELEZAIRE LeBLEU, Whiskey Chitto; P. E. SMITH, Cameron.

The residence of CHARLES BOTHWELL on the Boulevard, near the college, is completed, and is one of the finest homes in the city. E. N. HAZZARD, bookkeeper for *The American*, rented Prof. A. THOMPSON's house near the WATKINS freight depot on East Broad St.

Business news of the area included the announcement that WILEY, MEYERS & Co. remodeled their shingle mill and added a sawmill. The previous week T. E. GEORGE sold his interest in the livery, harness, undertaking and blacksmithing business to his partner, D. R. S. "BOB" SWIFT. Mrs. MAGGIE CHASE of New Iberia, formerly of Clay Center, Kansas, purchased the millinery store of SPENCE & HENDERSON.

Mrs. HARRIS, wife of Rev. HARRIS of the M. E. Church, is quite sick; they live on Hodges St. Mrs. C. G. GUILD is improving slowly. Last Thursday JENNIE MAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. NICHOLAS, died from the effects of a dose of concentrated lye which she swallowed more than a year ago. Her end was hastened by an attack of fever.

Marriage Licenses were issued to the following couples for the week ending September 1, 1896:

August 20-----ESSEX MANSFIELD and PENALLO BUJEAU.
August 26-----JNO. W. WALKER and LUCINDA ALCOCK.
August 27-----JOHN H. JESSEN and GEORGIA A. STANSBERRY.
August 28-----LEWELLYN N. GRIFFIN and MATTIE G. FOSTER.
August 29-----HARRY H. HIMES and MAUD WILLIAMS.
August 31-----WALLACE E. REED and FRANCIS GUIDRY.
August 31-----PAT VAN ZANDT and EVA FONTENOT.
August 31-----EDWARD GILLEY and MARY E. HAVARD.
September 1---ED BOS and Mrs. LEA LOU LUCRETIA TERRELL.
September 1---HANS HANSEN and MARY GUIDRY.
September 1---JOSEPH AUGUR and AVLA HEBERT.

An announcement was made of the marriage of Miss LUCINDA BELL ALCOCK to JOHN W. WALKER of Lake Charles, which took place at the home of the bride's parents in Oberlin. Mr WALKER is an engineer on the K. C. W. & G. Railroad. The couple will be ready to receive friends after September 10 at their home on East Broad St.

The South Side Notes, written by "One of Them," told that Mrs. BARR returned home, Misses BARBE returned from Rose Bluff, Miss CONNIE FITZENREITER returned home from Galveston and that

Miss SILBIE O'BRYAN returned from Abbeville. Mr. CHARLES FITZENREITER, general manager of the RYAN & RICHARDS Mill, moved into his new house near the mill.

Advertised Letters for the week included:

LADIES LIST

BRAGG, Mrs. C. W.
BATLES, Miss MARY
BETTERGRASS, Mrs. CORA
DORY, Miss LOUISE
DUNN, Miss CATHERINE E.
GIROUT, Miss OLYMPIA
GRAHAM, Miss ALICE
GUILLY, Miss AMANDA
HOLLAND, Miss ALTA
HOOKS, Mrs. C.
HORTMAN, OMNER
JOE, Mrs. EMMA
JOHNSON, Mrs. ARENA
JOHNSON, Mrs. ELNORA

JOHNSON, Mrs. EMMA
JOSEPH, Mrs. LAURA
KENSES, Mrs. ANNIE
LAWS, Miss DOLLIE
MODAN, Mrs. EMMA
NELSON, Mrs. DEBORAH
PAIN, Miss JOSEPHINE
POWELS, Mrs. E.
RICHARDSON, MARY
SAMUEL, Miss NELLY
SCOTT, Mrs. SARA
WATTS, Miss BETTIE
WILLIAMS, FANNIE
WILLIAMS, ROSE

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BEANS, W. H.
BUSH, JNO.
CROSSLEY, JOHN
GERONE, MARTIN R.
HARISE, MANSE
KENNEDY, JOHN
KING, LOUIS
LEWIS, RANDALL
LOUIS, LEONARD
MENFIELD, Mr.
MORAN, M.
MURPHY, P. L.
NELSON, GEORGE

NEWHOUSE, JIM
ONGAIL, OSKER
ROBERSON, CHARLES
SLAISE, LEONARD (foreign)
STRACHER, J. R.
VICTOR, S.
WALKER, S. A.
WARDS, JNO. W.
WILLIAMS, R.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS
WOSEHAT, Mr.
WOOSTER, J. S.

----- NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

PINE HILL. Farmers are getting ready to sow turnips and fall gardens. Corn gathering has commenced, and a very good yield is expected. RUFUS GILLIS and Prof. E. J. SHADDOCK went over to Edgerly Saturday. The professor went down to Orange Grove, where he expected to meet his sister, Miss MILDRED SHADDOCK of Marshfield. Orange Grove seems to be a rendezvous for the young people, judging by the crowd that was there. There was preaching at the Big Woods Church Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Dr. MIMS and Prof. SHADDOCK attended church there Sunday, where Bros. PERKINS and HENNIGAN were holding meeting.

JOE HAMPTON and his nephews went on a deer hunt. WILLIAM ASHWORTH, who has been cutting right-of-way for the new railroad above here, was seriously hurt by a falling tree. Dr. MEYERS says he will get well. There is very little sickness around here. There is no place like Pine Hills for health.

RAYMOND. A cold wave struck Friday, preceded by a good shower, and it is delightfully cool. WILLIAM POWER is enjoying a visit from his daughter, Mrs. DAGGETT of Chicago, who is on her way to join her husband in Venezuela. S. J. STROKE of Elton made a "free silver" speech at the Liberty Ridge school house. S. C. DAVIS circulated a petition asking for a road past his place. Mrs. H. W.

PICKETT was seriously ill. Her daughter, Mrs. W. B. St. JOHN of Rayne is with her.

OAKDALE. Cotton is opening fast. Health in our community is very good. Mrs. K. RICHARD returned home. SAM READ visited his store and went deer hunting at West Bay.

PRIEN LAKE. We are having cool evenings after a long dry spell. Some rice will be cut this week by Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. CARY. Mr. FITZGERALD lost two horses from charbon this summer. FRANK CARY entertained a few of his friends at the LOCK place. DICK PARROT says his rice crop was a total failure and he intends to let farming alone in the future. CHARLES and FRANK CARY had Sunday dinner with JOHN and WILL SHAFFER.

Miss MAGGIE RYAN is spending the week with her uncle, A. J. BURLESON. SAM DUHON is spending a few days with his parents. FRED WILCOX visited his home, then left again for the surveying camp. A ball was given by Mr. CADDO at their home on Black Bayou last Saturday night. A large crowd and late hours were the order of the night (and morning). Miss MINNIE THOMPSON Sundayed at home with her parents; she was accompanied by Mr. CLARK of Five Mile Ranch. Miss DAISY BAKER and Miss MAUD WILCOX will attend public school and will lodge in the city. LA SHEUR EGGLESTON is on the sick list; fever seems to be the ailment.

FENTON. Visitors to Lake Charles included P. S. LANGLEY, S. J. and C. S. FENTON, SAM NEWHOUSE, ED SPENCER, J. S. MILLS, and JASPER PITRE. ROST GUILLORY went to Oberlin. Visitors from Lake Charles were Prof. HUBBEL, MAC HOWREY and G. S. GOSSET, who was to look after matters concerning the Bayou Serpent bridge. Mr. JOHNSON of Kinder secured the contract to build the bridge; his bid was \$122.

Quite a crowd attended the dance at JOHN CARVER's Thursday night. D. C. KIMBALL and family have moved to Lake Charles, where Mr. KIMBALL will establish a marble shop. FRANK FENTON took a load of household goods to the city for him. AL FRAZER, who has been agent for the K. C. W. G. Ry. here for the past six months, has also moved to Lake Charles. Mrs. J. E. FRAZER and Miss IDA FRAZER will spend a few months in Illinois. Mrs. BAXTER MILLS is on the sick list.

(continued next issue)

CLASS PLAY AT LAKE CHARLES PLEASURE PIER

The senior class of Lake Charles High School presented a comedy-drama entitled "Mrs. Sutcliffe's Seminary." Taking part in the production were: ROBERT STONER, CLYDE LaRUE, SEAMAN MAYO, ALONZO MUTERSBAUGH, WILLIE MYHAND, PERCY HARTLEY, MYRTLE LaRUE, MARGUERITE SIMPSON, MARKOLETA ELLSTNER, EVIE REESE, HAZEL COLEY, NELLE COLEY, NELLIE COLEMAN, MABEL TEXADA, PERCY HORMELL and FRANK STEWART. After the last curtain call, ROBERT STONER, the captain of the football team, on behalf of the senior class presented an "elegant ebony crooked-handled cane" to Principal D. W. THOMAS. On the "triple-plated gold knob" were engraved in "beautiful old English letters, the initials, D.W.T."

SOURCES: *Lake Charles American Press* (5/19/1907)

GETTING THE MITTEN was an old New England expression which meant an offer of marriage was rejected. It had its origins in yesteryear. Gloves were unknown in country towns, and mittens were hand-knitted and worn to keep hands warm. Often a young suitor would hold his girl's hand to make his proposal. If the hand remained in the mitten, his proposal was acceptable; if the hand was withdrawn, the suitor would get the girls' mitten and not her hand.

The Weekly American (4/1/1896)

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. 2

CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

CATHOLIC MISSION CEMETERY RECORDS

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

MILLER, THOMAS URANIE, b. 15 April 1850, d. 7 Apr. 1856
MILLER, WILFRED LEE, b. 19 Oct. _____, d. 3 Dec. 1919
MONTROY, LOUISE MILLER, b. 1889, d. 1951
NUNEZ, ARTIMISE MILLER, b. 9 Nov. 1863, d. 28 Mar. 1943
NUNEZ, EDALIE, b. 10 May 1878, d. 13 May 1936; husband - JOHN F. YOAKUM
NUNEZ, EVARISTE, b. 18 Dec. 1855, d. 14 Apr. 1942
NUNEZ, JOSEPH, b. 5 Aug. 1875, d. 10 Mar. 1955
NUNEZ, NORA, b. 29 Oct. 1860, d. 19 June 1927; husband - ADALINE MILLER
NUNEZ, SEBASTINE, b. 14 Oct. 1830, d. 24 Sept. 1899; wife - AMELIA TRAHAN
OGHER, HELEN STURLESE, b. 1 Aug., 1834, Genoa, Italy, d. 22 Oct. 1905;
husband - LAURENT STURLESE
ORAHER, MARY, b. 18 July 1844, d. 15 Nov. 1918; husband - AUGUST GILLETTE
PLEASANT, DOROTHY MAY, b. 1 Dec. 1929, d. 1 Jan. 1933; father - ALBERT PLEASANT
PRIMEAUX, JOHN P., b. & d. 20 Aug. 1952
RAGGIO, GUS, b. 25 June 1864, d. 29 Jan. 1908
RICHARD, ALFRED, b. 13 Nov. 1879, d. 29 July 1937
RICHARD, ARMAND, b. 25 Sept. 1850, d. 20 Dec. 1923
RICHARD, MARY, b. 5 Sept. 1851, d. 5 Jan. 1949
ROY, ALINEA, b. 28 July 1891, d. 8 July 1892
ROY, MARTIN, b. 29 July 1855, d. 12 July 1892
SAVANT, DONALD, b. & d. 10 Aug. 1896; parents - B. A. & ANGELINE STURLESE SAVANT
STURLESE, CHARLES
STURLESE, EMANUEL, b. 7 Jan. 1848, d. 25 Dec. 1910
STURLESE, LAURENT, b. 8 June 1807, Genoa, Italy, d. 15 Aug. 1874; wife, HELEN OGHER
STURLESE, LEONARD, b. 24 Apr. 1892, d. 9 Nov. 1937
STURLESE, ROSE
STURLESE, VERONICA ROY, b. 12 Oct. 1865, d. 31 May 1894
THERIOT, EUSEBE, b. 18 Apr. 1862, d. 13 Dec. 1898
TRAHAN, AMELIA, b. 8 Feb. 1834, d. 9 Nov. 1924; husband - SEBASTINE NUNEZ
VIGO, ANGELLO, b. Genoa, Italy, d. 1906; wife - MARY NAOMI MILLER
VIGO, ANGIE Infant
VIGO, JOHN, d. 1903

OAK GROVE CEMETERY

(At Grand Chenier, Cameron Parish, La., Hwy 82, 42 miles from Lake Charles, La.)
Taken October 14, 1956

CONSTANCE, IRIS, b. 1926. d. 1951

MILLER, ABRAM, b. 2 Jan. 1881, d. 11 Aug. 1935
PRIMEAUX, URSIN, b. 1872, d. 1955
RUTHFORD, MARIE, b. 27 Nov. 1903, d. 30 Oct. 1955

ST. EUGENE CATHOLIC CEMETERY

(Grand Chenier, Cameron Parish, La., Highway 82. 52 miles from Lake Charles La.
Taken on October 14, 1956

AGHAR, GLARISSON, b. 2 June 1820, d. 1896
ALEXANDER, LAURA JANE, b. 12 Jan. 1837, Tuxpan, Mexico, d. 7 Sept. 1876;
husband - FERRELL VINCENT
BENJAMINE, ALLIN, b. 10 Aug. 1885, d. 8 Feb. 1909
BONSALL, ZELMA, b. 6 Mar. 1854, d. 3 Aug. 1900
BRAIN, MARY ANN, b. 7 Feb. 1889, d. 7 Nov. 1906
CASTAIN, BEN. F., b. 2 Dec. 1866, d. 26 Dec. 1926; wife - MELANIE MILLER
DOLAND, Sergt. J. W., b. 21 Nov. 1893, d. 1 Jan. 1918
DOLAND, MARY WETHERILL, b. 19 Jan. 1842, d. 8 Jan. 1921
DURR, E. A. Sr., b. 26 Nov. 1808, Collington, S.C., d. 1870
FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, b. 27 Oct. 1871, d. 29 July 1904
GILLELSPIE, A. W., b. 30 Apr. 1806, d. 7 Mar. 1883
GILLESPIE, KATE KIMEBRO, b. 29 Dec. 1876, d. 13 Apr. 1879
GILLETTE, AUGUST, b. 16 Sept. 1892, d. 7 Apr. 1907; father - CLOPHIE GILLETTE
GILLETTE, ELLEN, b. 5 Dec. 1906, d. 21 Apr. 1907; father - CLOPHIE GILLETTE
GILLETTE, FERRIS, b. 11 Nov. 1895, d. 10 Apr. 1907; father - CLOPHIE GILLETTE
GILLETTE, CLOPHIE, b. 24 Jan. 1869, d. 27 Aug. 1906
HACKETT, ALVIN L., b. 13 Jan. 1862, d. 20 Mar. 1944
JONES, IODA GILLESPIE, b. 22 Oct. 1867, d. 3 Oct. 1953
JONES, JENNINGS BRYAN Sr., b. 23 Sept. 1897, d. 24 July 1947; wife - LOLA CASTAIN
JONES, JOSEPH PERSON, b. 10 Nov. 1857, d. 7 Nov. 1920
JONES, MARTHA D., b. 18 Jan. 1837, d. 10 July 1887; husband - JOHN WETHERILL
LAURENTS, ANNIE C., b. 1862, d. 1938
LAURENTS, LUGAS H., b. 23 Aug. 1890, d. 23 Mar. 1920
LAURENTS, WILLIAM, b. 21 May 1850, d. 7 Jan. 1917
McALLEN, BENARD EVARISTE, b. 17 July 1917, d. 3 Sept. 1919
McCALL, BOBBIE LYNN, b. 8 Sept. 1944, d. 3 Mar. 1946;
parents - 1st Lt. ROBERT & ROSE FERGUSON McCALL
McCALL, JOE LYNN, b. 26 Oct. 1953, d. 9 Dec. 1953; parents - Mr. & Mrs. LYNN McCALL
McCALL, LONA R., b. 18 Feb. 1874, d. 30 Nov. 1874 (9 mos. 12 days)
McCALL, 1st Lt. ROBERT L., b. 15 Oct. 1915, d. 9 Dec. 1952; 2nd wife - INEZ HOILLER
McCALL, ROSE FERGUSON, b. 11 Dec. 1922, d. 31 Mar. 1946; husband - ROBERT L. McCALL
McCALL, SALLIE D., b. 5 Dec. 1863, d. 1 June 1940
McCALL, VIRGIE B., b. 8 June 1899, d. -- Mar. 1915
MEAUX, WILMA LEE, b. 9 Feb. 1921, d. 29 Dec. 1928; parents - Mr. & Mrs. G. B. MEAUX
NELSON, Capt. C. C., d. 25 Oct. 1952 (96 yrs.)
ROY, ANDREW, b. 16 Mar. 1836, d. 9 Dec. 1881
SAULSBERRY, Miss MARY, b. 25 --- 1857, d. 28 --- 1881
SODIN, MARTIN A., b. 12 Mar. 1833, d. 8 June 1902
STAFFORD, ALBERT H.
STAFFORD, MARGARTTE M., b. 2 Dec. 1853, d. 5 June 1900; husband - G. B. JONES
STEWART, EUGINEA DORA, b. 25 Feb. 1851, d. 21 May 1929
STINE, WILLIAM, b. 10 Feb. 1860, d. 5 Jan. 1925
STURLESE, JOSEPH ANDREW
THOMAS, JOSEPH, b. 17 Oct. 1875, d. 7 Sept. 1951
TILLESON, DELAIDA, b. 21 Jan. 1874, d. 4 Mar. 1912

VAUGHAN, CRESSIE RAY, b. 11 Aug. 1911, d. 15 June 1995
 VAUGHAN, EMARY C., b. 7 Aug. 1913, d. 9 Dec. 1916
 VINCENT, FERRELL, b. 12 Feb. 1829, Tuxpan, Mexico, d. 1 Jan. 1879;
 wife - LAURA JANE ALEXANDER
 WELCH, JOHN A., b. 13 Dec. 1852, d. 26 Feb. 1891; wife - NARCISEY SAULSBERY

HEAD OF THE HOLLOW CEMETERY

(Johnson Bayou, Cameron Parish, La., Hwy 82. 14 miles from Holly Beach, La.)
 Taken April 27, 1958

GILLEN, EFFIE, b. 14 Oct. 1874, d. 10 May 1875; parents - J. B. & M. E. GILLEN
 GILLEN, MARIE, b. 7 Mar. 1853, d. 3 Sept. 1881
 GRIFFITH, NATHAN, b. 12 Aug. 1895, d. 4 May 1955
 LUKE, JOHN M., b. 17 Sept. 1868, d. 1878 (10 yrs.)
 LUKE, JOSEPH, d. 11 May 1876 (56 yrs.); wife - MARICHA LUKE
 MILLER, Mrs. DELAIDE A., b. 1879, d. 1909; husband - L. MILLER
 MORRISS, ALICE M., b. 21 Oct. 1862, d. 7 June 1886; husband - D. T. MORRISS
 MORRISS, EMILY J., b. 9 Dec. 1836, d. 25 Aug. 1878; husband - D. A. MORRISS
 PEVOTO, b. 12 Nov. 1833, d. 31 Dec. 1867
 PEVOTO, ALBERT O., b. 11 Jan. 1874, d. Nov. 1922
 PEVOTO, CHARLOTT, b. 16 Feb. 1861, d. 16 July 1881
 PEVOTO, CHARLOTT, b. 13 July 1881, d. 15 Sept. 1881; parents - C. & CHARLOTT J. PEVOTO
 PEVOTO, ELIZABETH, b. 2 Aug. 1823, d. at age 32; husband - JOHN PEVOTO
 PEVOTO, JOHN, b. 15 Aug. 1846, d. 18 Dec. 1903
 PEVOTO, JOSEPH V., b. 2 Nov. 1869, d. 22 Feb. 1879
 PEVOTO, MARTHA A. ISIDORA, b. 17 Apr. 1865, d. at age 16
 STANLEY, CLARENCE, b. 20 June 1873, d. 9 Nov. 1950
 STANLEY, ELEANOR, b. & d. 3 Dec. 1951
 TRAHAN, ELLIE, b. 13 May 1891, d. 3 June 1954

LITTLE CHENIER CATHOLIC CEMETERY

(Located 15 miles from Creole, La. on Hwy. 27. 48 miles from Lake Charles, La.)
 Taken on October 14, 1956

BOUDIN, ARISE, b. 1856, d. 11 Dec. 1936
 BOUDIN, AZELLA, b. 2 June 1905, d. 20 Oct. 1920
 BOUDIN, BELONEY, d. 20 Nov. 1948
 BOUDIN, Mrs. BELONEY, d. 18 Mar. 1942
 BOUDIN, CLEOTILE
 BOUDIN, DAZIN, b. 14 Aug. 1900, d. 15 Nov. 1923
 BOUDIN, MARIE W., d. 21 Apr. 1895
 BOUDIN, MURRY L., b. 27 Nov. 1924, d. 10 Sept. 1947
 BROUSSARD, MABLE ZULMA, d. 18 Mar. 1881 (age 71); husband - P. PREMEAUX
 DUHON, E. M.
 DUHON, Mrs. E.
 DUHON, S.
 LeBOUSE, PHILIP GENE, d. 23 Feb. 1922
 LeBOUEF, O. R.
 MICHON, Mrs. E. L., b. 1 Nov. 1861, d. 23 Apr. 1938
 NUNEZ, Mrs. F., b. 18 Feb. 1878, d. 1938
 PREMEAUX, URSIN, d. 7 Oct. 1877 (age 90)
 TOMES, HENRY

COW ISLAND CEMETERY RECORDS
(Located on Hwy 82, 74 miles from Lake Charles, La.)
Taken on October 14, 1956

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of these names may be found in St. Eugene Cemetery, Grand Chenier, La.]

BENOIT, GLENN A., b. 28 Feb. 1949, d. 18 Sept. 1950
BENOIT, LIZA
BERTRAND, Mrs. BESS, b. 12 July 1835, d. 14 Jan. 1920; husband, FROZAN MILLER
BERTRAND, PLACIDE, b. 15 Oct. 1872, d. 2 Oct. 1947; wife, CELESTINE MILLER
BERTRAND, RAYMOND, b. 28 May 1905, d. 4 April 1922; father - PLACIDE BERTRAND
BONSALL, VERGIA, b. 7 June 1914, d. 4 June 1937
BROUSSARD, ANNA L., b. 29 April 1911, d. 13 Aug. 1911
BROUSSARD, HUBERT W., b. 13 Dec. 1906, d. July 1917
BROUSSARD, JOE, b. 1843, d. 16 Oct. 1913
BROUSSARD, POLITE R, b. 16 Nov. 1913, d. 24 Dec. 1915
CONNER, MATILLIA MONTIE, b. 7 June 1903, d. 18 Apr. 1930; wife - OLGA CONNER
CONNER, MOGENE B.
CONNER, O. H., b. 1918, d. 1950
CONNER, Mrs. P., d. 16 Jan. 1945 (72 yrs.)
CONNER, WALLACE, b. 6 Dec. 1916, d. 30 Oct. 1918
CORMIER, Infant son of LUE & MYRTLE VALLETTE CORMIER
CORMIER, LUE, b. 24 April 1896, d. 8 Jan. 1946
DUHON, JOSEPH, b. 20 Apr. 1833, d. 21 May 1920
DUHON, MARIE, b. 4 Aug. 1858, d. 13 Mar. 1939
DUPRE, DORA, b. 1896, d. 1944
DUPRE, LENA, b. 3 Nov. 1861, d. 2 Aug. 1937
DUPRE, PIERRE, b. 5 July 1862, d. 10 Apr. 1944
DUPRIE, AZLILE, b. 1815, d. 1850
DUPUY, ALYIN, b. 24 Nov. 1923, d. 13 Sept. 1924
DUPUY, ARLINE, b. 12 May 1899, d. 11 Sept. 1924; husband - PLASAIDE MILLER
DURAS, URANIE, b. 18 Feb. 1892, d. 3 June 1929
GALIN, Mrs. ELIZABETH, b. 14 Mar. 1853, d. 12 Apr. 1938
HENSHAW, EVA, b. 2 Apr. 1932, d. 1 Jan. 1933
HENSHAW, IVY LEE, b. 1 Mar. 1929, d. 16 Apr. 1954
HENSHAW, NOLA
KOONCE, LESLIE LEE, b. 3 May 1942, d. 16 Mar. 1943; parents - Mr. & Mrs. FELIX KOONCE
LAGER, EMMA LOU, b. 3 Dec. 1944, d. 31 Nov. 1950
LOSUL, Mrs. FRANK; husband - FRANK LOSUL
McEVERS, RUFUS J., b. 14 Aug. 1912, d. 6 July 1941; wife - EUGONE M. STURLESE
MALLET, CELESTINE, b. 25 Dec. 1858, d. 11 Apr. 1945; husband - CHAS. A. THERIOT
MALLETE, ALCIDE, d. 14 Mar. 1937
MAYNE, GEORGE, b. 15 Nov. 1905, d. 6 Feb. 1918
MHIER, ADAM, b. 12 Dec. 1924, d. 14 Dec. 1924; parents - NELSON & ANGELINE MILLER
MHIER
MHIER, APOLINAIRE, b. 9 Aug. 1877, d. 29 Dec. 1952; wife - ALICE BONSALE MHIER
MHIER, NELSON, b. 8 Mar. 1904, d. 28 Nov. 1946; wife - ANGELINE MILLER
MHIER, ARGENAUT P., b. 3 Feb. 1926, d. 28 Apr. 1927; parents - NELSON & ANGELINE MILLER
MHIER
MHIRE, ROBERT, b. 21 Oct. 1875, d. 5 Oct. 1923
MILLER, ADAM, b. & d. 9 Nov. 1921; parents - Mr. & Mrs. DAVID MILLER
MHIER, WILSON, b. 13 June 1901, d. 11 Sept. 1955
MHIRE, MARIE OLGA, b. 15 Aug. 1927, d. 3 Aug. 1934 ; parents - NELSON & ANGELINE
MILLER MHIRE

(continued next issue)

GUIDE TO USING THE 1870 CENSUS

The 1870 census contains a wealth of information for genealogists. It was the first federal census taken after the War Between The States and the abolition of slavery. However, this was a time of transition, when many people, both black and white, were moving from place to place. Southerners, who had lost their lands, livelihoods and family members during the late war, were moving west in search of new jobs and farmlands. Freed slaves were moving north to a new land, or just milling about, hunting for jobs. Carpetbaggers swept down from the north like a horde of locusts, buying up property for just cents on the dollar, then moving to richer pickings. The results of this ninth federal census give important information to genealogists.

There were 20 columns in the census. The first column was the number given to the household by the census taker, in order of visitation. The second column assigned a number to the family, in order of the visitation. The third column enumerated "the name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June 1870, was in this family;" therefore, any children born before that date were listed. Other columns listed age, sex and race; profession, occupation or trade; amount of estate (real and personal); place of birth (naming state or territory of U. S., or the country, if of foreign birth); if the father and mother were of foreign birth; if the person was born the year of the census, the month of his birth; if the person married within the year, the month of the marriage; if the person attended school during the year; if the person could read; if the person could work; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.

It was the first census in which parents of foreign birth are indicated, information which gives clues to immigration and naturalization. It was also the first census which enumerated the freed slaves by name. The 19th column asked if a male was a "citizen of the U. S. of 21 years or upwards." The 20th column asked if a male citizen had his "right to vote denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime," meaning if freed male slaves were denied voting privileges in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which guaranteed equal rights for males of all races and creeds. (Remember, in those days only males were allowed to vote.) It was the Reconstruction Era, and information from the census was used by commanders of the military districts in the South to deny the franchise and the right to hold office to former Confederate veterans, to those who served in the government of the Confederacy and to those who had given aid to the enemies of the U. S.

Do not be deceived by column 8, which asks the value of each person's real estate, and column 9, which asks the value of personal estate. In the South many of those who had extensive holdings before the War had by this time been reduced to poverty, so Southerners with little or no real or personal property may not have always been poor. In order to get a better insight into what a Southern family may have lost in family members and property, compare the 1860 and 1870 censuses. The states of birth given for the family members tell the story of their changes of residence, if any. If their real estate was fairly valuable, look for land deeds and wills. If the family owned much property, they might have been prominent and their names might appear in local histories. If a foreign born person is indicated as a citizen, check for immigration and naturalization records. If there is an elderly person living in the household, it may be a parent or relative. Information on census reports can give many clues about our family. However, census data is considered secondary evidence; it is essential to verify this data with further research from primary sources.

Currently all heads-of-households born in ten states, but living elsewhere in 1870 have been indexed and put on CD's. States of birth include Indiana, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island. For example, there were 1,198,285 households where a member of the family was born in New York before 1870; 41.4% of these people were living in some other state in 1870.

Mortality schedules also exist for 1870. These were separate censuses which were taken to provide information on those who had died within the census year. However, these are not complete and it is

estimated that only 60% of the deaths within that one year period were reported.

SOURCES:

Internet site <<http://www.heritagequest.com/html>>

The Source

Heritage Quest, Vol. 17 #1, Issue 19 (Jan./Feb. 2001)

Greenwood. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*

LOUISIANA CENSUS, 2000

Latest census figures show that Louisiana has more single heads-of-households than married ones. Married-couple households in Louisiana fell from 53.6% in 1990 to 48.9% in 2000, while the trend for the nation was 52%. The number of residents living with an unmarried partner nearly doubled, and the number of people living alone significantly increased. The number of single mothers also increased. There was a drastic increase in the number of residents older than 65, with about 101,000 more retirement-age women than men in the state.

Figures also show that fewer young adults are staying in Louisiana due to few economic opportunities. In the last decade the state lost about 100,000 young adults as residents. *LCAP (8/8/2001)*

LOUISIANA LEADS IN POVERTY

According to the federal census for the year 2000, our state has a higher percentage of people living below the poverty line than any other state. The poverty line was established as an annual income of \$17,135 for a family of four, and it was found that 22% of Louisianians live below that mark. However, Louisiana officials stated that the cost-of-living in the state is far less than that of many other places, so the comparison is not fair. *LCAP (8/8/2001 & 8/9/2001)*

SLASHES AND DASHES

As you're reading a genealogist report, you see one person's birth listed as 1730/31, while another person's birth is listed as 1730-31. What's the difference?

Slashes and dashes mean very different things to genealogist. You'll want to be sure to use them properly when you communicate with other genealogists. Here's a quick guide to keeping your slashes and dashes in line.

DASH: A dash gives a time frame in which an event is presumed to have happened. If you know from other evidence that your ancestor Sally Southwick was born in 1730 or 1731, but you don't know for sure which year is the correct one, write her birth date as 1730-1731.

SLASH: A slash indicates a double date, a date which may have been written in either of two forms. Between the years 1582 and 1752, two different calendar systems were in use in England and the United States. The old Julian calendar started its year on 25 March. The new Gregorian calendar started its year on 1 January. This means that double-dating is necessary from 1 January to 24 March each year during this time period. (No double-dating is necessary from 25 March to 31 December, however. During these months, the years would have been the same.) So, if you see in a published genealogy that Moses Makepeace was born 11 January 1730/31, you'll know that the genealogists is recording an exact date of birth. The double date results from the clash of calendars.

SOURCE: *Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin*, Winter 2002, Seattle, Washington

INFORMATION FROM EXCHANGES

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GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN NEW MEXICO are of interest to New Mexico researchers. They include various sources of available records, along with their addresses and, in some cases, Websites. New Mexico Genealogical Society, Albuquerque, NM

ALABAMA CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS BURIED IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY as prisoners-of-war in Elmira, New York. According to *The Confederate Handbook* 9,167 Confederate Soldiers were confined to Elmira Prison during the War Between the States, 2,980 of them died there as a result of poor treatment, representing a death rate of 32.5%. This number far exceeded the overall death rate for Yankee prisoners in Confederate prisons. A list of Alabama soldiers who died there is given. *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 38 #2 (May 2001), Mobile, AL

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The Family Tree (Apr./May 2002), Moultrie, GA

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Vol. 26 No. 3

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"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.

MYERS, HAYES

CORRECTION: The query in the last issue should read - BENJAMIN MYERS m. MILLY/EMELIA HAYES (d/o JAMES "Jim" HAYES and MARY JOHNSON).
RUTH MORGAN McVEY, 1718 Hendrix Ln., Madisonville, TX 77864-9604

BOOK REVIEWS

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

The following books have been donated for review by Heritage Books of Bowie, MD.
Website <www.heritagebooks.com>

IMMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND 1700-1775 by Ethel Stanwood Bolton. Heritage Books, Inc. (A Facsimile Reprint 2002), 240 pp. Index. Soft cover. Item B2059R. \$18.00 plus \$5.00 s/h. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540B Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716.

With over 2,000 immigrants' names, this book provides the researcher with valuable information. The entries are alphabetized and provide full names and may include birth and death dates, family connections, "warning out" notices, and places of origin and settlement. If your ancestors came to New England between 1700-1775 this is a good starting point to begin your research. The full name index and alphabetized format will provide easy access to all family names.

THE WINTHROP FLEET OF 1630 by Charles Edward Banks. Heritage Books, (A Facsimile Reprint 2002), 132 pp. Index. Soft cover. Item B2058R. \$16.00 plus \$5.00 s/h. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540B Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716.

Valuable insight into the voyage of the Winthrop Fleet and other related ships in 1630 is provided in this reprint. There is much information to be gleaned from this study which includes the family information, places of origin and settlement, occupations, birth and death dates with bibliographic resources. A glimpse into the lives and voyages of those who sailed in these eleven ships of "The Great Migration" is very revealing. One wonders how these ancestors had the courage to "break away and cross an uncharted ocean."

The first six chapters set the stage with background, preparation for the trip, the expense of travel and supplies, the voyage overseas and the passengers and their origins. The indices provide the reader with easy access to information to original full name, place and subject. This book is a valuable research tool for those with early New England roots.

BARTHOLOMEW'S SONG: A BAYOU HISTORY by Rebecca DeArmond-Huskey. Heritage Books, Inc. 645 pp. Index. Soft cover. Item D1937. \$40.00 plus \$5.00 s/h. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716.

This narrative is written by a native who has roamed the waterway known as Bayou Bartholomew. Early bayou settlements of Southeast Arkansas and Northeast Louisiana are covered in this history. Woven into this narrative is a well written description of details and family names which are so valuable to both historian and genealogists.

Included in Part II are family histories with a list of births, deaths and marriages for hundreds of surnames. Among some of the surnames are Abraugh, Boone, Bunch, Pugh, Sledge and White.

This book has twenty-three pages of notes and a twelve page bibliography which adds to the value to the natives of both Arkansas and Louisiana. The appendix also lists all of the names of those who signed the Canal Petition to Congress in 1833. For those who are interested, a list of all the documented steamships which traveled on Bayou Bartholomew has been included. There are maps, index, appendix and bibliography with a full name index. This book will be enjoyable to Arkansas and Louisiana natives.

TIPS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Genealogists should always remember that:

1. Genealogy is a hobby which requires a lot of time. Many genealogists become so absorbed that they neglect everything else, plan vacations around genealogical libraries or cemeteries or to find lost relatives. They also forget to clean house and cook meals, so beware! (Genealogists raise dust bunnies for pets and love to spend the day at cemeteries.)

2. Genealogists only become interested in genealogy when it's too late to ask our parents and grandparents. Furthermore, it's usually after all their possessions have been sorted and disposed of. (Who wanted that old marriage license with the torn edges? Who had room for all those old moldering letters or that old scrapbook with the pages shattering?)

3. Genealogy is a new experience for most of us. Beginning genealogists often feel like idiots. They don't know their way around a courthouse or genealogical library; they don't know a family group sheet from an ancestor chart; they don't know what abbreviations such as S.A.S.E. and IGI mean. And they don't know who to ask! (Join a genealogical society and ask anyone in the society or a genealogical library for help.)

4. Genealogists should record all information, including the name of the book and the name and address of the library, courthouse, church, funeral home, relative, internet address where you found the information. It is certain that you will not remember the source several years in the future. Keep a list of sources you tried, even if they proved worthless. (You will not waste time rechecking books or rewriting letters.)

5. Genealogists must document all data. Without dates and places and proper documentation all research is just a list of names...worthless information to you or anyone else. (If your research is too hard to decipher, your treasure will be just trash to someone else.)

6. Genealogists should question other family members, especially older ones, about what they remember. Oral interviews can be fun, as well as informative, but should be used only as clues to proof from a primary source. An oral interview is only as accurate as the person giving it. Sometimes they don't really know the truth; sometimes they don't want you to know it. (Surely you don't think a relative would deliberately lie about your family, do you?)

7. Genealogists are often asked to share their pictures and information with others. After years of research and spending more than you should on books, stamps, photocopies, documents, etc. somebody is sure to say, "I heard you did our family tree. Just send me a copy of everything you've got." (How do you send a copy of those cardboard boxes full of stuff...and at your own expense?)

Name of Compiler SINGLETON, Jeanette Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
 Address 3074 Potomac Dr. person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 City, State Baton Rouge, LA 70808-3455
 Date _____

Ancestor Chart

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 SINGLETON, John Riley

(Father of No. 2)

b. --- 1865
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

2 SINGLETON, John Christian

(Father of No. 1)

b. --- 1892
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1976
 p.d.

5 MATERNE, Mary Bridget

(Mother of No. 2)

b. --- 1870
 p.b.
 d. --- 1941
 p.d.

1 SINGLETON, Jeanette Catherine

b. 6 Jan. 1922
 p.b. Orange, Tex.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

6 MILLER, Alexander

(Father of No. 3)

b. --- 1848
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1910
 p.d.

3 MILLER, Mary Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 1)

b. --- 1899
 p.b.
 d. --- 1990
 p.d.

7 MARCANTEL, Lucia (Alicia)

(Mother of No. 3)

b. --- 1858
 p.b.
 d. --- 1907
 p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)

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

8 SINGLETON, John Riley

(Father of No. 4)

b. --- 1845
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1875
 p.d.

9 HOOSIER, Leanna Elizabeth

(Mother of No. 4)

b. --- 1841
 p.b.
 d. --- 1941
 p.d.

10 MATERNE, Augustin

(Father of No. 5)

b. --- 1833
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1907
 p.d.

11 GRADY, Mary Margaret

(Mother of No. 5)

b. --- 1840
 p.b.
 d. --- 1900
 p.d.

12 MILLER, Jean Bapt. Frederick

(Father of No. 6)

b. --- 1819
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1905
 p.d.

13 DAIGLE, Mary Louise

(Mother of No. 6)

b. --- 1824
 p.b.
 d. --- 1909
 p.d.

14 MARCANTEL, Leon

(Father of No. 7)

b. --- 1828
 p.b.
 m.
 d. --- 1896
 p.d.

15 LANGLEY, Denise

(Mother of No. 7)

b. --- 1838
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

16 b. (Father of No. 8,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

17 b. (Mother of No. 8,
 d. Cont. on chart No. _____)

HOOSIER, Randolph

18 b. (Father of No. 9,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d. --- 1860

19 SLAYDON, Susanne

(Mother of No. 9,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1820
 d. --- 1860

20 MATERNE, Augustin

b. --- 1808 (Father of No. 10,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

21 HARRINGTON, Sarah Celeste

(Mother of No. 10,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1812
 d. --- 1890

22 GRADY,

b. (Father of No. 11,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

23 GREELEY,

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

24 MILLER, Jean Frederick

b. --- 1793 (Father of No. 12,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

25 FRUGE, Louise Elisa

(Mother of No. 12,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1794
 d. --- 1834

26 DAIGLE, Alexander

b. --- 1798 (Father of No. 13,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

27 THIBODEAUX, Marie Louise

(Mother of No. 13,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1796
 d.

28 MARCANTEL, Antoine

b. --- 1795 (Father of No. 14,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

29 MILLER, Marie Celeste

(Mother of No. 14,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1801
 d.

30 LANGLEY, Eli Hilaire

b. --- 1812 (Father of No. 15,
 m. Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

31 CASANUEVA, Marie Gertrude

(Mother of No. 15,
 Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. --- 1813
 d.

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NEWS FROM THE SW LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL LIBRARY
411 Pujo St., Lake Charles, La.

SHIRLEY BURWELL announced that the Library will be hosting a series called "Land Records: Treasure Trove for Genealogists" in the Carnegie Meeting Room.

Schedule is as follows:

Tuesday, October 1st - 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. - Introduction to Land Research by ANNA MARIE HAYES
 Tuesday, October 8th - 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. - State Land Office Records by BOBBY FREYOU
 Tuesday, October 22nd - 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. - Land Abstracting Resources by DON CRIGLOW
 Tuesday, October 29th - 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. - Clerk of Court's Resources - FAYE GRANGER

There is no attendance fee and everyone is welcome.

SCOTTISH ANCESTORS? In Scotland whoever joined a particular clan, no matter what his position or descent, assumed the surname of his chief; this was accepted as an act of loyalty. Therefore, it can not be taken for granted that all who bear the same surnames are descended from a common ancestor. Originally all surnames had a meaning, but in many cases this has been lost because of the corruption in spelling, for their orthography has only been fixed in the last three centuries. It is, therefore, probably impossible to render correctly the origin and signification of all Scottish surnames.
 Source: *Our Heritage*, Vol. 30 #2 via *Yellowed Pages*, Vol. XXVI #3 (Fall 1996), S. E. Texas Gen. & Hist. Soc., Beaumont, TX.

SCOTTISH ITEM. The CLAYMORE was a Scottish sword, so heavy that its user had to use two hands to yield it against an enemy. Scottish warriors were renowned in battle and, in addition to their claymores, used a dirk, often fashioned with the crest of their clan.

HUMOR. Quote is from actual correspondence received by the Family History Department of the LDS Church: "I would like to find out if I have any living relatives or dead relatives or ancestors in my family."
The Prospector

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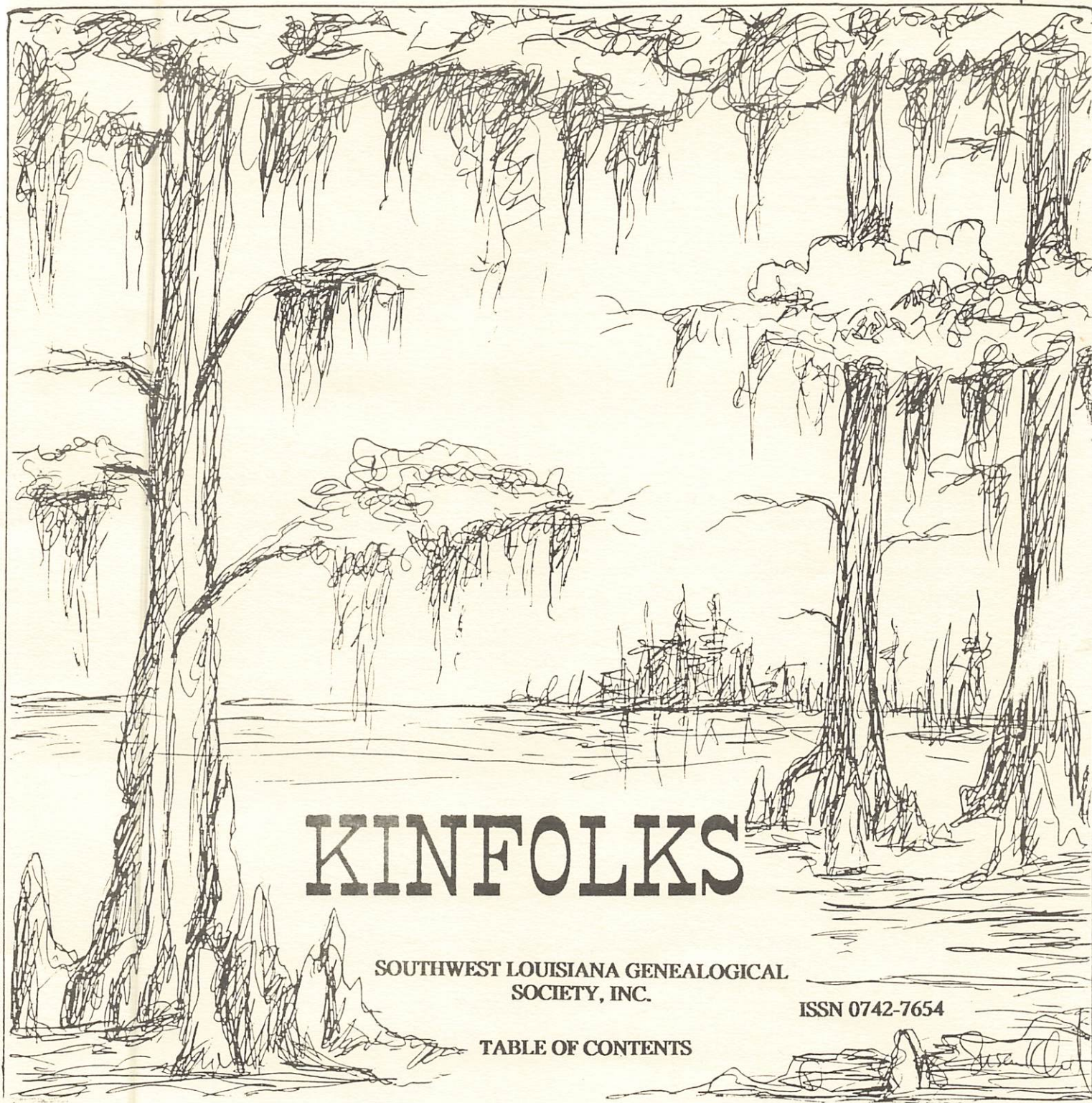
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SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, INC.

ISSN 0742-7654

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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.

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SOCIETY ITEMS FOR SALE - *Ancestor Charts, Vol. I (1985) \$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 \$1.50 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.xspedius.net/mmooore/calcasie/swlgs.htm>>

NOVEMBER MEETING

The meeting will be held on November 16, 2002, at 10:00 A.M., **NEW LOCATION, CENTRAL LIBRARY.** Coffee and fellowship begin at 9:30 A.M.. Guests are always welcome.

Speaker will be JOHN P. DOUCET, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences at Nicholls State University, LA, and member of the Center for Acadiana Genetics at LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans.

His topic will be "Acadian Usher Syndrome: The Natural History of a Genetic Disease in La."

REMEMBER - The annual service project of the SWLGS is to supply food to the Oak Park Pantry for Thanksgiving baskets to help feed the less fortunate. Please bring gifts of canned good or monetary donations to the November meeting. In September, 117 families were served.

JANUARY MEETING

The first meeting of the year 2003, will be on Saturday, January 18, at 10:00 A.M. in the **CARNEGIE LIBRARY MEETING ROOM**, 411 Pujo St., Lake Charles.

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

NEW MEMBERS

1376. DOROTHY N. BOUDREAUX, 3325 Trosclair Rd., Creole, LA 70632-3117

1377. TRACY WEST, 403 Riverside Dr., Angleton, TX 77515-9113

Membership to Date: 420

SOCIETY LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Carmac, Sharon De Bartolo. *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*

COMPUTER SITES

Connecticut Colonial Records on Line - <<http://www.colonialct.uconn.edu/>>

St. Louis County, MO Library - <<http://www.slclib.mo.us/>>

Cemeteries - <<http://www.interment.net>>

Searching the United Kingdom, Ireland & Germany - <<http://www.genuki.org.uk>>

<<http://www.CyndisList.com/germany.htm>>

IN MEMORIAM

RALPH M. CONDIT
1917 - 2002

ARCHIE LYLES JR.
1925 - 2002

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

2002

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

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

SPEAKER: JOHN P. DOUCET, Ph.D.

PROGRAM: "ACADIAN USHER SYNDROME: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF A GENETIC DISEASE IN LA."

2003

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

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

"SHOW & TELL" - SWLGS MEMBERS

January 22-25 - The Historic New Orleans Collection and the Louisiana Historical Association are sponsoring "The Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Conference" at The Omni Royal Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Topics: "Thomas Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase", "The Purchase in International Perspective", "African Americans, Slave and Free in the Purchase Territory and the Effects of the Purchase on African Americans in General", "Learning about the Purchase (Explorers, Arts, and Cartography)"

Registration - Entire symposium \$90 (til 1-06-03), \$100 after; Wednesday & Saturday - \$30 each; Thursday & Friday - \$50 each. Lunches available at hotel or T-Paul's at \$30 each.

For information: Williams Research Center, 410 Chartres St., New Orleans, LA 70130

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

CARNEGIE MEETING ROOM, 414 PUJO ST., LAKE CHARLES, LA

SPEAKER - MYRA WHITLOW of LAKE CHARLES, LA

PROGRAM: "LOUISIANA PURCHASE: THE UNITED STATES BUYS AN EMPIRE"

(continued on p. 174)

2002 SWLGS MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

OUR MEMBERSHIP OF 420 IS FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

ALABAMA	1	MISSISSIPPI	6	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
ARIZONA	2	MISSOURI	2	SOUTH CAROLINA	3
ARKANSAS	1	NEVADA	2	TENNESSEE	2
CALIFORNIA	5	NEW JERSEY	1	TEXAS	73
COLORADO	2	NEW MEXICO	1	UTAH	1
FLORIDA	4	NEW YORK	1	VIRGINIA	2
GEORGIA	2	OKLAHOMA	1	WASHINGTON, D.C.	1
INDIANA	1	OREGON	2	WISCONSIN	2
LOUISIANA	294	PENNSYLVANIA	3		
MARYLAND	4				

MAKE GOOD USE OF YOUR POSTAGE. WHEN SENDING IN YOUR 2003 DUES, USE THE SAME POSTAGE STAMP AND ENVELOPE TO INCLUDE QUERIES, OLD BIBLE RECORDS, INTERESTING ANCESTOR STORIES, AND HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN GENEALOGY.

MEMBERSHIP WILL BE CONSIDERED DELINQUENT AFTER MARCH 15, 2003.

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM

The speaker for the September meeting of the SWLGS was EMILY CROOM of Houston, Texas, whose topics were "Scaling the Brick Wall" and "Beyond the Begats: Sharing What You Have Found." In addition to giving important steps in tackling a difficult genealogical problem, Mrs. CROOM presented a case study from her own family research.

She suggested that researchers who have hit a snag use the following procedures:

SCALING THE BRICK WALL IMPORTANT STEPS IN WORKING ON A BRICK WALL CASE

1. Focus on one ancestor or one family at a time so you can concentrate on details.
2. Organize and document what you already know. Create a chronological profile of the focus ancestor. Work from the known.
3. Plan, research, evaluate. Repeat these steps as often as necessary.
4. Research in records as close in time to the ancestors as possible; use later and secondary sources as clues. Study maps as you research.
5. Practice cluster genealogy---your ancestor did not live in a vacuum. Update and document family group sheets on the nuclear family.
6. Keep an open mind; don't get trapped by a favorite theory or hypothesis. Play devil's advocate with yourself. Don't jump to conclusions.

ADVICE FROM SLEUTHS

1. Sherlock Holmes: "There is nothing more deceptive than an obvious fact." [Think about this.]
2. Eleanor Roosevelt: "I believe the correct procedure is to follow a logical process of elimination." [often a useful technique in genealogy]
3. Miss Marple: "I always think myself that it's better to examine the simplest and most commonplace explanations first."
4. Sherlock Holmes: "Patience, my friend, patience!"
5. Miss Marple: "Everything pointed in too many different directions at once...The truth must be quite plain, if one could just clear away the litter. Too much litter, that's what's the matter."
6. Hercule Poirot: "It was there, all the time, under my nose. And because it was so near I could not see it...It is to me a little reminder, Hastings. Never to despise the trivial." [Little, seemingly unimportant details can be important clues.]
7. Sherlock Holmes: "This all hangs together, Watson!...It is more than [mere speculation]. It is the only hypothesis which covers the facts."
8. Hercule Poirot: "To be sure means that when the right solution is reached everything falls into place. You perceive that *in no other way* could things have happened."

* * * * *

BEYOND THE BEGATS: SHARING WHAT YOU HAVE FOUND

- I. How to Decide
 - A. What you have and what you have found
 - B. Which ancestors you want to include in each project
 - C. What audience you are addressing
 - D. Your inclination, time, and budget
- II. Alternatives for Presentation
 - A. Scrapbook or photo album
 - B. Memoirs, memories, grandparent's book

- C. Compilation of descendancies, charts, and notes from genealogy software
- D. Recipe-and-history book
- E. Letters, diary, or autobiography to edit
- F. Collection of letters, photos, stories, documents, maps, drawings
- G. Narrative biography and history

III. Writing and Editing

A. Prepare

1. Determine scope and outline.
2. Update documented chronology (timelines of events).
3. Update documented family group sheet (cast of characters).
4. Evaluate current information and fill in the gaps.

B. Write

1. Begin with what is comfortable; build on that; include history, social history.
2. Create footnote citations as you go.
3. Write complete sentences, transitions, do your best with grammar and style.

C. Edit and proof

1. Read aloud; check for flow, sense, clarity of meaning; correct and change.
2. Tighten language; read again.
3. Read for spelling, grammar, punctuation, language usage.
4. Check dictionary, style manual or prepared style sheet; read for consistency.
5. Get objective person(s) to read for all of the above; make corrections; finalize.

D. Index names; index places and subjects if possible.

E. Produce and bind according to your plan; keep a master copy unbound.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS (continued from p. 172))

2003 - April 25-26 - "Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Conference on Genealogy"

Who: Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, Baton Rouge, La. celebrates 50th anniversary.

Where: Holiday Inn South, 9940 Airline Hwy., Baton Rouge, LA 70816

Friday: Lectures on Louisiana's Pre-colonial and Colonial History - "Louisiana's Native Peoples" by RICHARD CONDREY, "French Colonial Louisiana" by ROBERT de BERARDINIS, "Spanish Colonial Louisiana" by LEE WOODWARD, "Louisiana's African Americans" by GREGORY OSBORN & JAMES EBERWINE and "Louisiana Repositories & Records" by CLAIRE MIRE BETTAG.

Friday Night: Banquet - Speaker - ELIZABETH SHOWN MILLS

Saturday: "Ten Steps to a Solution: How To Analyze a Problem and Develop a Research Strategy", "Genealogy in a Heinz 57 World: Old Myths, Modern Methods", "The Identity Crisis: Right Name, Wrong Man? Wrong Name, Right Man?" and "Finding Females: Wives, Mothers, Daughters, Sisters & Paramours!" These lectures will be presented by ELIZABETH SHOWN MILLS, internationally recognized authority on genealogical methodology and evidence. Mrs. MILLS will use Louisiana examples in her presentation. Vendors will be present on Saturday.

Conference Fees: Friday - \$30.00, Friday Night Banquet - \$30.00, Saturday - \$30.00. Register by 1 March 2003 and attend all three events for a total fee of \$75.00.

Rooms are available for Conference attendees at a special rate of \$72.00 per night. For reservations, call 1-800-HOLIDAY or 225-924-7021.

Registration form available at <http://www.rootsworld.com/~la-lghs/seminar.htm> or write to Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society, P. O. Box 82060, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2060.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1789

Contributed by MYRA WHITLOW, Member #852

Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness":

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the Beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the 3rd day of October, AD 1789

GEORGE WASHINGTON

SOURCE: *Modern History Sourcebook*

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING

Contrary to what we were taught in school, Thanksgiving is not a uniquely American holiday begun by the Pilgrims. Early man realized that the universe was controlled by a Superior Being (or a variety of dieties) and gave thanks for survival and blessings. The ancient Hebrews praised God in Psalms and in the Jewish liturgy. In many areas, including old England, great feasts were held in the fall after the harvests were brought in from the fields. The Pilgrims, being religious people, were familiar with the Bible and with the old observances of the harvest festivals. It was only natural that they should celebrate their first harvest and their survival in a strange new land with a feast of Thanksgiving.

Indians along the east coast of America celebrated a day of thanksgiving, and some of those in Massachusetts helped the Pilgrims celebrate their first harvest in the New World. Although the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving is the most famous, the first recorded Thanksgiving celebration by white settlers in America was held on 23 May 1541 by the Spanish explorer FRANCISCO VASQUEZ de

CORONADO and his men, when they found food, water and pasture for their horses in the Texas Panhandle. Another early recorded celebration of Thanksgiving occurred 30 June 1564 in the French settlement near present-day Jacksonville, Florida. Later at Berkeley Plantation on the James River in Virginia, early English settlers included in their charter that the anniversary of their day of arrival should be observed as an annual day of thanksgiving.

The English settlers' observances of Thanksgiving were based on the old Harvest Home celebrations, from which many of our modern tradition are a part. A national day of Thanksgiving was proclaimed for 26 November 1789 by the first president, GEORGE WASHINGTON, who issued a proclamation to honor the adoption of the U. S. Constitution. In 1815 JAMES MADISON also proclaimed a national day of Thanksgiving to celebrate the end of the War of 1812.

During the War Between the States, both JEFFERSON DAVIS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN issued proclamations for a day of thanksgiving. In 1863 LINCOLN set an official policy for the national observance of Thanksgiving, declaring that it would be celebrated on the 1st Thursday in November. In most states this date was observed for 75 years until 1939, when President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT decided that Thanksgiving would be held on the fourth Thursday in November. In 1942 Congress officially set the date of Thanksgiving as the fourth Thursday in November.

Let us give thanks for the many sacrifices made by those generations who came before us. Without their courage, bravery, strength and endurance, we might be living in another country with different laws, might be in a different socio-economic level, may have a different job or profession, may have married someone else and had an entirely different family. Let us count our blessings, however scant they may seem at the time. Like our ancestors, we have a great deal for which to be thankful!

LOOKING FOR ANCESTORS IN COAL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA?

Contributed by ANNETTE SHROLL, Member #469

There is a gold mine of genealogical information of Coalgate, Oklahoma. My husband and I stopped at the Coal Miner's Museum as we passed through this small southeastern Oklahoma town. The town of Coalgate was so named because it was the gateway to the coal mining area. During the 1800s and into the early 1900s this area of Oklahoma was a source for much of the nation's coal. Their top-producing day was on January 16, 1895, when the #5 mine produced 1190 tons of coal.

In the small museum, one can see tools of the trade, pictures of the area during that time, and get an idea of what it was like to live and work there. The caretaker of the museum, Mrs. GERALDINE VANCE, is very knowledgeable about the coal mining business, having seen her grandfather and great-grandfather employed by the mines.

This little museum houses a wealth of genealogical information that includes: applications of intent to become U. S. citizens, marriage records of Coal County, land conveyance records in Coal County, funeral home and cemetery records, minutes of the coal miner's business meetings, WPA records, etc. The coal mines attracted employees from a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds. At least 23 nationalities are represented. These employees desired to become U. S. citizens, and hence, started the application process in Coal County. If you are fortunate enough to find your ancestor among this group, you will also find a photo of him/her at the bottom of the application page.

The museum is open for business Tuesday-Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. The phone number is 580-927-2360. The physical address is Highway 75, Coalgate, OK 74538, and the mailing address is 212 South Broadway, Coalgate, OK 74538.

IT'S HARD TO BELIEVE THAT SOMEDAY I'LL BE AN ANCESTOR.

AN ANTEBELLUM CHRISTMAS

by ANNE PITRE, C of C Treasurer General, 2001-2002

(Reprinted with permission of United Daughters of the Confederacy)

Have you ever heard of Papa Noel or Moravian Christmas candles? Do you ever wonder about Christmas in the antebellum South or why we decorate a Christmas tree?

Like today, an antebellum Christmas was filled with tradition, new experiences, and time spent with family. However, the Christmas celebration of the antebellum period was much more likely to have a regional flavor.

We have all heard of Santa Claus, a jolly, old, fat man in a red suit and a white beard. In the French-influenced areas of Louisiana, however, it was Santa's Creole cousin, Papa Noel, who delighted the children and handed out Christmas treats.

Papa Noel came to the American South along with the many French immigrants who settled South Louisiana. He was known for his twinkling wit and his eye for the ladies. Unlike Santa Claus, who is a night owl, Papa Noel appeared at *petit dejeuner* (breakfast) and stayed just long enough for a *cafe au lait* (coffee).

Our German forebears brought with them to the American South the tradition of having a Christmas tree. JEFFERSON DAVIS' niece, MAHALA ROACH, is credited with introducing the tradition to the Mississippi River region. Her diary entries from the Christmas of 1851 tell of the first Christmas tree known in the area: "Mother, Aunt, and Liz came down to see it; all said it was something new to them. I never saw one but learned from some of the German stories I had been reading." Of course, the Christmas tree MAHALA described was not large, but a small tree set on a tabletop. It was years later that larger trees became popular. These trees, which were usually cedar, pine, spruce, or juniper, were traditionally decorated late on Christmas Eve night by adults in the family and were not unveiled to the children until Christmas morning.

Tree trimmings were not large, handmade paper cornucopias stuffed with popcorn balls, nuts, sorghum candy, and apples, ribbon, small toys, cookies, and candles could be found on the antebellum tree. Everyone got into the spirit of Christmas by lighting the candles (the early version of our twinkling Christmas tree lights), which were secured to the branches of the tree by ribbon or twine. Of course, elaborate safety precautions were required, to ensure that the tree did not go up in flames!

The Moravians of Old Salem (now Winston-Salem), North Carolina, are a musical folk and a singing folk. On Christmas day, each member of the Moravian community gathered in the church and was given a lighted candle to remind him that Christ said "I am the light of the world" and "Ye are the light of the world-let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

The task of making candles for all in the "Christmas City," as Old Salem was known, was an arduous one. The women began the process in October and worked well into December to make the thousands of candles necessary to ensure that each person attending the Christmas ceremonies had his own. First the wax itself was prepared. Enormous cakes of beeswax were melted with tallow in vats built into the whitewashed brick ovens of the town: for every fifty pounds of wax, 12½ pounds of tallow were used. After the mixture was melted and stirred, it was strained and poured into large pans to cool. Then it was cut into small blocks.

Next the candles themselves could be made, some in the molds fashioned years ago. The beeswax and tallow mixture was melted again, and the lightly scented material was poured into the molds, in which a long wick had been inserted. The molds were then put aside until, after the proper interval and with almost religious care, the women drew out the yellow-green tapers and set them aside for use

on Christmas day.

Elsewhere other women made red-frilled holders or "petticoats" which were placed at the bottom of the candle to prevent the dripping wax from burning the fingers, particularly the children's fingers.

On Christmas morning many households, particularly the most affluent households, came alive at dawn with two words; "Christmas gift!" This tradition was simple: any servant catching a resident of the big house by surprise with the call "Christmas gift!" was entitled to a gift. It was the resident's duty to hand over a gift if caught - sometimes a coin or some other small token. The exchange was always coupled with smiles and laughter, a true sign of Christmas.

The lady of the house might have become caught up in the excitement of Christmas morning, but it could only be short-lived. Her mind was undoubtedly elsewhere; the kitchen. Preparations for the Christmas meal began weeks before the big day, as the meal was the heart of the celebration. The typical meal consisted of every type of cake and pie imaginable, turkey, dressings, macaroni, potatoes, vegetables, and baskets of different breads; milk, water, and homemade wine were beverages of choice. No Christmas meal was complete without the traditional finale-English plum pudding:

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING

This is a recipe taken from a Natchez family cookbook. It was handed down through four generations and finally published.

1 pound seeded raisins

1 pound beef suet

1 pound currants

¼ pound citron

Dredge the above well with flour and thoroughly mix. To this mixture add:

1 pint milk

1 teaspoon nutmeg

Enough flour (about 4 cups) to make batter

1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon allspice

4 eggs, well-beaten

1 teaspoon cloves

Tie this into unbleached domestic cloth that has been moistened and sprinkled with flour. Tie tightly; place in tin of boiling water, well covered, and cook and cook and cook.

PUDDING SAUCE

3 quarts water

Salt (2 teaspoons, scant)

Flour to thicken

1 teaspoon nutmeg

Sugar to taste (about 3½ cups, scant)

¼ pound butter

Mix and cook slowly. Pour over pudding.

In the later hours of the day, leftovers were sent to the needy, and the children shot the traditional Christmas fireworks. The antebellum Christmas was one that was marked by noise; the men shot their guns as well. Friends and family stayed together gathered by the fire.

All too soon, Christmas was over. The hardships of the coming years would make these seem like distant memories. Many of the customs could not be continued during the War, but the holidays were nevertheless a holy and spiritual time for the people of the South. Although torn by the ravages of war and separation from family and loved ones, Christmas remained a special time in the South through the War years. May you and yours have a very merry Christmas, or in the words of Papa Noel, Joyeaux Noel!

SOURCE: *UDC Magazine*, Volume LXIV No. 11, December 2001

Do you know someone interested in genealogy? Consider a membership in the Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc. as a Christmas gift. Your gift would be acknowledged with a card. Another thoughtful gift would be genealogy charts. We have several different types of ancestor charts, some of which are suitable for framing. We also have a packet of 50 various forms for record keeping - cost is \$5 plus \$1 p/h.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO UNITED STATES AND THE COLONIES
(Printed with the permission of the Northeast Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Shavertown, PA)

Extracts from an article printed in the *Illustrated London News* on Saturday, July 6th, 1850.

The Embarkation:

The scene in the Waterloo dock, at Liverpool, where all the American sailing packets are stationed, is at all times a very busy one; but, on the morning of the departure of a large ship, with a full complement of emigrants, it is peculiarly exciting and interesting. The passengers have undergone inspection and many of them have taken up their quarters on board twenty-four hours previously. Many of them bring, in addition to the boxes and trunks containing their worldly wealth, considerable quantities of provisions although it must be confessed that the scale fixed by the Government to be supplied to them by the ship is sufficiently liberal to keep in health and comfort all among them who in their ordinary course of life were not accustomed to animal food. The following is the scale [sic-scale] to any provisions which the passengers may bring.

2½ lb of Bread or biscuit (not inferior to navy biscuit)	2 oz Tea
1 lb Wheaten Flour	½ lb. Sugar
5 lb Oatmeal	½ lb Molasses per week
2 lb Rice	3 Quarts Water daily

5 lb of good Potatoes may, at the option of the master be substituted for 1 lb of oatmeal or rice; and in ships sailing from Liverpool or from Irish or Scottish ports oatmeal may be substituted in equal quantities, for the whole or any part of the issues of rice. Vessels carrying as many as 100 passengers must be provided with a seafaring person to act as passenger's cook, and also with a proper cooking apparatus. A convenient place must be set apart on deck for cooking and a proper supply of fuel shipped for the voyage. The whole to be subject to the approval of the emigration officer.

Dancing Between Decks:

The scenes that occur between decks on the day before the sailing of a packet, and during the time that a ship may be unavoidably detained in dock are not generally of a character to impress the spectator with the idea of any great or overwhelming grief on the part of the emigrants at leaving the old country. On the contrary, all is bustle, excitement, and merriment. The scene of a party of emigrants, male and female, dancing between decks-to the music of the violin-played for their amusement, by some of their fellow-passengers, is not a rare one. Sometimes a passenger is skillful on the Irish Bagpipe and his services are freely asked and freely given for the gratification of his countrymen and countrywomen-not simply while in dock, but according to the report of the captains and others during the whole voyage. Any person who can play the Violin-the Flute-the Pipe, or any other instrument becomes of interest and importance to the passengers, and is kept in constant requisition for their amusement.

As the hour of departure draws nigh, the music ceases. Too many fresh arrivals take place every moment, and the docks become too much encumbered with luggage to permit the amusement. Although notice of the day and hour of departure may have been given for weeks previously, there are a large class of persons (not confined to emigrants) who never will be punctual, and who seem to make it a point of duty and conscience to postpone everything to the last moment and to enjoy the excitement of being within a few minutes or even moments of losing their passage. These may be seen arriving in flushed and panting detachments, driving donkey-carts laden with their worldly stores, to the gangway, at the ship's side. It often happens that the gangway has been removed before their arrival, in which case their only chance is to wait until the ship reaches the dock-gate, when their boxes, bails, barrels and bundles are actually pitched in the ship, and men, and women and children have to scramble up among the rigging, amid a screaming, a swearing, and a shouting perfectly alarming to listen to. Not infrequently a box or barrel falls overboard, and sometime a man or a woman suffers the same fate but is speedily re-saved by men in a small boat, that follow in the wake of

this ship for that purpose, until she has finally cleared the dock.

The Departure:

There are usually a large number of spectators at the dock-gates to witness the final departure of the noble ship, with its large freight of human beings. It is an interesting and impressive sight, and the most callous and indifferent can scarcely fail, at such a moment, to form cordial wishes for the pleasant voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants and for their future prosperity in their new home. As the ship is towed out, hats are raised, handkerchiefs are waved, and a loud and long-continued shout of farewell is raised from the shore, and cordially responded to from the ship. It is then, if at any time, that the eyes of the emigrants begin to moisten with regret at the thought that they are looking for the last time at the old country—that country which, although, in all probability associated principally with the remembrance of sorrow and suffering, of semi-starvation, and a constant battle for the merest crust necessary to support existence is nevertheless, the country of their fathers, the country of their childhood, and consecrated to their hearts by many a token. The last look, if known to be the last, is always sorrowful and refuses, in most instances, to see the wrong and the suffering, the error and the misery, which may have impelled the one who takes it, to venture from the old into the new.

That feeling is doubtless uppermost in the mind of many thousands of the emigrants at the moment when the cheers of the spectators and of their friends on shore proclaim the instant of departure from the land of their birth. Little time, however, is left to them to indulge in these reflections. The ship is generally towed by a steam-tug five or ten miles down the Mersey and during the time occupied in traversing these ten miles, two very important ceremonies have to be gone through: the first is "The Search for Stowaways" and the second is the "Roll-call of the Passengers."

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EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE COLONIES

(continued)

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Many Americans are the descendants of emigrants who were too poor to pay their passage to the New World or were so anxious to escape the troubles in their homeland that they took dangerous chances by stowing away in ships. Although many stories have romanticized these stowaways, in reality they faced even more hazards than the poorest emigrants, including starvation. If your ancestor was a stowaway or among the steerage class, perhaps the following article may allow you to appreciate the desperate conditions in which he or she lived in order to establish a new life in America. The following are extracts from an article printed in the *Illustrated London News* (6 July 1850) and reprinted in *The Heritage* (Vol. 10 #2, Summer 2001), Northeast Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Inc, Shavertown, PA]

The Search for Stowaways

The practice of stowing away, or hiding about a vessel until after the passage tickets have been collected, in order to procure a free passage across the Atlantic, is stated to be very common to ships leaving London and Liverpool for the United States. The stowaways are sometimes brought onboard concealed in trunks or chests, with air-holes to prevent suffocation. Sometimes they are brought in barrels, packed up to their chins in salt, or biscuits, or other provisions, to the imminent hazard of their lives. At other times they take the chance of hiding about the ship, under the bedding, amid the confused luggage of passengers, and in all sorts of dark nooks and corners between decks. Hence, it becomes expedient to make a search of the vessel before the steam-tug has left her. If any of these unhappy intruders be discovered, they may be taken back to port and brought to the Magistrate to be punished for the fraud which was attempted. As many as a dozen stowaways have sometimes been discovered in one ship and cases have occurred of men, women and young boys having been taken dead out of the barrels or chests in which they concealed themselves, to avoid payment of 3 or 4 Pounds passage money. When the ship is fairly out, the search for stowaways is ordered. All passengers are summoned upon the Quarter-Deck, and there detained until the search has been

completed. The Captain, Mate or other Officer, attended by the clerk of the passenger broker, and as many of the crew as may be necessary for the purpose, then proceed below, bearing masked lanterns or candles and armed with long poles, hammers, chisels, etc. that they may break open suspicious looking chests and barrels. Occasionally, the pole is said to be tipped with a sharp nail, to aid the process of discovery in dark nooks, and sometimes the man armed with the hammer hammers the bed clothes, in order that if there be a concealed head underneath, the owner may make the fact known, and thus avoid a repetition of the blows. If a stowaway be concealed in a barrel, it is to be presumed that he has been placed with his head uppermost, and the searchers, upon this hint, whenever they have a suspicion, deliberately proceed to turn the barrel bottom upwards, a process which never fails, after a short time there is an unmistakable cry for release. Although this search is invariably made with the utmost care, it is not always effectual in discovering the delinquent, and instances have occurred in which no less than eight, ten or even a larger number, including both men and women, have made their appearance after the vessel has been two or three days at sea. Some captains use to make it a rule to behave with great severity, if not cruelty, to those unfortunates, but this inhumanity does not now appear to be practiced. As there is a great deal of dirty work to be done on ship-board, the stowaways are pressed into service and compelled to make themselves useful. They are forced, in fact, to work their passage out, and the most unpleasant jobs are imposed upon them.

Roll-Call

This is one that occupies a considerable space of time, especially in a large ship containing 700 or 800 emigrants. A double purpose is answered by the roll-call---the verification of the passenger-list, and the medical inspection of the emigrants on behalf of the captain and owners. The previous inspection on the part of the governor was to prevent the risk of contagious disease on board. The inspection by the owners is for a different object. The ship has to pay a poll-tax of one dollar and a half per passenger to the State of New York, and if any of the poor emigrants are helpless and deformed persons, the owners are fined in the sum of seventy-five dollars for bringing them, and are compelled to enter in a bond to the city of New York that they will not become a burden on the public. To obviate this risk, the medical officer of the ship passes them under inspection, and if there be a pauper cripple among the number who cannot give security that he has friends in America to take charge of him on his arrival, and provide for him afterwards, the captain may refuse to take him. During the progress, some noteworthy incidents occasionally arise. Sometimes a woman may have included in her passage-ticket an infant at the breast, and may be seen when her name is called, panting under the weight of a boy 8 or 9 years of age, whom she is holding to her bosom as if he were really suckling. Sometimes a youth of nineteen, strong and big as a man, has been entered as under twelve, in order to get across to America for half the fare of an adult, and sometimes a whole family are without any tickets, and have come on board, hoping amid the confusion which they imagine will be attendant upon the congregation of so many hundred people on a ship, they may manage to evade notice. These cases, as they occur, are placed on one side, and those who have duly paid their passage money, and produced their tickets, are allowed to pass down and take possession of their berths. Those who have not paid, either in whole or in part, and are either unable or unwilling to satisfy the claim against them, are then transferred on board the tug, with bag and baggage, to be reconveyed to port. Those who have money and have attempted a fraud generally contrive, after many lamentations about their extreme poverty, to produce the necessary funds, which, in the shape of golden sovereigns are not infrequently found to be safely stitched amid the rags of petticoats, coats and unmentionable garments. Those who really have no money, and who cannot manage to appeal to the sympathy of the crowd for a small subscription to help them to the New World, resign themselves to their fate, and remain in poverty from which they seek to free themselves, until they are able to raise the small sum necessary for their emancipation. The stowaways, if any, are ordered to be taken before the magistrates; and all strangers and interlopers being safely placed in the tug, the emigrant ship is left to herself. May all prosperity attend her living freight.

EVERYBODY'S ANCESTORS COULD NOT FIT ON COLUMBUS' SHIP.

³IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION & MIGRATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GREAT MIGRATION

If you have ancestors who emigrated from England to New England in the first half of the 17th century, they may have been part of the Great Migration. Between 1620, when the first English Pilgrims came to the New World, and 1643, approximately 20,000 English men, women and children left England to settle in New England. Of these, about 15,000 settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The others settled in various parts of New England. Connecticut was separated from Massachusetts in 1662. Rhode Island became a separate colony in 1663. Maine, originally a part of Massachusetts, was settled by people from Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Vermont was settled after the French and Indian War. Many records from the early migration period are still in existence. Many books have been written on the first settlers, their backgrounds and descendants. Among them are: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* by Savage; *Albion's Seed* by Fischer; *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England* by Anderson; *The Complete Book of Emigrants: 1607-1776* by Coldham; *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* by Torrey.

U. S. IMMIGRATION POLICIES

Immigration policies of the United States have changed throughout the years. The following are some examples of changing policies, which were found in *American Originals* by SHARON DEBARTOLO CARMACK (*The Family Tree Magazine*, Vol. 1, Issue 6, Dec. 2000). The early laws were not liberal and were designed to keep out the less desirable elements. During and after World War II quotas were revised and policies became more liberal.

1875---excluded criminals and women "brought for lewd and immoral purposes."

1882---excluded lunatics, idiots, convicts or those likely to become a public charge; Chinese Exclusion Act; 50 cent head tax paid by transportation company.

1891---excluded those infected with a "loathsome" or contagious disease, paupers, offenders of "moral turpitude," polygamists.

1903---excluded anarchists, prostitutes, and their procurers, epileptics, insane persons, professional beggars; head tax increased to \$2.

- 1907---excluded the "feeble-minded," children under 16 traveling alone, anyone with a physical or mental handicap that might hinder ability to earn a living; Gentlemen's agreement excluded Japanese laborers; head tax increased to \$4 (skilled workers and whole families were exempted from this tax).
- 1917---literacy requirement; exclusion of persons coming from Asia and the Pacific Islands; head tax increased to \$8; made it a misdemeanor to bring in or harbor aliens not duly admitted by immigration officers; Mexican workers effectively restricted by head tax, literacy test and limit of six-month stay for contracted employees.
- 1921---first quota law (temporary), annual admission of certain ethnic groups based on a percentage of those nationalities in the 1910 census.
- 1924---National Origins Act (second quota law), annual admission of certain ethnic groups based on 2% of those nationalities in the 1890 census (changing to ratio using the 1920 census in 1927); exempted Western Hemisphere Countries from quotas; emigrants also needed a visa from U.S. embassy in country of origin before leaving.
- 1929---penalties and restrictions on the return of previously deported aliens.
- 1943---Chinese Exclusion Act repealed; nationality law changed to allow Chinese to become citizens; authorized and financed "bracero" program to bring temporary Mexican farm workers to the U. S.
- 1945---exempted war brides of GIs from quotas.
- 1946---facilitated admission of alien fiancées pending marriage to U. S. service personnel, with visiting time extended to 1947.
- 1947---relaxed quotas and other restrictions of displaced persons from World War II, particularly favoring Polish, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Romanian and Yugoslavian immigrants.
- 1950---additional categories and extensions for displaced persons and war orphans; excluded "subversives" with any communist associations.
- 1952---revised quotas; removed racial barriers to naturalization; increased family preferences; excluded more classes, such as subversives, lepers, drug addicts and dealers; abolished head tax but increased various fees.
- 1954---strengthened laws to deport communists; admitted sheepherders.
- 1957---permitted alien enlistment in the U. S. Army.

There were few immigration laws when our country was being settled, but as more and more immigrants came, the population became larger and problems arose. The U. S., a nation founded on Christian beliefs and Western Civilization, became home to people of many languages, religions and cultures. Although a multi-cultural population enriches the country in certain ways, it also brings new challenges to our educational, financial and social systems. Land, always limited, has become crowded and expensive; in the cities the only way to build is up...higher buildings on less land. Competition for jobs has increased; immigrants are often willing to take jobs at lower wages. Thousands of illegal aliens cross the borders each year, causing a multitude of legal and social problems. To control the many problems caused by liberal immigration policies, many people now favor stricter laws dealing with quotas and aliens. Knowing which immigration laws applied in your ancestors' time helps to know a little more about the problems they faced.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS

Immigrants were entitled to file a Declaration of Intent to become a citizen at the port where they entered the U. S. Prior to 1890, write for records at: Chief, New York Archives Branch, Bldg. #22 MOT, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Check the District Court nearest to your ancestor's residence for his final Naturalization papers.

IMMIGRANTS ON MILITARY ACTIVE DUTY ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP

As of 4 July 2002 15,000 immigrants serving on active duty with the U. S. military are eligible for immediate citizenship as a reward for service of non-citizen personnel. While legal permanent

residency is all that is required to enlist in the U. S. military, only citizens can be promoted to commissioned or warrant officers, or serve in special warfare programs, such as the Navy Seal. Current rules allow immigrants enlisted in the armed forces to apply for naturalization after three years of service. Non-military immigrants must have at least five years of legal residency before becoming eligible for citizenship. More than 31,000 non-citizens are currently serving in the U. S. Armed Forces on active duty.

SHIPS' PASSENGER LISTS

One thing is certain. Unless your ancestors were Native Americans, they immigrated from some place by ship, or perhaps, in latter years, by airplane. Few of us know the names of the ships or the port of embarkation that our ancestors used, and perhaps not even when or where they landed. So where do we find information on our family and what ship brought them over?

It is generally recognized that before the War Between the States immigrants came on sailing ships, and after the War they traveled by steamship. Early passenger lists are rare, but often ports of embarkation kept lists of anyone departing (exit lists or permits). Most of the early passenger lists have been published. Customs lists are an often overlooked genealogical source. The first customs lists of the U. S. government was a result of a law enacted in 1819 which required a list of all passengers aboard any ship landing at an American port from a foreign land to be filed with the collector of customs for that particular district. Known as customs passenger lists, they were prepared by the master or captain of the ship. Information includes name and registry of a ship, the name of its master, its port of embarkation, name of port and date of arrival. In addition to information about the ship, the name, age, sex, occupation, nationality and the name of the country where every passenger planned to settle was given. Original copies of the form are rare, but there are copies and abstracts of the lists. Copies of the lists had to be sent quarterly to the Secretary of State, so many of these have been published.

In 1882 new laws were passed requiring records on immigration. These were known as immigration passenger lists or manifests, and were maintained by federal immigration officials. Information may vary but, in general, these lists contain the same information as the customs passenger lists. In addition, the immigration passenger lists may contain marital status and other information about his family. These lists also included names of Americans returning from abroad, as well as the names of other tourists.

Passenger lists are often difficult to research. They are arranged chronologically, by port of entry. Therefore, a researcher must already know the port of entry and approximate time of the immigrant's arrival. Some lists have been arranged alphabetically by surname, making research easier. Some indexes of passenger lists have been microfilmed. Printed ship lists, such as *Passenger and Immigration Lists* by WILLIAM FILBY are also a great source of information. If you should find your ancestor's name in one of FILBY's lists, it is possible to obtain a copy of the original records from the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202.

If your ancestor was lost at sea, consult such books as: Barnaby, Kenneth C. *Some Ship Disasters and Their Causes* (1970), *Passenger Ships Arriving at New York Harbor, 1820-1850* (Vol. 1, Bountiful, UT, 1991)

There were many shipboard adventures and shipboard tragedies. If you find the name of the ship on which your ancestor immigrated, it is possible that you can find additional information about the ship and its crossings. Each detail you discover about an ancestor's life enriches your heritage.

BIRTH OR DEATH AT SEA

The location of records of births or deaths which occurred on the high sea, when traveling by ship or

airplane, is determined by the direction in which the ship or plane was headed at the time of the birth or death. If the craft was docked at, or has left from, a foreign port, copies of these records may be obtained through requests to the U. S. Dept. of State, if the person was an American. If the craft was registered in the U. S., contact the Coast Guard at the port of entry for the craft. If it was a foreign ship or plane which came into the U. S., write to the registry of its port of entry. Many lists of those who died have been microfilmed. For example, the New York Municipal Archives has microfilmed data on immigrants who died entitled *Bodies in Transit, 1859-1894*; contact them for further information. If your ancestor was born on a vessel with British registry between 1856 to the present, write for birth information to St. Dunstan's Parish, London, England. If your ancestor was born at sea between 1864 and 1920, and at least one of his parents was Irish, write to the Registrar General, Custom House, Dublin, Ireland.

WHAT TO TAKE ON A WAGON TRAIN MIGRATION

The following is a list of items each person was allowed to take with them on the early wagon train migrations:

Per Wagon: 150 pounds of flour or hard bread; 25 pounds of bacon, 10 pounds rice; 15 pounds coffee; 2 pounds tea; 25 pounds sugar; half a bushel of dried peas. They could take half a bushel of dried fruit, 2 pounds of baking soda, 10 pounds of salt, half a bushel of corn meal, half a small keg of vinegar and "pepper", with no amount listed.

Each person: Men's clothing---2 wool shirts, 2 wool undershirts. Women's clothing---2 wool dresses. Each person was allowed 2 pairs of drawers, 4 pairs of wool slacks, 2 pairs of cotton socks and 4 colored handkerchiefs. They could take 1 pair of boots and shoes, a poncho and a broad-brimmed hat.

Each family could take a rifle, ball, powder and an 8-10 gallon keg for water, an axe, a hatchet, a spade and 2 or 3 augers, a hand-saw, a whip or cross-cut saw, a plow mold and at least two ropes, a mallet for driving picket pins, matches carried in corked bottles. You could take a buckskin or stout cloth bag with stout line thread, large needles, a thimble, a bit of bee's wax, a few buttons and buckskin for patching and a paper of pins. You were allowed one comb and brush, 2 toothbrushes and a pound of castile soap. You were allowed one belt knife and a flint stone per man. You could bring one tent per family.

For cooking, you could bring a baking pan for roasting, mess pan of iron or tin, two churns (one for sweet milk, one for sour milk), a coffee pot, a tin cup with handle, one tin plate and knives. You could bring one coffee kettle, a fry pan and a wooden bucket for water. Your bedding supplies included one canvas, 2 blankets and a pillow. Medical supplies included iron rust, rum and cognac (both for dysentery), calomel, quinine (for ague), epsom salts (for fever) and castor oil capsules.

SOURCE: *The Family Tree* (June/July 2002), Moultrie, GA

OREGON TRAIL FACTS

Length of trail	2,170 miles
Average time to travel	4½ months
People who traveled it, 1843	nearly 1,000
People who traveled it, 1843-1866	nearly 350,000
Why wagons moved in long columns	to stir less dust
Why they circled wagons at night	to corral their livestock
Length of a typical wagon	10 feet
Width	4 feet
Speed	1 mile per hour
Miles traveled on a good day	16
Frequency of graves along the Trail	1 for every 500 feet

SOURCE: *U. S. News & World Report* (12 May 1993) via *Black Hills Nugget*, Vol. XXV #3 (Aug. 2002)

1896 DEPOSITION TELLS OF VOYAGE FROM IRELAND

[All emigrants carried a dream in their hearts, then reality snatched the dream away, and the hopeful emigrants were faced with the hard, cruel facts of surviving and making a living in an alien environment. Many of our ancestors found themselves in situations which they never dreamed could be so tragic or desperate; some probably wished they had never left home. An example of overcoming exceedingly bad luck is illustrated by a deposition made in 1896 by Mrs. ROSALIE B. HART PRIOUR telling about her voyage from Ireland to Refugio Co., Texas, in 1833-1834. The following article is abstracted from her deposition. For additional details, see *Victoria, Crossroads of South Texas*, Vol. XXIII #3 (Fall 2002).]

Like many other emigrants, ROSALIE's family, the HARTs, embarked from Liverpool, sailing on a ship with about 300 other colonists; most of them were farmers who expected to receive grants of land, but several hoped to become servants. She tells about the crowded conditions of the ship, which her parents said was one of the largest in those days. On the 2½ month voyage, tragedy struck when her little sister died from a sunstroke and was buried at sea. Although most of the emigrants owned no land in Ireland, they sold all their horses, cows and other personal property to pay expenses to New Orleans. They had a contract with JAMES POWER who agreed to furnish full payment for transportation from New Orleans to Copano, Texas, which was Mexican territory at that time. However, Mr. POWER made a "demand at New Orleans upon all the colonists for an additional payment of passage money to bring them from New Orleans to Texas. Some of the colonists acceded to Mr. POWER's demand, but others did not."

The Irish emigrants were put on two schooners, which sailed for Aransas Pass, Texas; both ran aground, possibly because they were unseaworthy and heavily insured. While the schooners were grounded, an epidemic of cholera, supposedly contracted in New Orleans, broke out among the colonists. About 250 persons died and were buried at sea or on St. Joseph's Island. Mrs. PRIOUR tells how her father fell sick, died and was buried on the island by her mother and a stranger. After two or three weeks on the grounded schooner, the remaining emigrants were put on a lighter for transfer to the landing at Copano. After landing there, they were quarantined for about two weeks. Furthermore it turned out that Mr. POWER had no land to give. Finally the remaining colonists were hauled by ox-wagon to the Mission Refugio, where the colonists began planting their fields.

Mrs. PRIOUR stated, "If the colonists had not brought supplies with them, it would have been impossible to have obtained even the necessities of life in Texas at that time. On our arrival at the Mission, a Mr. QUIRK had a lumber house of one room which was for many years the only lumber house in the colony, as lumber could not even be procured to make coffins and the dead were buried in blankets."

TOUGH RESTRICTIONS ON SWISS EMIGRATION

In the latter half of the 19th century, Switzerland, like other European nations, imposed restrictions on emigration in an attempt to arrest the outflow of its citizens. The Swiss emigration laws are probably the most stringent in this matter. "An act of 1888 made it an offense to advertise in connection with Trans-Atlantic passages; to urge a man to leave his native land was also forbidden, whilst the indiscriminate selling of passenger tickets was checked by the provision of a limited number of licensed steamship agents. Thus emigration from Switzerland is, legally, free of all artificial stimulus," said an article in a recent *Swiss Connection*."

SOURCE: *The Family Tree* (Aug./Sept. 2002)

HISTORIANS AREN'T GENEALOGISTS BUT GENEALOGISTS ARE HISTORIANS!

MEXICAN MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE U. S.

In the last few decades, when quotas have been raised and standards for immigrants have been lowered, our country is accepting hundreds of thousands of immigrants annually and thousands more come into our country illegally. With the immigrants and migrants come many problems. Many do not speak English, are not educated, do not have adequate training to find jobs, cannot support their families. Some become dependent on the welfare system and other charitable programs, creating a heavier burden for the American tax payers. Others accept lower wages than Americans would, and force citizens from the jobs, thus adding more burdens to the welfare rolls.

The U. S. has more immigrants, legal and illegal, from Mexico than from any other country. A census survey for the year 2000 shows that there were approximately 8.77 million Mexican-born people living in the U. S. Of these, it is estimated that as many as five or six million may be here illegally. It is difficult to prevent illegal immigration across the 2,000 mile Mexican-American border. There were also illegal immigrants from other Hispanic nations. About 335,000 came from El Salvador; 165,000 were from Guatemala; 105,000 came from Haiti. Surprisingly, about 120,000 came from Canada.

Migrant workers are usually unskilled and move from place to place, following the agricultural season, picking apples in the fall and tomatoes in the spring. Many migrants also are engaged in the seafood industry and travel from state to state, all along the Gulf coast and from Washington to California and Florida. Southwest Louisiana, with its rice, sugarcane, shrimp and pogy fish industries attracts many migrants. These migrants affect schools, crime, the job market, taxes, the welfare system, agriculture output, census and population figures, politics, and a wide variety of other factors.

Cameron Parish has a section where migrants live in trailers. It is called "The Barrio" or "Little Mexico," because most of the people who live there are originally from the town of Nuevo Leon in Mexico. Louisiana's Migrant Education Program serves about 400 children and their families. President BUSH is working to obtain guest-worker status and eventually legal residency for illegal Mexican immigrants.

Records on earlier migrants and illegal immigrants were often scanty, but today the state is keeping track of them. Most of the families are poor and need some assistance. Many of the children are poorly educated from moving too frequently and having to contend with instructions in a language to which they are not accustomed.

About 11% of the nation, 30 million people, are now foreign born. Many of them live in communities with other people of their background and language. Language and cultural differences often create barriers in work situation, in education, and in law enforcement. For example, beating your wife is legal in many countries and cultures, but in our country is a criminal offense. Welfare workers, teachers, sales clerks, law enforcement officers and other service personnel are often faced with language barriers. In central Ohio there are 30 to 40 language groups. This figure has increased 5% since 1970.

If your ancestor entered the country illegally, it is probable that there will be few records found for him. It was probably to his advantage to remain in the shadows, or to change his name and move to less inhabited places. All this was possible before the days of computers and strict record-keeping. Today it seems to be harder to get lost in the crowd.

SEVERAL SOURCES: including *Lake Charles American Press* (9/2/2001, 9/3/2001)

**'HARD WORK SPOTLIGHTS THE CHARACTER OF PEOPLE;
SOME TURN UP THEIR SLEEVES, SOME TURN UP THEIR NOSES,
AND SOME DON'T TURN UP AT ALL.'**

SAM EWING, LCAP 9/19/2002

OTHER GATEWAYS TO THE NEW WORLD

Many beginning genealogists expect to find their immigrant ancestors' names listed in the records of Ellis Island, but there were many other places where passengers landed. Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and Philadelphia were other leading ports-of-entry. San Francisco on the West Coast and Galveston on the Gulf Coast also served as ports of debarkation. Immigrants also landed at other ports, such as Charleston, South Carolina and Providence, Rhode Island. Because transportation to Canada was often cheaper than that to the U. S., many immigrants first went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Quebec City, Canada, and then traveled on to the U. S.; some waited several years before crossing the border to the U. S. A major crossing point from Quebec and Montreal was at St. Albans, Vermont.

By the mid-1800s most port cities had some sort of restrictions concerning immigrants, but those of Ellis Island were the most stringent. Many people who were rejected at Castle Garden and Ellis Island went to other port cities where they were accepted. Others naturally went to ports where they had relatives or hopes of jobs.

Boston became a prime port-of-entry for the Irish during the potato famines of the mid-1800s. Because Boston was the terminus for the Cunard steamship lines and because rates were subsidized by the British government, Boston became the second most important port-of-entry in the country.

Baltimore, the link between the East and the West, became the third most common port-of-entry. In 1867 an agreement was made between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the North German Lloyd Steamship Line allowing an immigrant to buy and use a single ticket for ship's passage to Baltimore and for train fare to the West.

Philadelphia had long been a port-of-entry for many, particularly Dutch and German religious groups. By 1873 the American Line and the Red Star Line based their operations in Philadelphia and a steady stream of immigrants from Liverpool, Antwerp and Hamburg began.

New Orleans was a major port city before the War Between the States. It had an eclectic population...Spaniards, Acadians, French, Irish, Germans, Italians, Negroes, and a dozen other nationalities. Because the city suffered many yellow fever and cholera epidemics, after the War the city did not become one of the major ports for immigration.

San Francisco was the leading western port and was a major entry port for Chinese and other Orientals. In 1849 and the 1850s many hopeful gold miners disembarked at San Francisco on their way to the gold fields of California.

Ships' passenger lists have been microfilmed, printed and indexed. In the earliest days, passenger lists were not required or have been lost with time. However, some of the earliest still exist and have been printed. Among these are the names of the passengers on the *Mayflower* and those who traveled with the Winthrop fleet.

In 1820 the U. S. government required a ship's captain to provide a manifest or list of passengers who boarded at the port to come to the U. S. Emigration permits were required from many countries before a person could leave the country, and the names of the passengers were on the ship's manifest. Passenger lists have been microfilmed and are in the National Archives, and many passenger lists have been published by WILLIAM FILBY.

Canadian records did not begin until about 1865. Microfilms of these lists are available at the Niagara Falls Public Library in Ontario and the Public Archives of Canada. Border crossing records for St. Albans, Vermont (1895-1954) are available at the National Archives, http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/fall_2000_us_canada_immigration_records_1.html

The St. Albans' list gives immigration records for those who crossed into the U. S. from various border ports from Canada.

Were your ancestors' names changed in the old records? Sometimes this was an error...a misspelled name, a maiden name used instead of a married name, the name of a step-father...but the captain of a ship usually called at the same ports and was familiar with the language and the surnames of the people of that area. Sometimes immigrants used a nickname or a fictitious name to emigrate. For many reasons, some were just a hop away from the debt-collector or conscription; some had criminal records; some were running away from families or family obligations.

SOURCES: Several sources, including *Family Chronicle*, Vol. 4 #4 (March/April 2000)

PORTS OF ENTRY FOR IMMIGRANTS

NAME OF SEAPORT

1820-1852	Alexandria, VA
1849	Annapolis, MD
1820-1909	Baltimore, MD
1848	Bangor, ME
1820-1826	Barnstable, MA
1825-1832, 1867	Bath, ME
1820-1843	Boston, MA
1820-1824, 1828, 1843-1871	Bristol & Warren, RI
1820-1829, 1906-1945	Charleston, SC
1846-1871	Galveston, TX
1804-1845	Jacksonville, FL
1820-1827, 1842	Kennebunk, ME
1837-1868, 1898-1943	Key West, FL
1820-1852	Marblehead, MA
1899-1945	Miami, FL
1820-1862, 1904-1945	Mobile, AL
1820-1862	Nantucket, MA
1823-1899, 1902-1942	New Bedford, MA
1820-1945	New Orleans, LA
1820-1942	New York, NY
1820-1875	Newport, RI
1821-1843	Plymouth, MA
1820-1867, 1911-1943	Providence, RI
1820-1844	Richmond, VA
1820-1827, 1870	St. Augustine, FL
1820-1868, 1906-1945	Savannah, GA

Passenger lists for these ports and dates are available in the National Archives. Many of the older passenger lists have been destroyed by fire and neglect.

SOURCE: *Kansas Kin*, Vol. XXXVIII #2 (May 2000)

EXIT PERMITS & DEPARTURE RECORDS. Many countries, such as Germany, required all emigrants to get permission for the government to leave the country. These permits are on file, and many of the older ones have been published. Most ports kept the departure lists. Bremen, Germany and Rotterdam, Netherlands were two of the major European departure ports for emigrants coming to the U. S. For information and departure records from Rotterdam, contact Gemeente Haus (Government House), Coolising #40, NL 3011 AD, Rotterdam, Netherlands. In rare cases, re-entry permits may be found for emigrants returning to their homeland.

OUR FELLOW IMMIGRANTS

Contributed by BETTY ROSTEET (Member #78) and BETTY ZEIGLER (Member #539)

Sometimes we tend to forget that there were other immigrants to the New World...not just people, but animals and plants. The multitudes of flora and fauna which have thrived in their adopted land have changed and enriched the lives of our ancestors and our own lives. Like early man, some of the animal immigrants made their way over the land bridge crossing the Bering Sea between Siberia and Alaska millions of years ago. Others species came with the early European settlers or were imported later. Still others inadvertently came as stowaways on ships or in clothing and possessions.

Paleontologists have found that several species of animals, such as bison and black bears, once thought to have been native to the western hemisphere, actually evolved in the eastern hemisphere and crossed the land bridge eons ago. Dogs, which were domesticated in the Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age), came with the ancient people across the land bridge, and were little different from the native American wolves and coyotes. On the other hand, in a reverse process, horses and camels, absent when Columbus and the early explorers arrived, actually originated in the western hemisphere, but in the latter stages of their development had crossed the land bridge into Siberia and eventually made their way to the Old World. As domesticated animals, horses appeared about 3000 B.C. when mounted invaders from the north brought them into the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. From there they spread throughout Europe, and centuries later were brought to the western hemisphere.

Only a few animals were actually native to the American continent...turkeys in North America and llamas, alpacas and guinea pigs to South America; most other animal species were immigrants. The only domesticated animals north of Mexico were dogs. Reindeer came from Europe, as did domestic pigeons. Donkeys and cats originally came from Africa. Donkeys were domesticated in Egypt and parts of Arabia before 3000 B.C., but cats were domesticated in Egypt much later, about 1000 B.C. Chickens came from the wild jungle fowl of India, and from the arid areas of southwestern Asia came cows, goats, hogs and sheep. Cattle, sheep and swine were important domestic animals in the Neolithic (New Stone Age) period, and it is thought that they were brought into Europe about that time. When the immigrant Europeans came to the New World, they naturally brought their domesticated animals with them. The house mouse and the house rat surely came uninvited; perhaps they were packed among a colonist's possessions or had taken refuge in the cargo of a ship.

The animals brought to the New World multiplied readily. Pigs adapted especially well. Although their origin is unknown, they were domesticated early, and were probably descendants of the wild boars of India and Europe. A Chinese scholar wrote that swine were raised in his country as early as 2000 B.C. Fossil remains of pigs have been found in Europe and India, but none have been found on the American continent; undoubtedly, Europeans brought pigs to the Americas. In 1591 HENRY MAY, the first Englishman to write of Bermuda, told that the island was swarming with wild hogs, descendants of some hogs which had been left there to multiply by sailors who thought they would return to the island; later, Virginians came to the island expressly to hunt the wild hogs. In 1598 a group of French sailors found wild cattle, goats and sheep on Cape Sable Island off Nova Scotia; the ancestors of these animals had probably been left on the island for the same purpose as the hogs of Bermuda.

The first records of goats were found in Persia and were later introduced to Europe. Various breeds of goats and sheep were raised throughout Europe, so it was natural for colonists to bring these animals with them to the New World for milk, meat and wool. Goats became more popular with New England settlers than sheep, because they gave more milk (which is more easily digestible than cows' milk) and required less care.

New England colonists brought cattle from their homeland with them. Black cattle were preferred to red cattle, simply because of their color. There was an erroneous theory that black cattle would not be

so easily attacked by wolves as the red variety because the wolves were accustomed to preying on red deer.

European colonists also brought domestic pigeons with them. The first record of pigeons being domesticated was in the fifth Egyptian dynasty, about 3000 B.C. Wild passenger pigeons, native of North America, were once so numerous that they flew in countless multitudes, blackening the sky for days over the backwoods of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio; now they are extinct. The immense flocks of passenger pigeons also constituted a nuisance, as they demolished crops and fruits, and their droppings covered and polluted the land and rivers. Many pigeons were slaughtered to make pigeon pies and other gastronomic delicacies. Domestic and homing pigeons were raised by the earliest colonists. Most Southern plantations had pigeonierres, places where doves and pigeons were raised for table consumption.

The horse was probably the most important domestic animal immigrant to the New World. Although a fox-sized horse lived in the western hemisphere about sixty million years ago, and several kinds of horses evolved, the species seems to have become extinct in this hemisphere. When the Spaniards came to the New World, they brought horses with them. In 1519 CORTEZ landed in Mexico with seventeen horses, animals which frightened the Aztecs and were thought to be creatures of myth. Later most North American Indians coveted horses, which gave them mobility and power as they had never before possessed. They began to steal horses and to raid European settlements and other Indian tribes for them. Through the years some of the horses escaped, ran wild and multiplied, and the plains of Argentina, southern Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay, Canada and the U. S. were populated with the greatest horse herds the world had ever seen. It is estimated that in the mid-1800s there were between two and five million horses roaming the prairies. Wranglers and gauchos from the U. S. to Argentina tamed the wild herds, but English thoroughbred horses were imported to pull carriages, and as riding animals and race horses. Flemish draft horses were brought in to pull heavy loads of freight and to plow the fields. The horse was truly a necessity of American life before the invention of automobiles.

Honey bees were not native to North America. They were imported by early English colonists who wanted them for their honey and also as a means of pollination for their crops. The Indians had no name in their language for them, and called them "English flies." Bees are still important to our lives. Many plants and modern crops still depend on pollination by bees and other insects, and beekeepers produce thousands of pounds of honey for market.

Many species of game birds were imported for the pleasure of sportsmen and were turned loose in every part of the country; many of these did not survive. The ring-necked pheasant was imported in the late 1700s, but did not survive well until 1881 when several pairs from Shanghai, China, adapted to Oregon's Willamette Valley; today their descendants number in the millions and are found in the northern parts of the country. The Hungarian partridge has become established in the Great Plains and the chukar partridge from Asia Minor now lives in the arid parts of the Northwest. Non-game birds who have found new homes in the western hemisphere include the common house sparrow and the starling. African cattle-egrets have made their way across the Atlantic and are still multiplying rapidly.

Just as there were some undesirable human immigrants, some immigrant wildlife have proven to be unwanted. The armadillo traveled northward from Mexico, and is a nuisance to farmers whose crops it digs up; it is also said to carry leprosy. In the 1930s nutria, fur bearing rodents, were brought from South America. At that time their pelts brought as much as \$15 apiece, but as the demand for fur decreased, more nutria were left to multiply in the swamps, and the fast-breeding rodents have become a major problem. Their voracious appetites have caused serious consequences on the ecology of the marshes of southwestern Louisiana and have threatened rice and sugarcane farms. Plans are being discussed for hunters and trappers to kill 400,000 nutria annually; tails would bring about \$4 each. The Asian swamp eel, which has razor-sharp teeth, has been found in the Everglades National Park near Miami. The Asian eel eats native species and competes with native fish and wading birds for food. A native of the subtropical and temperate climates of eastern Asia, the eel could threaten the

eco-system of the Everglades. It is thought that the eels might have been released into the waterways by someone who wished to establish the eels as a food source. So far, it has not found its way into the swamps of Louisiana.

There have been reports that piranha, the cannibal-fish of the Amazon, have been set free in our rivers and streams. Whether they can survive the climate is the question. Can you imagine the problems that these fish could cause if they adapt readily in the waterways of the U. S.?

African bees, bred in South America to combat insect pests, have been proven to be aggressive insects, whose attacks are fatal to both cattle and humans; they also destroy the honey bees on whom we depend for pollination of our crops. These killer bees have immigrated from South America, through Central America and Mexico and into Texas and parts of the west. It is feared that they may colonize with the honey bees and present danger to beekeepers, ranchers and farmers.

The Asian long-horned beetle has caused much tree damage in several port cities, such as Miami, San Diego, Long Beach and New York City. The beetle is thought to have entered the country in California in the mid-1980s through the use of untreated wood packing cases that came from China. Parasitic worms, common to the Pacific Basin, have come to Louisiana probably from Taiwan or Thailand, and have killed zoo animals in New Orleans and have infected horses and a New Orleans boy. It is thought that these parasitic worms were brought in by wharf rats on ships docked along the Mississippi River. They have since been found in Franklin, Lafayette and Baton Rouge. Only the future can tell what effect these undesirable immigrant insects and animals may have on our population and ecological system.

Another unwelcome foreign species is the Formosan termite. Some believe that the termites hid in the old ships that served in the Asian-Pacific fleet in WWII and were inadvertently harbored in those ships which were docked in the southern ports after the war, the so-called "Mothball Fleet"; other theories state that they were brought in later on ships arriving from the Orient. Formosan termites have unappeasable appetites, eating wood and anything that contains cellulose; they have been known to even eat concrete. Formosan termites are a threat to all homes and buildings in southwest Louisiana and to most of the South, especially the port cities. They are difficult and expensive to destroy, and cause about \$1.5 billions of dollars in damages every year, more than the combined destruction from earthquakes, hurricanes and tornadoes. Scientists and exterminators are searching for a solution to the eradication of this undesirable insect immigrant.

In 1980 Mexican moth grubs were found in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Also known as the Mexican rice borer, it now infests about 75% of the Texas rice-growing areas. Although the insects are a problem in rice, they are a greater problem in sugarcane, where they can virtually wipe out a whole crop. Scientists in Louisiana and Texas are working to find a way to control these unwelcome immigrants from across the border.

Many plants were brought to America, including grains, clovers, fruits, vegetables, flowers and decorative shrubs and trees. Most of the early explorers, including COLUMBUS and CARTIER brought seeds of their native lands with them. Rye probably originated in southeastern Europe; wheat, in the Near East. Apples originated from the area near the Caspian Sea; peaches and apricots came from China; watermelons were native to Africa; cherries came from the Near East; oranges, lemons and grapefruit came from southeast Asia; raspberries had European ancestry.

Some vegetables were also immigrants. Peas originated in Central Asia; radishes came from China; cabbage came from the eastern area around the Mediterranean Sea; spinach, carrots and lettuce came from western Asia; Brussels sprouts and rutabagas, from northern Europe; okra, from Africa. Corn, sweet potatoes, lima beans, string beans and kidney beans, all of which were native plants of the Americas, were exported to Europe. Sugarcane, so important to southern economy, was imported from the West Indies. Rice, which originated in the Orient, played an important part in the agricultural

development and the cuisine of the South, including southwest Louisiana.

Sweet and white potatoes were natives of South America, but were unknown to Europe until the Spaniards brought them home in the 1500s. White potatoes, looked upon at first as an undesirable food source, eventually were cultivated throughout Europe and were brought to New Hampshire by Irish immigrants about 1720. Tomatoes were also natives of the Andes or perhaps Mexico, and had long been domesticated by Pre-Columbian Indians. The Spanish conquerors introduced the exotic vegetable to Europe, where it became quickly popular due to its nickname, "la pomme d'amour", or "love apple". THOMAS JEFFERSON, who experimented with plants, imported a few tomato plants from Europe, but in the U. S. the connotation was different. The hint of aphrodisiac properties suggested sinful, and possibly poisonous, qualities and prevented the tomato from finding respectability and popularity; in fact, it was not until the end of the 19th century that the tomato became popular in the U. S.

Many plants which have been imported as exotic specimens have adapted too well to their new surroundings. Some, like the kudzu and water hyacinth, have proven to be so prolific that they are almost uncontrollable. A giant water fern, which people planted in their backyard ponds has in the last five years spread quickly in Texas, Alabama and Florida. The fern grows so fast that it can cover a lake in a year or two.

Salvinia minima or common salvinia has become a local problem. Locally, salvinia is choking many waterways in South Louisiana. Salvinia molesta is a free-floating, fast-growing aquatic fern, native to Brazil. Its branched stems compress into tight chains and form extensive mats, which block sunlight and hamper oxygen production, killing fish and other wildlife, blocking waterways and invading rice fields. In 1998 salvinia molesta was found at the Toledo Bend Reservoir. In 2001 it was found in the marshes and canals just north of Cameron, and has recently spread into Calcasieu Lake. It was estimated in December 2001 that in Cameron Parish there are about 100-150 acres of area containing salvinia. Despite winter freezing and exposure to herbicides, by April 2002 the area covered by the weed has grown to about 240 acres. Salvinia was also found in the Terrebonne/Lafourche area and areas of southeast Texas. It is brought into other water locations on boats and boat trailers, and is creating immense problems in the waterways. Recently a type of beetle has been brought in to control these weeds, but who knows what effect the beetles may have on our environment? So problematic have these issues become that millions of dollars are spent trying to control these unwelcome immigrants. In addition, the U. S. has established an Exotic and Invasive Research Laboratory in California. Of course, weeds and seeds sometimes come along with other plants.

Viruses and bacteria are also unwelcome immigrants. When the first colonists came to the Americas and to the islands of the Pacific, they brought with them diseases, such as measles and chicken pox, to which Europeans had built up a relative immunity. However, to the natives these so-called childhood diseases were often fatal. As America grew, certain quarantine laws were enacted to prevent immigrants from bringing cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and other plagues onto the shores of the U. S. However, the precautions were not always efficient. The deadly 1918 flu epidemic began in Europe when soldiers and civilians, weakened by the hazards of war and living in crowded conditions, fell victim to the new strain of influenza; with the return of the soldiers to the U. S., flu came as an un-invited and deadly guest. In recent years, quarantine laws have been abolished, and travelers go from one part of the globe to another without restrictions. The same diseases can still be transmitted, but new viruses that immigrate freely are being discovered every day. The dread diseases of aids and ebola are said to have originated in Africa, but have now traveled worldwide.

The latest unwelcome emigrant is the west Nile virus, a mosquito borne disease which results in encephalitis or swelling of the brain. The virus was first identified in Uganda in 1937 and has infected several hundred people and has killed several persons in its path from New York City to Louisiana since 1999. In September 2000 the West Nile virus claimed its eighth victim in Israel, and it was announced that 3,300 geese were destroyed at a farm in southern Israel after some geese died of the

Many of these immigrant plants and animals greatly affected the lives of our ancestors. What effect these immigrants will have on our own lives and the lives of our descendants is not yet known. We wonder what new viruses will appear as the Amazon rain forest is plowed for farming and new parts of Africa are colonized. Only time can tell!

SOURCES:

***Lake Charles American Press* (3/5/2000; 3/12/2000; 3/24/2000; 9/13/2000; 12/30/2001; 5/21/2002)**

Cameron Pilot (12/2001)

Encyclopedia Britannica


American Heritage

Anderson. *Plants, Man & Life*

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS PERMISSION SLIP

(Contributed by JOYCE TORRANCE)

(See CCC article in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 No. 3)


 CO. 3561 PASS NO. _____
December 1st. 1939. 193
 PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO
Edward Zwaduk 273850
 (Name) (Serial No.)
 to be absent from his station and duties from 6 A.M.
12/2/39. '3 to 6 A.M. 12/4th/39. '3
 for the purpose of V. Siyag Relatives
 Approved [Signature]
 Commanding

MY ANCESTORS, THE THOMAS, HAYES AND ASHWORTH FAMILIES

Contributed by DOLLY FARROW NICOL, Member #266

My great-great-great-grandmother, SARAH ASHWORTH, was the daughter of JAMES ASHWORTH and KIZIAH DIAL. She was born about 1795 in South Carolina, and became the common-law wife of JACOB HAYES, the son of WILLIAM HAYES and MARIE FORMAN. JACOB HAYES had married MARIE ZELPHEY BERWICK on 23 June 1816 at Opelousas. SARAH's relationship with JACOB began before 1820. JACOB HAYES was born about 1794.

The 1820 census for St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, shows JACOB HAYES as white, between the age of 16 and 26. In the household was one free colored male under 14; this was RUDOLPH HAYES who was born in 1820. It also shows one free colored female between 14 and 26; this was SARAH ASHWORTH. No other persons were listed in the household. RUDOLPH HAYES was baptized on 15 October 1821. The Catholic record shows he was the natural son of JACOB HAYES and SARAH ACHOUETTE (ASHWORTH), free mulattos. His godfather was JACQUES ESCLAVON and his godmother was FRANCOISE GALLIER, the daughter of FRANCOIS GALLIER, Sr. and ROSALIE de LAFOSSE.

The 1830 census of St. Landry Parish shows JACOB HAYES, Sr. as a free colored male. In his household were four white males...one under age 5, one between 5 and 10 years of age, and 2 between 20 and 30 years old. Also in the household were SARAH ASHWORTH and my great-great-grandmother, MISSOURI HAYES, who was born 25 March 1826. JACOB and SARAH's last child, a daughter named ELMIRA, was born 22 December 1834, a few weeks before JACOB's death.

MISSOURI HAYES married ELISHA THOMAS in Jefferson County, Texas, on 18 July 1844. By that time they had four sons. Their first children were twin sons, born 2 November 1841, when MISSOURI HAYES was fifteen years old. A third son was born 25 May 1843 and a fourth son was born 17 June 1844. At the time of the births of the first three children, MISSOURI HAYES and ELISHA THOMAS were living at Johnson Bayou, Louisiana, with her mother, SARAH ASHWORTH HAYES. SARAH HAYES died about 1843; she was approximately 48 years old.

ELISHA THOMAS and his twin, ELIJAH B. THOMAS, had been born on 23 May 1818 in Louisiana, and were listed as free persons of color. Both were early residents of the Republic of Texas and were entitled to land grants given to early residents. They applied for their grants in 1839, but were rejected in 1840 and 1841 because of their ethnic background, as were many others. They applied again in 1856 and were again rejected.

In most cases, the ASHWORTHS were listed as free people of color from 1810 through 1860 in Louisiana church, court and census records. They were not the only ones listed as free people of color (FCP); at least 67 families were listed in the "non-white" column in the 1820 census for St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Before 1839 a few of these families had crossed the Sabine River into Jefferson County in the Republic of Texas. They were asked to leave the Republic because of their ethnic background. In 1836 free people of color were required to obtain congressional approval to remain in the Republic of Texas, but the limitations were lifted in June 1837.

There were four petitions (memorials) drawn up to aid the ASHWORTHS and others in that county. These petitions were signed by most of the prominent office holders, electors and male citizens who lived in Jefferson County, Texas. Memorial No. 18 asks that a free "Negro" ELISHA THOMAS may remain in the Republic of Texas. The petitions were taken before Congress, and a law was passed 12 December 1840 called the "Ashworth Act." It paved the way for 397 free people of color to remain in Texas and be listed in the federal census of 1850. Some of these families received land claims; others did not.

It appears some of these families were hopscotching between Louisiana and Texas in the area known

as the Neutral Ground, the Neutral Strip and No Man's Land. The area became a safe haven for all kinds of outlaws...cattle rustlers, smugglers, counterfeiters, etc. There is no definite data on the history of the activities going on in the Strip, but residents and travelers recorded their experiences in diaries and letters, or just handed down tales of the happenings in this lawless land. AARON BURR's advertisement of the Neutral Strip as an "open and unclaimed land" attracted many people to settle in this area of southwest Louisiana. BURR's advertisement also enticed Tories to make their way to this area. It was also a place where escaped slaves found haven. It is interesting to note that in North Carolina a Negro slave could earn his free status by serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but freedmen had to wear patches on their shoulders emblazoned with the word "free."

The ASHWORTHs came from South Carolina. It is my opinion that the THOMAS twins, ELISHA and ELIJAH B., were born in the Neutral Territory on 23 May 1818. According to the 1880 census, ELIJAH B. THOMAS states his parents were born in Louisiana, but their names are not known to me. The 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Texas census lists the THOMAS twins as "white." I was told that my THOMAS family jumped the color line when they moved from Jefferson County into Brazoria County, Texas, where they arrived before 1847, according to tax rolls. Making the trek were ELISHA THOMAS and MISSOURI HAYES; ELIJAH B. THOMAS and his wife, CATHERINE ASHWORTH (first cousin to MISSOURI); MISSOURI's siblings RUDOLPH, JACOB Jr., THEOPHILUS and ELMIRA HAYES; and five children belonging to ELISHA and MISSOURI HAYES THOMAS.

ELISHA THOMAS was accepted into the Masonic Lodge in Galveston, Texas, on 16 February 1857, and received the First Degree on 16 March 1857. His age was 39 years, his occupation was stock raiser, and he was residing in Brazoria County, Texas.

I don't know the origin of my THOMAS or ASHWORTH families. I don't believe that they were part Indian because ELISHA THOMAS had a full heavy beard and curly hair, as did his sons; as a rule, Indians do not have facial hair or curly hair. These ancestors also had English surnames; slaves did not have surnames until after the Civil War. Although many believe these people were Melungeons, there are no facts to connect our early Louisiana and Texas relatives to them.

"The only reason we don't stand tall is because of the loss of memory of who we are...if every human being knew the price that has been paid for them by those that have gone before them...they would stand taller." By Katherine Thomas in the *Western Herald*.

SOURCES: Available upon request.

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[EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. NICOL has written a history of the THOMAS, HAYES and ASHWORTH families, which was reviewed in *Kinfolks*, Vol. 26 No. 2. Although Mrs. NICOL does not agree that these families are of Melungeon origin, the names are among those included by several experts, such as Dr. BRENT KENNEDY. Many researchers in Louisiana and Texas claim Melungeons in their ancestry. If we have ancestors whose backgrounds are controversial, we must evaluate all evidence available. For additional information on Melungeons, see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #1, 18 #2, 18 #4, 20 #1, 23 #2 and 25 #4.]

WARNING! DO NOT PLACE FILM IN CHECKED BAGGAGE! The new machines used to detect explosives in checked luggage are damaging to silver-halide film and can leave wide altered-density stripes across the film. It is recommended that film be carried in a small bag onto the plane. When traveling by air overseas, be ready to shift your film from luggage into a smaller container if the airline refuses to let you carry on a legitimate sized carry-on bag. For additional information, see *Popular Photography* (June 1999).

SOURCE: *The Family Tree*, Aug./Sept. 2002

JOHN WAKEFIELD, JR. OF BOSTON, MA
Contributed by MARY DAVIS HENRY, Member #40

JOHN WAKEFIELD was the son of JOHN and ANN WAKEFIELD. Born about 1640 in Edgartown, MA, he was the second of four children. JOHN moved with his family to Boston before 1650. Following in his father's footsteps, he became a shipwright.

JOHN WAKEFIELD married DELIVERANCE TARNE (b. 1641) in 1663, building a homestead on his father's estate on Middle (now Hanover) Street. He lived and died on his homestead, which continued to be occupied by his wife until her death in 1716-7.

March 15, 1674-5, JOHN was chosen Hogg Reeves of Boston at a public meeting. Hogg Reeves appears to be a sort of swine police force; ensuring laws concerning those critters were obeyed. They were chosen from among the younger, stronger men, since physical prowess may have been required to round up the wayward swine. It was a law in some towns that hogs could not run at large between April 1st and October 1st unless they were yoked and wore a metal ring in their nose to prevent them from rooting, [Col. Laws]. In some colonial towns all the young men to be married in the next year preceding the annual elections were entitled to the compliment of being chosen to this responsible office.

On Jan. 27, 1678, JOHN was selected as assistant to manage a fire engine, "lately come from England."

May 11, 1685, he was chosen Tything man [Tithing man] of Boston and was presented to the General Court. A Tithing man is described as a sort of church policeman. He watched and helped enforce Sabbath and religious laws. These laws were primarily Puritan or Congregational. Some were sterner and more dedicated than others and some even had a sense of humor. Some of the duties of Tithing men were to inspect licensed houses and to inform of all disorders in them. Also they were to inform of all idle and disorderly persons, profane swearers and Sabbath breakers, and to aid in their arrest and punishment. They carried as a badge of their office a black staff two feet long, tipped on one end for about three inches with brass or pewter. [Col. Laws] It was customary to have four Tithing men, two of whom were known as Tithing men below, the other two as Tithing men above. It was their duty to attend meeting on the Sabbath and to observe and report all disturbances and breaches of decorum.

The 14th of the same month, he is recorded as of Captain TERRILL's Company, which is The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

JOHN, like his father, is not recorded as either a church member or a freeman of the colony. However the births of his six children were recorded on the register of the First Church.

He died March 1703 and was buried in the Granary Burial Ground, which dated back to 1660.

SOURCES:

Wakefield Memorial by Homer Wakefield, pub. 1897

Mary Ellen Henry from Genealogy.com, Mensch Family Web page on the Internet

SOCIAL HISTORY is important to genealogists. It tells what affected the everyday lives of their ancestors and is interesting and enlightening to the researcher. Many of the customs and places that were so important to our forefathers (and mothers) have been lost to the modern world.

DON'T just leave a collection of loose papers to a library. Organizing and indexing your research will make it easier for descendants, other genealogists and libraries to use them.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF POSSIBLE CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 3

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.

GRAY, HOWARD BALDWIN

Birth: 21 April 1842, Louisville, Miss., s/o Gen. HENRY GRAY and ELEANORA ANN HOWARD

Death: 1 Feb. 1877, Lake Charles, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

GRAY, T. A.

Birth: 28 Jan. 1831

Death: 28 Feb. 1892; buried Hopewell Cem., DeRidder, La.

Source: Tombstone

GREATHOUSE, GEORGE

Birth: 4 Feb. 1846

Death: 12 March 1933; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

GREEN, HENRY C.

Birth: 9 Aug. 1836

Death: 27 Oct. 1920; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: HELENE BENDIXEN (b. 21 Oct. 1849; d. 8 Aug. 1937; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

GUIDRY, TELESMORE

Marriage: 21 Feb. 1871, Calcasieu Par. (now Jeff Davis Par.), La., CARMELITE BROUSSARD

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 7 #2

GUPTIL, GEORGE H.

Birth: 11 Aug. 1824

Death: 1 Nov. 1892; buried Big Woods Cem., Edgerly, La.

Source: Tombstone

HALE, JAMES

Birth: 12 Feb. 1812

Death: 6 Feb. 1878; buried Grand Chenier, La.

Marriage: SARAH (b. 12 June 1817)

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 2 & 3; family Bible

HAMILTON, ISSAC

Birth: 27 Oct. 1830

Death: 11 March 1902

Marriage: 16 Dec. 1858, Simpson, La., LYDIA ELIZA SIMMONS (b. 5 March 1841, Hickory Flats, La.; d. 14 July 1924, Oakdale, La.; d/o DAVID SIMMONS and AMELIA FORMAN)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts & Tables*, Vol. 2

HANCHEY, J. F.

Birth: 30 May 1845, Pike Co., Ala., s/o WILLIAM HANCHEY and FRANCES LETLOW

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1865, Calcasieu Parish, La. NANCY FORD (d/o J. B. FORD)

Children: JAMES E., GRACE F., JOSEPH J., JOHN R., SARAH N., ROBERT D., LUCINDA N.
and JEFFERSON

Occupation: Planter

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

HANSON, J. H. (Dr.)

Death: 4 Feb. 1887, Sugartown, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1

HARMON, DAVID BURNS

Birth: 4 June 1842, Calcasieu Par., La., s/o DAVID AHART HARMON and JOANNA LYLES

Death: 19 Dec. 1890, Oberlin, La.

Marriage: 5 March 1868, ELIZA ALICE REEVES (b. 22 April 1851, Hickory Flat, La.;
d. 9 March 1889, Oberlin, La.)

Children: DAVID AHART (b. 19 June 1877, Oaklin Springs, La.; m. BERTHA HAMILTON)

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. 1

HAUDRECKY, CHARLES

Marriage: ELIZABETH KAOUGH (b. ca 1835; d. 8 Aug. 1887, age 52, Lake Charles, La.)

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 14 #1; *Lake Charles American Press*, 8/13/1887

HAYES, EDWARD

Birth: 4 Jan. 1840

Death: 27 Feb. 1902; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: (probably) ANNA BURNETT (b. 23 May 1843, England; d. 13 Oct. 1922; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Comment: Member, Episcopal Church. ANNA BURNETT HAYES is buried next to him, so presumably she is his wife.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #1; tombstones

HAYMARK, JACOB

Birth: 12 July 1846

Death: 13 April 1934; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

HEBERT, OLIAZAHE

Birth: March 1816

Death: July 1892; buried Grand Lake Cem., Grand Lake, La.

Source: Tombstone

HEBERT, PIERRE A.

Birth: 28 June 1828, Assumption Par., La., s/o ELI HEBERT and AZELI PYTRE

Death: After 1891

Marriage: 1855, MELINA ROICHAT (b. 1828)

Children: DOMITHILDE (m. ALFRED BOURGOUIS); OCTAVIE (m. O. A. ROUSSOND)

Occupation: Planter

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

HENDERSON, A. A.

Birth: 21 April 184-

Death: 9 July. 1881; buried Lindsey Cem., Dry Creek, La.

Source: Tombstone

HENDERSON, J. E. B.

Birth: 7 Nov. 1817

Death: 18 Oct. 1880; buried Lindsey Cem., Dry Creek, La.

Source: Tombstone

HENNING, JOHN

Birth: 5 May 1812

Death: 12 March 1891; buried Henning Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: Tombstone

HENRY, SAMUEL P. (Dr.)

Birth: 1831

Death: 1902; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Marriage: HARRIETTE McDONALD (b. 1835; d. 1901; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.)

Source: Tombstones

HILLMAN, G. W.

Birth: ca 1831

Death: 25 March 1900, age 69; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

HOLLAND, DAVE

Birth: 29 Oct. 1847, La.

Death: 27 Oct. 1924; buried Bird's Nest Cem., Topsy, La.

Marriage: MARY (b. 1856, La.)

Occupation: Farmer

Source: 1870 census; tombstone

HOWARD, ANDREW

Birth: 1839

Death: 1938; buried Doyle Cem., Starks, La.

Source: Tombstone

HOWREN, WILLIAM CLARK

Birth: 1847, Pine Knot, Ga., s/o CLARK HOWREN and _____ LEDBETTER

Death: 1908, Jennings, La.

Marriage: 14 March 1869, MARTHA LOUISE THOMPSON (d. 1939, Lake Charles, La.)

Children: JULIA OCTAVIA (b. 23 Aug. 1874, Rockmart, Ga.; m. JAMES K. POLK PERRIGEN)

Residence: Welsh, La.

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts*, Vol. 1

HUMPHREYS, JOHN BOYD

Birth: 28 April 1829, Carter Co., Tenn.

Death: 17 Dec. 1913, Welsh, La.

Marriage: 20 March 1856, MARY MARGARET SAMS (b. 28 May 1838, Ill.; d. 21 June 1916, Welsh, La.)

Children: ARRIE LORENA (m. BENJAMIN WALLACE SARGENT)

Residence: Welsh, La.

Source: *SWLGS Ancestor Charts & Tables*, Vol. 2.

HUMPHRIES, PTOLEMY

Birth: ca 1825

Death: 20 May 1901; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Comment: Member, Episcopal Church, Lake Charles, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 6 #1

JACKSON, GILBERT

Birth: 1833

Death: ca 1897, age 64; buried Magnolia Cem., Ragley, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 13 #1; tombstones

JACOBSEN, S. BAKER (Capt.)

Birth: 30 May 1843, Isle of Fohr

Death: 1896, Lake Charles, La.; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Comment: Lost at sea

Source: Tombstone

JOHNSON, AUGUST

Birth: 21 Aug. 1842

Death: 6 March 1901; buried Dutch Cove Cem., Sulphur, La.

Source: *Kinfolks*, Vol. 11 #4

JOHNSON, JOHN (Capt.)

Birth: 20 Sept. 1844

Death: 25 Jan. 1908; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.

Marriage: ELLEN KELLY (b. 6 Jan. 1855; d. 19 Nov. 1944; buried Magnolia Cem., Westlake, La.)

Source: Tombstones

JONES, PAUL

Birth: 1818

Death: 26 April 1877; buried McCall Cem., Grand Chenier, La.

Source: Tombstone

KELLEY, D. H.

Birth: 25 June 1844

Death: 22 Oct. 1926; buried Orange Grove/Graceland Cem., Lake Charles, La.

Source: Tombstone

KINGERY, JAMES MULTON

Birth: 7 March 1824

Death: 2 Dec. 1881; buried Kingery Cem., Topsy, La.

Source: Tombstone

(continued next issue)

GENEALOGISTS NEVER DIE: THEY JUST LOSE THEIR ROOTS.

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. 3

The following information was obtained from the Louisiana Office of Veterans 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 124 - LEVI JOHNSON, Sr. born at Starks, LA. Enlisted at Angleton, TX on 19 September 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 20 June 1919. Occupation was that of pipe work. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 125 - WILLIAM H. CARROLL born at Grand Lake, LA. Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 June 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Wadsworth, (not shown) 11 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of planer worker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 126 - EUGENE DEBS ORY born at Galveston, TX. Enlisted at Camp Nicholls, LA on 4 June 1917 at age 20-3/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 23 May 1919. Occupation was that of printer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair blond, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 127 - WILLIAM W. BOUYER born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 3 Sep. 1918 at age 30. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 2 Jan. 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 128 - LEVI GOSSET born at Bell City, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 14 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 129 - WILLIE ALFRED LITTON (Notation made by Clerk's Office. Discharged Camp Shelby, MS 16 June 1919. Filed for record 5 July 1919 bearing Clerk's File No. 50450. Recorded 5 July 1919 in Book 171 of Conveyances, page 581).

Book 1, page 130 - ELIAS RAAS KAUFMAN born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 4 Sep. 1918 at age 28-11/12. Discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, KY on 5 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of lawyer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 131 - STEELE M. RIVERS born at Lancaster, PA. Enlisted at Columbus Barracks, OH on 11 Dec. 1917 at age 25-3/12. Discharged at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, LA on 22 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of electrician. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 132 - CALVERT S. DUHON born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 13 July 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shellby, MS on 15 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of gas engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown,

complexion fair. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 133 - ALVA DUHON born at Hackberry, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 19 Sep. 1917 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 5 Apr. 1919. Occupation was that of carpenter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 134 - SEMION MILLEDGE DUHON born at Hackberry, LA. Inducted at Cameron, LA on 22 July 1918 at age 21-4/12. Discharged at Camp Sheridan, AL on 25 Jan. 1919. Occupation was that of marine engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes grey, color of hair light brown, complexion ruddy. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 135 - ALBERT BELL GOOS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 26. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 8 July 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion light. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 136 - KELLOG WARD was born near Hackberry, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 19 June 1918 at age 28. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 12 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7-3/4".

Book 1, page 137 - DEWEY J. VERRET born at Hayes, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on (not shown) Oct. 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on 10 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of student. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 138 - BAILEY CLYDE VINCENT born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 15 Aug. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of auto mechanic. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 139 - GEORGE PRICE born at Breaux Bridge, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 1 Aug. 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 28 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status (not shown). Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 6' 1".

Book 1, page 140 - NUNZIO SARDINS born at Crofli, Italy. Enlisted at Baltimore, MD on 22 July 1918 at age 27. Discharged at Camp Meade, MD on 2 Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 1½".

Book 1, page 141 - BEVERLY CARRADINE born at Bell City, LA. Enlisted at Cameron, LA on 14 Aug. 1918 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Martin, LA on (not shown) Dec. 1918. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes light blue, color of hair light brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 142 - MURPHY HOLLAND born at Hayes, LA. Enlisted at Beaumont TX on 12 July 1917 at age 25. Discharged at Camp Bowie, TX on 13 June 1919. Occupation was that of baker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion light. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 143 - JOSEPH WILSON born at New Iberia, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 11 July 1919. Occupation was that of

presser. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes dark brown, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 144 - MORGAN D. ANDRUS, Jr. born at Lake Charles, LA. enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 12 Dec. 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 2 July 1919. Occupation was that of chauffeur. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair light, complexion fair. Height 5' 9".

Book 1, page 145 - ROBERT E. ANDRUS born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 4 Mar. 1918 at age 20-9/12. Discharged at Camp Pike, AR on 15 July 1919. Occupation was that of engineer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 146 - JAMES BOYLE born at Jennings, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 27 July 1918 at age 22-1/12. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 21 July 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 10½".

Book 1, page 147 - RICHARD HOLLOWAY born at Westlake, LA. Inducted at Orange, TX on 31 Mar. 1918 at age (not shown). Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 22 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion brown. Height 5' 3½".

Book 1, page 148 - FREDDIE GIROIR born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Jennings, LA on 26 April 1918 at age 26-10/12. Discharged at Base Hospital, Camp Travist (sic), TX on 24 Feb. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 6½".

Book 1, page 149 - GERARD E. CREAGH born at Suggsville, AL. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 12 July 1918 at age 19. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 9 June 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair blonde, complexion fair. Height 5' 7¼".

Page 150 skipped by Clerk of Court's Office

Page 151 skipped by Clerk of Court's Office

Book 1, page 152 - WILLIS LEE WILLIAMS born at Turson (?), TX Inducted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 Oct. 1919 at age 21-9/12. Discharged at Camp Travis, TX on 28 Nov. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion dark. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 153 - CHARLES ABRAHAM born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 6 Oct. 1917 at age 23. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 23 July 1919. Occupation was that of butcher. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 154 - RAYMOND J. LeBLANC born at Grand Lake, LA. Inducted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 1 June 1917 at age 21. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 28 Mar. 1919. Occupation was that of farmer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 6' 2½".

Book 1, page 155 - SIMEON OGEA born at Grand Lake, LA. Enlisted at Jackson Barracks, LA on 20 July 1917 at age 19. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 1 July 1919. Occupation was that of

bookkeeper. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair dark brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 8".

Book 1, page 156 - EDWARD E. GROUT born at Westlake, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sept. 1917 at age 22-9/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 25 July 1919. Occupation was that of lumberman. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair black, complexion fair. Height 5' 11-3/4".

Book 1, page 157 - GEORGE M. BROOKS certificate given in lieu of LOST DISCHARGE signed 31 July 1919. Enlisted 13 July 1916 at Lake Charles, LA.

Book 1, page 158 - ERNEST L. HINES born at Sallis, MS. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 18 Sep. 1917 at age 28-1/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 3 July 1919. Occupation was that of oil worker. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes gray, color of hair brown, complexion dark. Height 5' 9½".

Book 1, page 159 - LOUIS SPAIN born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 July 1918 at age 23. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 30 July 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 160 - RENEY SINGLETON born at Lafayette, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 28 May 1918 at age 29. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, LA on 10 Oct. 1918. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character good. Color of eyes grey, color of hair dark, complexion dark. Height 5' 7½".

Book 1, page 161 - WILLIAM J. MARTIN born at (not shown). Enlisted at (not shown) on (not shown) at age (not shown). Discharged at Garden City, LI, NY on 18 May 1918. (This is all that was shown)

Book 1, page 162 - JOHN RICHARDSON born at Jeanerette, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 6 Oct. 1917 at age 22. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 13 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes brown, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 7".

Book 1, page 163 - BENJAMIN GEYEN born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 23 Aug. 1918 at age 24-11/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 7 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion colored. Height 5' 6".

Book 1, page 164 - BENNIE BLACK born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 30 Mar. 1918 at age 24. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 19 July 1919. Occupation was that of porter. Marital status single. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 4½".

Book 1, page 165 - ALLEN COMPTON born at Lake Charles, LA. Enlisted at DeRidder, LA on 30 July 1919 at age 22-4/12. Discharged at Camp Shelby, MS on 6 Aug. 1919. Occupation was that of laborer. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes black, color of hair black, complexion black. Height 5' 10".

Book 1, page 166 - GORDON P. LAKE born at Fairmont, MN. Enlisted at Lake Charles, LA on 16 May 1918 at age 28. Discharged at Mitchell Field, LI, NY on 15 July 1919. Occupation was that of bank clerk. Marital status married. Character excellent. Color of eyes blue, color of hair brown, complexion fair. Height 5' 6".

(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES CITY DIRECTORY - 1901

Continued from Vol. 26 No. 3

N's - PAGE 113

NACAZ, HENRY, lab., res. 217 Pine St.
NADAR, LABWEBY, seamstress, 612 R. R. Ave.
NAEGELE, HUGO, moulder, Calcasieu Iron Works, 312 Ryan St.
NAEGELE, FERDINAND, moulder, Calcasieu Iron Works, 312 Ryan St.
NAILER, C. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill.
NAILER, CHAURA (col.), washerwoman, res. 217 Louisiana Ave.
NAILER, H. N. (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 217 Louisiana Ave.
NASH, JAMES, lab. Poe Shingle Mill Co., 322 Ryan St.
NASH, J. C., watch maker, res. 718 Jackson St.
NASON, R. H., director B. R. Lbr. Co., and First Nat. Bank, res. 530 Mill St.
NAVE, P. J., res. 213 Clarence St.
NAYLOR, S. B., boiler maker K. C. W. & G. car shops, res. 622 Mill St.
NEAL, J. H., paymaster, K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1212 Boulevard.
NECTAUX, JOSEPH, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 1019 Lawrence St.
NECTOUX, CLAUD, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 120 Boulevard.
NECTOUX, LOUIS, wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 120 Boulevard.
NEGO, CELISSA (col.), dressmaker, res. 117 Louisiana Ave.
NEILSON, JOHN, lab., res. 719 Common St.
NELSON, GEORGE, carpenter, res. 416 Richard St.
NELSON, CHAS. M., blacksmith, res. 1631 Opelousas St.
NELSON, JESSIE J., wks. Pope's Mill, res. East Boulevard.
NELSON, JONES (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 132 Rock St.
NELSON, JOHN (col.), wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 132 Rock St.
NELSON, Mrs. CAROLINE, widow, res. 609 Geiffers St.
NELSON, WM. E., engineer, res. 609 Geiffers St.
NELSON, WM. D., lab., res. 609 Geiffers St.
NETTLES, H. A. clerk, res. 508 Hodges St.
NEUVANDER, JACOB, gardener, res. Washington Ave.
NEVARD, H. N., grocer, res. and store 1301 Ryan St.
NEWCOMB, F. E., II., lumber exporter.
NEWELL, GEORGIA, music teacher, res. 119 Bilbo St.
NEWPORT, G. E., wks. Pope's Mill, res. 430 Nichols St.
NEWHOUSE, SAM, bartender, res. 725 R. R. Ave.
NEWHOUSE Brothers Meat Market, 921 Ryan St.
NEWHOUSE, J. M., butcher, 921 Ryan St.
NEWHOUSE, JESS, butcher, 921 Ryan St.
NEWHOUSE, M. E., butcher, 921 Ryan St.
NEWHOUSE, VERNON, mgr. Dewey Restaurant, 920 Ryan St.
NICHOLS, ALLEN (col.), wks. public roads, res. 101 Hodges St.
NICHOLS, FANNY (col), washerwoman, res. 143 Hodges St.
NICHOLAS, HENRY, barber, res. 514 Iris St.
NICHOLAS, JOYCE (col.), wks. L. C. Steam Laundry, 508 Ryan St.
NICHOLAS, JOSH (col.), lab. 131 Church St.
NISCONDA, A. (col.), wks. Lake City Mill, res. 330 St. Andrew St.
NIX, JOHN, res. 714 Kirby St.
NORTH, N. E., cashier First Nat. Bank, res. 720 Broad St.
NORWOOD, HENRY, cooper, res. 121 Gray St.
NORWOOD, CHAS (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
NORWOOD, C., lab., res. 112 Pine St.

O's - PAGE 114

O'BRIEN, JOHN, furniture dealer, 219 Pujo St., res. 217 Pujo St.
O'BRIEN, EMMIE E., milliner, 215 Pujo St., res. 217 Pujo St.
O'BRYAN, Mrs. R. P., widow, res. 411 Washington St.
O'BRYAN, DANIEL, operator, res. 411 Washington St.
O'DONNELL, Mrs. J., boarding, 839 Front St.
O'DONNELL, RENO, res. 839 Front St.
O'DONNELL, JOHN L., res. 839 Front St.
O'NEIL, J. P., wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 938 Nichols St.
OLIVER, LIZZIE (col.), servant, res. 423 Washington Ave.
OLIVER, WILLIAM (col.), wks. Lake City Mill.
OLIVIA, C., carpenter, res. 217 Banks St.
OLMSTED, P. D., wheel wright, res. 833 Bilbo St.
OLSEN, EMMA, teacher South Side School, res. S. Ryan St.
OLSEN, CHARLIE, lab. res. 1740 South St.
OLSEN, GUSSIE, telegraph operator P. T. Co., 835 Ryan St.
OLSEN, ANDREW, wks. Lake City Mill, res. 1740 South St.
OLSEN, Mrs. LYDIA, prop. Travelers' Home, 1136 Ryan St.
OPENHEIMER, Mrs. R., widow, res. 614 R. R. Ave.
ORY, J. W., wks. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 729 Lawrence St.
ORSOT, SEMAR, carpenter, res. 906 R. R. Ave.
ORSOT, ROBERT, wks. Stanford's Brick Yard, res. 317 Gray St.
OTIS, C. D., nursery and res. 323 Woodruff St.
OTT, W. J., wks. Powell's Mill, res. 309 Gray St.
OTT, SAM, policeman, res. 119 Bilbo St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 114

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

PAGE 115

OTTO, J. W., wks. ED RYAN, res. 431 Kirkman St.
OWENS, B., milliner Muller's Big Store, res. 424 Bilbo St.
OUSLEY, W. E., paper hanger, res. 1714 Hodges St.
OUTLY, HORACE (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 1319 Cessford St.
OVERTON, WINSTON, city attorney, 822½ Ryan St.
OWEN, HENRY (col.), wks. Pope's Mill, res. 219 Gray St.
OWEN, J. A., mgr. Western Union Tel. Office, res. 409 Prewitt St.
OWENS, JOHN (col.), lab., res. 213 Gray St.
OWENS, EDWARD (col.), wks. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 213 Gray St.
OWENS, SKILER (col.), lab., Pope's Mill, res. 213 Gray St.
OWENS, WILLIS (col.), lab. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 213 Gray St.

P's - PAGE 115

PACKARD, CHAS., night waiter, restaurant, 837 Ryan St.
PACKARD, CHAS. sailor, res. 825 Bilbo St.
PAGE, ROBERT (col.), B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 321 Gray St.
PAHUSAN, POLENA, widow, res. 718 Goos St.
PALMER, T. L., real estate agt., res 614 Kirby St.
PARENT, MINNIE, clk. U. S. Postoffice, 839 Ryan St.
PARENT, IDA, operator C. T. & T. Co., 822½ Ryan St.
PARENT, AMOS, carpenter, res. 5 Prewitt St.
PARELLA, PETER, truck farmer, east Knappville.

PARELLA, JOE, truck farmer, East Knappville.
 PARKER, J. D. wks Poe's Shingle Mill, res. 719 Nichols St.
 PARKER, T. A., wks. Pope's Mill, res. 719 Nichols St.
 PARKER, W. J., restaurant keeper, res. East St.
 PARROTT, THEO, res. 1012 Pujo St.
 PARRY, W. J., saw filer, res. 518 Division St.
 PARRY, WILLIAM W., saw filer, res. 528 Division St.
 PATRICK, SIDNEY (col.), lab., res. S. P. R. R.
 PAVIA, LOUIS, Ins. Agent, 835 Ryan St.
 PEAKS, WASH. (col.), lab., 131 Church St.
 PEAKS WILSON (col.), lab., res. 110 Church St.
 PEATS, WILSON (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 PEATS, ROBT. (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 PEARCE, W. A., grocer, 501-503 Ryan St., res. 312 Pine St.
 PEARCE, R. C., grocer, res. 414 Hodges St.
 PEARSON, JAMES, bartender, 806 R. R. Ave.
 PECK, CORA M., assistant milliner, 903 Ryan St., res. 423 Richard.
 PECO, F. (col.), wks. J. G. Powell's Mill, res. 2321 Mill St.
 PECORINO, V., merchant, res. 1136 R. R. Ave.
 PEERY, JAS., wks. Wall Rice Mill Co., Ltd., 620 Front St.
 PELRIN, PAUL (col.), lab. Stanford Brick Yard.

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

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PELRIN, GEO. (col.), lab. Stanford Brick Yard.
 PELRIN, JOE (col.), lab. Stanford Brick Yard.
 PERDY, DAN (col.), lab., res. 1219 R. R. Av.
 PERKINS, ED., helper, tug boat *Ramos*.
 PERKINS, C. T., policeman, res. 403 Hodges St.
 PERKINS, J. A. , sheriff, res. 911 Division St.
 PERKINS, BEN, clerk Cut-Rate Grocery 726-728 Ryan St.
 PERKINS, W. F., real estate agt., res. 320 Mill St.
 PERKINS, A. J., physician, res. 828 Kirby St.
 PERRY, EDWARD (col.), wks. Powell's Mill, res. 113 Bilbo St.
 PERRY, TOM, bartender, L. C. Saloon, res. 223 N. Court St.
 PETER, ELLA (col.), washerwoman, res. 311 Reid St.
 PETERS M., lineman, C. T. & T. Co., 822½ Ryan St.
 PETERS, MANDY (col.), washerwoman, res. 132 Moss St.
 PETERS, JOHN, bartender, 840 R. R. Ave.
 PETERSON, JOHN, wks. J. G. Powell's Mill, res. 1612 Fousuett St.
 PETERSON, JOHN, head fireman, tug boat *Ernest*.
 PETRIE, GEO., eng. K. C. S., bds. Ryan St.
 PETTAN, CARRIE, washerwoman, res. 219 Rock St.
 PETTAN, EMMA (col.), cook, res. 219 Rock St.
 PETTAN, PAUL, lab. res. 219 Rock St.
 PETTAN, Miss JULIA (col.), res. 219 Rock St.
 PHELPS, LENA, clk. R. Openheimer, res. 614 R. R. Ave.
 PHILIP, R. T. (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. 411 Haskell St.
 PHILLIPS, JOHN E., wks. Lake Side Laundry, 113 Ryan St.
 PHINJO, AIK. (col.), lab. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 210 Kirkman St.
 PHINJO, ANNA (col.), washerwoman, res. 210 Kirkman St.
 PIAZZA, JOE., merchant, res. 1217 Lawrence St.

PIAZZA, TONEY, clk. J. Piazza, res. 1217 Lawrence St.
 PICKET, JOHN M., carpenter, res. 418 Peak St.
 PICKINS, JONAS (col.), lab. B. R. Lbr. Co., res. 501 Nix St.
 PICKWELL, G. N., carpenter, res. 223 Moss St.
 PIERCE, A. N., physician, res. 517 Broad St
 PIERRES, LEWIS, saloon keeper, res. 218 Nix St.
 PILLOTT, N. (col.) wks. Bel's Mill, res. 1006 Gallagher St.
 PILLOTT, EMMA (col.), washerwoman, res. 1006 Gallagher St.
 PINKEY, GABE. (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 PIPER, J. H., fruit dealer, 715 Ryan St.
 PITRE, ROBERT, lab., 121 Ryan St.
 PITRE, COLUMBUS, dept. sheriff.
 PITRE, R. S., wks. R. R., res. 207 Bilbo St.
 PITRE, JOHN, lab., res. 207 Bilbo St.
 PITRE, MARSHALL, lab., res. 207 Bilbo St.

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

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PLUMMER, FRANK (col.), lab. Mt. Hope Mill, res. 814 Blake St.
 PODRASKY, GEO. H., merchant, 722 R. R. Ave., res. same.
 POE, JOHN H., prop. Poe Shingle Mill Co., res. 226 Ryan St.
 POLK, JOHN (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 POLK, J. F. (col.), poster, bds. 129 Hodges St.
 POLK, RICHARD (col.), hack driver, res. 129 Hodges St.
 POLLARD, NORMAN (col.), lab. J. A. Bel Lbr. Co.
 POMPS, ADAM (col.), wks. S. K. & Co., res. Rock St.
 POMPUS, ADAM, wks. S. K. & Co. Livery Stable ,
 POPE, NETTIE, student, Central High School, res. 1101 Iris St.
 POPE, N. D., mgr. Hodge Fence Factory, res. 823 Ford St.
 PORCH, J. N. (col.), Kelly, Weber & Co., 826 Ryan St.
 PORCHE, ED (col.), lab. Stanford Brick Yard.
 PORCHE, R. H. (col.), brick mason, res. 204 Louisiana Ave.
 PORCHE, H. T. (col.), carpenter, res. 204 Louisiana Ave.
 PORCHE, ETNA (col.), seamstress, res. 204 Louisiana Ave.
 PORCHE, J. A. (col.), wks. Kelly, Weber & Co., res. 204 Louisiana Ave.
 PORTER, C., bartender Howard House, res. 722 Common St.
 PORTER, MARY (col.), washerwoman, res. 311 Reid St.
 POWELL, J. G., prop. J. G. Powell's Mill, res. 801 Hodges St.
 POWELL, J. W., engineer K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1032 Kirby St.
 POWELL, WM., wks. K. C. W. & G. R. R., res. 1032 Kirby St.
 POWELLS, JAMES (col.), wks. Bel's Mill, res. 727 Jackson St.
 POYDRAS, LENA (col.), cook N. D. POPE, 823 Ford St.
 PRADÉ, L. (col.), carpenter, res. 1006 Lawrence St.
 PRADÉ, L., prop. carpenter and cistern shop, 1006 Lawrence St.
 PRATER, J. N., pres. Loyd, Fox Grocery Co, Ltd., 626-628 Ryan St.
 PRATER, CHAS., clerk, Loyd, Fox Grocery Co., Ltd., 626-628 Ryan St.
 PRAVOE, SUSAN (col.), washerwoman, res. 923 Gallagher St.
 PRAY, GEO. L., wks. Powell's Mill, res. 708 Nichols St.
 PRAY, CHAS. R., wks. Powell's Mill, res. 708 Nichols St.
 PRAY, R. L., wks. Powell's Mill, res. 708 Nichols St.
 PLATZ, PETER, mechanic, res. 603 Moss St.

(continued next issue)

LAKE CHARLES SOCIAL ITEMS

[From the *Lake Charles Weekly American Press* (9/9/1896)]

Fall is on its way. Oysters are again on the market. [There was a long-standing belief that oysters should only be eaten in a month whose name contained an "r."] Ducks are beginning to appear in the rice fields south and east of the city; as yet, however, few have been bagged by local nimrods. For some time past a great many of our citizens have been "chewing the rag" about the gold and silver question, but now they can have a sweet change as this season's sugarcane made its first appearance on the street last week.

The Lake Charles College opened Monday, September 7, with an enrollment of 30 students. Prof. BANTA's new wife attended chapel the first morning. Miss KING, who graduated last year, was among those who occupied the platform Monday. The Convent School also opened Monday, with between 40 and 50 girls in attendance. The boys school, taught by the Sisters, opened at the same time with about 30 boys in attendance.

The public schools are directed by Prof. KEENY. The enrollment now reaches 762, as follows: In the Central school building, 610; at Goosport, 100; at Southside, 52. There are 20 in the senior class. JOHN POE was elected President of the School Board. Prof. JOHN McNEESE was elected Secretary. Other officers include: Examinations-J. E. KEENY, D. B. GORHAM and JOHN McNEESE; Teachers-JOHN McNEESE, JAMES WARE, D. B. GORHAM, D. P. ANDRUS, W. W. FARQUE and E. J. FAIRCHILD; School Sites & Supplies-JAMES WARE, D. D. ANDRUS, E. J. FAIRCHILD, D. B. GORHAM and JOHN McNEESE.

The Calcasieu Academy opened September 7 in Prof. WARD's home on the Boulevard, just north of the college. There was an attendance to 20 students. Prof. WARD and his wife will be assisted by Miss ZENA THOMSON, Miss HARRIS and Capt. KNAPP. Miss RICHARDS has been called to Texas by the sickness of her mother. J. R. JONES of Iowa is attending the academy, and others from out of town are expected later. Capt. KNAPP gave the boys their military drill. HENRY WARD furnishes occasional music for the school.

Mrs. J. A. BEL is expected home Sunday; she has been away two months. A. M. MAYO attended the Sunday School convention at Crowley last week. Hon. JAMES WELCH of Grand Chenier was a passenger on the mail boat last Friday. Judge J. P. HENRY came up from Leesville Tuesday and returned home on the Wednesday morning boat. Farmer BABCOCK, who owns and operates one of the largest rice plantations in the Welsh district, was in the city. C. B. JONES, the Leesburg merchant came to town, accompanied by his son, PAUL.

Those who left the city included T. E. GEORGE, who is with his family in San Antonio. A. P. PUJO made a business trip to Galveston. Mrs. J. E. FRAZER. Mrs. H. FRAZER and Miss IDA FRAZER left via the K. C. W. & G. Railway for a two months visit in Illinois.

Business news told that the new store room of the PERKINS-MILLER Lumber Co. at Westlake is about completed. The Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. is erecting an office building near the mill. ADOLPH MEYERS, druggist, advertised many items. THEO. PARISH is "head man" at the livery stable of D. R. SWIFT. Miss MARY B. BRADLEY, who has been stenographer for the K. C. W. & G. Railway, has resigned. J. S. THOMSON is now manipulating the machine in the general offices.

The barge *H. A. Jones* was launched at the shipyards of Messers. VALVERDE & CLOONEY; it was the last of the three which had been built for the Houston Direct Navigation Co., to be used between Houston and Galveston for shipping cotton, lumber, oil-cake, etc. Lumber for the barges was furnished by the BEL BUNKER Lumber Co., whose mills turn out lumber specifically adapted for ship building. Every piece of lumber that went into these barges has been closely inspected by Capt. JOE DOLEN, inspector for the Company.

E. HAMAND is actively engaged hunting articles for the exhibit of Louisiana's products to be shipped to the Illinois State Fair at Springfield. Readers were asked to bring any fine sugarcane, pears, persimmons, quinces, corn in the husk, sweet potatoes, oats in sheaf, Kaffir corn, sorghum, cotton on the stalk, grasses of different kinds, rice in sheaf, Irish potatoes, or anything that is useful, curious or ornamental to send to the fair.

The proposed new Methodist-Episcopal Church will be built at the corner of Pujo and Common Streets. It will accommodate 500 people, and the cost will be between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The M. E. Church was organized in the Masonic Building in the spring of 1890 with 19 members. Rev. C. A. KING from the Southwest Kansas Conference was the first pastor and W. H. CLINE was presiding Elder. Rev. KING was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. J. M. McDONALD. In 1893 Rev. A. WILKINSON became pastor, followed by Rev. S. E. PENDLETON. Then came Rev. R. L. CRAWFORD, who was succeeded in 1895 by Rev. C. H. HARRIS of North Dakota, the present pastor.

District court convened in the courthouse Monday the 7th, with Judge S. D. READ on the bench. W. R. WILBURN was foreman. A special meeting of the Martha Lodge No. 11, D. of R. was called by MAUDE HUSTON.

Marriage licenses were issued for the following:

September 2 - WILLIAM C. JOHNSON and Miss LYDIA DRAKE

September 7 - BINEY B. COOLEY and Miss IDA E. WOOD

Mr. and Mrs. MaGILL are now occupying a house on Common Street just south of Mr. CROSS. Prof. A. THOMSON is making improvements on his house near the WATKINS freight depot. Mr. C. MONGER has just moved into the house at the east end of Broad street, near the freight depot. Mr. STRIP has moved in to Dr. PIERCE's house on Hodges Street, just south of the Christian Church. Mr. I. STANSBURY has leased the WATKINS ranch south of the sugar refinery and moved his family thereon. THEO. PARENT bought a house on Clement Street in Central Place and has moved into it. Mr. FITZENREITER of Lockport has removed his family to Lake Charles.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. KINNEY on Friday. The stiff-legged statesman of charry hue, known as TOM CLAYTON, is nursing two or three beautiful contusions on his classic brain, as a result of a forcible argument with officer GAUTHIER. The malady was diagnosed as plain drunk, on which were super added symptoms of resisting arrest.

Miss MAUDE REID, daughter of D. J. REID, is sick. Southern Pacific Agent McLAURIN is convalescing from a severe attack of malarial fever. WAYNE GRAHAM of Nason Villa has so far recovered from his severe illness as to appear on the streets. Mrs. A. M. MAYO has been confined to her room for some time with fever, but is improving. CHARLES BOTHWELL, engineer on the Watkins route, has been laying off for a few days; he was unfortunate enough to get his left arm mashed.

On Friday, September 4th, Mrs. EMILY LEVEQUE died at the home of her brother Mr. JULIEN RICHARD, in this city, aged 54 years, 3 months and 17 days. For several years she had conducted a millinery establishment on Kirby Street. The interment occurred at the Catholic cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. LYDIA E. HARRIS, wife of Rev. C. H. HARRIS, pastor of the M. E. Church, died on Saturday, September 5th. The funeral services were conducted at the residence on Sunday, directed by Rev. W. H. CLINE, assisted by Rev. S. H. BARTEAU of the Congregational Church, Rev. JOSEPH SPEARING of the Episcopal Church and Rev. HARP of the M. E. Church, South. Interment was at the Orange Grove Cemetery.

Advertised letters for the week ending Saturday, September 5, 1896, included the following:

LADIES' LIST

ADAMS, Miss MARY
BELOUCHEE, Miss ROSELIA
BUCHANNA, Mrs. SARAH
BURRELL, Miss AGNES
CONOR, Mrs. G.
GAWIN, Mrs. JANE
GINER, Miss THRA
GLENN, Miss DORA
GREEN, Miss COTTY
HEBERT, Miss AMELIA
JACKSON, Miss CORINE

JACKSON, Miss GEORGIANA
JACKSON, Miss LOU
JOHNSON, MARTHA
KELLY, Miss CARRIE
LANDRY, Mrs. WYLIE
MONSHAM, Mrs. L.
MURRAY, Mrs. L.
PICKEN, Miss JULIA
POLK, EMINILY
ROGERS, Mrs. E.
ROSS, LAVINA

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

BEASLEY, GEO
BREITKRENT, A.
CAFFALL, CHAS. J.
CALDER, HERING & Co.
DIXON, GEORGE
DOZY, W. D.
FROCULEY, PETER (2)
HAMPTON, J.
HEARD, W. C.
HEDLEY, JOSEPH
HELLADE, JOE
HESTER, J. T.

JAMES, WATT
KNODDEN, HARRY
MARSHALL, Capt. G. C.
PARKER, CHANEY
REED, SAMUEL
SPIVY, JAMES
SUN, QUONG
TEMPLETON, JAMES
WALKER, ROBERT
WARDE, J. W.
WILLIAMS, J. A.
WILSON, I. A.

Hotel arrivals for the week ending September 8, 1896, included the following area people:

WALKER HOUSE

ALADIN VINCENT, Vinton; Mr. DEROUEN, Jennings; Mr. HILLS, Mr. DANIELS, S. G. BABCOCK, JASPER PETRE, OLIVER LAFLOUR, ELEZA FONTENOT, Welsh; C. W. COLE, Dry Creek; W. B. WILBURN, EZRA YOUNG, JOHN SCHOMEAUX, JOHN LYLES and son, FRANCOIS MARCANTEL, JOSEPH CHENIER, Oberlin; Mr. RILLS, J. S. TINGLE, Kinder; C. MILLER, Sugartown; E. FAIRCHILD, Edgerly; RUFUS GUIRON, Mystic; EMILE BULLER, EMILE FUSELIER, Phillips Bluff; J. B. GLUSON, A. B. WILLARD, Edgewood; JOHN HILL, Bear; Mr. DAVIS, Vinton; HY JOHNSON, Orange; OLIVER MOSS, Rose Bluff; CHAS. COLWELL, FRED A. GIRKIN, city; HY JONES, Dr. S. O. CARTER, Cameron; JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, Oakdale; S. R. KINGERY, Pearl; JACOB HAMILTON, WM. MANAGAN, Beaumont.

HOTEL HOWARD

FRANK ROBERTS and wife, CHESTER BROWN and family, C. D. KRETZ, J. C. ELSTNER, city; N. E. NORTH, Capt. LOCK, G. W. LAW, Lockport; C. L. PARDEE, Jennings; C. A. LOWRY, O. G. MARQHART, Lake Arthur; J. H. DARKS, Edgewood; F. F. ROGERS, Forest Hill; I. W. HANSON, Cameron; J. F. FLOYD, Longleaf; I. W. MILLER, Orange. Other guests in the Hotel Howard were from various places, including New York, New Orleans, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Cincinnati and Houston.

SOUTH SIDE NEWS

Mrs. FLORA MAGEE left for eastern Louisiana to visit friends and relatives. Miss ELLEN PITHON is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McCAIN. Miss ANNIE STEVENS of Magnolia, Miss., who has been teaching school near Calcasieu P. O., is visiting Miss AURA MAGEE. The electric light works are

replacing the old poles with new ones on south Ryan Street. One of the electric lights south of the coulee fell and was broken, but Capt. BEN COLLINS soon had it in the air again.

NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE PARISH

OAKDALE. Cotton picking is all the go now. W. P. DUNN is running his gin almost on full time, and W. S. PERKINS is handling nearly all of the cotton ginned here. L. H. MILLER went to Glenmora to sell cotton. J. W. RHORER was up on business Saturday. Mrs. WILLIAM BROUGH arrived from Texas to join her husband, who has taken a share in the HARDEN & RICHARDS saw mill. W. J. DUNN received a car load of lumber from J. L. WILLIAMS mill for his new house, and will receive another soon. The high school of J. WATSON will commence with Prof. STORY as principal teacher.
(Signed) PINE KNOT

OBERLIN. Still very hot and dry. No rain except local showers, not sufficient to be of much benefit to late summer or fall crops. Stock water very scarce, and what there is of such inferior quality that it only serves to keep the stock alive. Most of the stock raisers water all their home stock out of their family supply wells, many of which are fast failing in supply. Most of the rice farmers are mowing and curing the remnant of the rice crop for hay. The sweet potato and field pea crop will both be very short on account of dry weather.

Our enterprising merchant, F. M. BUHLER, is building a magnificent residence one mile southeast of town. The ladies of Oberlin gave an ice cream and gumbo supper, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of an organ for the Oberlin church. A social party was given by R. H. SMITH. The Oberlin public school, under the directorship of Mrs. MARY BURGER, will commence the regular summer term this morning.

RAYMOND. The summer heat has broken. Politics run high. A political meeting at the school house was addressed by S. J. STOKES in the interests of free silver. Petitions are in circulation asking the Police Jury to allow citizens to vote on the liquor question...license or no license. The towns of Jennings and Welsh have banished the saloons, but the latter hover around the outskirts of the corporations, and the scenes enacted there is a disgrace to civilization, and the people ought to have a chance to drive them out. The Glen Roy School closed for a month's vacation; Miss LULU HOAG of Jennings is the teacher. JOHN FRAZIER and BERT HINE went to Mamou prairie.
(Signed) UNO

MARSHFIELD. Health is good. People are busy. Rain is needed. Money is scarce. Our school, taught by Miss ANNA DAVISON, closed on Friday. During the past month attendance has been slim, and the close is in good time for those who have cotton to pick or rice to cut. People in this parish "have to make every edge cut now to make both ends meet." The failure of the rice crop is becoming more noticeable as it begins to head, but hay is good. The merchants and others in Lake Charles who use hay could contribute much to the relief of our farmers and confer great benefit on our parish if they would sell and use the home-grown product and not import hay to our detriment; but we don't expect them to be so good as that. Thrift and economy almost rivaling a Connecticut peddler's close dealing seem to be in order.

Alligator hunting is now quite fashionable. The hand of civilization is reaching into his boggy dens and hooking him into the light of day, a much prized contribution towards satisfying the greedy demands of necessity.
(Signed) SENEX

DUES FOR 2003 WILL BE DUE ON JANUARY 1, 2003

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. 3

CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA COW ISLAND CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located on Hwy 82, 74 miles from Lake Charles, La.)

Taken on October 14, 1956

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of these names may be found in St. Eugene Cemetery, Grand Chenier, La.]

CANIK, HARVY WALTER, b. 27 Aug. 1922, d. 24 Dec. 1923; parents - JOSEPH & Mrs. CANIK

CANIK, PAUL, b. 10 Mar. 1868, Czechoslovakia, d. 24 Nov. 1933

CLEMENT, MAMMIE P., b. 1 April 1884, d. 7 Jan. 1955

CONNER, ALVINIA, b. 7 July 1922, d. 8 Jan. 1928

MHIRE, OWENS N., b. 2 Sept. 1937, Grand Chenier, La., d. 15 Dec. 1937; parents - NELSON &
ANGELINE MILLER MHIRE

MILLER, ADIRNE, b. 15 Feb. 1884, d. 17 Feb. 1941

MILLER, ALVINAH, b. 16 Aug. 1897, d. 27 June 1910

MILLER, ANDY, b. 1887, d. 1956

MILLER, AUGUST, b. 1863, d. 1939

MILLER, BELLE NUNEZ, b. 29 July 1894, d. 18 Nov. 1924

MILLER, CELESTINE, b. 22 Aug. 1876, d. 16 Feb. 1948

MILLER, Mrs. CLEMENTINE, b. 27 Dec. 1875, d. 27 May 1935

MILLER, DAMOND, b. 1 Aug. 1834, d. 1 Oct. 1919

MILLER, DOMERNIGE, b. 3 April 1891, d. 23 Mar. 1912

MILLER, EAVA, b. 13 Mar. 1919, d. 15 Aug. 1937

MILLER, EMMA, b. 11 Dec. 1898, d. 3 July 1901; parents - EUGENE & ANGELINE STURLESE
MILLER

MILLER, DOMONE, b. 13 Mar. 1901, d. 1 Sept. 1945

MILLER, EUGENE, b. 2 Feb. 1858, d. 13 Dec. 1930; wife - ANGELINE STURLESE

MILLER, EMMA, b. 4 Apr. 1883, d. 31 May 1951

MILLER, EUGENE, b. 1 July 1930, d. 14 Mar. 1948

MILLER, EUGENIE, b. 1836, d. 10 Aug. 1925; husband - VALSAINT MONTIE

MILLER, EVE MATILDA, b. 17 Jan. 1931, d. 13 Oct. 1937; parents - LAURENT & ELIZABETH
MILLER

MILLER, FELONA, b. 2 Dec. 1879, d. 24 July 1909

MILLER, LAURENT O. (M.D.), b. 13 Jan. 1881, d. 18 Aug. 1949

MILLER, JOHN F., b. 1 Aug. 1842, d. 1 Aug. 1912

MILLER, LOU, b. ----, Grand Chenier, La., d. 6 Mar. 1924; parents - A. J. & E. B. MILLER

MILLER, LUMA G., b. 28 July 1890, d. 30 Nov. 1924

MILLER, NANCY, b. 8 Feb. 1896, d. 10 May 1915

MILLER, NUMA, b. 1868, d. 1944

MILLER, MARY CARMELIT, d. 30 Dec. 1904 (age 53 yrs.)

MILLER, OLIVER, b. 1 Nov. 1899, d. 8 May 1955; wife - PHELOMISE CLEMENT

MILLER, Mrs. ONAZIE, b. 15 Sept. 1850, d. 15 Jan. 1922

MILLER, PHILOGNE, b. 16 Sept. 1871, d. 24 Nov. 1933

MILLER, RODOLPHE, b. 1903, d. 1911

MILLER, POLITE, b. 16 Dec. 1887, d. 26 Aug. 1943
 MILLER, SIDNEY, b. 1 Dec. 1915, d. 15 Sept. 1938
 MILLER, SAVLENIA, b. 16 Feb. 1895, d. 24 Sept. 1935
 MILLER, SIDNEY, b. 21 Feb. 1937, d. 11 June 1944; parents - SEVAN & Mrs. MILLER
 MILLER, VALSAINT, b. 7 Nov. 1888, d. 5 Dec. 1912
 MILLER, SIMON, b. & d. 16 June 1907; parents - EUGENE & ANGELINE STURLESE
 MILLER, URSULA, b. 3 Jan. 1876, d. 21 Mar. 1943
 MONTIE, MARY NOLIA, b. 25 Aug. 1897, d. 10 June 1908
 MONTIE, MITCHEL, b. 13 Mar. 1874, d. 27 Sept. 1930
 MONTIE, ONIEL, b. 24 Aug. 1876, d. 5 Aug. 1931 (age 55 yrs.)
 MONTIE, PIERRE, b. 29 Aug. 1879, d. 29 Apr. 1936
 MONTIE, PIERRE CHRISTIAN, b. 9 Dec. 1901, d. 24 Aug. 1911
 MONTIE, VALSAINT, b. 13 Dec. 1827, d. 12 Mar. 1904; wife - EUGENIE MILLER
 INFANT, Mr. & Mrs. ANDREW MYERS
 INFANT, b. & d. 11 Sept. 1912, s/o Mr. & Mrs. JEFF NUNEZ
 NUNEZ, Mrs. FRANK, b. 20 July 1879, d. 24 Jan. 1945
 NUNEZ, HORISE, b. 28 Sept. 1860, d. 29 Dec. 1938
 NUNEZ, JESSIE J., b. 20 Feb. 1888, d. 2 Oct. 1944
 NUNEZ, MARGIE GERTRUDE, b. & d. 11 Oct. 1921; parents - Mr. & Mrs. PAUL NUNEZ
 NUNEZ, OLA J., b. 13 Aug. 1897, d. 1 May 1953
 O'BRIEN, MARY ELIZABETH, b. 4 Oct. 1869, d. 8 Aug. 1948
 PEACE, LOUANNA, b. 22 Feb. 1926, d. 21 July 1945; parents - Mr. & Mrs. ROY SAVAN
 RICHARD, MARIE ARTIMESE, b. 10 Feb. 1859, d. 24 June 1931
 ROBERTS, CLAYTON P., b. 12 Apr. 1911, d. 8 Mar. 1946
 ROY, HENRY F., b. 1865, d. 1918
 SAVOIE, CAMELLIA, b. 6 Oct. 1900, d. 29 Nov. 1924; husband - JOSEPH CANIK
 ROY, JOSEPH HERB, b. 20 Nov. 1911, d. 1 Nov. 1918
 STURLESE, A. GOOCH, b. 21 July 1922, d. 12 Jan. 1945; parents - JOSEPH F. STURLESE & DOROTHY THERIOT
 STURLESE, ANGELINE, b. 16 Sept. 1863, d. 1 July 1944; husband - EUGENE MILLER
 STURLESE, CLARISE, b. 17 Oct. 1838, d. 19 June 1926; husband - JOSEPH STURLESE
 STURLESE, INA ELIZABETH, b. 19 Sept. 1911, d. 6 Jan. 1912; parents - Mr. & Mrs. MOISE STURLESE
 STURLESE, JOSEPH F., b. 19 Sept. 1891, d. 24 Jan. 1947; wife - DOROTHY THERIOT
 STURLESE, JOSEPH ENOS, b. 11 Apr. 1899, d. 30 Aug. 1918 (age 19 yrs. 4 mos. 18 days)
 STURLESE, LUCIEN, b. 12 Aug. 1872, Grand Chenier, La., d. 3 Nov. 1956 (age 84); wife - Mrs. AZELIA STURLESE
 STURLESE, MABLE A., b. 22 Oct. 1902, d. 24 Apr. 1929
 STURLESE, NICOL, b. 6 Nov. 1860, d. 31 Dec. 1939
 SWIRE, ASA, b. 7 July 1928, d. 20 Mar. 1937
 STURLESE, Mrs. PHILONESE, b. 25 Oct. 1864, d. 25 Oct. 1925; parents - P. V. & AMELIA BROUSSARD MILLER
 SWIRE, BESSIE, b. 11 Mar. 1933, d. 16 Nov. 1933
 TABAUCK, ANNA G., b. 1867, d. 1927
 THERIOT, CHARLES A., b. 10 July 1856, d. 1 Feb. 1946; wife - CELESTINE MALLET
 THERIOT, CLEVELAND, b. 14 May 1910, d. 7 Jan. 1950
 THERIOT, EDRAS, b. 12 June 1886, d. 24 Feb. 1940
 THERIOT, EDSON JOHN, b. 23 July 1905, d. 27 Mar. 1911
 THERIOT, GRACE, b. 23 Jan. 1850, d. 24 Feb. 1929
 THERIOT, GRANVILLE J., b. 22 Mar. 1899, d. 18 Nov. 1932
 THERIOT, LEONA, b. 10 Mar. 1898, d. 12 Aug. 1922; husband - ALFRED PORTIE
 THERIOT, LYDA, b. 22 Apr. 1908, d. 18 Jan. 1909
 THERIOT, MARY OPHILER, b. 10 Nov. 1852, d. 19 July 1853
 THERIOT, PIERRE DOLZE, b. 7 Nov. 1825, d. 7 July 1904; wife - MARGARETTE A. THERIOT

THERIOT, PIERRE TELSMAR, b. 8 Feb. 1851, d. 28 Dec. 1910
THIBEAUX, ED. JAMES, b. 23 Nov. 1955, d. 10 May 1956
THIBEAUX, PIERRE, b. 22 Oct. 1891, d. Aug. 1918
VINCENT, RETIA, b. 14 Feb. 1914, d. 29 Dec. 1952; husband - WILSON MONTIE

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH, LOUISIANA

ANDRUS COVE CEMETERY RECORDS

(Located about 1½ miles East of Hwy. 26 & 3 miles North of Lake Arthur)
Taken on March 17, 1957

ABSTIRE, CLIFFORD, b. 24 Jan. 1925, d. 21 July 1955
AGUILLARD, PETER M., b. 6 Feb. 1945, d. 26 Feb. 1955
ALLEMAND, LANET J., b. 10 Sept. 1919, d. 27 Mar. 1951
ANDRUS, BEULAH LaBOUEF, b. 10 Nov. 1907, d. 12 Oct. 1953
ANDRUS, FELIX D., b. 12 June 1872, d. 19 Sept. 1939
ANDRUS, GEORGE R., b. 1920, d. 1940
ANDRUS, J. M., b. 29 Aug. 1812, d. 4 June 1900
ANDRUS, LEZEMA, b. 1813, d. 31 Nov. 1889
ANDRUS, MARTIN J., b. 27 Aug. 1867, d. 4 Jan. 1936
ANDRUS, MARY JOE, b & d. 27 Jan. 1935; parents - Mr. & Mrs. J. L. ANDRUS
ANDRUS, PRIMALA, b. 15 June 1853, d. 5 Aug. 1906
ARDOIN, ADRIEN, d. 19 Jan. 1940
BARY, Mrs. AVERY, b. 15 Apr. 1896, d. 9 Oct. 1943
BEARD, Mr. ADAM, b. 12 Jan. 1859, d. 20 July 1929 (72 yrs.)
BEARD, OZEIA, b. 30 May 1883, d. 2 Nov. 1955; husband - JOE H. BROWN
BEAUDEAUX, FRANK - adult
BELL, JOHN E. - adult
BENOIT, ALFRED, b. 30 Nov. 1916, d. 25 Oct. 1944
BENOIT, ALICE - child
BENOIT, AMSTAL, d. 8 Jan. 1946 - adult
BENOIT, DEWEY - child
BENOIT, GABE, b. 15 Dec. 1894, d. 8 Jan. 1941
BENOIT, GABRUL, b. 15 Mar. 1894, d. 8 Jan. 1946
BENOIT, OLIVE - adult
BENOIT, ULYESS, b. 6 Oct. 1884, d. 26 Apr. 1940
BERTRAND, DUDLY, b. 18 Apr. 1916, d. 21 July 1938
BERTRAND, EMILY, b. 16 Oct. 1873, d. 6 Feb. 1943; husband - ALBERT GUIDRY
BERTRAND, FERNEST, b. 20 Apr. 1884, d. 10 Dec. 1932
BERTRAND, FLEURMAN, b. 26 Feb. 1888, d. 29 Jan. 1940
BERTRAND, JOE, b. 22 Mar. 1882, d. 9 Aug. 1945
BERTRAND, WOODROW (child), d. 17 July 1934
BLANCHARD, MARIE R., b. 1873, d. 1953
BLANCHARD, ROBERT DALE, b. 30 March 1953, d. 20 May 1953
BOLTON, AZELINA, b. 23 Jan. 1900, d. 5 Jan. 1948
BLANCHARD, TELESPORE, b. 1870, d. 1946
BONIN, ARAS, b. 24 Dec. 1890, d. 13 June 1908
BONIN, CHARLES D., b. 1850, d. 1930
BONIN, DESIRE, b. 18 Oct. 1876, d. 31 Dec. 1897
BONIN, OZANA, b. 21 Sept. 1894, d. 7 Nov. 1908
BONNIN, DUPRE, b. 1 Jan. 1892, d. 30 Aug. 1951
BREAUX, ALPHONSE V., b. Feb. 1881, d. June 1953
BREAUX, ANDREW, b. 3 Dec. 1894, d. 27 Sept. 1951
BREAUX, CLYDE - adult

BREAU, Mrs. CLYDE, b. 1 Feb. 1916, d. 13 Dec. 1951
 BRIGDOM, SETH RICHARD, b. 22 Aug. 1918, d. 19 Sept. 1953
 BROUSSARD, ALBERT, b. 9 Nov. 1878, d. 15 Oct. 1945
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. ALICE
 BROUSSARD, Pvt. AMOS, b. 7 July 1880, d. 11 Mar. 1940
 BROUSSARD, ARSTEE, b. 8 Aug. 1868, d. 8 Dec. 1941
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. ARSTEE, b. 9 Aug. 1872, d. 31 Dec. 1936; husband - ARSTEE BROUSSARD
 BROUSSARD, ARTHIN, b. 6 May 1849, d. 25 Feb. 1899
 BROUSSARD, DAVE, b. 4 Aug. 1886, d. 30 May 1941
 BROUSSARD, Mr. EDWARD, d. 1942
 BROUSSARD, EDWARD D., b. 5 Apr. 1883, d. 17 Nov. 1950
 BROUSSARD, EUGENE, b. 7 Feb. 1914, d. 14 July 1946
 BROUSSARD, GABRIEL, b. 5 Oct. 1894, d. 15 June 1956
 BROUSSARD, GUS D., b. 1 Nov. 1905, d. Dec. 1909
 BROUSSARD, JIMMIE, b. 11 June 1933, d. 17 Dec. 1933 (7 mos. 6 days)
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. LOUIS
 BROUSSARD, LUCIDNO - adult
 BROUSSARD, Mrs. M. M.
 BROUSSARD, NETTIE
 BROUSSARD, STEPHEN M., b. 15 Oct. 1949, d. 29 Sept. 1952
 BROUSSARD, Verna MAE, d/o Mr. & Ms. GABE BROUSSARD
 BROUSSARD, WILLIAM, b. 1900, d. 1950
 BROW, MARY LOUISE, b. 5 Feb. 1879, d. 15 Apr. 1946
 BROWN, DURPHY J., b. 15 May 1918, d. 11 July 1949
 BRYAN, RAYMOND F., b. 22 Feb. 1901, d. 3 Dec. 1901, s/o Mr. & Mrs. HARRY BRYAN
 BRYAN, VERONICA, d/o Mr. & Mrs. HARRY BRYAN
 BURAS, AMELIA BENOIT, b. 16 July 1863, d. 10 Feb. 1940
 CARMIER, ARISTILE, b. 2 Oct. 1894, d. 4 May 1955
 CHANK, MAYLA, b. 3 Feb. 1859, d. 4 Feb. 1949
 CLEMIN, EUGENE, b. 17 Aug. 1889, d. 15 Jan. 1945
 CLEMENT, ADRIAN, b. 1878, d. 1953
 CLOONY, LAURA, b. 8 Nov. 1899, d. 8 Aug. 1927
 CONNER INFANT, d. 23 Aug. 1950
 CONNER, ADAM, b. 7 Sept. 1917, d. 2 Feb. 1944
 CONNER, ALLEN, b. 25 Nov. 1918, d. 7 May 1945
 CONNOR, DEMASTINE, b. 1836, d. 1894 - donated by Mr. & Mrs. J. BERTRAND FONTENOT
 CONNOR, ELIDA, b. 21 June 1897, d. 4 Sept. 1948
 CONNER, EUGENE E., b. 21 Mar. 1917, d. 29 July 1943; s/o Mr. & Mrs. ODA CONNER
 CONNER, HARRY JOSEPH, b. 4 Feb. 1927, d. 21 Oct. 1952
 CONNER, JOHN - adult
 CONNER, Mrs. JOHN
 CONNER, LILLIE, b. 1917, d. 1945
 CONNER, WILLARD J., b. 14 April 1921, d. 7 Sept. 1947
 CORMIER, LEAH, b. 3 June 1877, d. 30 Jan. 1948; husband - ARTHUR GUIDRY
 CORMIER, ARCADE, b. 24 May 1885, d. 5 May 1942
 CORNOR, Miss ALMERA, d. 6 Feb. 1924
 CORNOR, Miss BELZIER, d. 13 May 1923
 CORNOR, Miss ALMERA, d. 6 Feb. 1924
 COURTS, DAVID, b. 1908, d. 1910
 COURTS, YULA MAE, b. 1916, d. 1917
 CRADER, ALICE, b. 7 Sept. 1870, d. 1 Aug. 1914
 CRADER, JOLIEN, b. 5 Jan. 1891, d. 2 Feb. 1948

(continued next issue)

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

CEMETERIES & LA. LAW discusses criminal codes which deal with the desecration of graves and body snatching, the right of a publicly owned cemetery to set rules and regulations for that cemetery, rights for visiting private and abandoned cemeteries. When visiting a private cemetery, it is always best to seek permission.

Legacies & Legends of Winn Parish, Vol. 6 #1 (August 2002), Winnfield, La.

STEAMBOAT OLIVE DAYS ON THE MERMENTAU tells of memories of residents of the old steamer. People from the Crowley-Jennings area boarded the *Olive* at Mermentau to go to Grand Chenier. One resident remembered trips on the *Olive* to Lake Arthur where her family attended the summertime religious camp meetings. Families would pack bedding, mosquito bars, clothing, children and servants to go on the trip. Her family rode the train from Crowley to Mermentau, then went on the *Olive* to Lake Arthur where most families owned their own cabins at the campground. Ladies made the trip dressed in their best clothes and wearing hats and gloves. People who lived along the Mermentau knew the time of day by the *Olive's* schedule. In addition to passengers, the *Olive* hauled freight and cattle. (For other information on the *Olive* see, *Kinfolks*, Vol. 25 #4 (2001) *A La Pointe*, Vol. XIII #3 (2002), Pointe de l'Eglise Hist. & Gen. Soc., Church Point, La.

USING THE INTERNET FOR GENEALOGY gives a variety of websites on such topics as "Exploring With Search Engines," "Locating Living Persons," "Using Index of Genealogy Links," "Locating Primary Sources," "Searching for Family Records," etc.

Austin (TX) Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. XLIII #2 (June 2002)

LEARNING THE SPANISH SYSTEM OF SURNAMES is explained. Many people of Spanish origin have as many as 16 surnames, which are helpful in doing genealogical research. The first surname is always that of the father; it is never repeated, as it is the name of the male parent and his male ancestors. It is followed by the surname of the mother, whose male paternal ancestors have the same surname. The third is that of the paternal grandmother and the fourth belongs to the maternal grandmother, etc. A wife's name is linked to that of her husband by "de," or in cases where there is a double last name which begins with "de" (de Casas), then the names are linked with "y." The system allows a woman to keep her own last names. If she is a widow, she uses her name, then adds viuda de Casas (widow of).

Tree Talk, Vol. 27 #4 (Summer 2002), Cherokee Co. Genealogical Society, Jacksonville, Texas

A NEW CONTRAPTION came to South Carolina about 1869, and people did not know what to make of it. The younger generation embraced it heartedly, but the older, more cautious citizens knew that only trouble would come from such nonsense. The two-wheeled machine was considered dangerous and costly; the motion was called riding, and rinks were built for young men and boys "who have no regard for life or clothes" to practice the skill. The *Newberry Herald* warned, "Young men and boys are cautioned not to exert themselves imprudently upon the vehicles in trials of speed." But Velocipede Fever struck the country and bicycles became fashionable.

Old Newberry (SC) District Quarterly, Vol. 11 #3 (Fall 2002)

A WITCH IN THE FAMILY? Articles on Witches in colonial New England with the names of all those who were accused of witchcraft, [Also see *Kinfolks*, Vol. 21 #4 and Vol. 22 #3] *Heritage Quest Magazine*, Vol. 18 #5 (Sept./Oct. 2002).

MY FAMILY CAME ON THE MAYFLOWER - OR WAS IT ALLIED?

ORIGIN OF GUMBO

Louisiana is renowned for its gumbo, but what is gumbo? Gumbo is a roux-based thick soup. [A roux, pronounced "rue," is made of flour browned in oil, and is also the basis of the brown gravies many Louisiana people eat with rice.] Original and most modern gumbo recipes used okra, as well as a variety of other vegetables and meats. Families usually have their special recipes, which have been handed down through the generations, but there are many recipes for gumbo, some of which even are served with catsup. Most people in southwest Louisiana eat rice with their gumbo; side dishes usually include potato or green salad. File', the dried leaves of the sassafras plant (the same plant whose roots were used to make medicinal tea or root beer), is also used in the gumbo for taste as well as a thickening agent. Gumbo is served in large soup dishes or special gumbo bowls, which are larger than ordinary soup bowls. Some of these gumbo bowls have handles, like large cups.

LOUISE HANCHEY (Member #37) was the subject of an interview by DON KINGERY in the *Lake Charles American Press* of 21 June 2002. Miss HANCHEY has researched Creole and Acadian cuisine and said, "The origin of the dish gumbo, or 'gombo,' as it is sometimes spelled, has not definitely been agreed upon. C. C. ROBIN, in *Louisiana, 1803-1805*, mentions that a cornmeal mush was served by early settlers with a type of soup called 'gumbo.' " She stated that an early story found in a newspaper article said that gumbo was among the dishes that BIENVILLE's housekeeper taught to 23 maidens brought to Louisiana as settlers' wives on the ship *Pelican* in the summer of 1704.

She tells, "The word 'gumbo' probably stems from the African word for 'okra' in any of several dialects spoken on the West African coast from which slaves were taken. In the Belgian Congo, in Tshiluba dialect, the word for 'okra' is 'Tsingombo.' In the Congo, in Bantu dialect, it is 'Quingombo,' and in Angola, it is 'Otsingombo.' It has long been thought that slaves from the coast of West Africa brought seeds of the okra plant with them, probably in their hair, taking with them a vegetable used in their home country to another continent."

Miss HANCHEY says, "In America, okra was grown, chopped and mixed with tomatoes and onions and a tiny amount of water to make an okra stew. Later the same ingredients were used with several quarts of water and simmered several hours to make a soup. As time passed, other ingredients such as chicken and seafood were added. African cooks called the original dish, and all the dishes that evolved, by the last syllable for the word 'okra' in the African dialects...gombo or gumbo. In southwest Louisiana ducks, geese, chicken, guinea hens, smoked sausage, shrimp, crabs, oysters and fish are among the local ingredients."

ADVICE FROM CATHY CLINE, *Heritage Quest*, Vol. 18 #3 (May/June 2002)

Before ordering an entire court file, which can be very expensive, order a copy of the docket sheet, which documents all records filed in a particular case. Many of the documents have no genealogical value. Be aware that many clerks of court are creating web sites and are scanning more recent documents to be available on line. Some offices already have docket sheets on line, although they are usually for more recent cases and there may be a fee for the information.

SEMI-PERMANENT BURIALS, *Heritage Quest*, Vol. 18 #4 (July/Aug. 2002)

Researchers who look for the tombstone of an ancestor in Europe are often surprised to discover that burial spaces in many church cemeteries were reused. Spaces were leased for a specific period of years, usually twenty-five, after which the headstone was removed and the plot reused, unless the lease was renewed. Records of burials can still be found in parish registers, but the headstone of your ancestor may now be part of the wall that surrounds the church grounds, or the paving stones on the walkways.

WHEN I SEARCHED FOR ANCESTORS, I FOUND FRIENDS.

ETHNIC VALUES

America is truly a melting pot, a potpourri of languages, customs, traditions and races. As groups of immigrants came to our country, many isolated themselves into groups and married only within that group. Others mixed and intermarried with other groups. In 1990 the population of the U. S. was 226.5 million, and it is estimated now to be over 263 million. The largest proportion of the population increase was the result of immigration, with the immigrants coming from Asia and Latin America.

In earlier times most of the immigration was from Europe and the history of the U. S. was based on the history of Western Civilization. The values and traditions of Western Europe set the tone for our morals, customs, culture and government. Early federal census forms classified "race" as either white or non-white. Now our population has diversified and we have many racial or ethnic categories.

In realizing your ethnic background, you will not only learn something about yourself, but you will learn about your parents, your grandparents and your ancestors. Theirs are the customs, traditions, values and even the parenting skills which have been handed down from generation to generation. Native language beliefs, superstitions and other ethnic values can be retained for many generations after the family's immigration. These factors play a major part in family patterns.

Different ethnic groups had different languages, patterns of behavior, religious beliefs, and reasons for coming to America. Some felt it was completely unnecessary to apply for naturalization documents; others thought it imperative to do so. For example, those of English extraction were prompt in becoming naturalized citizens, while many Italians did not apply for naturalization until many years after their immigration. Perhaps this was because it was so much easier for the English, Irish and Scots to read the documents and comply with the regulations set forth in them.

Research your ethnic background and discover what elements make up your family background. A search for your ethnic roots helps determine your physical characteristics, family values, religion, cuisine, musical tastes, and sometimes even moral beliefs. It helps us to find out who we are.

CHECKING THE AVERAGES

Tips for researching the pioneering period - before 1850.

1. Figure on three generations per 100 years.
2. Men's first marriages were all about age 24, women at 20, usually to someone nearly the same age.
3. Neighbors married neighbors.
4. Families and neighborhoods stayed together.
5. Children were born about a year after marriage.
6. Subsequent births occurred every two years, until age 45.
7. Women tended to out live men.
8. Women rarely moved to another location alone.
9. Men sometimes returned to a prior residence to find a spouse.
10. Older widowers liked to marry women much younger than themselves.
11. Civil War service records help locate male ancestors born before 1840.
12. Pioneers moving west generally stayed on the same latitude as their home county.
13. Children often carried on the grandparents' names.
14. Follow a middle or first name as a link to the mother's or grandmother's maiden name.

SOURCE: *Black Hills Nugget*, Vol. XXXV No. 3 (August 2002), Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research, Rapid City, SD

MEMBER # 266

Name of Compiler Dolly NICOLAddress 3822 Hansen Dr.City, State Dickinson, TX 77539Date Updated 10-02**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 **FARROW, William Francis**

(Father of No. 2)

b. 7 Nov. 1869
p.b. Friendswood, TX
m. 24 Dec. 1903 - TX
d. 3 Sep. 1929
p.d. Alvin, TX

2 **FARROW, Moody Kempner**

(Father of No. 1)

b. 10 July 1906
p.b. Galveston, TX
m. 26 Feb. 1927 - TX
d.
p.d.

5 **BAEUERLE, Sophie Christine**

(Mother of No. 2)

b. 25 Aug. 1878
p.b. Heidelberg, Germany
d. 12 Sep. 1952
p.d. Webster, TX

1 **FARROW, Dolly Nell**

b. 22 July 1929
p.b. League City, TX
m. 18 June 1951 - TX
d.
p.d.

6 **LEWIS, Albert Jackson**

(Father of No. 3)

b. 26 Jan. 1881
p.b. Vanceburg, KY
m. 23 Aug. 1905 - TX
d. 16 Mar. 1954
p.d. Kemah, TX

3 **LEWIS, Gertrude Lucille**

(Mother of No. 1)

b. 22 Dec. 1907
p.b. League City, TX
d. 7 Apr. 1975
p.d. Webster, TX

7 **LOHEC, Gertrude Eugenia**

(Mother of No. 3)

b. 12 Feb. 1886
p.b. Galveston, TX
d. 25 Nov. 1962
p.d. Texas City, TX

NICOL, Louis Gordon

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 2 Jan. 1927 d.
p.b. Joaquin, TX p.d.

8 **FARROW, John Stephen**

(Father of No. 4)

b. 20 Feb. 1847
p.b. Galveston, TX
m. 11 Dec. 1868 - TX
d. 28 Nov. 1917
p.d. Austin, TX

9 **THOMAS, Susan**

(Mother of No. 4)

b. 29 Dec. 1851
p.b. Alvin, TX
d. 14 Aug. 1903
p.d. San Antonio, TX

10 **BAEUERLE, John Adam Frederi**

(Father of No. 5)

b. 19 Feb. 1852
p.b. Mockmuhl, Germany
m. 14 Nov. 1875 - Germany
d. 12 Mar. 1931
p.d. Galveston, TX

11 **SCHMIECH, Karoline Sophie**

(Mother of No. 5)

b. 28 July 1852
p.b. Mockmuhl, Germany
d. 23 Apr. 1919
p.d. Hitchcock, TX

12 **LEWIS, Fielding David**

(Father of No. 6)

b. 10 Sep. 1853
p.b. Vanceburg, KY
m. 17 Feb. 1878 - KY
d. 26 Feb. 1881
p.d. Vanceburg, KY

13 **GRIFFIN, Nancy Jane**

(Mother of No. 6)

b. 18 Sep. 1860
p.b. Greenup Co., KY
d. 19 Feb. 1949
p.d. Waverley, OH

14 **LOHEC, Alexis Joseph**

(Father of No. 7)

b. 23 Oct. 1856
p.b. New Orleans, LA
m. 4 Nov. 1879 - LA
d. 24 Jan. 1919
p.d. Alta Loma, TX

15 **BOSARGE (BUTLER), Emma**

(Mother of No. 7)

b. 12 Nov. 1861
p.b. Ocean Springs, MS
d. 24 July 1936
p.d. Alta Loma, TX

16 **FARROW, John Madison**

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 5 Jan. 1811
m. 12 Mar. 1850 - TX
d. 2 Oct. 1877 - TX

17 **KNIGHT, Tabitha Marguerite**

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 16 Oct. 1807
d. 26 Nov. 1890 - TX

18 **THOMAS, Elisha (twin)**

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 23 May 1818
m. 18 July 1844 - TX
d. 9 May 1877 - TX

19 **HAYS, Missouri**

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 25 Mar. 1826
d. 7 July 1857 - TX

20 **BAEUERLE, Adam Frederick**

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 26 Sep. 1789
m. 16 Nov. 1835 - Germany
d. 12 May 1862 - Germany

21 **BRUKNER (BRUECKNER), Katherine**

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 4 Sep. 1806
d. 4 Jan. 1859 - Germany

22 **SCHMIECH, Georg Fredrick**

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 11 May 1803
m. 18 June 1828 - Germany
d. 28 July 1876 - Germany

23 **WAHRBACH, Johanne Chrislane**

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 3 May 1807
d. 19 Apr. 1883 - TX

24 **LEWIS, Stephen S.**

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. ca 1814
m. 5 Apr. 1834 - OH
d. ca 1876 ? KY

25 **MORGAN, Anna**

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. ca 1815
d. 24 Oct. 1879 - KY

26 **GRIFFIN, Andrew Jackson**

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 16 Dec. 1828
m. 3 July 1858 - KY
d. 22 Oct. 1904 - OH

27 **WILLIAMS, Kissiah (Kiziah)**

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 24 July 1834
d. 2 Dec. 1901 - OH

28 **LOHEC (LOHEAC), Eugene Louis**

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 10 Aug. 1820
m. ca 1837 ?
d. 20 Jan. 1887 - TX

29 **BAILLY, Josephine**

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. ca 1820
d. 22 Nov. 1877 - TX

30 **BOSARGE, Theodore**

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. 27 May 1836
m. 29 Sep. 1859 - AL
d. 2 Mar. 1882 - AL

31 **ALLEN, Eliza (Ella) P**

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. ca 1 June 1840
d. 17 Jan. 1891 - TX

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